

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Second Session (Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 3, 2009/Asadha 12, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 21, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam, the government has received the report of Librahan Commission on demolition of Babari Masjid. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour take place, please. It will be taken up in the evening.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, this is an encorachement. ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go no record.

...(Interruptions)*

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, this is an encroachment by the senior members. Members like us who have been elected for the first time are not being given an opportunity to speak. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You mention your Question No.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, now when women empwerment is being talked about. ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: You mention your Question No.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Sexual Harassment of Domestic Helps

- *21. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of cases of sexual harassment of domestic helps in the country over a period of time;
- (b) if so, whether the Government intends to include such cases within the scope of the proposed legislation to deal with incidents of sexual harassment of women at work places; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) There have been reports of incidents of sexual harassment of domestic helps in the recent past.
 - (b) Yes, Madam.
- (c) Constitution of Local Complaint Committees at District and Block levels are envisaged under the proposed bill to deal with such complaints.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, today women empowerment is being talked about. It is being said that women reservation bill will be brought in this apex House. ...(Interruptions). Today, this apex House of democracy is being chaired by a woman. Even the UPA chairperson is also a woman. In such a situation, I would like to bring in your conginzance certain issues of harassment of women.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your pointed question.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing other than this will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question in brief.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, today private organization and agencies are engaged in mental exploitation of women. In such a scenario, through you I would like to bring to the notice of the government that in private organizations and private agencies the career of women is being spoiled by harassment and exploitation. ...(Interruptions). Recently such incidents have been noticed. This issue was raised in the previous Hosue also. ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: You be brief.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Madam, one such incident of mental harassment in Punjab has come to my notice. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: I would like to know as what the government is doing regarding that incident and will the government try to put a check on such incidents by enacting a legislation? Will the government try to stop these incidents of harassment and exploitation by taking coginzance of that incident? I would beg your leave to bring this aspect to the cognizance of the government by presenting certain letters which reflect the mental harassment and exploitation of women. Efforts should be made to check this exploitation by bringing such matters to the cognizance of the chairman of the Women Commission, the chairperson of UPA and the government.

MADAM SPEAKER: You be brief. Do not ask such a lengthy question? You sit down please.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the government try to put an end to this mental harassment and exploitation? Will the government try to stop it by bringing a legislation? In the tribal and backward areas. ...(Interruptions).

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are not supposed to ask lengthy question. You please take your seat.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam, Speaker, through you I would like to tell that the question asked by the hon. Member is related to Punjab. He wants to ask whether the on going mental harasment and exploitation of women will be stopped or not? I have laid detailed papers on the Table in this regard. Still such complaints are being received. These things have taken place in organised and un-organiged sectors. A committee has already been constituted to look into such matter in the organised sector as per the order of the Supreme Court. ... (Interruptions).

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: As per the order of the hon. Supreme Court, every office has got such a committee to look into such incidents. The hon. Member has asked whether we want to bring a legislation in this regard at the earliest departments. ...(Interruptions) discussion is going on with Law Ministry, with the other ministeries and on various aspects departments. ...(Interruptions) As soon as it is over, we will constitute committees in organized and unorganized sectors by bringing another legislation to look into and dispose of such cases.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your second supplementary.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you I would like to say to the hon. Minister that some cunning persons are engaged in trafficking of women from backward, adivasi and predominantly tribal areas of make them serve as domestic help through private agencies and they have converted it into a profitable trade. Those domestic servants are exploited. Will there be adequate provisions in this legislation to check this practice or will there be any arrangements for the registration of such women who are being brought from backward areas? Will there be any provision for it in the legislation?

^{*}Not recorded.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam Speaker, as I said earlier, this Bill is being brought. This will be applicable to both unorganised and organised sectors. As mentioned by him even the domestic maids will also be throught under its ampit.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 22, Shrimati Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi.

[English]

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Inflation

*22. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of inflation has gone in negative in the month of June, 2009, in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether inflation in India is measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and not the Consumer Price Index;
 - (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether retail prices of sugar, tea, pulses, cereals,etc. have gone up steeply during the last few months in spite of WPI going down;
 - (f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the reasons for variation in the prices during these months and the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) and (b) The year-on-year inflation measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was negative at 1.6 per cent and 1.1 per cent in the weeks ended June 6 and June 13, 2009 respectively as against 11.7 per cent and 11.8 in the corresponding weeks of June 2008.
- (c) and (d) India uses both the Wholesale and Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) to track inflation, but the WPI, which is released on a weekly basis, is the measure of headline inflation due to its economy wide coverage of items traded in the wholesale market, lower time lag and the absence of a single aggregate CPI. The four variants of CPIs, namely CPI-IW for industrial workers, CPI-UNME for urban non manual employees, CPI-AL for agricultural labourers and CPI-RL for rural labourers are group-specific and measure changes in the level of prices of goods and services that the different reference population groups acquire, use or pay for consumption. The CPIs are released on a monthly basis, with the composition and the item-wise weights of each index varying significantly.
- (e) and (f) Department of Consumer Affairs monitors the retail prices of 14 essential commodities. The retail prices of these commodities in Delhi, during the recent period and WPI inflation in some of these commodities in 2009-10 are indicated in the tables below:

Table 1: Actual retail prices in Delhi

Commodity		y Current Price		Actual retail prices (Rs./Kg.)				
		26.6.2009	1 month back 26.05.2009	3 month back 26.03.2009	6 month back 26.12.2008	1 year back 26.06.2008	over a year (%)	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Rice	20	20	21	22	19	5.26	
2.	Wheat	13	14	13.5	13	13	0.00	
3.	Atta \$	14	15	15	14	14	0.00	
4.	Gram	34	34	33	35	35	-2.86	
5.	Tur/Arhar	66	61	52	50	42	57.14	
6.	Sugar	27	27	24	21	17	58.82	

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Milk (Rs./Lt.)	21	21	21	21	20	5.00
8.	Ground Nut Oil	106	109	101	111	123	-13.82
9.	Mustard Oil	66	70	63	77	783	-20.84
10.	Vanaspati	55	56	51	56	74	-25.68
11.	Tea (Loose)	144	146	138	143	121.5	18.52
12.	Salt (lodized)	12	12	11	11	10	20.00
13.	Potato	16	11	9	8	9.5	68.42
14.	Onion	14	11	16	20	10	40.00

Table 2: Year-on-year inflation in terms of WPI

WPI inflation: Overall vs. Essential commodities (%)

Commodities	Overall	Rice	Wheat	Coarse cereals	Pulses	Potatoes	Onions	Edible oils	Tea	Sugar
Wt.%->	100.0	2.45	1.38	0.57	0.6	0.26	0.09	2.76	0.16	3.62
04-Apr09	0.83	14.42	4.54	11.47	9.20	9.20	40.50	-8.46	18.21	24.18
11-Apr09	0.96	13.62	4.18	13.96	12.75	13.01	35.42	-6.37	16.98	25.45
18-Apr09	1.62	14.99	6.86	15.24	15.97	17.92	30.59	-5.51	16.79	29.30
25-Apr09 P	0.70	13.36	6.31	13.35	14.32	14.61	36.33	-3.55	9.57	25.43
02-May-09 P	0.48	13.72	6.51	15.01	14.82	19.04	43.37	-2.83	15.65	28.14
09-May-09 P	0.61	14.58	6.56	16.36	14.87	25.81	41.77	-1.70	30.18	29.89
16-May-09 P	0.61	14.52	7.47	16.73	14.38	21.89	68.23	-3.48	42.57	29.97
23-May-09 P	0.48	14.66	7.57	18.27	15.35	20.26	60.01	-5.21	48.44	31.00
30-May-09 P	0.13	15.62	6.89	17.17	15.09	35.46	54.83	-7.24	47.42	31.27
06-Jun09 P	-1.61	16.11	6.94	19.34	16.77	44.77	28.31	-7.62	46.08	32.91
13-Jan09 P	-1.14	15.92	6.80	17.64	17.06	45.77	29.83	-9.72	42.34	33.33

P: provisional

(g) The WPI is a weighted average of 435 commodities in three commodity groups of primary articles (wt = 22.02%), fuel, power & light (wt = 14.23%) and manufactured products (63.75%). The sharp decline in the overall inflation rate stemmed from a major decline in the fuel group and a lesser decline in the group of manufactured products, accruing from a high statistical base in the correspnding period in 2008.

The Government monitors the price situation regularly, with price stability being high on its agenda. Measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items, removal of restrictions on licensing, stock limits and movements of food articles under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955, permitting imports of pulses and sugar by public sector undertakings, distribution of imported pulses and edible oils through the PDS and release of higher quota of non-levy sugar. A major contributory factor for higher prices of food grains has been the sharp increase in their minimum support prices in recent years to augment domestic availability.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Thank you, hon. Madam Speaker.

Madam, the reply of the hon. Minister is in great detail with statistics. I thank the Minister for taking all the measures to contain the prices of essential commodities, which includes selective ban on exports and future trading in food grains, etc.

I feel that the Government urgently needs to shift the method of calculating inflation. The Ministry knows that there are flaws in the present method of calculating inflation. The Government should adopt methodologies of the developed economies. When we are adopting many things from the West, why can we not adopt the method adopted by them? India is adopting the method of Wholesale Price Index for calculating inflation rate. Most developed countries use their Consumer Price Index to calculate inflation. May I know from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, whether the Ministry will adopt Consumer Price Index to calculate inflation? This is my first supplementary.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, it is correct that a large number of countries have accepted Consumer Price Index as the standard index, and they have adopted one integrated Consumer Price Index. Their level of development and growth has facilitated them to have a single Consumer Price Index. No country other than India is having one million plus people. Not only India but 24 other countries of the world, according to IMF study, also go by Wholesale Price Index. It is not correct to say that we do not have Consumer Price Index but we have Consumer Price Index because our people are living in different areas - urban and rural. We have four sets of Consumer Price Index. One is meant for the Industrial Workers. The second one is meant for the Agricultural Workers. The third one is meant for those who are living in the urban areas - urban non-manual employees mainly the Government servants and the mercantile employees. The fourth index is meant for the rural labour apart from the agricultural labour. Each specific group has different consumption pattern. Unlike the West or unlike the developed countries, the consumption pattern

is not the same. Therefore, we have both the systems. We release the figures of the Consumer Price Index at the end of the month; and we release the figures of the Wholesale Price Index at the end of the week.

ASADHA 12, 1931 (Saka)

The rationality of accepting the Wholesale Price Index is that it covers wide range of items. More than 400 plus commodities are being covered, which are being shown in the wholesale market. But keeping that in view with the reforms, it has been decided that the National Statistical Organization should look into it as to whether we can have, at least, these two consumer price indices brought together. So, the Central Statistical Organisation has been mandated to find out whether these rural index and the urban index could be brought together. They are working on it. They would arrive at the final decision. which may take a little longer time to understand the number of people and varieties of consumption patterns.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: There is a dichotomy between the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. The people are wondering as to how the inflation figure is coming to zero whereas the prices of commodities are rising. Even the Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Panel Dr. Suresh Tendulkar had also said that the Wholesale Price Index as a standard measure for calculating inflation figures is unsatisfactory.

Therefore, in order to calculate the figures of inflation. would the Government introduce an All India Consumer Price Index for the rural and urban population and do away with the Wholesale Price Index?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I have already answered the second part of her question that the Central Statistical Organization is looking into this matter of merging these two indices - one for urban areas and the other for rural areas - and evolving a mechanism. But it would take some time.

It is true, as she rightly said in her first Supplementary, that there has been a divergence between the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index. Unfortunately, the year 2008-09 had become a very erratic year. So far as the price behaviour is concerned, the hon. Members would remember that in the first half of the fiscal 2008-09, the House was agitated, and several discussions took place. The Wholesale Price Index Headline Price Inflation was moving up because that was the worst phase all over the world. There were food

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crises, there were commodity crises. Then, the crude oil prices (energy prices) in August reached as high as 147 dollar per barrel. Then again, from the second half of the year starting from September, 2008, things changed dramatically. I would give you one example. The crude oil prices, which reached as high as 147 dollar per barrel in the middle of the year, came down drastically. My colleague, the hon. Minister of Petroleum also stated yesterday that when the crude oil prices came down to 40 dollar per barrel in January, we reduced the price of petrol, diesel and LPG. In the case of kerosene there was no question of increasing the price, and so there was no reduction. Its price remained as it is. But the prices of petrol, diesel and LPG were reduced.

This year, I do admit. Normally, there is a time lag. But there is a time lag curve of WPI and the curve of the CPI. They merge at the time lag of two months or three months and then they synchronize. Sometimes, it is a little less.

But, unfortunately, this year because of varieties of reasons, it has not happened so. But still it is coming down.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam Speaker, Speaker, through you, I would like to submit to the Hon'ble Minister of Finance that the details given by him appears to be somwewhat misleading. Some days back, the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank Usha Thoratji stated in Kolkata that an interest rate of 8% is being given on the small savings in the country, however, consumer price index is soaring above 10%. Why is this difference? What we want to do? Have we got any study coducted in regard to the condition of the people who make small savings? We talk about FDI, but if we do not pay any attention towards national domestic small savings, then what will be its outcome? ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam Speaker, I have asked a question only. I would like to know the reply of the question I had put before the hon'ble Fianace Minsiter.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not misleading the House by giving any other figure. The hon. Member's question is totally different. Here, the Question relates to inflation. If the hon. Member reads the answer, he will find that there are two indices. In fact, as I mentioned earlier, in India we are having five indices. I would not like to repeat them to save the time of the House. Four are Consumer Price Indices and one is WPI. The Question is relating to that. To the question of encouraging small savings and others, I cannot respond to all these issues right now, particularly just on the eve of presenting the Annual Budget. The hon. Member can raise this question on any other occasion and properly formulate it. His question is not even remotely linked with the thrust of the main Question.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam Speaker, I want to know from the hon. Minister the reasons behind this. In the Question itself, it is there in part (c) and (d), namely "Whether inflation in India is measured by the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and not the Consumer Price Index; (d) if so, the reasons therefore;" So, I want to know what was the reason behind for not taking into consideration the CPI but taking into consideration the WPI. What was the reason behind it? Why is this method being followed so far?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I have already stated this in the Statement. I have given a very exhaustive statement by explaining the entire area of concern. If the hon. Member takes care to go through the reply, in the Statement itself, in second paragraph 'c' and 'd', he will find the answer for this. As I have stated, "The CPIs are released on a monthly basis, with the composition and the item-wise weights of each index.." because each basket contains different items, like CPIfor rural labourers, CPI-for industrial workers, CPI-for agricultural labourers, CPI-UNME for urban non-manual employees. The contents of these baskets differ. Therefore, the CPI will also differ. I have already answered as to why we are not going in for one index.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, my question to the Minister is this. Price rise is gradually going at a skyrocketed height at every moment. So, we do not know where to stop. Normally, the hoarders and black-marketeers are one of the main reasons for the price rise index in the whole of the country. The UPA Government at the initial stage issued a circular to all the State Governments that de-hoarding operations are to be launched on priority. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this de-hoarding operation has been initiated in all the States of the country.

Madam, Part-B of my question is this. I want to know whether the Government of West Bengal, where there is a very unholy nexus in between the Party leaders and the blackmarketeers and hoarders has taken any action. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask only one question. You have asked one question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, the Question is the same – in A and B parts. I want to know this. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Just ask one question.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, I want to know whether the circular for dehoarding operation has been implemented by all the States of the country and particularly whether there is any nexus between the politicians and the hoarders and blackmarketeers in the State of West Bengal and whether they have not allowed the process or the procedure to launch dehoarding operation at any stage or in any scale. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has any such information that any dehoarding operation has taken place in West Bengal in particular. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Madam, how far is this question relevant to the main question? This is on dehoarding. The main question is on inflation. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, the reasons for inflation are many. ... (*Interruptions*) Let me respond to the question. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: You are not to decide that. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let me reply. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is giving the reply. Please sit down. Hon. Minister is giving the reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I will respond to the question. I say that the reasons for inflation are many. Obviously, the basic economic reason is the imbalance between demand and supply. How does this imbalance come? There are many reasons. One of the reasons is the Consumer Price Index being stepped up because of the fact that we have enhanced substantially the procurement prices of the essential food grain items. If you just compare between the procurement price of wheat and paddy, which was in 2003-2004 and what was in 2008-2009 you will get an idea. The price of wheat has been enhanced by Rs. 350 per quintal and so far as paddy is concerned the price has been enhanced at Rs. 300 per quintal within a campus of four years. This would have its impact on the availability of the prices. Apart from that, there are sometimes shortages. The Government has always a mechanism for this. One mechanism is to restore the balance between demand and supply by augmenting supply if there is a short supply through import.

On the relevant part of the hon. Member's question in respect of the dehoarding operation, it is true. The position was that at one point of time this power was taken from the States to the Centre. Three years before we asked the States and the power which was taken was reverted to the States and the States were asked to carry on the dehoarding operation. But, Madam Speaker, I have no hesitation to say that it has not been effective. Many of the States have not yet undertaken the dehoarding operation.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Madam Speaker, may I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that concern has been repeatedly expressed that the Wholesale Price Index, which is the benchmark of headline inflation, at times does not reflect the true picture of inflation. Does the hon. Minister think that the time has come for us to revisit the manner in which the Wholesale Price Index is structured so that it can start reflecting the true picture of the inflammatory situation in the country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I have already answered the question. There is no question of revisiting. We have already taken the decision to revisit. The CSO has been asked. This decision was taken in 2001. But it is not a very easy task to do it and switch it over overnight keeping the size of the various consumption patterns of different interest groups.

[Translation]

15

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would not go in details. Just now, the hon'ble leader of the House has said that the support prices of wheat and paddy given to the farmers has been considerably been increased. Through you, I would like to bring to his notice that it is the report of the Government that the production cost of one guintal wheat is Rs. 900. It is the report of the Government, it is the report of the Agriculture Pricing Commission constituted by the Government that an amount of Rs. 1000 has to be spent in order to produce one guintal paddy. Will the Government state that as per this report how much loss is being suffered by the farmers? He is stating that prices of paddy and wheat of the farmers have risen, while in fact they have come down. The agriculture pricing commission of the Government has also made a recommendation that the farmers should get 50% more price than the cost price for their produce. Will the Government provide to the farmers Rs. 1375 per quintal for wheat and Rs. 1500 per quintal for paddy as the said Commission constituted by the Government has reported that farmers are suffering losses and getting ruined? The Hon'ble leader of the House has stated in his reply today that the prices of wheat and paddy of the farmers have risen, while the fact is that they have not risem. Will the leader of the House kindly state whether 50% over and above the cost price would be given to the farmers as per the recommendation of the Agriculture Pricing Commission and whether the minimum support price would be fixed at Rs. 1375 per quintal for wheat and Rs. 15,00/- per quintal for paddy.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, the question is mainly directed to Agriculture Minister. Definitely, it is important.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I have talked about the prices of wheat and paddy. ...(Interruptions).

MADAM SPEAKER: You may sit down please.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is a relevant question, but I will pass on the question to my colleague, Agriculture Minister. On one point, I would like to assure

the hon. Member, who is an important leader and had wide experience in administration, that every year before fixing the prices of the agricultural commodities, we take into account the recommendations made by the Agricultural Price Commission and other relevant bodies. Taking into account all of them and the pattern which has been emerged, I would not like to burden the House with statistics, more than often it is found that we have surpassed their recommendations and added to it so that we can retain the interests of the farmers. As we have done it, the last year production of grains was more than 230 million tonnes. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[English]

Shri Ananth Kumar.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, the hon. Finance Minister has noted that the Government monitors the price situation by various measures. He has said that the measures taken to contain prices of essential commodities include selective ban on exports and futures trading in food grains, zero import duty on select food items etc. My straight question to the hon. Minister, through you Madam, is this. Recent hike in petroleum and diesel prices, which has been done yesterday, will have a cascading effect on the inflation, especially inflation of CPI. Consumer Price Index. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will assure the hon. House that they will take note of this, the seriousness of the situation and the hardships that will be faced by the farmers and aam admi in the entire country, and roll back the petroleum prices forthwith. My question is whether they are going to roll back or not. Please let them say because that is one of the main reasons for the CPI inflation.

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a question meant for Petroleum Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, this is not within the putview of my domain.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are proceeding to the next Question, Q. No. 23 – Shri Ganesh Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, he is Leader of the House also. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He has answered your question. Shri Ganesh Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I am responding to the questions as Finance Minister, which have been addressed to me. When the question of responding as Leader of the House comes on certain occasions, I will do it. But this is not the occasion. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, that is not the question. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Q.No. 23 - Shri Ganesh Singh.

[Translation]

Inflow of Foreign Tourists

*23. SHRI GANESH SINGH: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of foreign tourists arrived in the country during each of the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom;
- (b) whether the flow of foreign tourists has registered a decline in the country during the current year;
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to attract foreign tourists and to promote the related industries?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMAR SELJA): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) and the Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEE) from tourism in India during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 were as under:-

Year	FTAs (Million)	FEE (US \$ Million)
2006	4.45	8634
2007	5.08	10729**
2008	5.37*	11747#

*Provisional Estimates **Revised Estimates #Advance Estimates

FTAs during January-May, 2009 witnessed a decline of 10.6% over the corresponding period of previous year. However, the decline in the growth rate in FTAs during May, 2009 over the corresponding period of previous year is only 1.9%. This decline in FTAs may be due to various reasons including global financial meltdown and terrorist activities.

- (d) The attract more foreign tourists to India and to promote the tourism sector, the Government has taken the following steps:—
 - A "Visit India 2009" Scheme has been announced, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India.
 - Financial support being provided to approved service providers for undertaking promotional activities overseas under the Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme has been enhanced. Participation in three Trade Fairs/Exhibitions per year will now be permitted under the scheme, instead of two as per the earlier guidelines. The eligibility limit under the Scheme in terms of Foreign Exchange Earnings has also been increased from Rs. 10 Crore to Rs. 20 Crore.
 - With a view to promoting Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE) Tourism, the scope of the MDA Scheme has been enhanced, so as to include active members of the India Convention Promotion Bureau (ICPB). Financial support under the scheme would be provided to 'Active Members' of ICPB who in turn would

release the same to Indian Association/Societies after bidding for International Conventions/ Conferences, provided they win the bid or stand at second or third positions among the bidders.

- Enhanced subsidy of 25% in participation fee is being offered by the Ministry of Tourism and the India tourism offices overseas in the India Pavilions set up at the major International Travel Fairs and Exhibitions till the end of the financial year 2009-10.
- All States have been requested to beef up security measures in hotels and at tourist sites in their respective States.
- Familiarisation Tours for trade and media representatives to Mumbai and other regions of the country have been specially organized to project the ground realities relating to safety/ security conditions in the country. Trade/Media representatives from USA, UK, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Netherlands, Argentina, South Africa, Japan, Malaysia and Singapore have visited India during the months of December 2008 and January 2009 as a result of this initiative.
- Permission has been given to corporates in the hotel sector to avail of Extrenal Commercial Borrowings (ECB) upto US\$ 100 million per year for foreign currency and/or rupee capital expenditure for permissible and users.

In addition to the above specific measures initiated recently, the other steps taken by the Government to promote tourism in the country include:

- Development of tourism infrastructure at tourist sites with the cooperation of other Ministries/ Departments and State/UT Governments;
- Focusing on growth of hotel infrastructure, particularly that for budget hotes;
- Enhancing connectivity through augmentation of air capacity and improving road infrastructure to major tourist attractions;
- Direct approach to the consumers through electronic and print media through the "Incredible India" Campaign; and
- According greater focus to the emerging markets, particularly of China, North East Asia and South East Asia.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: The Hon'ble Minister has admitted in his reply that as compared to the year 2008, this year from January onwards, a sharp decline has been witnessed in the number of foreign tourists visiting our country. Some inportant infrastructure and amentities for example security is required to attract the foreign tourists in any country. The foremost reason for the decline in the number of foreign tourists during the last few days has been the security threat, second one is air connectivity, third one is the bad condition of the national highways which was also one of the main reasons and the fourth one was inappropriate arrangements for their boarding.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: The hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that they are making all such efforts, however, I feel that the pace of the efforts being made has been quite slow. For example, I would like to cite the names of those tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh—Khajuraho, Orchcha, Mandu, Sanchi, Chitrakut, Maihar, Bhopal, Ujjain, Bhgedaghat, Bandhavgarh, Kanha, Budhist site of Bharot, Deurkutha, Rewa, Gidhkot, Ram Nagar and the likes, where foreign tourists usually visit, but neither proper air connectivity is available over there, nor the roads are in proper order. That is why I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether she would get Khajuraho and Satna connected by air services with the rest of the country?

KUMARI SELJA: The point you raised about air connectivity is related with Civil Aviation Ministry and so we time to time take up this matter with that Ministry it is not a matter of only Satna, there are many such destinations across the country where we require air connectivity and good roads as well. I would take up the matter in regard to air connectivity, however, through you, I would like to tell the Hon'ble member that the State Government should also give some contribution in this regard and make some efforts for the construction and maintance. It such initiatives are taken on their part, we would certainly give them support from the Centre. They should send proposals to us with regard to make the tourist destinations all the more attractive. We will definitely extend our support.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam, I think that the work in respect of developing the new tourist spots with the

help of State Governments is going on in a very slow pace. Earlier also, I had given suggestions in this House regarding the development of several such tourist spots of natural and historical significance. Particularly, I would like to tell about that circle of Madhya Pradesh- from Orchcha to Khajuraho and Varanasi-where there are several such tourists spots which could have been development with the help of the State Government, but proper attention was not paid towards them. Today, Railway budget would be presented. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Today the Railway budget would be presented. Railway line exists in Khajuraho. Will any recommendation be made to introduce Shatabadi express to connect Khajuraho and Satna directly with Delhi?

KUMARI SELJA: I think that we should wait for the railway budget, let us see what comes out of it.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam, I would like to ask a Question. With a comprehensive reply, you have said that you will be talking to all the States. Could we have a plan with all the State Governments to tap districtwise and have a detailed mapping as to how each district can promote tourism with the help of the Central Government?

Further, a lot of issues are pending - like in the State of Maharashtra from where I come - with the Archaeological Department. Could that also be expedited so that we can use it for the livelihoods of all the locals who live in villages around sea spots, tourism spots, adventure spots, that is, all the spots and sea beaches?

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, I must say that Maharashtra is very forthcoming, as far as tourism destinations are concerned. In the Tenth Plan, we have sanctioned 52 projects worth more than Rs. 8,000 lakh. In the Eleventh Plan, we have already sanctioned eight projects worth more than Rs. 5,000 lakh for the State of Maharashtra. It also includes two Mega Circuits - one in Vidarbha and the other one in Aurangabad. However, if there are any more projects which are coming from the State, I can assure the hon. Member that we would definitely examine them in a very positive way under our scheme. If it is especially from the hon. Member's own constituency, we will definitely examine it under our scheme..

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, no doubt, we are aware that tourism sector has a great potentiality insofar as employment in our country is concerned. It already contributes nearly six per cent to our GDP and nine per cent of employment. From the reply, it has been found that the number of foreign tourists' arrival has increased from 4.45 million in the year 2006 to 5.37 million in the year 2008. It is a slight increase, no doubt.

In view of the Commonwealth Games which we are going to host in our country in the year 2010 the number of foreign tourists' arrival is targeted to the tune of 10 million for the year 2010 may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to revise the foreign tourists' arrival target so that we can have an idea as to whether we are going to make the target a success or not?

KUMARI SELJA: Yes, definitely, we expect many more foreign tourists' arrivals during the Commonwealth Games. There was a slight decline in the number of foreign tourists' arrivals in the first few months of this year, but we have been able to arrest that, and the foreign tourists' arrivals are picking up. I am sure it will go up further, especially during the time of Commonwealth Games, which are to be held in New Delhi. We expect that at least one lakh tourists would be coming to see the Commonwealth Games.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: What about the target and whether the target was revised or not?

[Translation]

ASADHA 12, 1931 (Saka)

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has admitted that there has been a decline in the number of foreign tourists which is mainly because of the terrorist attack at Mumbai on 26/11. This question is related to the tourism Ministry. I would not ask a question in respect of the terrorist attack, however, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether his Ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs has thereafter taken any measures for providing security to the foreign tourists in order to give a boost to tourism? If so, the details thereof?

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, I have given quite a long reply of the original question. We have held talks with the Ministry of Home Affairs. My predecessor had also had talks with them. Our Ministry constantly carries on discussions with the Ministry of Home Affairs in this

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regard. The Mumbai balsts were not solely responsible for the decline in tourism, economic slow down also affected foreign tourist arrivals. We have to give a boost to tourism in our country keeping in view both the factors. We have held talks with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Besides, in the reply of the original question. I have elucidated the tasks we are undertaking to attract more tourists from foreign countries. We would like more foreign tourists to visit our country.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, in the answer given by the hon. Minister, it has been stated that there is a reflection of the global recession, which was seen in other sectors, in the tourism sector also, and that the Government has taken a number of measures. which have been mentioned in the statement. As far as tourism is concerned, I think, the development of infrastructure is the better way to strengthen the tourism. Kerala is a tourist State. At the same time, tourists face a lot of difficulty as far as infrastructure development and fares are concerned. As is stated earlier, it does not come under this Ministry. I do understand that ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your question.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: At the same time, considering the importance of this infrastructure development, may I know from the hon. Minister whether she will take the initiative to have coordination with the other Ministries especially about the States which have got the tourism potential.

KUMARI SELJA: We have done that in the past and we shall continue to do that in the future also.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Lalu Prasad Yadav.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, I am not Yadav but Prasad.

I would like to submit that the hon'ble Minister has just now honestly admitted that the foreign tourists are visiting India recently in a very less number. Has his department ascrtained that in the wake of Gujarat riots, the advisory issued by the US Government for its citizens not to visit India, especially Gujarat, has been lifted or not?

KUMARI SELJA: Madam, whenever such incidents take place in our country, other countries issue such advisories from time to time. We take up the matter with those countries through the Ministry of External Affairs and the tourist offices. We try to get this advisory be lifted so as to ensure that more people from those counties visit India. However, it is an ongoing process. Several countries have revised their advisories and this process goes on. Riots or certain such incidents occur in other countries also. Being an ongoing process, we constantly make endeavours to raise a voice against those advisories. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Madam Speaker, the reply of the hon'ble Minister is not satisfactory. You may get it ascertained that the advisory has been lifted or not? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Q No. 24, Shri Nishikant Dubey.

[English]

RGGVY

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: *24 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of village electrified and those yet to be electrified under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) in the country so far, Statewise;
- (b) the allocation of funds made and utilized during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments under RGGVY;
- (d) if so, the details of the proposals sanctioned and those lying pending for approval of the Government, Statewise at present; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to speed up the electrification of villages in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The State-wise details of electrification of villages are given in the enclosed Annexure-I.
- (b) There is no state-wise allocation of funds. However, the state-wise details of funds disbursed are given in the enclosed Annexure-II.
- (c) and (d) A total of 562 projects have been sanctioned during 10th Plan and Phase-I of 11th Plan as per details given in the enclosed Annexure-III. Any remaining projects can only be sanctioned under Phase-II of 11th Plan. The commencement of Phase-II of 11th Plan is yet to be decided by Government of India.
- (e) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:
 - (i) A State level coordination committee headed by Chief Secretary of the State has been set up to review progress of RGGVY and resolve interdepartmental issues.
 - (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works.
 - (iii) 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 on the agreed schedules.
- (iv) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis. It has been proposed to compress the projects implementation schedule to 18 months for XI Plan projects.
- (v) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- (vi) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200/- from Rs. 1500/-.
- (vii) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electirification has been revised upward as given below:

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

Annexure I

State-wise number of villages where RE works have been completed under RGGVY

(As on 16.06.2009)

SI.No	o. State	Town un-electrified villages	Works completed	Balance No. of villages yet to be electfrified
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2129	37	2092
3.	Assam	8525	823	7702
4.	Bihar	23211	16937	6274
5.	Jharkhand	19737	7043	12694
6.	'Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0

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1 2	3	4	5
8. Haryana	0	0	0
9. Himachal Pradesh	93	0	93
0. Jammu and Kashmir	283	48	235
1. Karnataka	132	58	74
2. Kerala	0	0	0
3. Madhya Pradesh	806	84	722
4. Chhattisgarh	1132	50	1082
5. Maharashtra	6	0	6
6. Manipur	495	93	402
7. Meghalaya	1943	105	1838
B. Mizoram	137	0	137
9. Nagaland	105	0	105
0. Orissa	17895	1793	16102
1. Punjab	0	0	0
2. Rajasthan	4488	1923	2565
3. Sikkim	25	0	25
4. Tamil Nadu	. 0	0	0
5. Tripura	160	0	160
6. Uttar Pradesh	30802	27673	3129
7. Uttarakhand	1469	1431	38
8. West Bengal	4573	3892	681
9. Delhi	0	0	0
Grand Total	118146*	61990	56156

^{*}This is based on the coverage as per DPR. The figure is likely to undergo change during execution based on the field condition. Accordingly the balance villages (Column No. 5) yet to be electrified may also undergo change.

Annexure II State-wise and Year-wise Amount Disbursed under RGGVY

(in Rs. Crore)

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sl.No. Name of State	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09
1 2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	94.35	265.44	76.08
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	179.83	95.22

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	39.21	64.99	514.15
4.	Bihar	470.14	747.02	700.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.19	50.91	113.89
6.	Gujarat	13.36	17.93	52.66
7.	Haryana	12.32	24.64	37.44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.48	0.00	80.00
9.	Jharkhand	285.24	589.96	1001.71
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.59	29.82	182.80
11.	Karnataka	87.36	324.91	68.46
12.	Kerala	5.14	0.00	0.83
13.	Madhya Pradesh	104.68	157.26	199.44
14.	Maharashtra	10.02	16.60	140.61
15.	Manipur	13.53	5.03	39.62
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	19.94	12.24
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	78.76
18.	Nagaland	4.23	5.57	59.84
9.	Orissa	62.41	177.17	998.91
20.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	57.37
21.	Rajasthan	87.19	180.56	277.21
22.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	43.97
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	24.45
24.	Tripura Tripur	0.00	100.77	17.72
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1543.82	563.84	86.84
26.	Uttarakhand	278.29	133.05	78.62
27.	West Bengal	204.71	81.12	629.00

Annexure III

State-wise No. of projects sanctioned under RGGVY

SI.N	o. Name of State	Sanctioned during 10th Plan	Sanctioned during	Total No. of Projects sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	9	26
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	14	16

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	3	20	23
4.	Bihar	26	17	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	11	14
6.	Gujarat	3	22	25
7.	Haryana	4	14	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	11	12
9.	Jharkhand	3	11	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	9	22
11.	Karnataka	17	7	24
12.	Kerala	1	0	1
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	24	32
14.	Maharashtra	4	30	34
15.	Manipur	2	2	4
16.	Meghalaya	2	5	7
17.	Mizoram	2	6	8
18.	Nagaland	2	9	11
19.	Orissa	4	27	31
20.	Punjab	. 0	17	17
21.	Rajasthan	25	16	41
22.	Sikkim	2	2	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	26	26
24.	Tripura	1	3	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64	. 0	64
26.	Uttarakhand	13	0	13
27.	West Bengal	13	15	28
	Total	235	327	562

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has stated in the reply of the original question that the work in regard to rural electrification is going on in full swing. I belong to Godda which is in

Jharkhand. The population of dalits and tribals is maximum over there. Electricity has not reached over there even after so many years of independence. They are happy today that electricity is going to reach there. However, I have received a letter today itself from the Collector, Godda and Collector, Deogadh stating that 1577 villages

to Questions

in Godda have to be electrified, however, electrification of only 172 villages have been carried out. This target was due to be completed by 13 December 2009. Besides, the Collector, Deogadh has stated to me that 2346 villages in his district are to be electrified out of which electrification of only 1016 villages have been carried out so far. This target was due to be achieved by March. 2009. I had written a letter to the hon'ble Minister stating therein that the NTPC is implementing the projects of REC which had not been assigned the target. His reply in this regard was not appropriate. If he says that ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask the question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The question is that the targets of March, 2009 and December, 2009 are not being met. Through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to when that target would be achieved?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, in respect of Jharkhand, it is true that there is some laxity completing the work because there are 2-3 problems over there. Firstly, there are forests over there as a result of which land is not easily available. I have talked to the Chief Minister and his officers. We have been given assurance that the remaining 13 districts envisaged under the tenth plan will be covered by August, 2009 and those under the 11th plan will be covered by March 2010. Till date, we have allocated Rs. 2023.54 crore to Jharkand. We have asked to constitute a committee in this regard so that this fund could be properly utilized. I have written letters to the Chief Minister of not only Jharkhand but to all the states of the country to get district level committees constituted comprising of MPs, MLAs, and Chairman of District Councils as members. We have informed to this effect to all concerned, but such committees have so far not been costituted. I would like to ask the hon'ble Member to pay some heed in regard to such committees. I would give full attention to Jharkhand. Jharkhand is such a State for which we are providing funds in particular. Not only that, there is one more point also. We carry out electrification under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidvutikaran Yojana at 33 KV, however, in view of the difficult terrains and militancy over there, a proposal for 132 KV had been referred to us to be taken into consideration contending that only 33 KV would not be sufficent for that State and we also mobilized the fund required for this purpose through a loan of Rs. 1000 crore from the REC.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, in regard to the reply of the hon'ble Minister. I would like to submit that there is no Chief Minister at present in the State, there is only a Governor. President's rule has been imposed there and as such there are no MLAs and as no elections for Panchayats have been held, so there are no Chairmen, District Coucils and Mukhiyas over there. There is no one else over there, apart from me and the Government is being run over there by the Union Government.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, I would like to inform the hon'ble Members that we sent this circular on 23 May 2008 and at that time the State Government was existing over there.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: What is the condition over there now? You have fixed to be completed by a target 2010.

Madam Speaker, he has stated in regard to the BPL that this has been raised from 1500 to 2200. First of all, let me know the agency which carried out the survey in regard to the BPL. I have had a talk with the concerned Collector today, he told me that that survey was fake to the extent that he himself was not aware of the survey seing conducted. The Collectors of both the districts are telling me this fact. Secondly, in regard to the connection being provided for the BPL, I would like to submit that the people belonging to the BPL category will not remain confined to that category forever, their children may get educated and turn affluent as well. However, they are enable to have two bulbs lit at their homes. If they want to use a fridge it will get damaged. The Government has proposed to give connections in schools, Anganwadis, however, the condition over there is such that the transformer gets burnt if another connection is used besides a single one. In regard to the BPL category also, it is my submission that there are 1 lakh BPL category people in the Deogadh district, 2 lakh such people in the Godda district, whereas the Government is providing connections to only 20,000 or 22,000 people. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Madam Speaker, my question is that if a power cable is passing through the area there should be a long-term arrangement to deal with the problem. BPL persons get only one connection therefore there is need to increase the capacity of

Oral Answers

transformers so that it may serve the need of irrigation, need of running the refrigerator and also running of the AC once they progress on social ladder. I would like to know the reply of hon. Minister in this regard.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, I have told the hon. Member that our purpose is to provide electricity under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana in those areas, which have so far been lagging behind in this regard. We have provided special assistance for installation of transformers of 132 KV in place of existing 33 KV transformers so that they may not break down.

As far as BPL list is concerned which you have referred I would like to say that BPL list is revised every fifth year and we will certainly write to the State Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have any provisions to cover those villages which have been left out of the current RGGVY guidelines due to non-meeting of the population criteria or cost criteria.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Some of the proposals have been coming from different States and they are under consideration.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to till the hon'ble Minister that when the scheme, whatever formulated by the Ministry, come to implementation the work in this regard was awarded to NHPC by the local engineers of the State which was further sublet to L&T by NHPC and then it went to somebody else for the fourth time which resulted in cost escalation. Consequently only one out of ten poles proposed to be installed could be installed. I have seen in my own constituency that no connection has been provided even after the lapse of one year since the installation of the transformers. Moreover a huge amount has been spent. Will, the areas, which were left, have been left but connections have not been provided even in those areas where transformers were installed. I would like to know why these people were not entrusted with the responsibility when the scheme was formulated and why was such a huge expenditure incurred.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, when DPR from states is received, this condition is attached to it that power supply for six to eight hours will be made under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. The plan is approved only when such kind of written assurance is given by them. Such kind of scheme has also been approved in your state also but I do not know why power is not being supplied. Whatever you have stated I will definitely look into the matter.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I would like to tell the hon. Minister that a large allocation has been made under the scheme. You have formed new government and this is a very difficult job. I request you to immediately convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers and the Power Ministers of the states and discuss the matter. The conditions is very bad. I have travelled in many areas and seen that the groundwork has not been done for the scheme despite a huge amount has already seen spent for the same. Therefore, you need to take some initiative because nothing has been done so far. You should immediately call a metting of the Minister of Power in the States within eight to ten days and pay attention in this regard. What is the reaction of hon. Minister in this regard?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, I thank the hon. Member for this suggestion. I had convened a meeting of the Ministers of Power of all the states last week itself and have asked them to continue with their work. Besides, orders have also been placed for the balance of plant in order to remove the bottleneck in capacity addition. We have given stringent directions to all the states for furnishing data regarding balance of plant by end of July. We have been very closely monitoring programmes under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. So far we have received funds to the tune of Rs. 28 thousand crore under the scheme. You are right in telling that a huge amount has been received. I would also like to request that the local committee, wherever they are should give us feedback in this regard to enable us to take action.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You can go and see the condition yourself.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that this is a very good scheme but the needs to get the survey of the scheme conducted as has been suggested by hon. Sharad Vadavji. He will find that the quality of work is so poor that poles and cables collapsed even in single storm.

However, electrification is shown completed on papers even though it is not done in actual. As has been suggested by Sharad Yadavji you should conduct a survey to find out how much work has been done. I had said it earlier also and hon. Minister had given assurance in the House that electrification will be done in all the hamlets with a population of hundred and above. Rs. 28 thousand crore have been received by the Ministry from the Planning Commission for the scheme as has been admitted by him. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify both these points.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: You had raised this issue during previous Lok Sabha also. In this regard it has been decided that all the settlements with a population of hundred and more will be covered under the scheme. Regarding Uttar Pradesh you have stated that poles have been erected there and not dismantled. We have been exhorting the Government to make a lot of efforts and fix target in this regard. Just now I have mentioned that the monitoring committee comprising Member of Parliament and MLAs. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: There is no committee anywhere. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Setting up of committee is the job of respective State Government, my job is to issue instructions in this regard. I have written to all the Chief Ministers on 23.5.2008 and I have got the copy of letter with me. If the State Government are not willing then responsibility should be fixed on them. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: When the money is being provided by the Union Government, directions should also be issued by them.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, this question is related to Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. In part C of this question, the member raising question has sought two information from you. One is regarding the plans which have been sanctioned under the scheme and the other is regarding the proposal pending with you. You have given details about the sanctioned proposals but the reply is silent on the pending proposals. I was willing to know about the pending proposals. Madam, through you I would like to say that several proposals of Madhya Pradesh including those from my parliamentary constituency district Raisen have covers mostly tribal villages in those inaccessible areas where

not even a single electricity pole has been erected. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to when the second phase of eleventh plan is proposed to be started and whether the proposals of Raisen regarding which all the other formalities have been completed, will also be included therein.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, there are 44 projects cover 43 districts belonging to phase one and two of the Eleventh plan. The villages and districts to be covered in phase two the list of which is with me belong to Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Manipur, Tamil Nadu and Chhattisgarh. There are 44 such projects in which the cost is very high and we have been holding frequent meetings in this regard. Under the phase one of Eleventh plan, an amount of Rs. 28 thousand crore have been sanctioned and we will try our best to cover those areas which so far have not been covered. Our Government have given this assurance to the country that under RGGVY all will be provided at last one unit of electricity upto 2012 and this is our promise. We will try our best to finish it as earlier as possible. We are going to complete the work of RGGVY by 2010.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE: Madam, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to whether there is any Central Monitoring Committee to look after the electrification of different villages in different States. May I also know whether any report is coming each year from the States about how many villages have been electrified?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: There are three different Committees – one is at the State level, which monitors; the second Committee is REC or at corporation level, and the third Committee is the one that we appoint, which have different NGOs; they also do it and report to us. If the hon. Member wants to have any information about any particular village or district, I will provide it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Old Age Pension Schemes

25. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the prevailing Centrally Sponsored Pension Schemes for old age people, widows and disabled in rural areas and the structure of such schemes;
- (b) the mechanism to identify the beneficiaries and check irregularities in payment of pension under such schemes:
- (c) whether the Government proposes to raise the amount of pension being given to the beneficiaries and expand the scheme for the farmers above the age of 60 years; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) There is no prevailing 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' for grant of pension to old age persons, widows and disabled. However, central asistance is granted to them under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) and Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS) which are components of the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). NSAP which was introduced in 1995 as a 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme' was later on transferred to State Plan in 2002-03 and is implemented by the State Governments. IGNOAPS is applicable to persons who are 65 years or higher, IGNWPS is applicable to widows in the age group of 40-64 years and IGNDPS is applicable to persons with server or multiple disablities in the age group of 18-64 years. All the three pension schemes are meant for persons belonging to a household living below the poverty line. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary is provided in all the pension schemes and States are urged to contribute an equal amount. These pension schemes are applicable in rural as well as urban areas.

(b) States have been asked to identify the eligible beneficiaries in rural areas from BPL List 2002 and from corresponding lists in urban areas. Universal coverage of all the eligible beneficiaries is envisaged under the pension schemes. In order to check irregularities in payment of pension. States have been asked to disburse the pension under IGNOAPS through bank/post office account, where feasible and in the case of IGNWPS and IGNDPS through bank/post office account has been made madatory. Further, in order to enhance trasparency and accountability software for NSAP-MIS has been developed and States have been asked to place the data of beneficiaries in the public domain.

- (c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to increase the central assitance or to expand the old age pension scheme for farmers above the age of 60 years.
 - (d) Does not arise.

[English]

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Hydro Power Generation

- *26. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether despite the immense potential, the share of hydro power sector in power generation in the country is decreasing;
 - (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the targets set for hydro power generation and achievements made during the Tenth Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise:
- (d) the target fixed for augmenting hydro power generation capacity in the country during the eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (e) the funds proposed for the purpose and the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The share of hydro capacity in the total of generating capacity in the country has declined from 34% at the end of the Sixth Plan to 25% at the end of the Ninth Plan. The share of hydro capacity at the end of the Tenth Plan was 26% and is envisaged to be about 23% by the end of the Eleventh Plan if the targeted capacity addition is achieved during the Eleventh Plan.

Geological uncertainties, contract management, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, land acquisition problems, inter-state issues, long gestation period, law and order problem & cost as well as security and infrastructure development have been the main reasons for lesser share of hydro capacity in the total generating capacity.

(c) The State-wise and Utility-wise hydro generation target and achievement in respect of hydro stations with installed capacity above 3 MW during the 10th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (d) Planning Commission has set a target of 15,627 MW hydro capacity during the Eleventh Plan. However, keeping in view the preparedness and projects under construction, Central Electricity Authority has revised the target of 15,507 MW.
- (e) For accelerated development of hydro power in the country a 50,000 MW hydro initiative was launched in 2003 and Preliminary Feasibility Reports of 162 projects aggregating 48,000 MW were prepared. Out of these, 77 projects with capacity of 37,000 MW were selected for execution. Against this, a target of 15,627 MW hydro capacity has been set by the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Plan. A total fund requirement of Rs. 1,31,105 crores were provided in the Eleventh Plan for

the hydro projects. The following steps have been/are being taken to achieve the target:

- (i) Expediting preparation of Detailed Project Reports based on economic viability;
- (ii) Streamlining clearances of pursuing priority projects;
- (iii) Simplifying approval procedures;
- (iv) Facilitating early financial closure;
- (v) High priority to smaller capacity run of the river type hydro projects having gestation period of less than five years; and
- (vi) Basin-wise optimization studies.

Statement

State-wise Generation vis-a-vis target of Hydro Power Stations of more than 3 MW in the country during the 10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)

(Figures in Million Unit)

Region/State		10th Plan (2002-07)	
	Target*	Achievement	% of Achievement over Target
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
CENTRAL SECTOR			
ВВМВ	50952	52201.52	102.5
NHPC	51526	53446.20	103.7
SJVNL	21963	16285.00	74.1
THDC	2215	890.47	40.2
Total Central	126656	122823.19	97.0
Haryana	1332	1304.39	97.9
Himachal Pradesh	14284	13013.67	91.1
Jammu and Kashmir	4047	3703.37	91.5
Rajasthan	4077	3511.07	86.1
Punjab	19098	20669.30	108.2
Uttar Pradesh	8498	7435.31	87.5
Uttarakhand	17688	17625.80	99.6
Total Northern	195680	190086.10	97.1

1	2	3	4
WESTERN REGION			
CENTRAL SECTOR			
NHDC	5698	6719.42	117.9
Gujarat	9412	10155.57	107.9
Madhya Pradesh	12811	12507.28	97.6
Chhattisgarh	1940	1683.14	86.8
Maharashtra	25896	30936.60	119.5
Total Western	55757	62002.01	111.2
SOUTHERN REGION			
Andhra Pradesh	35442	30831.29	87.0
Karnataka	52853	50305.22	95.2
Kerala	29883	30092.35	100.7
Tamil Nadu	19027	21579.88	113.4
Total Southern	137205	132808.74	96.8
EASTERN REGION			
CENTRAL SECTOR			
D.V.C.	1600	1391.59	87.0
NHPC	1698	1622.81	95.6
Total Central	3298	3014.40	91.4
Bihar	424	303.44	71.6
Jharkhand	1073	628.98	58.6
Orissa	26851	28183.13	105.0
West Bengal	2310	2390.25	103.5
Sikkim	232	200.80	86.6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	23.30	_
Total Eastern	34225	34744.30	101.5
NORTH EASTERN REGION			
CENTRAL SECTOR			
NEEPCO	13480	11415.63	84.7
NHPC	2396	2747.64	114.7
Total Central	15876	14163.27	89.2

1	2	3	4
Assam	0	0.00	
Meghálaya	2964	2617.20	88.3
Tripura	300	301.58	100.5
Arunachal Pradesh	90	31.00	34.4
Nagaland	247	2.00	0.0
Total North Eastern	19477	17115.1	87.9
Total All India	442344	436756.2	98.7

^{*}The targets are fixed on annual basis.

[Translation]

JNNURM

*27. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cities/towns in the country which have already been included in Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and which are yet to be included. State-wise:
- (b) the number and names of cities which have been developed so far, State-wise;
- (c) whether there are schems/projects which have been sanctioned previously and yet to be completed under JNNURM:
- (d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise;
- (e) the details fo found allocated for implementation last three years, state-wise; and
- (f) the details of the schemes and funds earmarked for JNNURM for the next five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 65 cities have been

included for integrated development of Urban Infrastructure and Services (details as enclosed at Statement-I). All other cities and town are covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT).

- (b) The JNNURM is a 7 Years Mission programme which was launched on 3rd December, 2005. Uptil date, projects for improvement of urban infrastructure and services under Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG) sub-mission of JNNURM have been approved for all Mission Cities except for Porbandar (Gujarat), as Porbundar was included in the list of mission cities as late as on 5.1.09.
- (c) and (d) 32 projects out of 463 sanctioned projects under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) submission of JNNURM have been completed. (The project wise detail of projects under implementation is at Statement-II).
- (e) The amount of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released during the last three years, state wise is enclosed at Statement-III.
- (f) JNNURM was launched on 3rd Dec, 2005 for Mission period of 7 years from 2005-2006 to 2011-12. The indicative allocation by Planning Commission under the UIG component of JNNURM, State-wise for the 7 years period 2005-06 to 2011-12 is enclosed at Statement IV. In 2008-09, an additional amount of Rs. 100 crore for all Million Plus Cities and State Capitals and Rs. 50.00 crore for other mission cities was allocated under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

Ujjain

18.

Stat	ement I
List of Cities in	cluded in JNNURM
City/Urban	Name of the Sta

	List of Cities inc	cluded in JNNURM
SI.No.	City/Urban Agglomeration	Name of the State
1	2	3
a.	Mega Cities/UAs	
1.	Delhi	Delhi
2.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka
5.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6.	Kolkata	West Bengal
7.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
b.	Million-Plus Cities/U	As
1.	Patna	Bihar
2.	Faridabad	Haryana
3.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	Ludhiana	Punjab
5.	Jaipur	Rajasthan
6.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
8.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Nashik	Maharashtra
10.	Amritsar	Punjab
11.	Pune	Maharashtra
12.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh
13.	Cochin	Kerala
14.	Vadodara	Gujarat
15.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Surat	Gujarat
17.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh
18.	Nagpur	Maharashtra

_1	2	3 .
19.	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
20.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
22.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
23.	Asansol	West Bengal
24.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh
26.	Rajkot	Gujarat
27.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand
28.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh
c.	Identified cities/UAs wit	th less than one million
1.	Guwahati	Assam
2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmi
4.	Raipur	Chhattisgarh
5.	Panaji	Goa
6.	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Ranchi	Jharkhand
8.	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
9.	Imphal	Manipur
10.	Shillong	Meghalaya
11.	Aizawl	Mizoram
12.	Kohima	Nagaland
13.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa
14.	Gangtok	Sikkim
15.	Agartala	Tripura
16.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
17.	Bodh Gaya	Bihar

Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	1	2	3
19.	Puri	Orissa	25.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
20.	Ajmer-Pushkar	Rajasthan	26.	Matura	Uttar Pradesh
21.	Nainital	Uttranchal	27.	Hardwar	Uttaranchal
22.	Mysore	Karnataka	28.	Nanded	Maharashtra
23.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	29.	Porbunder	Gujarat
24.	Chandigarh	Punjab & Haryana	30.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh

Statement II

Si.No.	State	City	Project Name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in lakh)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Maharashtra	Nanded	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	4313.08	3450.46	3450.48
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of Heritage precincts along EVR PERIYAR SALAI, Chennai	610.00	213.50	53.37
3.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Storm Water Drainage	5540.26	1939.09	484.7
4.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Drainge MaZster Plan for Shilong (Phase-I)	2446.00	2201.40	550.35
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-MURKINALA Secondary Drains	4231.00	1480.85	740.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-MURKINALA P-11, P-12	3299.00	1154.65	288.00
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Remodelling of Storm Water Drainage-KUKATPALLY (Begumpet) Nalla P7	3136.00	1097.60	548.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Balkapur Channel	3579.00	1252.65	313.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing under-ground drainage facilities to the unserved areas	5656.00	2828.00	2121.00
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Storm Water Drainage System for uncovered areas in Circle I II III and MG road of VMC	4912.00	2456.00	1228.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	5914.00	2069.90	1034.94
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	12088.00	4230.80	2115.40
13.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	12283.00	4299.05	3224.28
14.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Catchment Development and Drainage for Water Bodies Development and flood Relief Project	10475.43	3666.40	916.60
15.	Gujarat	RajkotU	Underground Drainage-Phase. II and Phase-III (Part-1) (Sewage Disposal Network and STP)	7542.00	3771.00	2828.10
16.	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	4995.00	2497.50	1248.76
17.	Gujarat	Surat	Storn water draiage system of Surat city for SMC area	13382.54	6691.27	3345.62
18.	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Disposal System for New Zone	3426.82	1713.41	856.70
19.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Storm Water Drainage of Vadodara city	14594.56	7297.28	3548.64
20.	Haryana	Faridabad	Infrastructure Development Works (Drainage) in Old Faridabad Zone	3064.70	1532.35	766.18
21.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secoundary storm water drawin in Bangalore city at Vrushabhavathi valley including Kethamaranahalli and arkavathi minor valley I and Kathriguppa minor valley III (3 DPRs)	22826.00	7989.10	5991.81
22.	Kamataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and Secondary storn water drains in Bangalore City Challaghatta velley	11857.00	4149.95	2074.96
23.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodellig of Primary and Secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Kramangala valley	1149.00	3902.15	1951.06
24.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Remodelling of Primary and secondary storm water drains in Bangalore city, Hebbal valley	18474.00	6465.90	3232.94

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works or Byatarayanpura	12517.00	4380.95	1095.23
26.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage system and road restoration for erstwhile R.R. Nagar CMC	4153.80	1453.83	363.46
27.	Kerala	Cochin	UUpgrading Surface Water Drainage System of Central area of Kochi	978.00	489.00	122.25
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Channelisation of Nallah (Storm Water Drain)	3057.00	1528.50	382.13
29.	Maharastra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE	11659.00	4080.65	2040.32
30.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	9239.00	3233.65	1616.82
31.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase-III for Kalswa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	5789.27 .	2026.24	506.56
32.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Storm Water Drainage for Nashik Municipal Corporation	31031.00	15515.50	3878.75
33.	Maharashtra	Pune	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	8613.00	4306.50	3229.86
34.	Maharasthra	Pune	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecos	9996.00	4998.00	2499.00
35.	Maharashtra	Pune	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio- remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and River)	9778.00	4889.00	3666.75
36.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Storm Water Drain and Desilting of natural Drains (Improvement and construction of Storm Water Drain)	25181.00	12590.50	3147.63
37.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	4530.14	1585.55	1188.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of drainage in Howrah	9338.03	3268.31	817.08
39.	Andhra Pradesh	ıyderabad	Improvement of Strom Water Drainage in Zone-I and II of erstwhile MCH Area	12410.00	4344.00	1086.00
40.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Storm Water Drains at Mangalagiri town in Vijayawada	3016.00	1506.00	377.00
41.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Storm Water Drainage works for Varanasi	19162.00	9581.00	2395.25
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Storm Water Drainage for Mathura town	8720.00	6976.00	1395.00
43.	Karnataka	Mysore	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage System in Mysore	38460.00	8000.00	2000.00
44.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of Storm Water Drains in the Northern basin of Chennai	35986.39	12595.23	1260.00
45.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to Micro and Macro Drainage system in Central basin of Chennai	34500.00	12075.00	3018.75
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Storm Water Drainage for Lucknow	31521.00	16261.00	3252.20
47.	Anahra Pradesh	Vishkhapatnam	Improvement of Storm Water drains for Zone VIII of Greater Vishakapatnam city (Gangulhedda and Yerrigada branch canals)	7227.00	3613.50	903.37
48.	Karnataka	Bagalore	Providing underground drainage facilities and Road restoration in erstwhile Bommanahalli city Municipal Council	23175.00	8111.25	2025.81
49.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Storm Water Drainage in Zone-II area of Thiruvanathapuram	4039.00	3231.20	807.80
50.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-Storm Water Drains (Phase-I)	11630.24	5815.12	1453.78
51.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to Storn Water Drains in the Eastern Basin of Chennai	44407.00	15542.45	3885.91

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
52.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement to storm water drains in the Southern basin of Chennai	29897.57	10464.15	5232.08
53.	Maharashtra	Pune	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase-I	39967.18	10000.00	2500.00
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme in Hoogly Chinsurah Municipal Area	3881.96	1358.68	339.67
55.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Strom Water Drainage for Bansberia Municipality	2979.36	1042.78	280.7
56.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage Scheme in Chandannagar Municipal Corporation Area, Kolkata U.A.	6189.45	2166.30	541.47
57.	Rajashthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Storm Water Drains	6108.00	4886.00	1221.5
58.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	Storm water drainage for Bhubaneshwar	6833.00	5466.40	1366.6
59.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Storm water disposal and management project (north zone, Nanded)	4573.08	3658.47	914.62
60.	Orissa	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	7182.00	4500.00	
61.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Loop Road	15264.00	7632.00	1908.00
62.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Trasport System for Vishakapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	45293.00	22646.50	5661.63
63.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	8760.00	3066.00	1533.00
64.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Trasit System (stretch of 46 km)	40572:00	14200.20	7100.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II	48613.00	17065.00	4271.00
66.	Gujarat	Rojakot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part-I)	11000.00	5500.00	1375.00
67.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	46902.00	23451.00	5862.75
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	23776.00	11888.00	2972.00
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Trasport System- PILOT PROJECT	9845.00	4922.50	2461.24
70.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	10313.50	5156.75	3867.56
71.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	43422.00	21711.00	16283.56
72.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city	47662.20	23831.10	17871.43
73.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS corridor for Mumbai- Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 kms)	31214.00	15607.00	11705.25
74.	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikarantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	3703.00	1851.50	462.88
75.	Rajasthan	JaipurU	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikar Road	7519.00	3759.50	2819.64
76.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours	14000.00	7200.00	1800.00
77 .	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC	21920.00	8768.00	2192.00
78.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)- PCMC	20682.00	8272.80	2068.20
79.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS-Package IIIA and IIIB for Jaipur	26035.94	13017.97	3254.49
80.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	16213.00	5674.55	1418.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Managment centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	2112.66	739.43	184.86
82.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Bannerghatta)	392.60	137.41	34.35
83.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol IIIA 1 2 3 4 Vol. III B 12	8467.96	2963.79	740.95
84.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol I, Vol, II, Vol III 1 2 3	5058.06	1770.32	442.58
85.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol I Vol. II, Vol. III 12	2223.51	778.23	194.56
86.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol. I Vol. II Detailed drawings	2655.63	929.47	231.86
87.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol. I Vol. II	3812.42	1334.35	333.58
88.	Kamataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur, Bangalore	1555.00	544.25	136.06
89.	Kamataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Veshwanthpur, Bangalore	6131.93	2146.17	536.54 <i>†</i>
90.	Karnataka	Mysore	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	8525.74	6820.59	3410.29
91.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme SATIS	2325.00	813.75	610.21
92.	Arunachal Pradesh	ltanagar	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including road and parking lot/spaces	9128.50	8215.65	2053.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
93.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of multi-level parking at 20 different locations in Indore	5600.00	2800.00	700.00
94.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Conservation and propagation of Panna Meena Bori and its environs Amber, Jaipur	431.00	215.50	107.76
95.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat Improvement and beautification	5805.00	2902.50	725.63
96.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Restoration and strengthening of Sayaji Sarovar Partappura System, Vadodara	2869.72	1434.34	403.25
97.	Manipur	Imphal	Improvement of Nambul River front and Naga Nala	2564.82	2308.34	577.09
98.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Formation of IRR connecting NH 9 & NH 5 in between the Flyovers at Milk Project & Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City	7424.00	3712.00	928.00
99.	Gujarat ·	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line Naroda	1851.00	647.85	323.92
100.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Society over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly Station.	2144.00	750.40	749.20
101.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of No. 306 on Ahmedabad Mumbai B.G. Rly line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	1500.00	525.00	524.00
102.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (ARC) junction at Ahmedabad	1857.00	649.95	648.98
103.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Construction of RoB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. Railway line along	2480.74	1240.37	310.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
104.	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	6500.00	3250.00	2437.50
105.	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	932.00	466.00	233.00
106.	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	1427.12	713.56	178.39
107.	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	2077.12	1038.56	259.64
108.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	1396.00	698.00	349.00
109.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	1968.00	984.00	492.00
110.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including costruction of approach bridge)	1009.06	807.25	201.81
111.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphalting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	4361.16	1526.41	1144.80
112.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphalting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	5044.90	1765.72	1324.29
113.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	889.58	311.35	155.68
114.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Taogre circle	1755.90	614.57	153.64

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
115.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction	3193.24	1117.63	279.40
116.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction	2782.49	973.87	486.92
117.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur Junction	2157.91	755.27	566.46
118.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Nagavara road junction	2162.88	757.01	189.5
119.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	1874.28	656.00	164.00
120.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	3809.93	1333.48	333.37
121.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road junction	2543.79	890.33	222.58
122.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli junction	2486.90	870.41	435.20
123.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction	2260.62	791.21	197.80
124.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction	2284.84	799.94	399.96
125.	Karnataka ·	Mysore	Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	21902.47	17521.97	4380.49
126.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	4083.35	2041.68	1531.26
127.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	1966.34	983.17	245.79
128.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	3974.64	1987.32	496.83
129.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUIP	33638.80	11773.58	2943.40
130.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Elevated road on Sahar Road- MUIP	15513.34	5429.67	1357.42
131.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	8628.00	4314.00	3236.50
132.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	1828.65	914.33	228.58

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
133.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	253.00	126.50	31.63
134.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari	900.80	450.40	112.60
135.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of RoB at Mangalwari in replacement of level-crossing No. 297/A (A-class) between Km. 1041/3-5 on Amla Nagpur Section	849.14	424.57	106.41
136.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to City Roads in Naded (Package I)	6108.55	4886.84	1221.71
137.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II III and IIIB Roads	1497.33	17197.86	12898.41
138.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movement III B Structure Network in Nanded Package	5815.49	4652.39	4652.40
139.	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	661.00	330.50	82.63
140.	Maharashtra	Pune	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	782.00	391.00	293.25
141.	Nagaland	Kohima	Roads and Transportation	2525.60	2273.04	568.26
142.	Punjab	Amritsar	Construction of two lane Elevated Road from G.T. Road to Golden Temple and Consturction of 4 lane Elevated Road on G.T. Road from Maqbulpura Chowk to Bandari-Pul	14949.00	7474.50	7474.14
143.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	4440.80	1554.28	777.14
144.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	3287.50	1150.63	287.66
145.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of High Level bridge. Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	548.30	191.91	95.94
146.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	3802.00	1330.70	665.34

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Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
147.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of left turning North Bound Off-ramp at Beck Bagan connecting AJC Bose Road Flyover	1806.15	632.15	158.04
148.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of interchage at Dunlop Junction	3756.25	1314.68	328.67
149.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of EM Bye-pass connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi	5309.67	1858.45	464.61
150.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	15360.00	5376.00	1344.00
151.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar Junction on Jessore Road	4809.00	1683.15	420.15
152.	Uttrakhand	Haridwar	Improvement of junction for Haridwar city	2005.00	1604.00	320.80
153.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijayawada	3625.02	1812.51	453.12
154.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of ROB in lieu of existing level crossing No.2 between Station Pratapnagar Jambusar (NG) Section at Railway Km. 1/15 to 2/1 near Lalbaug at Vadodara	4570.00	2285.00	571.25
155.	Uttarkhand	Dehradun	Improvement of 30 Nos. intersections for Dehradun	2943.00	2354.40	588.60
156.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	29166.14	10208.15	2552.04
157.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of Road over Bridge across Vadodara- Jambusar N.G. Railway Line at Rly. Km. 2/3-4 in lieu of Railway crossing No. 2 between Station Vishwamitr and Jambusar on 40m wide Ring Road at Kalali	4435.10	2217.55	
158.	Kerala	Cochin	Road Improvement and Bridge Constrution at Kochi	10964.00	5482.00	950.50
159.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Rehabilitation and Strengthening of Sewerage system in Old City area on South of Musi (In Zone I in catchments S1 to S6, S12 and S14)	14881.00	5208.35	1302.08

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Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
174.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	2128.00	1064.00	798.00
175.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage and Sewate Treatment system for New East Zone Areas	11065.73	5532.86	1383.21
176.	Gujarat	Surat	Automation/SCDA A of existing pumping station and STP of Surat Municipal Corporation	3063.43	1537.71	382.93
177.	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage system for New Northern Drainage Zone of SMC	18404.35	9202.18	2300.52
178.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage System for Vadodara city	10514.93	5257.47	2628.74
179.	Haryana	Faridabad	Revamping of Sewerage System and Sewerage Tmatment works in Faridabad	10383.00	5191.50	3893.64
180.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive sewerage scheme for Division A of Greater Jammu	12923.00	11630.70	2907.68
181.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	Comprehensive sewerage Scheme for Zone III (Sector I) of Greater Srinagar.	13292.00	11962.80	2290.70
182.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Environmental Action Plan Replacement Rehabilitation of existing sewerage system	17675.00	6186.25	1546.56
183.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Yelahanka	1500.63	525.22	131.30
184.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1876.36	656.73	164.18
185.	Kerala	Cochin	Sewerage scheme for Central zone covering six Division and Wards (No.43, 49, 50, 51, 54 and 56) of Kochi	7841.00	3920.50	935.13
186.	Kerala	Thriuvananthapuram	Improvement of Sewerage scheme for Thrivananthapuram Municipal Corporation	21541.00	17232.80	4308.20
187.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Indore Sewerage Project	30717.00	15358.50	7679.24
188.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	-Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-I	7801.00	3900.50	975.00
189.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Project Phase-II	7081.00	3540.50	885.00

1	2	3	4 -	5	6	7
190.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mumbai Sewage Diposal Project Stage-II priority works	36447.00	12756.45	3189.11
191.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for Thane	14956.79	5234.88	1308.72
192.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	33142.27	11599.80	2899.95
193.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	14009.00	4903.15	1225.79
194.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	4181.00	1463.35	365.84
195.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Seweage for part of KDMC	16963.35	5937.17	1484.29
196.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	4025.00	3220.00	1610.00
197.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-II	4889.00	3911.20	977.75
198.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage System in Nanded North-Zone-III	3931.00	3144.80	786.25
199.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	4093.00	3274.40	2455.80
200.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	14846.00	7423.00	3711.50
201.	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88	5969.44	4477.08
202.	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	12070.45	6035.23	1508.80
203.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	Integraed Sewerage Project	49891.35	39813.08	9978.27
204.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Comprehensive sewerage scheme to the urban areas of Puducherry	20340.00	16272.00	4068.00
205.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing Sewerage system for Walled city Area Phase-II	3690.00	1845.00	461.25
206.	Pubjab	Ludhiana	Providing sewerage and sewage treatment plant	24139.00	12069.50	3017.37
207.	Rajasthan	_Ajmer-Pushkar	Sewerage project	11208.00	5200.00	1300.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
208	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Sewerage system for Jaipur (Phase-I)	7495.97	3747.99	2811.00
209.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Jaipur Sewerage Project Phase II	11066.00	5543.00	4107.25
210.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Rehabilitation of Sewers in Gangtok	2392.01	2152.81	1076.40
211.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of additional sewerage treatment plant 54 MLD at Perungudi	3147.98	1101.79	275.45
212.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sewerage facilities for Puzhuthivakkam (Ullagaram)	2808.06	982.80	99.75
213.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Avadi Municipality	15805.41	5531.89	276.59
214.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewerage facilities for Ambattur Municipality (Phase-III)	13091.00	4581.85	1145.46
215.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Comprehensive Underground Sewerage scheme	37712.88	18856.44	4714.11
216.	Tamil NaduU	Madurai	Under Ground Sewerage Scheme for Phase III area and Renovation of existing Sewerage System	22934.00	11467.00	2866.75
217.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	2162.00	1081.00	540.50
218.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage work for Kanpur city (Inner Core Area)	19088.22	9544.11	2386.03
219.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow Sewerage District I (Vol. I and II)	23623.00	11811.50	5905.74
220.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewerage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part-I)	26216.00	13108.00	3277.00
221.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewage Treatment for Kanpur city	10100.45	5050.22	1262.55
222.	West Bengal	Kolkata ·	Upgradation of Sewer System in Kolkata (Phase-I)	9712.00	3399.20	849.80
223.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Upgradation of Man Entry Brick Sewer System (Part) for Kolkata	40291.00	14101.85	3525.46
224.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II) Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	3407.15	1192.50	298.13

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Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
225.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for erstwhile Dasarahalli city municipal council (Drainage Zone 7 & 8)	13657.00	4780.00	1195.00
226.	Kamataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for K.R. Puram City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	8789.00	3077.00	769.00
227.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Underground Sewerage System and Road Restoration for Mahadevapura City Municipal Council (Drainage Zone III)	11018.00	3856.00	964.00
228.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing sewge facilities for Chennai Maduravoyal Municipality	5745.50	2011.00	503.00
229.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Sewerage work for Varanasi Trans Varuna Area	30912.00	15456.00	3091.00
230.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Sewage works for Lucknow City-Sewerage District-III (Part II)	21443.00	10722.00	2681.00
231.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Kulgaon-Badlapur- Underground Sewerage scheme	15146.18	5301.16	1325.29
232.	Delhi	Delhi	Setting up of 20 MGD STP each at Nilothi and Pappankalan	24544.00	8590.00	
233.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Porur Panchyat-Providing Sewerage facilities for Porur town panchayat	3829.00	1340.15	335.03
234.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nesapakkam-54 MLD Sewerage Treatment Plant	5457.00	1910.00	473.00
235.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage Scheme to Tambaram Municipaliy	16096.59	5633.80	1408.45
236.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Perungudi Town Panchayat	2019.24	706.73	176.68
237.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive Sewerage scheme to Thirumazhisai Town Panchyat	2047.32	716.56	179.14
2 38 .	MaharashtraU	Greater Mumbai	Navi Mumbai—Underground Sewerage system for Navi Mumbai	35366.52	12378.28	3094.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
239.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Implementation of Sewerage Master Plan in Rajendra Nagar Municipality in Hyderabad UA	33507.00	10000.00	2500.00
240.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Perungalathur Town Panchyat	4761.00	1666.00	415.00
241.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Pallikarani Town Panchayat	5861.00	2051.00	512.00
242.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Peerkankarani Town Panchayat	2129.00	745.00	186.00
243.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Chitapakkam Town Panchayat	2759.00	966.00	241.00
244.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Sembakkam Town Panchayat	6182.00	2164.00	541.00
245.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive sewerage scheme to Madambakkam Town Panchayat	5445.00	1906.00	477.00
246.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Sewerage systems Phase-II for Vadodara City	6055.74	3027.87	756.96
247.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Extension of sewerage system F&G Block, Southern area of Thiruvananthapuram and rehabilitation of the sewerage systems procurement of sewer cleaning machines, sewerage system for Attukal area, STP for Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram	12115.00	9692.00	
248.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage facilities for Northern part of Vijaywada City	17815.00	8908.00	2227
249.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Sewerage System of Allahabad City (Zone D) Phase-I	35598.00	17799.00	4449.75
250.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Sewerage Work in District IV of Kanpur City	20736.00	10000.00	2500
251.	Uttrakhand	Nainital .	Reorganization and expansion of Nainital sewerage	1960.00	1570.00	392.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
252.	Bihar	Bhodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bhodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	9594.34	7675.47	1918.87
253.	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun sewerage scheme	5465.00	4372.00	1092.75
254.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Setting up of Municipal Solid Waste Management in a scientific way for capital complex	1194.38	1074.94	537.48
255.	Assam	Guwahati	Solid Waste Managment for Guwahati	3516.71	3165.04	791.26
256.	Bihar	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	3695.40	1847.70	461.93
257.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Strenthening of Solid Waste Management (Phase-I)	867.00	433.50	325.14
258.	Gujarat	Surat	Upgradation of Solid Waste Management in Surat	5249.72	2624.86	656.22
259.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Solid Waste Management for Vadodara	3098.54	1549.27	774.61
260.	Haryana	Faridabad	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Faridabad	7650.00	3827.00	956.75
261.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Solid Waste Management for Shimla	1604.00	1283.20	320.80
262.	Kerala	Cochin	Solid Waste Management for Kochi	8812.00	4406.00	2202.50
263.	Keral	Thiravananthapuram .	Solid Waste Management in Thiruvananthapuram	2456.00	1964.80	491.20
264.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Solid Waste Management for Indore	4324.66	2162.33	1081.16
265.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management Project, Greater Mumbai	17879.00	6257.65	1564.41
266.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	5999.23	2999.62	2249.73
267.	Maharashtra	Pune _.	Solid Waste Management- Pimpri-Chinchwad	7044.81	3522.40	880.60
268.	Manipur	Imphal	Solid Waste Management for Imphal	2580.71	2322.64	580.66
269.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Solid Waste Management for Jaipur	1319.74	659.87	494.91
270.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	25532.00	8936.20	2234.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
271.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management of Alandur, Pallavapuram and Tambaram Municipality	4421.25	1547.44	386.85
272.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Solid Waste Management for Coimbatore	9651.00	4825.50	1930.19
273.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Agra	3083.99	1542.00	385.50
274.	Uttar Pradesh	Aliahabad	Solid Wate Management for Allahabad	3041.49	1520.74	380.18
275.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kanpur	5623.79	2811.90	702.98
276.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Lucknow	4292.37	2146.19	536.55
277.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Mathura	991.60	793.28	198.32
278.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Municipal Solid Waste Management	2259.40	1129.70	564.86
279.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Solid Waste Management of Varanasi	4867.73	2433.87	608.47
280.	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Dehradun	2460.00	1968.00	492.00
281.	West Bengal	Asansol	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Asansol Urban Area	4357.27	2178.64	1089.32
282.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	5658.53	1960.49	990.24
283.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Solid Waste Management Improvement Scheme	5805.00	2902.00	725.00
284.	Karnataka	Mysore	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy	2998.00	2398 .00	599.50
285.	Bihar	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns-Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	1155.81	577.91	144.48
286.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Solid Waste Management in Ahmedabad	11885.84	4160.04 ්	0.00
287.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Integrated Solid Waste Management project	4966.00	3972.80	993.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
288.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Haridwar	1671.53	1337.22	334.30
289.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of 13 Municipal Towns for Kolkata	11196.52	3918.78	97 9.70
290.	Punjab	Amritsar	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Amritsar	7249.00	3624.50	906.12
291.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Solid waste Management	5139.43	4111.54	1027.89
292.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Solid waste Management	5585.90	2792.54	698.24
293 .	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Road Widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation Project	3510.00	1228.50	614.26
294.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Musi campaign Musi Revitalisation project	4426.51	1549.28	774.64
295.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	601.31	481.05	120.26
296.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Urban Renewal of Dargah Area, Ajmer	3841.80	3073.44	768.26
297.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Urban Renewal of Chowkdi Sarhad, Walled City, Jaipur	1159.66	579.83	434.88
298.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Revitalisation of Walled City Jaipur Phase-I	2896.00	1448.00	362.00
299.	Delhi	Delhi	Redevelopment of Connaught Place, New Delhi-Urban Renewal and Heritage Conservation	25378.00	9382.30	2220.58
300.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	2981.00	1043.35	521.66
301.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	3355.00	1174.25	587.12
302.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	990.00	346.50	259.86

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1	. 2	3	4	5	6	7
303.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderbad	23222.00	8127.70	∠031.92
304.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	3548.00	1774.00	1332.00
305.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	7231.00	3615.50	1807.76
306.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	2340.00	1170.00	877.50
307.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapathnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service resrvoir and pumping units	6228.00	3114.00	2336.00
308.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuvaka Area	3976.00	1988.00	994.00
309.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	4600.00	2300.00	1150.00
310.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhpatnam	Augmentation of Drinking water supply to peripheral areas	24074.00	12037.00	2407.40
311.	Arunachal Pradesh	itnagar	Augmentation of Water supply for Itanagar	7725.52	6952.79	3476.40
312.	Assam	Guwahati	Proposal for South Guwahati West Water Supply Scheme in Guwahati Metropolitan Development Area	28094.00	25284.60	6321.15
313.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Conservation of dirnking water by harvesting of the tertiary treated sewage for irrigation of green spaces in Chandigarh	3672.60	2938.08	1139.72
314.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Upgradation of water supply infrastructures for proper	2026.00	1620.80	810.40

monitoring and automation with remote computerized surveillance system to 24x7

water supply

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Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
315.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Augementation of Water Supply Scheme including extended area of RMC	30364.00	24291.20	12145.60
316.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plan at Rasaka	5383.25	1884.14	1413.03
317.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	8562.00	4281.00	3210.00
318.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	1919.00	959.50	959.50
319.	Gujarat	Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	14068.65	7043.33	5275.74
320.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply system for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	16743.43	8371.71	2092.94
321.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	4105.00	2052.50	2052.52
322.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	Augmentation of Water Supply to Tangnar Zone (Zone V) of Greater Srinagar	14837.00	13353.30	3338.33
323.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Water Supply project for Ranchi	28839.15	23071.32	5767.83
324.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bulk flow metring system for Bangalore water transmission network			
325.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Integrated Water Management and resue of Tertiary Treated Wasterwater in Vrishbhavathi valley for augmenting water supply	47133.00	16496.55	0.00
326.	Karnataka	Mysore .	Remodelling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysore city	19454.00	15563.20	7780.88
327.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Supply project for Mysore	10881.99	8705.59	2176.50
328.	Kerala	Cochin	Water Supply System to Kochi Part I	20117.00	10058.50	2514.65
329.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Improvement of Water Supply	8716.00	6972.80	1743.20
330.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	1418.31	709.00	531.87

1	. 2	3	4 .	5	6	7
331.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	30604.16	15302.08	7651.04
332.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	2375.00	1187.50	890.87
333.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Reorganisation of Water Supply scheme	6686.44	5349.15	1337.28
334.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	132950.00	46532.50	23266.00
335.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of Thane	7118.00	2491.30	1868.37
336.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Corss Maidan (3.6 kms)	9398.79	3289.58	822.39
337 .	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms.)	29486.76	10320.27	2580.09
338.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of network in Nagpur city	3793.00	1896.50	1422.37
339 .	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Project for Water Supply	2503.62	1251.61	938.85
340.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	329.77	164.89	123.66
34 1.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Project	2500.00	1250.00	625.00
342 .	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortor lined MS popeline in lieu of canal	14463.70	7231.85	3615.92
343.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	6196.00	3098.00	774.50
344.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	8059.27	4029.64	1007.38
345.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	10460.68	5230.34	1307.58
346.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	8217.00	4108.50	1027.12
347.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water	13011.00	6505.50	1626.38
348.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	9087.00	7269.60	5452.30
349.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	4945.00	3956.00	2967.00
350.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Project	5052.00	2526.00 •	1894.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
351 .	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	35862.00	17931.00	8965.50
352.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Greater Shillong Water Supply Project (Phase-III) for augmentation of Water Supply to Shillong	19349.72	17414.75	4353.69
353.	Mizoram	Aizawal	Renewal of Pumping Machineries and Equipments and Transmission System of Greater Aizawl Water Supply Scheme(Phase-II)	1681.80	1513.62	378.41
354.	Orissa	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	16690.00	13352.00	3338.00
3 55.	Punjab	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	17934.00	8967.00	2241.75
356.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply for Ajmer City	18873.00	15098.40	15097.80
357.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply to Ajmer Pushkar	16642.00	13313.00	3328.25
358.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	32200.00	11270.00	2817.50
359.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	4177.00	1461.95	730.98
360.	Taiml Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	3261.60	1141.56	570.78
361.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Town Panchayat	1235.79	432.53	216.26
362.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Maduravoil	2330.00	815.50	203.88
363.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Costruction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	911.00	318.85	159.42
364.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply scheme for Avadi Municipality	10384.00	3634.40	908.60
365.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of water supply	1917.00	670.96	67.09
366.	Tamil NaduU	Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ulagaram Puzhuthivakkam Municipality	2424.00	848.40	212.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
367.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	11374.30	5687.15	1421.79
368.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	969.57	484.79	96.96
369.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	788.00	394.00	98.50
370.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at 477.00 Vaigai river for Madurai		238.50	59.63
371.	Tripura	Agartala	Agartala Water Supply Porject 7826 (North Zone)		7043.40	1760.85
372.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Water Supply	8270.50	4135.25	1033.81
373.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	8969.00	4484.50	2242.26
374.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Works for Innder Old Area of Kanpur City	27094.89	13547.44	3386.86
375.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase I Part I Vol. I to V)	38861.00	19430.50	9715.26
376.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	27301.00	13650.00	3412.63
377.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	11102.00	5551.00	2775.50
378.	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	Water Supply Scheme (Phase-I)	7002.70	5602.16	1400.54
379.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Water Supply Reorganisation scheme	4784.43	3827.54	956.77
380.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Augmentation and Renovation of Water Supply Part-I	547.00	437.60	109.40
381.	West Bengal	Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	3627.00	1813.50	906.76
382.	West Bengal	Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	1453.00	726.50	544.89
383.	West Bengal	Asansol	Water Supply Scheme for Asnsol Municipal Corporation	8982.96	4491.48	1122.87
384.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plant at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	9875.00	3456.25	864.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
385.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir- cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	1066.00	373.10	186.56
386.	West Bengal	Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	4492.00	1572.20	786.10
387.	West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	4558.00	1595.30	1196.49
388.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply scheme for baruipur Municipality	951.86 .*	333.15	249.87
389.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	9068.91	3174.12	1587.06
390.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage system at Sector-V, Naba Digianta Industrial Township Authority at Sark Lake	2606.62	912.32	684.24
391.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	12950.88	4532.81	2266.40
392.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	2521.87	882.67	441.34
393.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	14194.25	4967.98	2484.00
394.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Tallah Palata Dedicated Transmission Main	30492.48	10672.37	2668.09
395.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	4719.26	1651.74	412.94
396.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	150 MLD Water Supply for Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	10681.49	3738.52	934.63
397.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna Area	8610.00	4305.00	1076.25
398.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of water suppley system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	23052.03	8068.21	2017.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
399.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	36585.00	18292.65	4573.16
400.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comprehensive water supply scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	8511.70	2979.00	745.00
401.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	12765.23	4467.83	1116.96
402.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	16234.00	8117.00	1623.00
403.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Alandur-Comprehensive Water Supply scheme to Alandur	6439.00	2254.00	564.00
404.	Bihar	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	2470.26	1235.13	308.78
405.	Bihar	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	1315.43	657.72	154.43
406.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	3355.72	2684.57	671.14
407.	Haryana	Faridabad	Augmentation of Water Supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana	49349.00	24674.50	6168.61
408.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	41545.64	20772.82	5193.20
409.	Maharashtra	Pune	PCMC-Water Supply Phase-II	14008.81	7004.41	1751.10
410.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Providing comperhensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	26708.00	9347.00	2336.95
411.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakapatnam Municipal Corporation	19018.00	9509.00	2377.25
412.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishkhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Vishakapatnam	4793.48	2396.74	599.18
413.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	37778.92	18889.46	4722.37
414.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Surface Water Supply scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum Municipalities	31272.08	10945.23	2736.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
415.	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Distribution system for South-East Zone areas	20109.67	10055.00	2514.00
416.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Water Supply Improvement scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Aggolomeration	5882.36	2941.18	735.30
417.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of existing water supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	25363.48	8876.51	2219.13
418.	Bihar	Patna	Danapur water supply Project	6896.45	3448.23	862.06
419.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Water Supply project for Naya Raipur	15623.00	10000.00	
420.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Source augmentation for water supply (Central Based) Vadodara (Gujarat) Phase-II	3839.00	1919.00	480.00
421.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shrinagar	Augmentation of water supply for Zone IV of Greater Srinagar	12100.00	10000.00	2500.00
422.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water supply for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clustors	29639.55	14819.78	3704.25
423.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24x7 water supply project for Nagpur under PPP framework	38786.00	19393.00	4848.25
424.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	7462.89	2612.01	653.00
425.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP.	1406.00	703.00	175.75
426.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Combinet Water supply sheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20141.00	10070.50	
427.	Bihar	Patna	Impovement and augmentation of water supply system of Patna city	42698.00	21349.00	5337.25

Written Answers	JULY 3, 2009	to Questions	108

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
428.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Water supply for Lucknow (phase-1, Part-ii)	14656.60	7328.25	1832.06
429.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rehabilitation of water supply distribution system for Shimla city	7236.00	5788.80	1447.20
430.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24x7 water supply scheme for budge budge municipality, Kolkata U.A.	8164.12	2857.44	714.36
431.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	21555.27	7544.34	

Statement III

SI.No.	Name of State	ACA c	ommitted (Rs.	in lakhs)	Funds	Funds released in (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47070.23	91532.30	44993.75	4710.83	48916.54	221398.95	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8027.73	0.00	8215.65	0.00	2006.94	2053.91	
3.	Assam	3165.04	25284.60	0.00	0.00	791.26	6321.15	
4.	Bihar	1847.70	0.00	37628.03	0.00	461.93	1955.62	
5.	Chandigarh	4558.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1544.92	405.20	
6.	Chhattisgarh	24291.20	0.00	10000.00	4800.00	1272.80	0.00	
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	17472.30	0.00	0.00	2220.58	
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9.	Gujarat	83284.81	71070.63	54381.69	15576.20	24563.54	47035.34	
10.	Haryana	5191.50	5359.35	24674.50	1297.88	1339.84	9147.46	
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2090.45	0.00	5788.80	522.61	0.00	0.00	
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	23593.50	13353.30	10000.00	2359.35	6877.36	2500.00	
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	48268.46	0.00	0.00	6682.46	
14.	Karnataka	49875.36	76849.94	30222.25	10167.19	18955.86	12992.94	
15.	Kerala	43079.60	1964.80	18405.20	4405.00	6319.93	3350.50	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Madhya Pradesh	47503.17	23129.06	24275.82	11107.42	7914.35	15931.43
17.	Maharashtra	279033.96	75275.77	141678.39	41358.21	56827.52	88349.54
18.	Manipur	0.00	2322.64	2308.34	0.00	580.66	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	19616.15	0.00	0.00	4904.04
20.	Mizoram	0.00	1513.62	0.00	0.00	378.41	0.00
21.	Nagaland	0.00	2273.04	0.00	0.00	179.00	389.26
22.	Orissa	40394.13	0.00	18818.40	120.26	9978.37	3338.00
23.	Punjab	8967.00	21389.00	3624.50	2241.75	4145.29	4939.22
24.	Puducherry	0.00	16272.00	3972.80	0.00	4068.00	993.20
25.	Rajasthan	25629.09	27561.44	24551.97	4146.93	10654.03	20280.78
26.	Sikkim	0.00	2152.81	0.00	0.00	538.20	538.20
27.	Tamil Nadu	52142.55	60731.11	101845.69	12913.28	16093.02	28446.11
28.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	7043.40	0.00	0.00	1760.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	8423.06	87189.91	143592.93	1860.47	21365.55	43078.75
30.	Uttarakhand	0.00	9867.30	13205.62	0.00	1523.85	2678.56
31.	West Bengal	44246.16	18275.18	55685.13	8708.45	5687.25	22857.17
	Total	802415.12	633367.81	870269.77	126295.83	252994.42	35459.22

4	JTs for 2005-12 Under	onent of Jawaharlal Nehru
S.No.	Name of State	Allocation for 7 Years (2005-2012) (Rs. in corres)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1718.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.40

Statement IV

1	2	3
3.	Assam	173.20
4.	Bihar	442.41
5.	Chandigarh	170.87
6.	Chhattisgarh	148.03
7.	Delhi	2723.18
8.	Goa	20.94
9.	Gujarat'	2078.81
10.	Haryana	223.32

Written Answers

1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	30.66
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.36
3.	Jharkhand	641.20
4.	Karnataka	1374.59
5.	Karala	474.76
6.	Madhya Pradesh	978.50
7.	Maharashtra	5055.55
8.	Manipur	52.87
9.	Meghalaya	56.68
20.	Mizoram	48.22
21.	Nagaland	16.28
22.	Orissa	172.35
23.	Punjab	507.75
24.	Puducherry	106.80
25.	Rajasthan	589.69
26.	Sikkim	6.13
27.	Tamil Nadu	1950.66
28.	Tripura	40.18
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2119.41
30.	Uttarakhand	205.34
31.	West Bengal	3018.40
	Total	25500.00

[English]

Thermal Power Plants

*28. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

 (a) the details of thermal power plants along with their power generation capacity in the country, at present, State-wise;

- (b) whether a number of such power plants are proposed to be set up in the country in the coming years;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) whether several existing thermal power plants are facing huge coal shortage;
- (e) if so, whether the Government proposes to import coal to meet the shortage and provide rebate on such imported coal; and
 - (i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) State-wise details of thermal power plants in the country along with their power generation capacity are given in the enclosed Statements-IA and IB.

- (b) and (c) A thermal power capacity of 59,693 MW forms part of the capacity addition target of 78,700 MW set by the Planning Commission for the 11th Plan. As per the latest assessment made by Central Electricity Authority on the basis of preparedness of the projects, capacity addition of 80,610 MW is feasible during the 11th Plan, including thermal powre projects of 61,723 MW. Till 30th June 2009, capacity addition of 11,424 MW has been commissioned in the thermal segment and balance capacity of 50,299 MW is under construction. The State-wise and Sector-wise details of capacity addition during the 11th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (d) to (f) Out of 78 thermal power stations monitored by the Central Electricity Authority, as on 28th June 2009, 32 power stations have critical coal stock of less than 7 days and 12 power stations out of these were super critical with less than 4 days of stock. The total coal stock at the thermal power stations in the country, as on 28th June, 2009 was 11 Million Tonne (MT) as against the normative requirement of 22 MT. In order to bridge the shortfall between the requirement of coal for the thermal power stations of the power utilities for the year 2009-10 and its anticipated availability from the domestic sources during the year, the Government has envisaged import of coal to the tune of 28.7 MT during the year 2009-10. The details of utility-wise target for import of coal for the year 2009-10 and quantity of coal imported as on 31st May 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-III. No proposal for rebate on imported coal is under consideration of the Government.

Statement IA List of Thermal Power Stations as on 31.03.2009 (Utilities) Steam Including Coal, Lignite & Multi Fuel)

ASADHA 12, 1931 (Saka)

SI.No.	Region/State	Sector	Owner	Name of Project	Prime Mover		No. of Unit	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Delhi	State	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit-2	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Delhi	State	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit-3	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Delhi	State	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit-4	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Delhi	State	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit-5	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
2.	Delhi	State	IPGCL	Rajghat Power Project Delhi	Steam	Coal	1	67.50
	Delhi	State	IPGCL	Rajghat Power Project Delhi	Steam	Coal	1	67.50
3.	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Faridabad Thermal Power Project	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Faridabad Thermal Power Project	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
4.	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project	Steam	Coal	1	300.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Yamuna Nagar Thermal Power Project	Steam	Coal	1	300.00
5.	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
6.	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Haryana	State	HGP Corpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
7.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
8.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
10.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1 1 1	200.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal		200.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
11.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
12.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
13.	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
14.	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Hargobind Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Hargobind Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Hargobind Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Guru Hargobind Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Punjab	State	PSEB	Rice Straw (Jalkheri)	Steam	Multi Fuel	1	10.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Punjab	State	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
16.	Punjab	State	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
17.	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station Stage IV Unit VI	Steam	Coal	1	195.00
18.	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Giral T. Power Station (LIgnite)	Steam	Lignite	1	125.00
19.	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station Stage-3	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
20.	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-II	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-II	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Panki Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Panki Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
25.	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
26.	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
27.	Chhattisgarh	State	CSEB	Bhilai Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	Coal	1	140.00
28.	Chhattisgarh	Private	.M/s O.P. Jindal	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No. 1	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Chhattisgarh	Private	M/s O.P. Jindal	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No. 3	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Chhattisgarh	Private	M/s O.P. Jindal	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No. 2	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Chhattisgarh	Private	M/s O.P. Jindal	Raigarh Thermal Power Station No. 4	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
29.	Gujarat	Private	Torrent Power Generation Ltd.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	30.00

to Questions

Sujarat Private Torrent Power Generation Ltd. Sabarmali Thermal Power Station Sileam Coal 1 110.00	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat Private Tornent Power Sabarmati Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 110.00		Gujarat	Private		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	30.00
Generation Ltd. Gujarat Private Torrent Power Sabarmati Thermal Power Station Steam Liq. Fuel 1 110.00		Gujarat	Private		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
Sear		Gujarat	Private		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
Gujarat		Gujarat	Private		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
31. Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL With Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00	30.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station	Steam	Liq. Fuel	1	110.00
Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 32. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 36. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 37. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 38. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 38. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 30. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 30. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 31. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 32. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 36. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 37. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station	Steam	Liq. Fuel	1	110.00
Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 32. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00	31.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
Gujarat State GSECL Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 32. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 44. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
32. Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 70.00 Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat State GSECL Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 75.00 33. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00	32.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	70.00
33. Gujarat State GSECL Sikka Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 36. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 37. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 38. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 39. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	70.00
Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	75.00
34. Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00	33.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Sikka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 120.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Sikka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00	34.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 200.00 Gujarat State GSECL Ukai Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 35. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
35. Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00	•	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00	35.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 36. Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 36. Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat State GSECL Wonakabori Thermal Power Station Steam Coal 1 210.00 36. Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
36. Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
		Gujarat	State	GSECL	Wonakabori Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
Gujarat Private GIPCL (Pvt.) Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station Steam Lignite 1 125.00	36.	Gujarat	Private	GIPCL (Pvt.)	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	125.00
		Gujarat	Private	GIPCL (Pvt.)	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
37.	Gujarat	State	GSEGCL	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
38.	Gujarat	State	GSEGCL	Wanakobri Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
39.	Gujarat	State	GMD Corpn.	Akrimota Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	125.00
	Gujarat	State	GMD Corpn.	Akrimota Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	125.00
40.	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
41.	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
42.	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
43.	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL (Jt with Raj.)	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL (Jt with Raj.)	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL (Jt with Raj.)	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL (Jt with Raj.)	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State	MPPGCL (Jt with Raj.)	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
44.	Maharashtra	Private	BSES Private	Dhanu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Maharashtra	Private	BSES Private	Dhanu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
45.	Maharashtra	State	"MAHAGENCO	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	55.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	. 1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00

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46.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
47.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
48.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	105.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	105.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	105.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	105.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
49.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	125.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	125.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
50.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Paras Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	55.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Paras Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
51.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	20.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	20.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	. 1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	New Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
52.	Maharashtra	Private	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Liq. Fuel (Multi Fuel)	Coal	1	150.00
	Maharashtra	Private	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Liq. Fuel (Multi Fuel)	Coal	1	250.00
	Maharashtra	Private	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Liq. Fuel (Multi Fuel)	Coal	1	500.00
	Maharashtra	Private	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Liq. Fuel (Multi Fuel)	Coal	1	500.00
53.	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
54.	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Bhilai Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
55.	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Sipat Super Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
56.	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
٠	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Western Region	Centrat	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
57.	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station B	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station B	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
58.	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Ramagudam Thermal Power Station B	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
59.	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Rayal Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
60.	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S	Steam	Çoal	1	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State	APGENCO	Dr. N. Tata Rao T P S	Steam	Coal	. 1	210.00
61.	Karnataka	Private	Jindal (Pvt. Co.)	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Liq. Fuel (Corex)	1	130.00
	Karnataka	Private	Jindal (Pvt. Co.)	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Liq. Fuel (Corex)	1	130.00
62.	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
63.	Karnataka	State	KPCL	Beillary Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
64.	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Ext.)	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Ext.)	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00

Written Answers

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1	2	3	. 4	5	6	7	8	9
	Southern Region .	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	50.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	50.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	50.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	50.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	50.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	50.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station 1	Steam	Lignite	1	100.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	100.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	Lignite	1	100.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	neyveli Lignite	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
	Southern Region	Central	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	Lignite	1	210.00
3 5.	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Ramagundam Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
66.	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Simadri Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Simadri Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
67.	Tamil Nadu	Private	St CMS	Neyveli Thermal Power Station	Steam	Lignite	1	250.00
68.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	.1	110.00
69.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
70.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	North Chennai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	North Chennai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	North Chennai Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
71.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
72.	Bihar	State	BSEB	Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Bihar	State	BSEB	Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Bihar	State	BSEB	Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Bihar	State	BSEB	Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
73.	Bihar	State	BSEB (KBUNL)	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00

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	Bihar	State	BSEB (KBUNL)	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
74.	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
75.	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	140.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	140.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	140.00
76.	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	140.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
77.	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
78.	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	200.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
79.	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station-I, Unit-3	Steam	Coal	1	500.00
31.	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	Coal	1	62.50
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Eastern Region	Central	NTPC	Talcher Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
32.	Jharkhand	Private	TATA Private	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Jharkhand	Private	TATA Private	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	Jharkhand	Private	TATA Private	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
33.	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	100.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	Jharkhand	State	Jh.S.E.B.	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
34.	Jharkhand	State	Tenughat VN Ltd.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Jharkhand	State	Tenughat VN Ltd.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00

to Questions

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35.	Orissa	State	OPGC Ltd.	I.B. Valley Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	Orissa	State	OPGC Ltd.	I.B. Valley Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
36.	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.00
37.	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	30.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	30.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	50.00
8.	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement T P S	Steam	Coal	1	67.50
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement T P S	Steam	Coal	1	67.50
9.	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	Private	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
0.	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	30.00
	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	30.00
	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	75.00
	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	75.00
	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	75.00
	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	110.00
	West Bengal	State	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	300.00
91.	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	10.00
	West Bengal	Private		Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	10.00
92.	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	3.00
	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	5.00
	West Bengal	Private		Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	5.00
	West Bengal	Private		Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	5.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
93.	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	1.50
+	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	1.88
	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	2.00
	West Bengal	Private	Dishergarh Private	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	3.00
4.	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC 4	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
5.	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	60.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
6.	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	210.00
7.	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	120.00
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coa	1	120.0
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Santaldih Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	250.0
8.	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Sagardigi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	300.0
	West Bengal	State	WBPDC	Sagardigi Thermal Power Station	Steam	Coal	1	300.0
9.	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Oil	1	30.0
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	Oil	1	30.0

Written Answers

Statement IB

List of Thermal Power Station as on 31.03.2009 (Utilities)

SI.No.	Region/State	Sector	Owner	Project	Prime Mover	No. of Unit	Total Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1 1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30.00
2.	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	104.60
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	104.60
	Delhi	State	Pr PCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	121.20
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J&K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25.00
4.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	88.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	88.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	88.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	149.00
5.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	102.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	102.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112.00
6.	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	146.50
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	146.50
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	GT-Gas	1	143.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	GT-Gas	1	143.00
	Northern Region	Central	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	GT-Gas	1	144.00
•	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Dhaulpur Gas CCGT	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Dhaulpur Gas CCGT	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Dhaulpur Gas CCGT	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station Stage St-II	GT-Gas	1	37.50
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.00
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	35.50
	Rajasthan	State	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station Stage St-II	GT-Gas	1	37.80
0.	Goa	Private	Reliance Salgaocar	Salgaocar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	48.00
1.	Gujarat	Private	Torrent Power Generation Ltd.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.00
	Gujarat	Private	Torrent Power Generation Ltd.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.00
	Gujarat	Private	Torrent Power Generation Ltd.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	34.00
<u>.</u>	Gujarat	Private	Torrent Power Generation Ltd.	Sugen C C P P	GT-Gas	1	382.50
3.	Gujarat	Private	ESSAR Private	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Gujarat	Private	ESSAR Private	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Gujarat	Private	ESSAR Private	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Gujarat	Private	ESSAR Private	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	185.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Gujarat	State	GSEGCL	Haziira Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.00
	Gujarat	State	GSEGCL	Haziira Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.00
	Gujarat	State	GSEGCL	Haziira Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.10
15.	Gujarat	Private	GIPCL (Pvt.)	Baroda Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106.00
	Gujarat	Private	GIPCL (Pvt.)	Baroda Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	54.00
16.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	38.77
	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	67.85
	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	72.00
	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	40.00
17.	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.00
	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.00
	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.00
	Gujarat	State	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45.00
18.	Gujarat	Private	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135.00
	Gujarat	Private	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135.00
	Gujarat	Private	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135.00
	Gujarat	Private	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	250.00
19.	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120.00
	Maharashtra	State	MAHAGENCO	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120.00
20.	Maharashtra	Private	TATA	Trombay Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60.00
	Maharashtra	Private	TATA	Trombay Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120.00
21.	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	255.00
22.	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110.00
23.	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	260.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	260.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240.00
	Western Region	Central	NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas⁵	1	260.00
24.	Andhra Pradesh	Private	BSES	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	142.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	BSES	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	78.00
25.	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.80
,	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	77.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	140.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	80.00
26.	Andhra Pradesh	Private	LANCO	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	LANCO	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	LANCO	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	126.00
27.	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Vemagiri Power Corporation	Vemagiri, CCPP	GT-Gas	1	233.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	Vemagiri Power Corporation	Vemagiri, CCPP	GT-Gas	1	137.00
28.	Andhra Pradesh	Private	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Private	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	67.00
29.	Karnataka	Private	Tanir Bavi Power, Private Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.50
	Karnataka	Private	Tanir Bavi Power, Private Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.50
	Karnataka	Private	Tanir Bavi Power, Private Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.50
	Karnataka	Private	Tanir Bavi Power, Private Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.50
	Karnataka	Private	Tanir Bavi Power, Private Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	50.00
30.	Kerala	Private	BSES Private Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	39.00
	Kerala	Private	BSES Private Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45.00
	Kerala	Private	BSES Private Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45.00
	Kerala	Private	BSES Private Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45.00
31.	Puducherry	State	PPCL (Gas)	Karaikal Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	9.60
	Puducherry	State	PPCL (Gas)	Karaikal Geo Power Station	GT-Gas	1	22.90
32.	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Kayamkulam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	115.30
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Kayamkulam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	115.30
	Southern Region	Central	NTPC	Kayamkulam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	119.40
33.	Tamil Nadu	State	KUTTALAM CCPP	Kuttalam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	37.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	KUTTALAM CCPP	Kuttalam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	63.00
34.	Tamil Nadu	Private	PPN Power Co. Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	225.00
	Tamil Nadu	Private	PPN Power Co. Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	105.50
35.	Tamil Nadu	Private	Aban Power Co. Ltd.	Karuppur CCGT	GT-Gas	1	70.00
	Tamil Nadu	Private	Aban Power Co. Ltd.	Karuppur CCGT (Waste Heat Steam)	GT-Gas	1	49.80

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1	2	3	4	5	6 .	7	8
36.	Tamil Nadu	Private	PENNA Electric	Valentharvy GPS	GT-Gas	1	38.00
	Tamil Nadu	Private	PENNA Electric Ltd.	Valentharvy GPS	GT-Gas	1	14.80
37.	Tamil Nadu -	State	TNEB	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
38.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Kovikalappal Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	38.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Kovikalappal Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	69.00
39.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Narimanam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Narimanam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5.00
40.	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	34.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	32.40
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60.00
	Tamil Nadu	State	TNEB	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	59.80
41.	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Maithon Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Maithon Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	Eastern Region	Central	D.V.C.	Maithon Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
42.	West Bengal	State	WBSEB	Haldia Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1 .	20.00
	West Bengal	State	WBSEB	Haldia Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
43.	West Bengal	State	WBSEB	Kasba Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
	West Bengal	State	WBSEB	Kasba Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
44.	West Bengal	State	WBSEB	Siliguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
45.	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
46.	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	11.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Namrup, Wasteheat Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	22.00
47.	Assam	State	A.S.E.B.	Namrup Thermal Power Station (MF)	GT-Gas	1	24.00
48.	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.00
	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.00
	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.00
49.	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.50
	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.50
	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.50
	Assam	Private	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5.00
50.	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21.00
51.	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30.00
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.50
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.50
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.50
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.50
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.50
	North Eastern	Central	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.50
52.	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	.Baramura Gas Power Station Extn.	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Baramura Gas Power Station Extn.	GT-Gas	1	5.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Baramura Gas Power Station Extn.	GT-Gas	1	5.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Baramura Gas Power Station Extn.	GT-Gas	1	6.50

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	GT-Gas	1	8.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	GT-Gas	1	8.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	GT-Gas	1	8.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	GT-Gas	1	8.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	GT-Gas	1	8.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station Phase II	GT-Gas	1	8.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station-II, Unit-VII	GT-Gas	1	21.00
	Tripura	State	Govt. Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station-II, Unit-VIII	GT-Gas	1	21.00

Statement II

List of Thermal projects commissioned/being monitored for likely benefits during 11th Plan

Sl.No.	Plant Name	Agency	Sector	Category	Ultimate Capacity (MW)	Fuel	Likely Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	ANDHRA PRADESH			the second secon		***	,
1.	Simhadri-Ext U-3, 4	NTPC	С	Under Construction	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Rayalseema U4	APGENCO	S	Commissioned	210	Coal	210
3.	Kakatiya TPP	APGENCO	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
4.	Vijaywada TPP ST-IV, U1	APGENCO	s	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
5.	Rayalseema ST-III, IV	APGENCO	S	Under Construction	210	Coal	210
6.	Kothagudem ST-VI	APGENCO	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
7.	Konaseema GT	Konaseema Gas Power	Р	Commissioned	280	Gas/LNG	280
8.	Konaseema ST	Konaseema Gas Power	Р	Under Construction	165	Gas/LNG	165
9.	Gautami	GVK Tautami Power	Р	Commissioned	464	Gas/LNG	464
10.	Kondapalli CCPP Ph-II	LANCO Kondapalli Power	Р	Under Construction	366	Gas/LNG	366
	Total (AP)						4195
	ASSAM						,
1.	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	C	Under Construction	750	Coal	750
2.	Lakwa WH	ASGENCO	S	Under Construction	37.2	Gas/LNG	37.2
	Totai (Assam)						787

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	BIHAR						
	Kahalgaon II U6	NTPC	С	Commissioned	500	Coal	500
<u>.</u>	Kahalgaon II U7	NTPC	С	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
3.	Barh-I, U-1, 2	NTPC	С	Under Construction	1980	Coal	1320
ļ.	Nabinagar JV	NTPC	С	Under Construction	1000	Coal	750
	Total (Bihar)						3070
	CHHATTISGARH						
1.	Sipat-II U4	NTPC	C	Commissioned	500	Coal	500
2.	Sipat-II U5	NTPC	С	Commissioned	500	Coal	500
3.	Sipat-I	NTPC	С	Under Construction	1980	Coal	1980
4.	Bhilai JV U 1	NTPC	С	Commissioned	250	Coal	250
5.	Bhilai JV U 2	NTPC	С	Under Construction	250	Coal	250
6.	Korba III U-7	NTPC	, C	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
7.	Korba East Ext U2	CSEB	S	Commissioned	250	Coal	250
8.	Korba West Ext PH-III	CSEB	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
9.	Marwah TPP U1	CSEB	s	Under Construction	1000	Coal	500
10.	Raigarh TPP Ph-I, U-1, 2; Ph-II U 3, 4	Jindal Power	Р	Commissioned	1000	Coal	1000
11.	Lanco Amarkanthak U1	LANCO	Р	Commissione	300	Coal	300
12.	Lanco Amarkatnak U2	LANCO	Р	Under Construction	300	Coal	300
	Total (Chhattisgarh)						6830
	DELHI						
1.	Pragati-II (Bawana)	PPCL	S	Under Construction	1500	Gas/LNG	1500
2.	Rithala CCPP	NDPL	Р	Under Construction	108	Gas/LNG	108
	Total (Delhi)	>,					1608 [′]
	Gujarat						
1.	Sikka Ext	GSECL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
2.	DHUVRAN ST	GSECL	S	Commissioned	219	Gas/LNG	40
3.	Utran CCPP	GSECL	S	Under Construction	374	Gas/LNG	374
4.	GSEG Hazira Ext	GSECL	· s	Under Construction	351	Gas/LNG	351
5.	Pipavav JV CCGT	GSECL	s	Under Construction	702	Gas/LNG	702

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1	2	3	4	. 5	6	7	8
4.	Paras Ext. U-2	MSPGCL	S	Under Construction	250	Coal	250
5.	Khaper Kheda Ext.	MSPGCL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
6.	Bhusawal TPP	MSPGCL	Р	Under Construction	1000	Coal	1000
7.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri	JSW Energy	Р	Under Construction	1200	Coal	1200
8.	Trombay TPS	Tata Power	Р	Commissioned	250	Coal	250
	Total (Maharashtra)						4440
	MADHYA PRADESH						
1.	Sasan UMPP U-1, 2	Reliance Power	Р	Under Construction	3960	Coal	1320
2.	Amarkantak U-5	MPGENCO	S	Commissioned	210	Coal	210
3.	Satpura Ext. U-1, 2	MPPGCL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
4.	Birsinghpur Ext.	MPPGCL	S	Commissioned	500	Coal	500
	Total (MP)						2530
	ORISSA						
1.	Sterlite TPP U-1, 2	Sterlite Energy	Р	Under Construction	2400	Coal	1200
	Total (Orissa)						1200
	PUNJAB				-		
1.	Ghtpp-II U-3, 4	PSEB	S	Commissioned	500	Coal	500
2.	Goindwal Sahib U-1, 2	GVK	Р	Under Construction	540	Coal	540
	Total (Punjab)						1040
	RAJASTHAN						
1.	Barsingsar LIG	NLC	С	Under Construction	250	Lignite	250
2.	Bholpur GT2+ST	RRVUNL	S	Commissioned	330	Gas/LNG	220
3.	Chabra TPS U-1, 2	RRVUNL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
4.	Chabra II TPS, U-1, 2	RRVUNL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
5.	Kota TPP U-7	RRVUNL	S	Under Construction	195	Coal	195
6.	Suratgarh Ext. U6	RRVUNL	S	Under Construction	250	Coal	250
7.	Giral U-2	RRVUNL	S	Under Construction	125	Lignite	125
8.	Jalipa Lignite	Raj West Power	Р	Under Construction	1080	Lignite	1080
	Total (Rajasthan)						3120
	TAMIL NADU						
1.	Vallur (Ennore) JV	NTPC	С	Under Construction	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Neyveli-II LIG	NLC	С	Under Construction	500	Lignite	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Valuthur Ext.	TNEB	S	Commissioned	92	Gas/LNG	92.2
4.	Mettur Ext. U1	TNEB	\$	Under Construction	600	Coal	600
5 .	North Chennnai Ext. U-1, 2	TNEB	S	Under Construction	1200	Coal	1200
	Total (Tamil Nadu)						3392
	TRIPURA						
۱.	Tripura Gas ILFS JV	ONGC	С	Under Construction	726	Gas/LNG	726
	Total (Tripura)	•					726
	UTTAR PRADESH						
	Dadri Ext. U-5, 6	NTPC	С	Under Construction	980	Coal	986
)	Parichha Ext. U-5, 6	UPRVUNL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	500
3.	Harduaganj Ext. U-8, 9	UPRVUNL	S	Under Construction	500	Coal	50
I.	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	S	Under Construction	1000	Coal	100
5.	Rosa ST-I	Reliance Power	Р	Under Construction	600	Coal	60
3 .	Rosa ST-II	Reliance Power	P	Under Construction	600	Coal	60
	Anpara-C	LANCO	Р	Under Construction	1200	Coal	120
	Total (Uttar Pradesh)						538
	WEST BENGAL						
١.	Farakka Stage-III U-6	NTPC	С	Under Construction	500	Coal	50
2.	Mejia U-6	DVC	С	Commissioned	250	Coal	25
3.	Mejia Ph-II	DVC	С	Under Construction	1000	Coal	100
ł.	Durgapur Steel	DVC	С	Under Construction	1000	Coal	100
j.	Raghunathpur Ph-I	DVC	С	Under Construction	1200	Coal	120
3 .	Budge-Bduge Ext	CESC	Р	Under Construction	250	Coal	25
7 .	Sagardighi U 1, 2	WBPDCL	s	Commissioned	600	Coal	60
3.	Santaldih U 5	WBPDCL	S	Commissioned	250	Coal	25
).	Bakreshwar U 4	WBPDCL	S	Commissioned	210	Coal	21
0.	Bakreshwar U 5	WBPDCL	S	Commissioned	210	Coal	21
1.	Durgapur Ext U 7	DPL	S	Commissioned	300	Coal	30
2.	Santaldih Ext-U 6	WBPDCL	6	Under Construction	250	Coal	25
	Total (WB)						602
	Total (Thermal)						6172

Statement III

Import of Coal by Power Utilities during 2009-10

SI.No.	Power Utility	Annual Target Million Tonne	Actual Import* Million Tonne
1.	Haryana PGCL	0.60	0.196
2.	Punjab SEB	0.60	
3.	Rajasthan VUNL	0.80	
4.	Uttar Pradesh VUNL	0.40	0.096
5.	Madhya Pradesh PGCL	0.60	
6.	Torrent AEC	0.50	0.126
7.	Gujarat SECL	1.48	0.279
8.	Maharashtra	2.20	0.671
9.	Reliance Energy	0.50	0.178
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0.80	
11.	Tamil Nadu	1.80	0.550
12.	Karnataka	0.80	0.195
13.	Orissa	0.02	
14.	DVC	0.80	
5.	Calcutta Elect. Supply etc.	0.50	0.077
16.	West Bengal	0.80	0.131
17.	NTPC	12.50	3.248
18.	Tata Power	3.00	0.498
	Total	28.700	6.245

^{*}Receipt at Thermal Power Stations and Ports upto 31.05.2009.

Rapid Transit System

- *29. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government proposes to boost public transport system under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by implementing modern bus system particularly Rapid Transit System in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the status of implementation of the project in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) To boost public transport system in the country, a total of 15,260 buses are sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) by the Government of India for city transport in respect of 61 Mission cities. State-wise and city-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) projects are also sanctioned by the Government of India under the JNNURM for nine Mission cities. Details of BRTS projects sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) All the projects are at different stages of implementation. The buses for city transport are targeted to be delivered by December, 2009.

Statement I

State-wise/city-wise details of buses approved for city transport

SI.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Name of City	Total Number of buses approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1000
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	50
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	240
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	250
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	ltanagar	25

2	3	4
. Assam	Guwahati	200
. Bihar	Bodhgaya	25
. Bihar	Patna	100
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100
Delhi	Delhi	1600
Goa	Panaji	50
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	730
Haryana	Faridabad	150
. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	75
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	75
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	75
Jharkhand	Dhanbad	100
Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	50
Jharkhand	Ranchi	100
Karnataka	Bangalore	1000
Karnataka	Mysore	150
Kerala	Kochi	200
Kerala	Trivandrum	150
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	225
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	175
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	75
Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	50
Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	1450
Maharashtra	Nagpur	300
Maharashtra	Nanded	30
Maharashtra	Pune	650
Maharashtra	Nashik	100
Manipur	Imphai	25

1	2	3	4
34.	Meghalaya	Shillong	120
35.	Mizoram	Aizwal	25
36.	Nagaland	Kohima	25
37.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar	100
38.	Orissa	Puri	25
39.	Puducherry	Puducherry	50
Ю.	Punjab	Amritsar	150
И.	Punjab	Ludhiana	200
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	35
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	400
14.	Sikkim	Gangtok	25
1 5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1000
16.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	300
1 7.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	300
18.	Tripura	Agartala	75
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	200
50.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	150
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	304
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	300
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	60
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	150
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	146
56.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	100
57.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60
58.	Uttarakhand	Nanital	60
59.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	25
60.	West Bengal	Asansol	100
31.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1200
	Total		15260

Statement II

Written Answers

Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects sanctioned under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Cities	Total Length
Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad	143.99 km
Indore	11.45 km
Bhopal	21.71 km
Ahmedabad	88.50 km
Rajkot	29.00 km
Surat	29.90 km
Jaipur	39.45 km
Vijaywada	15.50 km
Vizag	42.80 km

[Translation]

Sium Clusters

*30. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has drawn an ambitious plan to make the country free of slum clusters in the next five years;
- (b) if so, the whether the Government has conducted any study on the causes of mushrooming growth of slum clusters:
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the present shortage of dwelling units, the required investment and the likely time to be taken for the construction of houses under the proposed plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government proposes to introduce a new scheme namely Rajiv Awas Yojana for the slum dwellers and the urban poor. The scheme would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas. The Government's efforts would be to create a slum free India through the Rajiv Awas Yojana.

- (b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Government has released the "India Urban Poverty Report 2009" authored by eminent researchers and practitioners in the country dealing with various aspects of slums. The study reveals that slums grow for various reasons, viz. Continuous urban growth, prevailing speculative trends in the urban land market, indequate formal supply of land and housing to the urban poor, gradual withdrawal of state from the supply of affordable formal housing, inadequate investment in infrastructure and basic amenities in low income settlements and weak urban government in the Indian cities.
- (d) The Technical Group on Estimation of Housing Shortage constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has estimated that the total shortage of housing at the 11th Plan period is 24.71 million. It is estimated that provision of affordable housing and related basic amenities would required funds to the tune of Rs. 600000 crores. The proposed scheme envisages the States/UTs to prepare their own time-bound plans to make cities/towns 'slum free'.

Decline in GDP

- 31. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there has been a decline in the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the current financial year;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the reasons for the dedine; and
- (d) the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As per the Rivised Estimates for 2008-09, released by the Central Staticcial Organisation (CSO), the growth in real Gorss Domstic Product (GDP) at facotr cost has declined from 9 percent during the year 2007-08 to 6.7 percent in 2008-09. The details are as given below:

Growth of GDP (Factor Cost at constant 1999-2000 Prices)

(in percent)

		2007-08 (QE)	2008-09 (RE)
1.	Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.9	1.6
2.	Industry	8.1	3.9
	a. Mining & quarrying	3.3	3.6
	b. Manufacturing	8.2	2.4
	c. Electricity, gas & water supply	5.3	3.4
	d. Construction	10.1	7.2
3.	Services	10.9	9.7
	a. Trade, hotels, transport & communication	12.4	9.0
	b. Financing, Indusrance, Real estate & Business services	11.7	7.8
	c. Community, social & personal services	6.8	13.1
4.	GDP at factor cost	9.0	6.7

- (c) The lower growth in GDP in 2008-09 which was spread across all sectors except Mining and quarrying, Community, social and personal services, could be attributed to subdued demand conditions, uncertainty regarding the depth and duration of global economic crisis, risk aversion, caution in extension of credit facilities and due to agricultural production being influenced by the vagaries of nature.
- (d) In the wake of the emerging global financial crisis, the Government had provided fiscal stimulus packages. These measures from December 2008 to February 2009 inter-alia include expansionary plan expenditure, reduction in indirect taxes, sector-specific measures for textiles, housing, infrastructure, automobiles, micro and small sector and exports and authorisation to specified institutions like the IIFCL to raise tax free bonds to fund infrastructure projects. The fiscal measure have been supplemented by the monetary measures taken by the Reserve Bank of India which relate to provision of adequate liquidity and credit delivery, progressive reduction in the Repo rate under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF), reduction in

cash reserve and statutory liquidity ratios for banks, improvement in forex liquidity while at the same time containing the financial contagion from the global financial crisis and sector specific credit measures for exports, housing, micro and small enterprises and infrastructure.

Disbursal of Loans by Commercial Banks

*32. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *alias*LALAN SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the targets fixed for loan disbursement by the commercial banks have not been achieved during each of the last three years;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for variations in the targets for disbursment during the same period; and
 - (d) its impact on the loan market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not fix for overall loan disbursement by the commercial banks. Based on its assessment of the overall growth of the economy, the RBI only gives indicative projections for the growth of credit during the year. However, in case of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), there are specific targets for credit growth in the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals' agreed upon by the Government. In the last 3 years, the PSBs have achieved the overall targets of advances. The RBI's projections and the year-on-year credit growth of the commercial banks and the PSBs are given in the table below.

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
RIB's projections	20%	24%-25%	24%
All Commercial Banks(*) (includes PSBs)	28.1%	22.3%	17.3%
Public Sector Banks	29.3%	24.9%	25.6%

^{*}Data as on last reporting Friday of the year.

(c) Based on its assessment of the sources of funding and overall credit requirements of the various productive sectors of the economy, the RBI has projects different rates of credit growth in the last three years.

(d) The outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased by about 92% in the last three years, with credit outstanding increasing from Rs. 14,43,920 crore as on March 31,2006 to Rs. 27,70,012 crore as on March 27,2009.

Written Answers

Slow Pace of Work under PMGSY

33. YOGI ADITYA NATH: SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the slow pace of work under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) if so, the details of the projects under the scheme not completed within the stipulated period during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work under PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) State-wise details of the projects under the PMGSY, not completed within the stipulated period during last three years, have been furnished in enclosed Statement.
- (c) As per programme guidelines, implementation of the PMGSY is the responsibility of the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised to expedite the pace of execution of projects. On the part of the

Ministry the following steps have been taken to facilitate timely completion of works under PMGSY.

- · State governments have been advised to augment executing capacity.
- Central Public Sector Undertakings—CPWD. IRCON, NBCC, NPCC, NHPC and HSCL- have been deployed in states with weak execution capacity like Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura.
- Bidding document provisions have been rationalized to enlarge the pool of eligible contractors. Flexibility has been given to the states to float packages above Rs. 10 crore and to permit joint ventures between big and small contractors.
- · Delay in tendering and award of works also results in time overrun in execution of projects. In order to address this delay. State Governments have been advised to take recourse to e-tendering of the projects under MPGSY which would not only expedite the process of tendering, it would also enhance transparency and competitiveness in the bidding process.
- · Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced in September, 2006 under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- · State governments have been advised to closely monitor the schedule of implementation and levy liquidated damages, wherever requirerd.
- · Review and monitoring meetings are being held regularly for proper monitoring of the progress.

Statement

No. of works not completed within expected date under PMGSY

SI.No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Total
	_		Not completed		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	436	303	267	1006
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	43	73	180

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	430	0	139	569
4.	Bihar	160	392	1218	1770
5.	Chhattisgarh	945	0	1769	2714
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	122	209	349	680
8.	Haryana	22	38	66	126
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	859	165	1024
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	107	141	248
11.	Jharkhand	0	102	341	443
12.	Karnataka	177	198	259	634
13.	Kerala	91	77	322	490
14.	Madhya Pradesh	919	1613	2295	4827
15.	Maharashtra	0	1331	355	1686
16.	Manipur	0	59	0	59
17.	Meghalaya	30	26	0	56
18.	Mizoram	0	34	29	63
19.	Nagaland	0	23	29	52
20.	Orissa	1007	797	1561	3365
21.	Punjab	28	57	0	85
22.	Rajsthan	698	1348	332	2378
23.	Sikkim	29	67	38	134
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	358	0	358
25.	Tripura	36	266	330	632
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1410	2826	0	4236
27.	Uttarakhand	79	102	79	260
28.	West Bengal	281	229	414	924
	Grand Total	6964	11464	10571	28999

[English]

Devolution of Powers to Panchayati Raj Institutions

- *34. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:
- (a) whether devolution of power to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has been effected throughout the country;
 - (b) if so, the progress made in this regard;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether all the States have the three-teir system of the PRIs; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a)

- and (b) All States & Union Territories (UTs) to which the provisions of Part-IX of the Constitution apply have their respective Panchayati Raj legislations which provide for the devolution of powers and functions upon the Panchayats at various levels. However, the extent of actual devolution varies among the States. Details of functions as listed in the Eleventh Schedule and assigned by States and UTs to PRIs through legislations are given in the enclosed Statement-I.
- (c) The Union Government has been persuading States and UTs to devolve functions and corresponding funds and functionaries upon PRIs as stipulated in the Constitution. Moreover, Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme intends to incentivize States for empowerment of Panchayats and enhancing accountability.
- (d) and (e) Three tier system of PRIs is stipulated across the country where Part IX of the Constitution applies, except in 7 States and UTs where two tier PRIs are required based on population criterion of below 20 lacs. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Numbers of matters/functions (as listed in the 11th Schedule) assigned by States/UTs to PRIs through legislations

SI.No.	State/UT	Transfer of Matters/functions assigned to PRIs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Zilla Parishad 1; Mandal Parishad 23; Gram Panchayat 21
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Zilla Parishad 25; Anchal Samiti 28 and Gram Panchayat 28
3.	Assam	Zilla Parishad 25; Anchalik Panchayat 27; Gram Panchayat 28
4.	Bihar	Zilla Parishad 25; Panchayat Samiti 26; Gram Panchayat 25
5.	Chhattisgarh	29
6.	Goa	Zilla Panchayat 7; Village Panchayat 18
7.	Gujarat	15
8.	Haryana	Only advisory, supervision and coordination powers for ZP; 27 matters for Panchayati Samiti and 25 for Gram Panchayat
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Zilla Parishad 17; Panchayat Samiti 16; Gram Panchayat 11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir elections have not been held after adoption of the Panchayati Act
11.	Jharkhand	Zilla Panchayat 27; Intermediate Panchayat 27; Gram Panchayat 27

1	2	3
12.	Keranataka	Zilla Panchayat 26; Taluk Panchayat 27; Grama Panchayat 25
13.	Kerala	District Panchayat 21; Block Panchayat 18; Gram Panchayat 26
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Zilla Parishad 7; Janpad Panchayat 17; Gram Panchayat 8
15.	Maharashtra	28
16.	Manipur	29
17.	Orissa	Zilla Parishad 16; Panchayat Samiti 5; Gram Panchayat 21
18.	Punjab	Zilla Parishad 27; Panchayat Samiti 27; Gram Panchayat 26
19.	Rajasthan	Zilla Parishad 22; Panchayat Samiti 25; Gram Panchayat 26
20.	Sikkim	Zilla Panchayat 15; Gram Panchayat 18
21.	Tamil Nadu	District Panchayat 2; Panchayat Union 11; Gram Panchayat 12
22.	Tripura	29
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Zilla Panchayat 29; Panchayat Samiti 29; Gram Panchayat 29
24.	Uttarakhand	Zilla Panchayat 29; Panchayat Samiti 29; Gram Panchayat 29
25.	West Bengal	Zilla Parishad 18; Panchayat Samiti 29; Gram Panchayat 28
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29 subjects broken into activities and devolved to different tiers
27.	Chandigarh	No function has been transferred to PRIs
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20 are fully transferred, 7 are partially transferred and in one Panchayats have consultative role.
29.	Daman and Diu	All 29 subjects, but primarily to District Panchayats
30.	Lakshadweep	Functions relating to 21 subjects
31.	Puducherry	1973 Act enumerates duties, powers and property of Village & Commune Panchayats, said to have devolved 20 subjects

Statement II

Tiers of PRIs in States/UTs where Part IX of the Constitution applies

State	Gram Panchayat	Intermediate Panchayat	District Panchayat
2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	21807	1097	22
Arunachal Pradesh	1646	136	14
Assam	2196	189	20
Bihar	, 8463	531	38
	2 Andhra Pradesh Arunachal Pradesh Assam	2 3 Andhra Pradesh 21807 Arunachal Pradesh 1646 Assam 2196	2 3 4 Andhra Pradesh 21807 1097 Arunachal Pradesh 1646 136 Assam 2196 189

^{*} Two Teir Panchayati Raj System.

^{**} Jharkhand elections have not been held since the term of the last Panchayat.

^{***} Jammu and Kashmir elections have not been held after adoption of the Panchayat Act.

NPAs of Banks

Written Answers

*35. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks are on the rise in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a report published recently by Crisil has stated that NPAs of Ir.dian banks are likely to be triple over the next two years;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the position and bring down the level of NPAs to reasonable limits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Bank-wise details of non-performing assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as on 31st March, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement. The increase in the absolute amount of NPAs may be attributed, *inter-alia*, to the consolidated impact of business cyclicality, delay in implementation of projects and credit growth across the banking industry during the last five years. However, the Gross NPAs to Gross Advances ratio and Net NPAs to Net Advances ratio of these banks have declined from 2.3% to 2.08% and 1.08% to 0.99%, respectively, between March, 2008 and March, 2009.

(c) In its recent study on NPAs of Indian banking industry titled 'Opinion on Risk', CRISIL has stated that

the asset quality of Indian banks is expected to deteriorate over the medium term of account of slowdown in the economy and the seasoning of loan portfolio after a period of rapid credit growth between 2002-03 and 2007-08. The CRISIL has estimated that GNPAs of Indian banking system may increase from 2.3% as on March 2008 to around 5% in March 2011. The study further states that despite this, the asset quality will remain within manageable levels.

- (d) The projections of NPAs in the CRISIL study are on the higher side as:
 - (i) It has not accounted for any upgradation of existing NPAs;
 - (ii) It has treated even a single day's delay in the re-payment as default whereas the RBI definition requires an account to be classified as NPA only after a default of 90 days.
 - (iii) Between 2009-10 and 2010-11, it has assumed a low average credit growth of 15 to 18 percent as against a growth of more than 25% between 2003-04 and 2007-08.
- (e) To improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of the banks and to create a good recovery climate, RBI and the Government have taken various steps over the years which, *inter-alia*, include prescribing prudential norms for provisioning and classification of non-performing assets, guidelines for prevention of slippages, Corporate Debt Restructuring and other restructuring schemes, One Time Settlement schemes, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005, and the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (DRT) Act, 1993 etc.

Statement

Data on Non Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks

(Amounts in Rs. Crore)

Bank Name	6	aross NPA	5		s NPAs to dvances (°			Net PNAs			PNAs to dvances (9	
	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009	March 2007	March 2008	March 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Allahabad Bank	1094	1009	1077	2.61	2.01	1.83	470	418	437	1.14	0.84	0.75
Andhra Bank	397	372	368	1.41	1.08	0.83	54	54	80	0.19	0.16	0.18

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bank of Baroda	1972	1858	1664	2.89	2.18	1.51	999	1009	970	1.48	1.19	0.89
Bank of India	1931	1783	2190	2.78	1.95	1.90	603	557	834	0.89	0.62	0.73
Bank of Maharashtra	820	766	798	3.50	2.57	2.29	277	254	272	1.21	0.87	0.79
Canara Bank	1487	1391	2139	1.51	1.31	1.58	1026	898	1350	1.05	0.85	1.00
Central Bank of India	2572	2350	2317	4.95	3.24	2.69	878	1060	1063	1.75	1.49	1.25
Corporation Bank	625	584	559	2.05	1.47	1.14	152	106	144	0.51	0.27	0.30
Dena Bank	744	573	621	4.08	2.47	2.14	365	215	313	2.04	0.94	1.09
IDBI Bank Limited	1381	1377	1436	2.20	1.67	1.38	887	925	949	1.42	1.13	0.92
Indian Bank	532	473	426 .	1.89	1.24	0.87	100	96	81	0.36	0.25	0.17
Indian Overseas Bank	1045	916	1810	2.32	1.60	2.64	244	339	946	0.55	0.60	1.40
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1454	1280	1058	3.20	2.31	1.53	198	518	494	0.45	0.95	0.72
Punjab & Sind Bank	291	136	161	2.43	0.74	0.65	77	67	78	0.66	0.37	0.32
Punjab National Bank	3391	3319	2405	3.45	2.74	1.54	801	754	83	0.84	0.64	0.05
Syndicate Bank	1553	1760	1592	3.29	2.97	2.15	391	621	631	0.85	1.07	0.86
UCO Bank	1504	1652	1540	3.47	3.23	2.40	1006	1092	813	2.35	2.16	1.28
United Bank of India	1873	1657	1923	2.94	2.18	1.96	601	126	193	0.96	0.17	0.20
United Bank of India	817	761	1020	3.61	2.70	2.85	333	306	525	1.50	1.11	1.49
Vijaya Bank	564	512	699	2.29	1.60	1.95	144	182	292	0.59	0.57	0.82
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	463	437	490	2.23	1.73	1.63	223	209	253	1.09	0.83	0.85
State Bank of Hyderabad	351	312	486	1.24	0.87	1.11	59	160	227	0.21	0.45	0.52
State Bank of India	9871	12576	15105	3.25	3.44	3.26	5217	7252	8850	1.74	2.01	1.94
State Bank of Indore	294	265	301	1.90	1.45	1.39	159	134	193	1.04	0.73	0.89
State Bank of Mysore	384	359	368	2.29	1.69	1.42	66	81	114	0.40	0.38	0.44
State Bank of Patiala	524	521	574	1.80	1.42	1.31	217	197	247	0.75	0.54	0.57
State Bank of Saurashtra	128	179		1.15	1.45		78	111		0.70	0.91	
State Bank of Travancore	540	571	549	2.16	2.01	1.67	268	268	188	1.08	0.95	0.58
PSBs	38602	39749	43676	2.81	2.34	2.08	15892	18009	20620	1.18	1.08	0.99

Demand for Power

- *36. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether any assessment has been made on the increasing demand for power in the domestic, industrial and infrastructure sectors in the country during the last three years;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is shortage of funds for setting up new power projects in the country;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The forecast of category-wise

electricity consumption during the last three years, according to the 17th Electric Power Survey conducted by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) Based on the Report of Planning Commission's Working Group on Power for the 11th Plan and information provided by CEA, in its draft report dated Feb. 10, 2009, the Sub-Committee of the Group of Ministers on 'financial issues of power sector' has estimated a total funds requirement for generation, transmission, distribution, R&M and others of Rs. 10,59,515 crore. Assuming a debt equity ratio of 70:30, the debt requirement has been assessed at Rs. 6,93,326 crore and equity at Rs. 3,66,189 crore. After assessing the funds requirement and available financial resources, the Sub-Committee estimated a total funding gap of Rs. 4,21,642 crore. The details of funds requirement for Eleventh Plan, the fund availability and funding gap is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

All India Summary of category-wise Forecast of Electrical Energy Consumption

(Public Utilities)

(Figures in Million Unit)

Consumption Categories		Forecast	
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Domestic	119,688	134,962	152,653
Commercial & Miscellaneous	38,452	42,596	47,305
Public Lighting	5,440	5,984	6,674
Public Water Works	11,934	13,093	14,393
Irrigation	104,219	1,126,256	121,658
LT Industries	39,893	44,200	49,086
HT Industries	125,449	136,712	148,876
Railway Traction	11,717	12,455	13,381
Non-Industrial	7,717	8,270	8,865
Total Consumption	464,510	510,899	562,889

Written Answers

Statement II Funds requirement for 11th Plan, funds availability & funding gap

(A) Funds Requirement :				(Rs. crore)
	State	Centre	Private	Total
Generation	140793	214655	236286	591,734
Transmission	65000	75000	_	140,000
Distribution	309577	_		309,577
R&M	15875	. -	-	15,875
Others	_	2329		2,329
Total	531245	291984	236286	1,059,515
(B) Funds Availability :				(Rs. crore)
	State	Centre	Private	Total
Generation	97208	202408	131562	431,178
Transmission	41151	49604	_	90,755
Distribution	107494	· —	_	107,494
R&M	6118	· —	_	6,118
Others		2,329	_	, 2,329
Total	251970	254341	131562	,637,873
(C) Funding Gap :				(Rs. crore)
	State	Centre	Private	Total
Generation	43585	12247	104724	160,557
Transmission	23849	25396		49,245
Distribution	202083	· <u> </u>	 ,	202,083
R&M	9757	_		9,757
Others		-		_
Total	279275	37643	104724	421,642

Convergence of NREGS with RD Schemes

JULY 3, 2009

*37. SHRI P. LINGAM: SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to expand and strengthen the scope of the National Rural Development Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) by converging it with some other rural development schemes and increasing the number of permissible works under the scheme;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has issued or proposes to issue any convergibility guidelines in this regard;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to improve the implementing mechanism under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. The issues are under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Supply of Drinking Water

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: *38. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages which lack quality drinking water in the rural and tribal areas of the country, Statewise;
- (b) whether the Government has set any target to provide safe drinking water in rural and tribal areas;
- (c) if so, the funds released, utilised and achievements made during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to expedite the availability of drinking water in rural and tribal areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) A statement-I showing the State-wise number of habitations in rural areas, facing drinking water probelems as on 1.4.2005 is enclosed.

- (b) and (c) Under Bharat Nirman, of which rural drinking water is one of the components and conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for buliding rural infrastructure, Government of India had set a target of coverage of 55,067 uncovered habitations and 3.31 lakh slippe-back habitations and addressing 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations. These targets were broken down into annual targets also in each of these three categories. The State-wise physical achievements during the last three years and current year for each of these three categories is at Statements-II A, II B and II C. The State-wise fund allocation, release and expenditure reported during last three years and the current year is at Statement-III.
- (d) The steps taken to expedite the availability of drinking water in rural and tribal areas, inter-alia, are:
 - · Increased budgetary support during the Bharat Nirman period. The central allocation increased from Rs. 2900 crore in 2004--05 to Rs. 4050 crore in 2005-06, Rs. 5200 crore in 2006-07, Rs. 6500 crore in 2007-08 and Rs. 7300 crore in 2008-09.
 - · Promoting conjuctive use of surface water, groundwater and rainwater.
 - · Encouraging sustainability by providing enhanced Central assistance.
 - · Encouraging convergence with existing government programmes like NREGA and other Soil and Water Conservation Programmes to augment availability of water.
 - · For economically weaker states of North-East and Jammu and Kashmir, the fund sharing pattern for the State has been liberalized from the existing 50:50 (Centre: State) to 90:10 (Centre: State) to ensure that they have sufficient funds to implement drinking water schemes.

Written Answers

Statement I

Status of Habitations facing Drinking Water Problems as on 1.4.2005

S.No.	State/UT		Status a	as on 1.4.2005	
		Un-covered	Slipped-back	Quality-affected	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	29,744	4,050	33,794
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	668	2,752	0	3,420
3.	Assam	7,375	10,636	8,119	26,130
4.	Bihar	0	47,597	776	48,373
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	19,007	5,021	24,028
6.	Goa	6	0	0	6
7.	Gujarat	36	4,389	8,717	13,142
8.	Haryana	0	2,506	361	2,867
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6,891	9,308	0	16,199
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,211	3,138	49	6,398
11.	Jharkhand	0	17,225	168	17,393
12.	Karnataka	5,618	809	21,008	27,435
13.	Kerala	7,573	421	867	8,861
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	37,269	5,381	42,650
15.	Maharashtra	17,738	11,579	3,787	33,104
16.	Manipur	0	80	37	117
17.	Meghalaya	251	4,341	160	4,752
18.	Mizoram	112	271	26	409
19.	Nagaland	731	202	157	1,090
20.	Orissa	0	14,900	32,254	47,154
21.	Punjab	1,931	5.247	2,093	9,271
22.	Rajasthan	2,300	33,680	41,072	77,052
23.	Sikkim	74	783	0	857
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	44,080	5,574	49,654
25.	Tripura	0	651	7,031	7,682
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	19,886	5,062	24,948
27.	Uttrakhand	272	7,567	0	7,839

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	0	3,536	65,156	68,692
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102	0	26	128
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	0	0	60
31.	Daman and Diu				
32.	Delhi				
33.	Lakshadweep	10	0	0	10
34.	Puducherry	108	0	16	124
35.	Chandigarh				
	Total	55,067	3,31,604	2.16,968	6,03,639

Definitions:

Uncovered Habitations:

The habitations that remained to be covered as identified in the last survey of 1999.

Slipped Back Habitations:

Habitations that had been covered, but adequate water was not available due to sources going dry or lowering of the ground water tabel; System outliving their lives; Systems working below rated capacity due to poor operation and maintenance; Increase in population resulting in lower per capita availablity. These figures are dynamic figures and change annually.

Quality affected Habitations:

Based on a survey undertaken in 2000, habitations with fluoride, arsenic salinity, iron, nitrate and multiple quality probelms.

Statement II (A)
.
Uncovered Habitations—Target and Achievement of During Last Three Years and Current Year

(Number of Habitations)

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	20	06-07	20	07-08	20	08-09	20	09-10
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	240	174	103	104	65	65		
3.	Assam	2603	2491	2344	2183	273	273		
4.	Biḥar	0	0	0	0	0			
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0			
6.	Goa	6	1	0	1	3	3		
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0			
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	2673	1941	1407	861	0		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	998	409	1008	622	1785	1785		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0			
12.	Karnataka	2694	890	800	2151	453	453		
13.	Kerala	804	853	2400	906	4112	5398		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0			
15.	Maharashtra	6137	4010	7103	3196	8632	8632		
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0			
17.	Meghalaya	65	88	69	31	15	14		
18.	Mizoram	26	0	0	26	0	0		
19.	Nagaland	127	55	300	40	530	61		
20.	Orissa	0		0	0	0			
21.	Punjab	682	297	8	87	306	197	145	43
22.	Rajasthan	527	365	677	643	869	440	429	32
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0			
24.	Tamil Nadu	0		0	0	0			
25.	Tripura	0		0	0	0			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0		0	0	0			
27.	Uttarakhand	111	54	118	30	145	91	35	
28.	West Bengal	0		0	0	0			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	s 45	31	0		0		8	
30	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	16	9	8	21				
31.	Lakshadweep	3	0	7		10		10-	
32.	Puducherry	36	40	0	9	0	0	10	
	Total 1	8120	12440	16886	11457	18059	17412	637	75

Statement II (B)

Slipped Back Habitations-Target and Achievement of During Last Three Years and Current Year

(Number of Habitations)

SI.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement#	Target*	Achievement#
1	2	3	4	5	6-	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3457	4703	8992	6832	15889	14743		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	71	1376	356	2325	443		

Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	0	0	5318	1764	8872	7065		
4.	Bihar	3000	15430	16695	5948	24597	19705		
5.	Chhattisgarh	4400	8230	2989	3852	0	7147		
6.	Goa	0	0	0		0	1		
7.	Gujarat	1579	1599	1269	2133	73	1730		
8.	Haryana	675	671	714	893	577	931		130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1021	3103	3103	5184	5529		243
).	Jammu and Kashmir	0	140	1024	125	2805	65		
١.	Jharkhand	3402	1902	5058	6548	6724	6504		
2.	Karnataka	0	1564	0	2895	0	3449		
3.	Kerala	0	557	0		0	2968		
4.	Madhya Pradesh	5600	13258	9004	10035	3718	4961		
5.	Maharashtra	1286	1973	3600	3708	5119	7878		
3.	Manipur	103	178	0	144	0	115		
7.	Meghalaya	605	995	1338	1151	1867	1089		
3.	Mizoram	108	134	85	159	0	46		
€.	Nagaland	97	64	68	29	109	48 .		
).	Orissa	2500	8111	1216	7733	0	12805		
1.	Punjab	0	498	1611	396	3938	889		
2.	Rajasthan	1326	6625	9230	3340	10888	4105		
3.	Sikkim	138	138	246	299	300	27		
4.	Tamil Nadu	2722	6803	12149	9689	19955	8998		87
5.	Tripura	200	366	149	0	81	255		
6.	Uttar Pradesh	6102	10025	1978	615	0	26		
7.	Uttarakhand	0	1842	2376	2087	3197	1241		
3.	West Bengal	2700	2660	412	1806	0	869		
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands 0		0	0		0			
0	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	0	0	0	0	0			
1.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0		0			
2.	Puducherry	0	22	0	11	0			
	Total	40000	89580	40000	75651	116218	113632	0	460

^{*}Target are being finalised.

Statement II (C)

Quality Affected Habitation-Target and Achievement of During Last Three Years

(Number of Habitations)

to Questions

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07		200	7-08	20	2006-9	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement#	No. Addressed with Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	495	918	688	697	904	5696
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	0	105	4	0	397	986
3.	Assam	375	0	5018	1113	0	513	28181
4.	Bihar	2116	0	4268	223	0	6080	18583
5.	Chhattisgarh	400	0	725	0	4397	1031	5021
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	750	762	1870	1731	2926	644	8717
8.	Haryana	50	97	109	24	33	34	356
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	0	26	0	49	0	49
11.	Jharkhand	400	80	421	0	0	46	997
2.	Karnataka	2639	232	5572	372	12385	1684	15303
3.	Kerala	261	95	145	0	458	570	979
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1363	86	1103	0	1283	341	5381
15.	Maharashtra	250	169	4183	2708	0	618	11212
16.	Manipur	20	0	3	0	0	0	74
17.	Meghalaya	30	35	14	23	0	13	174
18.	Mizoram	0	0	4	0	0	0	78
19.	Nagaland	50	4	13	0	0	23	196
20.	Orissa	1726	314	4361	3852	20474	702	32254
21.	Punjab	200	80	816	105	660	473	2097
22.	Rajasthan	1000	1000	12117	1370	22990	2889	40832
23.	Sikkim	26	0	8	0	0	0	76
24.	Tamil Nadu	350	353	389	143	3060	99	5451

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Tripura	246	204	440	179	4157	300	6687
26.	Uttar Pradesh	922	922	1609	1364	0	184	5564
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1200	379	4349	4862	57204	162	64570
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islan	ds 0	0	6	0	26	0	26
30	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Puducherry	28	23	21	32	0	0	88
	Total	15000	5330	48613	18757	130799	17707	259628

^{*}Targets for 2009-10 are being finalised. No achievements reported yet. #As per information received till 29.6.2009.

Statement III

Allocation, Release and Utilisation during last three years an current year

SI.No.	State/UT	·	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		;	2009-10	
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Allocation#	Allocation* I	Release^	Utilisation#
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20084.08	27221.88	27649.64	29530.00	30524.00	38840.72	39453.00	39505.49	39805.30		1392.73	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10299.00	13663.78	10333.20	11241.00	11241.00	12130.67	14612.00	16246.35	6341.48		5475.00	
3.	Assam	17369.00	11372.37	18104.16	18959.00	18959.00	11726.22	24644.00	18756.80	26539.80		9173.67	
4.	Bihar	18571.00	13006.65	13681.84	27937.00	16968.50	16580.54	42538.00	45238.00	16474.16		14624.67	
5.	Chhattisgarh	6549.00	65/49.00	7237.00	9595.00	9595.00	10415.54	13042.00	12525.50	10537.33		4484.00	
6.	Goa	253.00	127.00	147.88	331.00	165.50	230.99	398.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
7.	Gujarat	13161.56	14033.08	12166.76	20589.00	20589.00	21911.79	31444.00	36944.00	14526.00		10927.49	•
8.	Haryana	6045.63	6372.63	6341.02	9341.00	9341.00	10953.87	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00		4068.08	273.74
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9706.86	15620.86	15632.68	11746.00	13042.00	13245.19	14151.00	14151.00	13863.47		4903.71	
0.	Jammu and Kashmir	26324.79	23314.67	27092.31	32992.00	32992.00	36140.83	39786.00	39649.00	23885.99		11261.00	
11.	Jharkhand	7261.00	3631.00	4115.15	11388.00	8445.51	11751.10	16067.00	8033.00	8033.00		0.00	
12.	Karnataka	19502.40	24336.00	24590.65	27851.00	28316.24	28656.79	47719.00	47784.57	46081.33		16040.33	
13.	Kerala	6216.00	6216.00	7471.95	8293.00	8425.08	8346.25	10333.00	10697.00	9713.90		3552.33	140.77
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18797.00	19733.40	16798.24	25162.00	25162.00	26755.60	37047.00	38047.00	27856.08		12736.67	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Maharashtra	36152.00	36152.00	34870.89	40440.00	40440.00	37838.33	57257.00	64824.49	60396.20		19685.00	
16.	Manipur	3379.00	1689.50	3234.95	3859.00	4559.00	3470.73	5016.00	4522.91	3725.67		1873.67	
17.	Meghalaya	4073.00	5104.59	4569.51	4446.00	5529.00	5661.16	5779.00	6338.00	7451.25		2141.33	
18.	Mizoram	2920.00	4271.39	4381.79	3188.00	3888.00	3015.73	4144.00	5419.26	4615.86		1533.00	
19.	Nagaland	2998.00	2998.00	2857.52	3272.00	3974.57	2738.62	4253.00	4253.00	3919.29		1581.67	
20.	Orissa	10332.00	9722.58	9954.61	16885.00	17194.55	23360.27	29868.00	29868.00	16813.05		10268.67	
21.	Punjab	4098.00	4098.00	4111.48	5291.00	5179.91	4027.59	8656.00	8656.00	6672.80		2976.00	368.29
22.	Rajasthan	41489.68	31466.30	51477.91	60672.00	60672.00	61966.80	97013.00	97182.66	97182.66		33273.18	2509.19
23.	Sikkim	1229.00	1630.77	1596.40	1342.00	2013.00	1536.20	1745.00	3245.00	851.00		657.00	
14.	Tamil Nadu	12057.00	12496.22	16111.32	19090.00	19090.00	19090.00	24182.00	28782.00	14546.85		8313.67	1495.43
5.	Tripura	3613.00	4577.89	3681.54	3943.00	5443.00	5430.45	5125.00	4100.80	5484.44		1898.00	
6.	Uttar Pradesh	27990.00	28389.40	33073.82	40151.00	40151.00	42113.56	53974.00	61577.55	46119.70		18556.33	
7.	Uttarakhand	7523.00	8329.36	5916.69	8930.00	8930.00	11414.46	10758.00	8586.83	5486.68		3698.67	
!8 .	West Bengal	15806.00	17118.40	14454.73	19137.00	19137.00	23054.59	38939.00	38939.00	37162.25		14387.33	
29.	Andaman and Nicoba Islands*	ar 32.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	472.18	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
30.	Dadra and Nagar Ha	veli 5.92	0.00	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	G.00	0.00		0.00	
11 .	Daman and Dlu	13.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
3.	Lakshadweep	3.64	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
4.	Puducherry	38.72	0.00	0.00	31.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.12		0.00	
5.	Chandigarh	5.46											
	Total	353900.00	353242.72	381655.64	475701.00	469966.86	492876.77	689672.00	705602.21	565819.66	0.00 2	31583.20	4787.42

^{*}To be finalised after passing of Budget 2009-10

Global Economic Recession

39. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been affected by the global economic recession;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the country has suffered losses; and
- (c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the economic recession?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The global economic crisis affected the Indian economy initially through reversal

[^]Release up to 29.6.2009

[#]As per information received till 29.6.2009.

of portifolio capital flows, which had knock-on effect on the stock market and the exchange rates through creating supply demand imbalances. Exports were adversely affected and witnessed negative growth rate since October 2008, on account of global recessionary conditions. The growth rate of Indian economy, as a result, slowed down to 6.7 per cent during 308.09 as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08.

The effect of global economic recession, however, has been minimal on the India economy vis-a-vis most other countries. An unimpaired financial system, large domestic market and fiscal and monetary stimulus packages have been responsible for the resilience exhibited by the Indian economy against the adverse impact of global economic slowdown.

[English]

Toilet Facilities in Rural Areas

*40. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of rural households in the country which lack toilet facilities, State-wise;
- (b) whether any new comprehensive awareness campaign has been initiated to provide each and every house with toilet facility in the rural areas of the country;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the number of proposals received, cleared and the funds allocated to the States in this regard during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a)

The State-wise number of rural households in the country which lack toilet facilities is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Total Sanitation Campagin was launched in 1999 to provide each and every house in the rural areas of the country with toilet facility. The major components of the TSC are:
 - (i) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.
 - (ii) Incentive of Rs. 1500 from Government of India and Rs. 700 from State Government per toilet for BPL households to construct toilets.
 - (iii) Provision of toilets in schools and Anganwadis.
 - (iv) Provision of community toilets, rural sanitary marts, etc.
 - (v) Assistance for village solid and liquid waste management.

Awareness generation campaign is taken up under Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component to create demand for access to and use of sanitary facilities in rural areas in households, schools, anganwadis, and the community. It includes mass media campaigns, use of folk media, street plays, outdoor media like wall painting, hoarding, engaing local NGOs for interpresonal communication; engaging motivators etc. 15% of the project outlay of each district is earmarked for IEC activities.

(d) Based on the proposals received, TSC projects (to be implemented over a period of 4-5 years) have been approved for 593 rural districts in the country since the inception of TSC. Since TSC is a demand-driven programme, funds are released as per eligibility criteria based on utilization of funds by the districts. The statewise funds available with states as on 31.03.2009 and fund release position during the current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

SI.No	o. State	Total Number of Rural Households	Rural households without toilets as on 30.6.09	% of Rural households without toilets
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12451474	4089579	32.84
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	211732	111772	52.79

1	2	3	4	. 5
3.	Assam	5894841	2928123	49.67
4.	Bihar	12932905	9386498	72.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	3539420	2166216	61.20
6.	Goa	113186	11570	10.22
7.	Gujarat	5386100	1031862	19.16
8.	Haryana	2488610	135534	5.45
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1150688	170746	14.84
0.	Jammu and Kahsmir	1786158	1026839	57.49
1.	Jharkhand	3979287	2748866	69.08
2.	Karnataka	6719320	3506022	52.18
3.	Kerala	5093763	1492	0.03
4.	Madhya Pradesh	8652440	4021303	46.48
5.	Maharashtra	11815219	4582543	38.79
6.	Manipur	492916	252269	51.18
7.	Meghalaya	401335	213982	53.32
8.	Mizoram	139825	6144	4.39
9.	Nagaland	369894	160949	43.51
0.	Orissa	7579920	4910756	64.79
1.	Punjab	2291492	676957	29.54
2.	Rajasthan	8029718	4789842	59.65
3.	Sikkim	141452	0	0.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	9432802	2738041	29.03
5.	Tripura	979647	37392	3.82
6.	Uttar Pradesh	24452726	10457269	42.77
7.	Uttarakhand	1264297	531562	42.04
8.	West Bengal	12139370	2782264	22.92
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49653	28635	57.67
0.	Chandigarh	21302	6704	31.47

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8159	2443	29.94
32.	Daman and Diu	22091	15017	67.98
33.	Delhi	169528	62920	37.11
84.	Lakshadweep	5351	367	6.86
5.	Puducherry	33467	16017	47.86
	Total	15,02,40,088	6,36,08,495	42.34

Statement II

State-wise release position during the Year 2009-10 as on 30.6.2009

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	State	Balance available as on 31.3.2009	Release during 2009-10	Total funds available
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2721.42	0.00	2721.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1414.02	0.00	1414.02
3.	Assam	9420.12	726.18	10146.30
4.	Bihar	9226.68	0.00	9226.68
5.	Chhattisgarh	2513.01	0.00	2513.01
6.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	1.48	0.00	1.48
7.	Goa	22.39	0.00	22.39
8.	Gujarat	3461.26	0.00	3461.26
9.	Haryana	1890.26	0.00	1890.26
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1121.93	0.00	1121.93
11.	Jammu and Kahsmir	1995.35	0.00	1995.35
12.	Jharkhand	3432.99	0.00	3432.99
13.	Karnataka	3436.60	1857.01	5293.61
14.	Kerala	953.74	975.45	1929.19
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8437.47	0.00	8437.47
16.	Maharashtra	3373.13	0.00	3373.13
17.	Manipur	450.35	0.00	450.35
18.	Meghalaya	667.25	0.00	667.25
19.	Mizoram	477,63	0.00	477.63

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Nagaland	21.18	1059.27	1080.45
21.	Orissa	11016.74	0.00	11016.74
22.	Puducherry	23.87	0.00	23.87
23.	Punjab	1004.05	0.00	1004.05
24.	Rajasthan	3892.68	4352.64	8245.32
25.	Sikkim	246.31	0.00	246.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	1963.63	0.00	1963.63
27.	Tripura	396.70	0.00	396.70
28.	Uttar Pradesh	26630.19	0.00	26630.19
29.	Uttarakhand	941.79	0.00	941.79
30.	West Bengal	10005.59	0.00	10005.59
	Total	1111,59.83	89,70.55	1201,30.38

Central Tax Revenues

- 174. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the formula/criteria adopted in regard to sharing of the proceeds of central tax revenues to the States;
- (b) the details of State which have demanded higher share of central tax revenues:
- (c) whether any weightage is given to fiscally well performing States; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The criteria for distribution of share in Central Taxes to States are recommended by Finance Commissions. The Twelfth Finance Commission for its award period 2005-10 has recommended the share of States in the net proceeds of shareable taxes at 30.5%, which Government of India has accepted; and has adopted the following criteria and weights for distribution of share in Central Taxes & Duties among states:

SI.No.	Criterion	Relative Weight (per cent)
1.	Population	25.0
2.	Income Distance	50.0
3.	Area	10.0
4.	Tax effort	7.5
5.	Fiscal Discipline	7.5

In a presentation before the Thirteenth Finance Commission States have demanded that share of gros Central taxes to States should be increased to at least 50%, Central surcharges and cess should be included in the divisible pool, and and additional devolution may be considered for distribution among the North-Eastern and Special category States.

[Translation]

NGOs for Women and Children

- 175. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) engaged in implementing various welfare schemes for women and children in the country including Andhra Pradesh, scheme-wise/States-wise/UT-wise.
- (b) the details of funds released by the Government to each NGOs and utilized by these NGOs during each of the last three years and the current years, schemewise, State/wise/UT-wise.
- (c) whether the Government are aware of any irregularity in the disbursement of grants.
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or likely 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) and (b) Details of NGOs, Schemewise/State-wise/UT-wise (including Andhra Pradesh), to whom funds were released by the Ministry under various welfare schemes for women and children during 2006-07 and 2007-08, are available in the Annual Reports which are in the Ministry's website viz. www.wcd.nic.in. and also with the Library of the Lok Sabha. For 2008-09, the details are contained in the Annual Report 2008-09, which is under printing. The printed copies will be placed before the Lok Sabha soon. For the current financial year 2009-10, the process for release of funds is going on. As regards, utilisation of funds by the Organisations, further funds are released on the basis of the audited statement of accounts and utilisation certificate for earlier release (s) submitted by them.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Power

176. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of power during peak period in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the per capita consumption of electricity is likely to increase in the next two years; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There is overall shortage of power in the country. During the current year (April-May, 2009), the energy and peak shortage in the country was of the order of 13,609 Million Units (10%) and 13,603 Mega Watt (12.3%) respectively. The State-wise details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The per capita consumption of electricity is likely to increase in the next two years depending upon the power supply position, consumer usage pattern and new generating capacity additions in the system. The steps taken by the Government in this regard include capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources, capacity addition target of 14,000 MW from new and renewable sources and addition of 12,000 MW of captive generation.

Statement

Power Supply Position and Peaking Demand met during the current year upto May, 2009

Power Supply Position

Peak Demand and Peak Met

		Figures in	n MU net May, 2009		Figures is MW net April to May, 2009					
State/System/Region	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak	Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit(-			
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)		
1	2	3 .	4	5	6	7	8	<u>.</u> 9		
Chandigarh	265	265	0	0.0	287	287	0	0.0		
Delhi	4,265	4,223	-42	-1.0	4,139	4,107	-32	-0.8		
Haryana	4,883	4,698	-185	-3.8	5,177	4,600	-577	-11.1		
Himachal Pradesh	1,071	1,064	-7	-0.7	940	900	-40	-4.3		
Jammu and Kashmir	2,138	1,596	-542	-25.4	2,000	1,388	-612	-30.6		
Punjab	6,734	6,220	-514	-7.6	6,657	6,256	-401	-6.0		

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajasthan	6,724	6,502	-222	-3.3	5,971	5,390	-581	-9.7
Uttar Pradesh	12,544	9,778	-2,766	-22.1	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	1,398	1,335	-63	-4.5	1,274	1,214	-60	-4.7
Northern Region	40,022	35,681	्-4,341	-10.8	32,223	28,075	-4,148	-12.8
Chhattisgarh	2,357	2,296	-61	-2.6	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1
Gujarat	11,499	11,277	-222	-1.9	8,975	8,481	-494	-5.5
Madhya Pradesh	6,720	5,514	-1,206	-17.9	6,522	5,250	-1,272	-19.5
Maharashtra	22,050	17,736	-4,314	-19.6	18,645	14,292	-4,353	-23.3
Daman and Diu	317	280	-37	-11.7	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	637	557	-80	-12.6	485	441	-44	-9.1
Goa	547	538	-9	-1.6	455	400	-55	-12.1
Western Region	44,127	38,198	-5,929	-13.4	35,315	30,031	-5,284	-15.0
Andhra Pradesh	12,844	11,649	-1,195	-9.3	11,325	9,934	-1,391	-12.3
Karnataka	7,870	7,415	-455	-5.8	7,196	6,352	-844	-11.7
Kerala	3,049	2,912	-137	-4.5	3,045	2,837	-208	6.8
Tamil Nadu	12,205	11,487	-718	-5.9	10,145	9,675	-470	-4.6
Puducherry	360	345	-15	-4.2	305	266	-39	-12.8
Lakshadweep	4	4	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	36,328	33,808	-2,520	-6.9	29,216	26,369	-2,847	-9.7
Bihar	1,822	1,540	-282	-15.5	2,249	1,411	-838	-37.3
DVC	2,397	2,349	-48	-2.0	1,816	1,804	-12	-0.7
Jharkhand	931	875	-56	-6.0	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	3,548	3,508	-40	-1.1	3,029	3,015	-14	-0.5
West Bengal	5,754	5,581	-173	-3.0	5,270	5,197	-73	-1.4
Sikkim	84	66	-18	-21.4	84	84	0	0.0
Andaman Nicobar Islands	# 40	30	-10	-25	40	32	8	-20.0
Eastern Region	14,536	13,919	-617	-4.2	12,913	11,610	-1,303	-10.1
Arunachal Pradesh	53	39	-14	-26.4	87	66	-21	-24.1
Assam	806	735	-71	-8.8	819	803	-16	-2.0
Manipur	74	52	-22	-29.7	99	79 、	-20	-20.2
Meghalaya	216	172	-44	-20.4	260	214	-46	-17.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	57	43	-14	-24.6	66	64	-2	-3.0
Nagaland	99	79	-20	-20.2	91	71	-20	-22.0
Tripura	145	128	-17	-11.7	175	172	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	1,450	1,248	-202	-13.9	1,569	1,342	-227	-14.5
All India	136,463	122,854	-13,609	-10.0	110,958	97,355	-13,603	-12.3

Shortage of Houses for Government Employees

- 177. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether there is shortage of houses for Central Government employees throughout the country;
 - (b) if so, the type-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has any proposal to construct houses under Public Private Partnership (PPP) route to overcome the shortages; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise in view of para (c) above.

Quality of Roads under PMGSY

178. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the mechanism to ensure the quality of roads being constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);
- (b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding use of substandard materials and violation of norms in construction of roads under the Scheme;
- (c) if so, the details and the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to check such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) For ensuring high level of quality in works, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) programme guidelines have the provision for three tier Quality Control Mechanism. The first two tiers of the Quality Control Structure are overseen by the State Quality Coordinators, appointed by the State Governments. The first tier of quality control mechanism is in-house quality control at the level of executing agencies. The field laboratories are established by the Contractors and mandatory tests on the quality of material and workmanship are conducted under the supervision of Programme Implementation Units (PIUs). Quality Control Handbooks have been prescribed and test records are maintained by the PIUs in the prescribed Quality Control registers. The second tier provides for quality monitoring by the State Governments through independent State Quality Monitors (SQMs). SQMs are deployed to ensure that quality issues are properly being attended to at the first tier. The third tier of this arrangement consists of quality monitoring of works through random inspection by independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs).

(b) and (c) 408 complaints regarding use of substandard material, violation of norms prescribed for construction of roads under PMGSY etc., have been received upto April, 2009. 234 complaints have been seet to the State Governments for conducting enquiry and taking appropriate action as per the Programme Guidelines. In respect of 174 complaints, independent National Quality Monitors (NQMs) were deputed for enquiry. State-wise details have been given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Observations of National Quality Monitors (NQMs) are handed over to the Programme Implementation Units (PIUs) immediately after inspection for taking appropriate action. The action taken reports (ATRs) are prepared by the PIUs and sent to the National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) through State Quality Coordinator. If defects in the work are rectified and the action of rectification is verified by independent quality monitors in the subsequent inspections, the 'Unsatisfactory' grading of the work is improved to 'Satisfactory' grading. The submission of ATRs is regularly monitored and States are appraised of the status of ATRs during various meetings etc. The State Governments are to take appropriate action against the concerned officers and the contractors, if the defects observed by Quality Monitors are of non-rectifiable nature.

Statement

SI.No.	State	Complaints received	Complaints sent to States for enquiry and action	NQMs Deputed for enquiry
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2	3
2.	Assam	11	7	4
3.	Bihar	117	16	101
4.	Chhattisgarh	. 44	28	16
5.	Haryana	2	2	0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1	1
7.	Jharkhand	8	5	3
8.	Karnataka	9	7	2
9.	Kerala	5	3	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	57	39	18
11.	Maharashtra	29	24	5
12.	Manipur	6	5	1
13.	Meghalaya	1	1	
14.	Mizoram	1		1
15.	Nagaland	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Orissa	11	10	1
17.	Punjab	8	7	1
18.	Rajasthan	22	21	1
19.	Sikkim	2	1	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	0
21.	Tripura	2	2	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	49	38	11
23.	Uttarakhand	3	2	1
24.	West Bengal	10	9	1
	Total	408	234	174

Power Theft

179. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of power theft in the rural and industrial areas of the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the power theft in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam, the Government is aware of the power theft in the country. All India AT&C losses stand at 30.56% during 2007-08. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Electricity Act, 2003 provides a legal framework for making theft of electricity a cognizable offence. Under Section 135 of the Electricity Act, 2003, whoever dishonestly taps lines or cables or service wires, tampers, damages of destroys meters etc. shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may extend to three years or with fine or with both. Following initiative/measures are being taken to minimize theft of electricity:

- Meter's installation as per CEA regulations;
- Emphasis on 100% Consumer metering, feeder metering and Distribution transformer metering;

- · Establishment of consumer grievance forum and appointment of ombudsman for protecting consumer's interest;
- · Establishment of special courts and police stations, etc.;
- · Emphasis on Energy Audit; and
- · Implementation of HVDS.

The Government of India has accorded sanction to implement Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (R-APDRP) during the XI Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme shall be on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction.

It is proposed to cover urban areas - towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 in case of special category states). In addition, in certain high-load density rural areas with significant loads, works of separation of agricultural feeders from domestic and industrial ones, and of High Voltage Distribution System (11kV) will also be taken up. Further, towns/areas for which projects have been sanctioned in X Plan R-APDRP shall be considered for the XI Plan only after either completion or short closure of the earlier sanctioned projects.

Projects under the scheme shall be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A shall include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/ auditing & IT based consumer service centres and Part-B shall include regular distribution strengthening projects.

Statement AT&C (%) for SEBs, PDs & Discoms

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Region	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	. 9
Eastern	Bihar	66.02	77.64	66.25	82.50	78.17	42.63	43.83
	Jharkhand	60.21	72.63	62.47	62.83	51.66	52.51	59.95
	Orissa							
	CESCO	48.81	29.40	49.97	55.81	42.55	46.97	42.89
	NESCO	51.02	40.26	45.05	39.52	41.31	32.52	30.57
	SESCO	40.47	36.76	38.21	35.65	45.10	42.17	45.62
	WESCO	46.42	39.70	38.32	35.88	33.95	36.93	38.40
	Sikkim	81.33	80.12	66.67	38.44	44.77	40.72	39.20
	West Bengal	35.29	26.62	32.87	23.91	26.60	30.90	23.53
	Toal	47.34	44.37	44.81	43.16	41.80	38.31	35.98
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	61.94	61.73	16.34	25.43	37.17	52.03	45.19
	Assam	36.97	39.43	43.35	39.31			
	CAEDCL					37.35	42.59	40.07
	LAEDCL					37.83	31.71	25.31
	UAEDCL					39.45	38.55	35.88
	Manipur	74.11	76.81	69.70	88.50	77.83	94.32	80.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Meghalaya	21.60	42.39	39.35	38.16	33.36	37.32	35.03
	Mizoram	76.10	49.63	38.70	24.62	17.17	44.97	19.31
	Nagaland	60.89	53.74	55.63	43.22	44.76	52.19	42.92
	Tripura	31.60	34.27	14.84	20.93	24.92	23.46	22.53
	Total	40.65	44.10	40.56	39.01	35.92	41.33	36.45
Northern	Delhi	60.06						
	BRPL		51.78	45.72	41.98	41.25	32.93	40.17
	BYPL		62.49	55.54	51.70	48.58	43.24	42.65
	NDPL		56.39	48.16	35.89	28.01	28.33	31.95
Northern	Haryana							
	DHBVNL	40.70	41.40	40.53	43.96	40.78	34.48	31.79
	UHBVNL	45.93	42.54	40.09	43.37	41.90	28.96	32.58
	H.P.	28.30	29.52	9.26	21.71	15.15	13.18	16.15
	J&K	68.22	68.22	68.79	68.33	66.69	67.56	73.43
	Punjab	27.66	26.45	25.52	24.00	25.84	24.87	21.18
	Rajasthan							
	AVVNL	49.03	41.22	46.21	49.76	47.55	42.61	38.83
	JDVVNL	52.77	41.99	45.75	47.57	47.03	377.21	37.24
	JVVNL	59.32	39.99	41.68	43.22	42.26	38.06	34.49
	Uttar Pradesh							
	UPPCL	46.92	31.78					
	DVVN			51.46	58.02	55.59	50 21	44.03
	MVVN			39.48	38.72	47.20	45.12	33.33
	PaVVN			38.29	32.40	42.43	31.51	31.29
	PoVVN			45.36	58.07	46.08	63.55	26.20
	KESCO				60.89	47.06	49.14	47.76
	Uttarakhand		37.59	43.48	45.62	38.20	42.86	40.63
	Total	46.01	37.85	40.14	41.54	40.44	37.18	33.61
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	1						
	APCPDCL	28.90	30.19	18.99	23.96	18.82	18.24	14.90
	APEPDCL	14.48	17.62	16.57	14.27	12.67	12.46	8.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	APNPDCL	26.50	27.09	9.80	21.91	19.20	26.61	10.92
	APSPDCL	24.47	27.44	17.06	20.55	16.51	17.20	7.29
	Karnataka							
Southern	KPTCL	40.50						
	BESCOM		35.70	28.91	29.99	35.75	26.88	26.58
	GESCOM		43.53	43.86	42.99	52.74	46.98	40.69
	HESCOM		47.72	31.65	41.78	40.38	37.40	40.72
	MESCOM		35.68	25.82	27.03	20.83	12.09	21.45
	CHESCOM					46.03	40.58	40.82
	Kerala	31.83	36.19	32.73	32.12	25.95	25.02	22.90
	Puducherry	38.94	41.67	20.53	16.46	16.05	16.55	17.21
	Tamil Nadu	19.26	20.02	20.64	19.41	20.53	20.10	18.98
	Total	27.63	28.05	22.71	24.18	23.93	22.69	19.85
Western	Chhattisgarh	39.02	37.48	30.99	32.12	37.84	36.12	34.62
	Goa	48.53	22.99	21.28	18.34	15.18	19.39	14.24
	Gujarat	23.28	31.24	35.48	35.15			
	DGVCL					22.40	20.59	19.36
	MGVCL					24.61	20.08	23.07
	PGVCL					43.05	38.27	40.39
	UGVCL					27.57	20.15	23.60
	Madhya Pradesh	48.60	49.42	41.52	54.27	50.35		
	MPMKVVCL					43.20	56.64	55.79
	MPPKVVCL					46.91	39.24	44.36
	MPPUKVVCL					47.90	52.14	47.18
	Maharashtra	46.34	44.25	38.95	27.98	50.22		
	MSEDCL					36.74	39.35	35.19
	Total	39.60	40.45	37.55	35.19	38.29	37.37	35.93
	Grand Total	38.86	36.64	34.90	34.82	35.18	33.07	30.56

Source: PFC

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(As presented in Brainstorming session in Power sector on 28.03.2009)

Figurés of 2007-08 are tentative.

[Translation]

BPL People

180. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people living below poverty line in the country, State-wise/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the Union Government has fixed any target to bring them above poverty line; and
- (c) if so, the achievement made in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) On the basis of the latest poverty estimates released by the Planning Commissing for the year 2004-05, the number of people living Below the Poverty Line in the country (State-wise/UT-wise) is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (b) Reducation in poverty is one of the monitorable targets adopted in the 11th Five Year Plan. The 11th Plan targets to reduce the Head Count Ratio of Corsumption Poverty by 10 percentage points during the five year period of the Plan.
- (c) The estimation of poverty in the country is done after a period of five years approximately and the latest poverty estimates available are for year 2004-05. As per comparable estimates, about 36% people were living Below the Poverty Line in 1993-94 in the country which has some down to 27.5% during 2004-05.

Statement

Number of persons living Below Poverty Line by States/UTs-2004-05 (Based on URP-Consumption)

SI.No.	States/UTs	No.of Persons (Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.03
3.	Assam	55.77
4.	Bihar	369.15

1	2	3	
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.96	
6.	Delhi	22.93	
7.	Goa	2.01	
8.	Gujarat	90.69	
9.	Haryana	32.10	
10.	Himachal Pradesh	6.36	
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.85	
12.	Jharkhand	116.39	
13.	Karnataka	138.8 9	
14.	Kerala	49.60	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	249.68	
16.	Maharashtra	317.38	
17.	Manipur	3.95	
18.	Meghalaya	4.52	
19.	Mizoram	1.18	
20.	Nagaland	3.99	
21.	Orissa	178.49	
22.	Punjab	21.63	
23.	Rajasthan	134.89	
24.	Sikkim	1.14	
25.	Tamil Nadu	145.62	
26.	Tripura	6.38	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	590.03	
28.	Uttarakhand	ან.96	
29.	West Bengal	208.36	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92	
31.	Chandigarh	0.74	
32.	Dadra Nagar and Haveli	0.84	
33.	Daman and Diu	0.21	

1	2	3
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11
35.	Puducherry	2.37
	All-India	3017.20

URP consumption = Uniform Recall Period consumption in which the consumer expenditure data for all the items are collected from 30 day recall period.

Notes:

- Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagland and Tripura.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
- Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Puducherry and A & N Islands.
- 4. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh.
- Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- 6. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
- 7. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.

[English]

Loans under SGSY

- 181. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Banks are charging high and variable interest rates on loans being provided to the Swarozgaries under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Some States/State officials do report the charging of interest rate above Prime Lending Rate (PLR) by some banks in the Central Level Coordination Committee (CLCC) meetings, Performance Review Committee (PRC) meetings and Project Directors' (PD) Conference. The Ministry has immediately taken up the matter with RBI, States and Ministry of Finance, NABARD to take corrective measures. The issue of charging high interest rates by

the banks has always been agenda item of above meetings. Hon'ble Minister (RD) has taken up the matter with the Hon'ble Minister of Finance on the issue.

Ranking of Cities

182. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to rank cities on colour codes on the basis of their sanitation levels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cities identified for the same, State-wise including Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether any sops/incentives/schemes are proposed for improvement/upgradation of the cities; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof State-wise, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The National Urban Sanitation Policy provides for periodic rating of cities in respect of sanitation based on output process and outcome related parameters. Cities will be categorized as Red, Black, Blue and Green depending on their performance.

- (b) Rating of 441 Class-I cities as per 2001, census is to be taken up this year. List of these cities is given in the enclosed Statement.
 - (c) and (d) No, Madam.

Statement

List of class / Cities (as per 2001 census)

SI.No.	Town	State
1	2	3
1.	Dibrugarh (MB+OG)	Assam
2.	Guwahati (M Corp.+OG)	Assam
3.	Jorhat (MB+OG)	Assam
4.	Nagaon (MB+OG)	Assam

1	2	3	1	2	3
5 .	Silchar (MB+OG)	Assam	36.	Delhi Cantt.	Delhi
ີ່ ວີ.	Tinsukia (MB+OG)	Assam	37.	Deoli (CT)	Delhi
7.	Arrah (M)	Bihar	38.	DMC (U)	Delhi
3.	Bettiah (M)	Bihar	39.	Karawal Nagar (CT)	Delhi
9.	Bhagalpur (M Corp.)	Bihar	40.	Kirari Suleman Nagar (CT)	Delhi
13.	Bihar (M)	Bihar	41.	N.D.M.C.	Delhi
11.	Chapra (M)	Bihar	42.	Nangloi Jat (OT)	Delhi
12.	Darbhanga (M Corp.)	Bihar	43.	Sultan Pur Majra (CT)	Delhi
13.	Dehri (M)	Bihar	44.	Ambala (M CI)	Haryana
14.	Dinapur Nizamat (M)	Bihar	45.	Ambala Sadar (M CI)	Haryana
15.	Gaya (M Corp.+OG)	Bihar	46.	Bahadurgarh (M CI+OG)	Haryana
¹6.	Hajipur (M)	Bihar	47.	Bhiwani (M CI)	Haryana
1 7.	Katihar (M+OG)	Bihar	48.	Faridabad (M Corp.)	Haryana
*8	Motihari (M)	Bihar	49.	Gurgaon (M CI+OG)	Haryana
⁴9.	Munger (M)	Bihar	50.	Hisar (M CI+OG)	Haryana
20.	Muzaffarpur (M Corp.)	Bihar	51.	Jagadhri (M CI)	Haryana
21.	Patna (M Corp.+OG)	Bihar	52.	Jind (M CI)	Haryana
22.	Purnia (M)	Bihar	53.	Kaithal (M CI)	Haryana
23.	Saharsa (M)	Bihar	54.	Karnal (M CI+OG)	Haryana
24.	Sasaram (M)	Bihar	55.	Palwal (M CI)	Haryana
25.	Siwan (M)	Bihar	56.	Panchkula Urban Estate (EO)	Haryana
26.	Chandigarh (M Corp.)	Chandigarh	57.	Panipat (M CI+OG)	Haryana
27.	Bhilai Nagar (M Corp.)	Chhattisgarh	58.	Rewari (M CI)	Haryana
28.	Bilaspur (M Corp+OG)	Chhattisgarh	59.	Rohatk (M CI+OG)	Haryana
29.	Durg (M Corp.)	Chhattisgarh	60.	Sirsa (M CI)	Haryana
30.	Korba (M Corp.)	Chhattisgarh	61.	Sonipat (M CI+OG)	Haryana
31.	Raigarh (M+OG)	Chhattisgarh	62.	Thanesar (M CI+OG)	Haryana
32.	Raipur (M Corp.+OG)	Chhattisgarh	63.	Yamunagar (M CI)	Haryana
33.	Rajnandgaon (M Corp.)	Chhattisgarh	64.	Shimla (M Corp.)	Himachal Pradesh
34.	Bhalswa Jahangir Pur (CT)	Delhi	65.	Jammu (MC+OG)	Jammu and Kashmir
35.	Dallo Pura (CT)	Delhi	66.	Srinagar (MC+OG)	Jammu and Kashmir

1	2	3	1	2	3
67.	Adityapur (NA)	Jharkhand	97.	Patiala (M Corp+OG)	Punjab
68.	Bokaro Steel City (CT)	Jharkhand	98.	Phagwara (M CI+OG)	Punjab
69.	Dhanbad (M)	Jharkhand	99.	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) (M CI)	Punjab
70.	Hazaribag (M)	Jharkhand	100.	Agartala MCI	Uttar Pradesh
71.	Jamshedpur (NA+OG)	Jharkhand	101.	Agra (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh
72.	Mango (NA)	Jharkhand	102.	Aligarh (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh
73.	Ranchi (M Corp.)	Jharkhand	103.	Aliahabad (M Corp+OG)	Uttar Pradesh
7 4.	imphal (M CI+OG)	Manipur	104.	Amroha (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
75.	Shillong (M)	Meghalaya	105.	Bahraich (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
76 .	Aizawl (NT)	Mizoram	106.	Ballia (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Baleshwar (M+OG)	Orissa	107.	Banda (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh
78.	Baripada (M+OG)	Orissa	108.	Bareilly (M Corp.+OG)	Uttar Pradesh
' 9.	Bhubaneswar (M Corp.+OG)	Orissa	109.	Basti (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
3O.	Brahmapur (M)	Orissa	110.	Budaun (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
31.	Cuttack (M Corp.)	Orissa	111.	Bulandshahr (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
32.	Puri (M)	Orissa	112.	Chandausi (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Raurkela (M+OG)	Orissa	113.	Deoria (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
34.	Raurkela Industrial Township	Orissa	114.	Etah (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
	(ITS+OG)		115.	Etawah (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
35.	Sambalpur (M+OG)	Orissa	116.	Faizabad (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
36.	Abohar (M CI)	Punjab	117.	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
37.	Amritsar (M Corp.+OG)	Punjab	118.	Fatehpur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
38 .	Batala (M CI+OG)	Punjab	119.	Firozabad (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh
3 9 .	Bathinda (M CL)	Punjab	120.	Ghaziabad (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh
90.	Hoshiarpur (M CI)	Punjab	121.	Ghazipur (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Jalandhar (M Corp+OG)	Punjab	122.	Gonda (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
92.	Khanna (M CI)	Punjab	123.	Gorakhpur (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh
93.	Ludhiana (M Corp)	Punjab	124.	Hapur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
94.	Malerkotla (M CI)	Punjab	125.	Hardoi (MB)	Uttar Pradesh
95.	Moga (M CI+OG)	Punjab	126.	Hathras (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh
16 .	Pathankot (M CI+OG)	Punjab	127.	Jaunpur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh

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1	2	3	1	2	3
128.	Jhansi (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	159.	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh (M)	West 6
129.	Kanpur (CB)	Uttar Pradesh	160.	Baharampur (M)	West I
130.	Kanpur (M Corp+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	161.	Baidyabati (M)	West I
131.	Lakhimpur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	162.	Bally (M)	West E
132	Lalitpui (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	163.	Balurghat (M+OG)	West E
133.	Loni (NP)	Uttar Pradesh	164.	Bangaor (M)	West E
134.	Lucknow (M. Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	165.	Bankura (M)	We s t E
135.	Mainpuri (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	166.	Bansberia (M+OG)	West E
136.	Mathura (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	167.	Baranagar (M)	West E
137.	Maunath Bharijan (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	168.	Barasat (M)	West E
138.	Meerut (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	169.	Barddhaman (M)	West B
139.	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	170.	Barrackpur (M)	West E
140.	Modinagar (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	171.	Basirhat (M)	West B
141.	Moradabad (M Corp.)	Uttar Pradesh	172.	Bhadreswar (M)	West B
142.	Muzaffarnagar (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	173.	Bhatpara (M+OG)	West B
143.	Noida (CT)	Uttar Pradesh	174.	Bidhan Nagar (M)	West B
144.	Orai (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	175.	Champdani (M)	West B
145.	Pilibhit (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	176.	Chandannagar (M Corp.)	West B
146.	Rae Bareli (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	177.	Darjilling (M)	West B
147.	Rampur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	178.	Dum Dum (M)	West B
148.	Saharanpur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	179.	Durgapur (M Corp.)	West B
149.	Sambhal (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	180.	English Bazar (M)	West B
150.	Shahjahanpur (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	181.	Habra (M)	West B
151.	Sitapur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	182.	Haldia (M)	West Bo
152.	Sultanpur (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	183.	Halisahar (M+OG)	West Be
153.	Unnao (MB)	Uttar Pradesh	184.	Haora (M Corp.)	West Be
154.	Varanasi (M Corp+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	185.	Hugli-Chinsurah (M+OG)	West B
155.	Dehradun (M Corp)	Uttar Pradesh	186.	Jalpaiguri (M)	West B
156.	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	187.	Jamuria (M+OG)	West B
157.	Hardwar (MB+OG)	Uttar Pradesh	188.	Kamarhati (M)	West E
158.	Asansol (M Corp.)	West Bengal	189.	Kanchrapara (M+OG)	West E

1	2	3	1	2	3
190.	Kharagpur (M)	West Bengal	221.	Chittoor (M)	Andhra Pradesh
191.	Khardaha (M+OG)	West Bengal	222.	Cuddapah (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
192.	Kolkata (M Corp.+OG,	West Bengal	223.	Dharmavaram (M)	Andhra Pradesh
193.	Krishnanagar (M)	West Bengal	224.	Eluru (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
194.	Kulti (M)	West Bengal	225.	Gajuwaka (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
95.	Madhyamgram (M)	West Bengal	226.	Gudivada (M)	Andhra Pradesh
96.	Maheshtala (M)	West Bengal	227.	Guntakal (M)	Andhra Pradesh
97.	Medinipur (M)	West Bengal	228.	Gunutur (M Corp.)	Andhra Pradesh
98.	Nabadwip (M)	West Bengal	229.	Hindupur (M)	Andhra Pradesh
99.	Naihati (M)	West Bengal	230.	Hyderabad (M Corp+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
200.	North Barrackpur (M)	West Bengal	231.	Kakinada (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
201.	North Dum Dum (M)	West Bengal	232.	Kapra (M)	Andhra Pradesh
202.	Panihati (M)	West Bengal	233.	Karimnagar (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
203.	Puruliya (M)	West Bengal	234.	Khammam (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
204.	Raiganj (M)	West Bengal	235.	Kukatpally (M)	Andhra Pradesh
205.	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)	West Bengal	236.	Kurnool (M Corp.)	Andhra Pradesh
206.	Rajpur Sonarpur (M)	West Bengal	237.	Lal Bahadur Nagar (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
07.	Raniganj (M+OG)	West Bengal	238.	Machilipatnam (M)	Andhra Pradesh
208.	Rishra (M)	West Bengal	239.	Madanapalle (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
209.	Santipur (M)	West Bengal	240.	Mahbubnagar (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Serampore (M)	West Bengal	241.	Malkajgiri (M)	Andhra Pradesh
211.	Siliguri (M Corp.)	West Bengal	242.	Nalgonda (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
12.	South Dum Dum (M)	West Bengal	243.	Nandyal (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
213.	Titagarh (M)	West Bengal	244.	Nellore (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
14.	Uluberia (M+OG)	West Bengal	245.	Nizamabad (M)	Andhra Pradesh
15.	Uttarpara Kotrung (M)	West Bengal	246.	Ongole (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
16.	Adilabad (M)	Andhra Pradesh	247.	Proddatur (M)	Andhra Pradesh
17.	Adoni (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	248.	Qutubullapur (M)	Andhra Pradesh
18.	Anantapur (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	249.	Rajahmundry (M Corp+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
19.	Bhimavaram (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	250.	Rajendranagar (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Chirala (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	251.	Ramagundam (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh

-	2	3	1	2	3
2. Se	ecunderabad Cant. Board (CB)	Andhra Pradesh	282.	Patan (M+OG)	Gujarat
53. Se	erilingapally (M)	Andhra Pradesh	283.	Porbandar (M+OG)	Gujarat
54. Sı	rikakulam (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	284.	Rajkot (M Corp+OG)	Gujarat
55. Ta	adepalligudem (M)	Andhra Pradesh	285.	Surat (M Corp+OG)	Gujarat
56. Te	enali (M)	Andhra Pradesh	286.	Surendranagar Dudhrej (M)	Gujarat
57. Ti	irupati (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	287.	Vadodara (M Corp.+OG)	Gujarat
258. U	ppal Kalan (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	288.	Vejalpur (M+OG)	Gujarat
59. Vi	ijayawada (M Corp.+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	289.	Veraval (M+OG)	Gujarat
260. Vi	isakhapatnam (M Corp+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	290.	Bangalore (M Corp.+OG)	Karnataka
261. Vi	izianagaram (M+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	291.	Belgaum (M Corp.+OG)	Karnataka
262. W	Varangal (M Corp+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	292.	Bellary (CMC)	Karnataka
263. A	hmadabad (C Corp+OG)	Andhra Pradesh	293.	Bhadravati (CMC)	Karnataka
64. A	nand (M+OG)	Gujarat	294.	Bidar (MCM+OG)	Karnataka
65. B	Sharuch (M+OG)	Gujarat	295.	Bijapur (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
266. B	havnagar (M Corp+OG)	Gujarat	296.	Bommanahalli (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
.67. B	Bhuj (M+OG)	Gujarat	297.	Byatarayanapura (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
.68. B	Botad (M)	Gujarat	298.	Chikmagalur (CMC)	Karnataka
69. G	andhidham (M)	Gujarat	299.	Chitradurga (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
270. G	Gandhinagar (NAC)	Gujarat	300.	Dasarahalli (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
271. G	Ghatlodia (M+OG)	Gujarat	301.	Davanagere (CMC)	Karnataka
272. G	Godhra (M+OG)	Gujarat	302.	Gadag-Betigeri (CMC)	Karnataka
273. Ja	amnagar (M Corp+OG)	Gujarat	303.	Gangawati (CMC)	Karnataka
274. J	etpur Navagadh (M)	Gujarat	304.	Gulbarga (M Corp.+OG)	Karnataka
275. J	unagadh (M+OG)	Gujarat	305.	Hassan (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
276. K	Kalo! (M+OG)	Gujarat	306.	Hospet (CMC)	Karnataka
277. N	Mahesana (M+OG)	Gujarat	307.	Hubli-Dharwad (M Corp)	Karnataka
278. N	Morvi (M+OG)	Gujarat	308.	Kolar (CMC)	Karnataka
279. N	Nadiad (M+OG)	Gujarat	309.	Krishnarajapura (CMC)	Karnataka
2 E 0. N	Navsari (M+OG)	Gujarat	310.	Mahadevapura (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
2£1. P	Palanpur (M+OG)	Gujarat	311.	Madnya (CMC)	Karnataka

1	2	3
2.	Mangalore (M Corp+OG)	Karnataka
3.	Mysore (M Corp+OG)	Karnataka
14.	Pattanagere (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
	Raichur (CMC)	Karnataka
	Robertson Pet (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
	Shimoga (CMC)	Karnataka
	Tumkur (CMC)	Karnataka
	Udupi (CMC+OG)	Karnataka
	Alappuzha (M+OG)	Kerala
	Cherthala (M+OG)	Kerala
	Kanhangad (M+OG)	Kerala
	Kochi (M Corp.+OG)	Kerala
	Kollam (C Corp+OG)	Kerala
i.	Kottayam (M+OG)	Kerala
i.	Kozhikode (M Corp.+OG)	Kerala
	Palakkad (M+OG)	Kerala
	Thiruvananthapuram (M Corp.+OG)	Kerala
	Thrissur (M Corp.)	Kerala
	Achalpur (M Cl)	Maharashtra
	Ahmadnagar (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Akola (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Ambarnath (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Amravati (M Corp.)	Maharashtra
	Aurangabad (M Corp.)	Maharashtra
	Barshi (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Bhiwandi (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Bhusawal (M Cl)	Maharashtra
	Bid (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Chandrapur (M CI)	Maharashtra
	Dhule (M CI)	Maharashtra

	2	3	1	2	3
372.	Alandur (M)	Tamil Nadu	402.	Chhindwara (M+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
73.	Ambattur (M)	Tamil Nadu	403.	Damoh (M+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
74.	Avadi (M)	Tamil Nadu	404.	Deas (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
75.	Chennai (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	405.	Guna (M)	Madhya Pradesh
76.	Coimbatore (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	406.	Gwalior (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
77.	Cuddalore (M)	Tamil Nadu	407.	Indore (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
78.	Dindigul (M)	Tamil Nadu	408.	Jabalpur (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
79.	Erode (M)	Tamil Nadu	409.	Khandwa (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
80.	Kancheepuram (M)	Tamil Nadu	410.	Khargone (M+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
81.	Kumbakonam (M)	Tamil Nadu	411.	Mandasur (M+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
82.	Madurai (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	412.	Morena (M)	Madhya Pradesh
83.	Nagercoil (M)	Tamil Nadu	413.	Murwara (Katni) (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
34.	Neyveli (TS)	Tamil Nadu	414.	Neemuch (M+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
85.	Pallavaram (M)	Tamil Nadu	415.	Ratlam (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
86.	Pudukkottai (M)	Tamil Nadu	416.	Rewa (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
87.	Rajapalayam (M)	Tamil Nadu	417.	Sagar (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
88.	Salem (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	418.	Satna (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
89.	Tambaram (M)	Tamil Nadu	419.	Shivpuri (M)	Madhya Pradesh
90.	Thanjavur (M)	Tamil Nadu	420.	Singrauli (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh
91.	Thoothukkudi (M)	Tamil Nadu	421.	Ujjain (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh
92.	Tiruchirappali (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	422.	Vidisha (M)	Madhya Pradesh
93.	Tirunelveli (M Corp.)	Tamil Nadu	423.	Ajmer (M CI)	Rajasthan
94.	Tirppur (M)	Tamil Nadu	424.	Alwar (M CI+OG)	Rajasthan
95.	Tiruvannamalai (M)	Tamil Nadu	425.	Beawar (M CI+OG)	Rajasthan
96 .	Tiruvottiyur (M)	Tamil Nadu	426.	Bharatpur (M CI+OG)	Rajasthan
97.	Vellore (M)	Tamil Nadu	427.	Bhilwara (M CI)	Rajasthan
98.	Bhind (M)	Madhya Pradesh	428.	Bikaner (M CI)	Rajasthan
99.	Bhopal (M Corp+OG)	Madhya Pradesh	429.	Churu (M+OG)	Rajasthan
00.	Burhanpur (M Corp.)	Madhya Pradesh	430.	Ganganagar (M CI+OG)	Rajasthan
)1.	Chhatarpur (M+OG)	Madhya Pradesh	431.	Hanumangarh (M)	Rajasthan

Written Answers

1	2	3	
432.	Jaipur (M Corp.)	Rajasthan	
433.	Jhunjhunu (M)	Rajasthan	
434.	Jodhpur (M Corp+OG)	Rajasthan	
435.	Kishangarh (M)	Rajasthan	
436.	Kota (M Corp.)	Rajasthan	
437.	Pali (M CI)	Rajasthan	
438.	Sawai Madhopur (M+OG)	Rajasthan	
439.	Sikar (M CI+OG)	Rajasthan	
440.	Tonk (M CI)	Rajasthan	
441.	Udaipur (M CI)	Rajasthan	

Employment Schemes for Tribes

183. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the opportunities created under the various schemes for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the number of Scheduled Tribes families benefited from these schemes during the above period;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to train tribals in the areas like television repair, car driving etc.; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements several Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. These schemes/programmes of the Ministry relate to income-and-employment generation potential, creation of critical infrastructure, educational development and improvement in literacy of all tribals.

Under the Scheme of 'Vocational Training in Tribal Areas' implemented by this Ministry through the State Governments and NGOs, training for skill upgradation is given in various modern/traditional trades to ST youths in

order to enable them to gain suitable employment or to become self-employed. During the last three years, 19235 ST youths have been trained under this Scheme. The Vocational Training Centres set up under this Scheme may rum vocational courses in modern/traditional skills including TV repairing, car driving and similar other courses depending upon the employment potential of the area.

Real Estate Investment Trust

- 184. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government is considering an option to formulating Real Estate Investment Trust; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) had put a concept paper and a draft SEBI (Real Estate Investment Trust) Regulations, 2008 on the SEBI website for public comments in 2007. A view in the matter is yet to be taken.

Employment Guarantee Scheme for Urban Poor

- 185. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch an employment guarantee scheme for the urban poor;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Planning Commission has made any suggestion to Government in this regard; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has no proposal under consideration to launch an employment guarantee scheme for the urban poor.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has not made any suggestion to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in this regard.

National Mission on Sustainable Habitat

- 186. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch the National Mission on Sustainable Habitat in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the manner in which the said mission is likely to adderss the issues to climate change/global warming?

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

(b) and (c) The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is one of the eight National Missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The Mission seeks to promote sustainability of habitats through improvements in energy efficiency in buildings, urban planning, improved management of solid and liquid waste including recycling and power generation, modal shift towards public transport and conservation. It also seeks to improve ability of habitats to adapt to climate change by improving resilience of infrastructure, community based disaster management and measures for improving advance warning systems for extreme weather events. The Mission is to be implemented through appropriate changes in the legal and regulatory framework, mainstreaming sustainable development concerns in city planning, promotion of modal shift in public transport, capacity building, outreach and implementation of pilot projects.

Clearing of Cheques

187. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to all banks to clear all intra-city cheques on the same day and out-station cheques on the next day;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to impose penalty in case of failure in clearing the cheques within the specified period; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No such instructions have been issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks. However, RBI vide its circulars dated 09.02.2007 and 19.07.2007 has advised banks to frame their own Cheque Collection Policies (CCPs) in respect of local and outstation cheques mentioning explicitly the time frame for collection of both local and outstation cheques. The policy would have to, inter-alia, indicate the time up to which cheques received at the bank's branch counters would be sent for same day collection, the time when the customer's account would be credited and when the customer would be able to utilize the proceeds. Banks have also been advised that the cut-off time for sending cheques for local clearing should have a relation to the closing business hours of branches to enable customers to have a transparent picture of the clearing process.

Further, subsequent to orders of the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission in a case related to 'Delays in Cheque Cearing', RBI, in November 2008, advised banks to modify their CCPs to ensure that for local cheques, debit and credit is given on the same day or at the most the next day of their presentation in clearing. The timeframe for collection of cheques drawn on State capitals/major cities/other locations has also been fixed to be 7/10/14 days, respectively, as the outer limit. For any delay in collection beyond the timefarme, banks would have to pay interest at the rate specified in CCP. In case no rate has been specified in the CCP, the applicable rate shall be the interest rate on Fixed Deposits for the corresponding maturity. Banks would also have to pay compensation without any demand being raised by the customer.

Deposits in Foreign Countries

188. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI- PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sizeable amount of money of Indian nationals has been deposited in foreign countries as black money including the German and Swiss banks;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is contemplating any action to bring back the money deposited in foreign banks by Indian nationals:
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There is no authentic figure of the amount of money of Indian nationals deposited in foreign countries as black money.

(c) to (e) As per the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) and Regulations made there-under, no person resident in Indian can maintain/ operate any account outside India, except with the general or special permission of Reserve Bank. Whenever, any case of suspected unauthorized maintenance of account abroad by any person resident in India comes to the notice of the Directorate of Enforcement, appropriate action, as warranted under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA) and Regulations made there under, is taken.

Whenever unauthorized retention of funds in foreign bank accounts is reported, appropriate directions are issued to the concerned individuals/parties for repatriation of the funds so held, to India.

Further, the Government has intensified its efforts to negotiate/re negotiate. Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAA) having an article on exchange of information through which tax related information can be obtained from foreign countries for appropriate action under the Indian tax laws.

[Translation]

Distribution of Wastelands

189. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total area of wasteland and barren land in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make these wastelands fertile:
- (c) whether the Government proposes to distribute these lands to the landless poor; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

JULY 3, 2009

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) As per 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2005' prepared by NRSA, Hyderabad, the total waste lands in the country are estimated at 55.27 million hectare (ha). This includes 12.117 million hectare of unculturable barren/rocky/steep slopes/snow covered areas and barren land is given in the enclosed Statement.

- (b) The Department of Land Resources has been implementing three demand driven programmes, namely, Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development of nonforest wastelands, drought proofing and checking desertification on watershed basis. From 01.04.2008, these three programmes have been integrated and modified under the Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP). The major land based activites are soil and moisture conservatio works, water harvesting, afforestation, pasture development and horticulture.
- (c) and (d) Land and its management falls within the legislative and administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in this is only of an advisor and coordinating nature. Implementation of land reforms programmes inlouding distribution of Govt. wasteland is, however, reviwed from time to time at various fora, including Conferences of the Revenue Ministers/Secretaries of State and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development.

It is accepted policy that wasteland at the disposal of government should be distributed among the eligible. rural poor. The State Governments have been requested from time to time for distribution of government wastelands to eligible rural poor. They have also been requested for development of wastelands under the National Rural

Employment Guarantee Programme and the watershed management programmes.

'Distribution of wasteland to the landless' has been included in the restructured Twenty Point Programme, 2006 (TPP-2006) of the Government of India which became operational on 1.4.2007. As per information received from the States/UTs, 3.04 lakh hectares of wasteland was distributed to the landless during 2007-08 and 1.03 lakh hectares during April, 2008 to January, 2009.

Statement
State wise distribution of Wasteland

		(Are	a in Million ha.)
S.No.	State	Total Wastelands area in Distts. Covered	Total Barren Lands (barren/rocky/ steep slopes/ snow covered areas)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.527	0.316
2.	Arunachal Prades	sh 1.818	1.099
3.	Assam	1.403	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.544	0.022
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.758	0.041
6.	Goa	0.053	0.006
7.	Gujarat	2.038	0.017
8.	Haryana	0.327	0.009
9.	Himachal Prades	h 2.834	1.825
10.	Jammu & Kashm	ir 7.020	5.996
11.	Jharkhand	1.117	0.045
12.	Karnataka	1.354	0.143
13.	Kerala	0.179	0.021
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.713	0.086
15.	Maharashtra	4.928	0.321

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	1.317	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.341	0.006
18.	Mizoram	0.447	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.371	0.001
20.	Orissa	1.895	0.082
21.	Punjab	0.117	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	10.145	0.525
23.	Sikkim	0.381	0.306
24.	Tripura	0.132	0.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	1.730	0.136
26.	Uttarakhand	1.610	1.061
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1.698	0.039
28.	West Bengal	0.440	0.018
29.	Union Territories	0.031	0.005
	Total	55.269	12.117

Source: 1:50,000 Wasteland Maps-2003 prepared based on IRS-LISS III Data.

[English]

Health Insurance and Pension Scheme by PSBs

190. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) propose to start health insurance and pension schemes for the villagers;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the schemes are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Under the Insurance Act, 1938, only Indian Insurance Companies registered with the Insurance Regulatory & Development

Authority (IRDA) can issue insurance policies. State Bank of India, Canara Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Union Bank of India and IDBI Bank amongst the Public Sector Banks have promoted Life Insurance companies with the approval of IRDA. Allahabad Bank of Indian Overseas Bank have promoted a General Insurance Company. Both Life Insurance Companies and General Insurance Companies are permitted to carry on health insurance. Life Insurance companies are permitted to offer pension products also. IRDA has received proposal from Bank of Baroda and Andhra Bank to promote a Life Insurance company and from State Bank of India to promote a General Insurance company. IRDA has not received proposals from any Public Sector Bank to start a stand alone health insurance company.

(b) and (c) Details of the policies (Health and Pension) being made available by Life and General Insurance companies promoted by Public Sector Banks are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

JULY 3, 2009

Life Insurance Companies

SI.No	o. Name of the Company	Name of the product	Pension/Health
1.	DIBI Fortis Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	IDBI Fortis Incomesurance Immediate Annuity	Pension
2.	DIBI Fortis Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	IDBI Fortis Retiresurance Pension Plan	Pension
3.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	SUD Life Immediate Annuity Plan	Pension
4.	Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	SUD Life Dhruv Tara (Unit Linked Pension Plan)	Pension
5.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Immediate Pension Plan	Pension
6.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Insurance Company Ltd.	Canara HSBC Oriental Bank of Commerce Life Unit linked Pension Plan	Pension
7.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life - Lifelong Pensions (for Individual)	Pension
8.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life - Lifelong Pensions (for Groups)	Pension
9.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life - Horizon II Pensions	Pension
10.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life - Unit Plus II Pensions	Pension
11.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life - Group Immediate Annuity	Pension
12.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life Swarna Jeevan	Pension
13.	SBI Life Insurance Company Ltd.	SBI Life Group Griti 9 Plan	Health
Non	Life Insurance Companies		
1.	Universal Sompo General Insurance Company	Aapat Suraksha Bima Policy	
		Group Health Insurance Policy	Health
		Individual Health Insurance Policy	
		lob-Healthcareplus	

Farmer Debt Relief Scheme

- 191. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the benefits of loan waiver scheme are extended to the farmers who have partially paid their debt;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008, announced in the Union Budget 2008-09, stipulated as under:

- (i) All agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions up to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 will be covered under the scheme; and
- (ii) For marginal farmers (i.e., holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), there will be a complete waiver of all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. In respect of other farmers, there will be a one time settlement (OTS) scheme for all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 per cent will be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent.
- (iii) Agricultural loans were restructured and rescheduled by banks in 2004 and 2006 through special packages. These rescheduled loans, and other loans rescheduled in the normal course as per RBI guidelines, will also be eligible either for a waiver or an OTS on the same pattern.

All loanee farmers, including those who partially repaid their loans, are covered under the Scheme provided they fulfill the above criteria of the Scheme.

World Heritage Sites

192. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has taken up developmental work of world heritage sites in the country including Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and site-wise;
- (c) whether the tourist place "Mandu" of Madhya Pradesh is also included in the list of world heritage sites and the developmental work taken up at tourist place Lhumunda Tekari and installing of ropeway there;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the funds allocated and spent on world heritage sites during the last three years, State-wise and site-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development of tourist places is primarily undertaken by the concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories for tourism projects based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

The following projects have been sanctioned at UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan:

- Rs. 463.50 lakh for Destination Development of Sanchi, Madhya Pradesh during 2007-08.
- 2. Rs. 419.67 lakh for development of Western Group of Temple in Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh during 2007-08.
- Rs. 273.03 lakh for construction of Traffic Interchange Node-cum-Tourist Facilitation Centre at Mamallapuram, Tamil Nadu during 2008-09.

Mandu is not a UNESCO World Heritage Site. However, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following project for development of Mandu in Madhya Pradesh during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- 1. Rs. 426.84 lakh for Destination Development of Mandu (Phase-II) during 2008-09.
- (e) State-wise details of projects sanctioned for development and promotion of tourism including world heritage sits in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The projects sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

to Questions

SI.No.	State/UT	200	6-07	200	7-08	2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	. 9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	.Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	. 7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	. 12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8 .	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttarakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islansd	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1 .	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
.,	Total	278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

Additional Funds under SGSY

- 193. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various States including Andhra Pradesh for allocation of additional funds under Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the current financial year;
 - (b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and
 - (c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such requests have been received from any State including Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year *i.e.* 2009-10.

State Maritime Boards

- 194. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the reasons for imposing tax on State Maritime Board/Port Authorities;

- (b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from concerned States to amend the Income Tax Act, 1961 to exclude the State Maritime Boards from the purview of the Income Tax; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Vide Finance Act, 2002, definition of 'local authority' under clause (20) of section 10 was made restrictive so as to include Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Committee and District Boards and Cantonment Boards only. This amendment was made effective from 1st April, 2003. Entities like Port Trust/State Maritime Boards thus went outside the scope of exemption available under that section. The above amendment was based on the recommendation of Advisory Group on Tax Policy and Tax Administration for the Tenth Plan which had suggested deletion of exemption provided under section 10(20) of... the Income-tax Act. The restrictive definition was adopted considering the need to phase out exemptions consistent with a moderate tax regime. However, exemption in the case of Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Committee etc. was retained as they are local self-government institutions. Representations were received seeking restoration of the tax exemption for Port Trust/State

Maritime Board. These requests were examined and not found feasible. The restrictive definition of the term 'local authority' was adopted considering the need to phase out exemptions inconsistent with a moderate tax regime.

Policy imperatives currently being the same, revival of exemption to Port Trust/State Maritime Board is not under consideration.

Performance of Debt Recovery Tribunals

- 195. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) of the Public Sector Banks created due to non-recoveries during each of the last three years;
- (b) the number of cases referred to each of Debt Recovery Tribunals and Bureau of Industrial and Financial

Reconstruction (BIFR) pertaining to recoveries or conversion into non-performing assets and action proposed to be taken to effect debt recoveries;

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- (c) the number of cases settled through Debt Recovery Tribunal during each of the last three years;
- (d) the reasons for increase/decrease in the number; and
 - (e) the steps taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the information provided by the Reserve Bank of India, the net NPAs of the Public Sector Banks during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) to (e) The information is being collected to the extent available and will be laid on the table of the House.

Statement

Non Performing Assets of Public Sector Banks (Rupees in crores)

SI.No.	Bank Name		Net NPAs	
		March 2007	March 2008	March 2009
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	470	418	437
2.	Andhra Bank	54	54	80
3.	Bank of Baroda	999	1009	970
4.	Bank of India	603	557	834
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	277	254	272
6.	Canara Bank	1026	898	1350
7.	Central Bank of India	878	1060	1063
8.	Corporation Bank	152	106	144
9.	Dena Bank	365	215	313
10.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	887	925	949
11.	Indian Bank	100	96	81
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	244	339	946
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	198	518	494

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	77	67	78
15.	Punjab National Bank	801	754	73
16.	Syndicate Bank	391	621	631
17.	UCO Bank	1006	1092	813
18.	Union Bank of India	601	126	193
19.	United Bank of India	333	306	525
20.	Vijaya Bank	144	182	292
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	223	209	253
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	59	160	227
23.	State Bank of India	5217	7252	8850
24.	State Bank of Indore	159	134	193
25.	State Bank of Mysore	66	81	114
26.	State Bank of Patiala	217	197	247
27.	State Bank of Saurashtra	78	111	*
28.	State Bank of Travancore	268	268	188
	Total	15893	18009	20620

Source: Off site returns submitted by Banks Data for March 2009 are unaudited and provisional.

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project

196. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for the expansion of Kayamkulam thermal power plant;
 - (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) Yes, Madam.

NTPC has proposed expansion of existing 350 MW Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Station (RGCCPS) in Kerala under Stage-II by 1950 MW subject to availability of gas at reasonable price/terms.

Feasibility Report for 1950 MW Stage-II expansion project was prepared in February, 2003 with an estimated cost of Rs. 7584.51 Crores (Basis-IIIrd Quarter 2002 Price & Non-Mega) considering RLNG as fuel to be sourced through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) route. NTPC followed ICB Process for procurement of Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG)/Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). However, non complete bids were received. Updation of Feasibility Report and processing for other clearances would be taken up after signing of Fuel (RLNG) Supply Agreement and Government of Kerala's confirmation for uninterrupted supply of water for the project on a continuous basis throughout the year.

Surveillance Mechanism used by SEBI

197. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

^{*}State Bank of Saurashtra has since been merged with State Bank of India.

to Questions

- (b) if so, the procedure followed and surveillance mechanism used by SEBI in this regard; and
- (c) details of such inspection made during each of the last three years?

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

- (b) The structure of mutual funds comprises Asset Management Company (AMC), the Trustee and the Sponsor. The trustee monitors the AMCs through periodic reporting by the AMCs. Regulations require trustees to have meeting at least once every two calendar months and also empower them to obtain any information from AMCs. SEBI also monitors the activities of AMC both onsite and offsite. SEBI also appoints auditors for periodic inspection of mutual funds. Further, through periodic submissions such as bi-monthly Compliance Test Reports, half yearly/annual accounts, copies of advertisements etc. by the AMC and half-yearly Trustee Reports by the trustees, SEBI monitors the activities of the AMC.
- (c) During the period 01.07.2003 to 30.06.2007 59 active funds were inspected by SEBI. Based on inspection reports, SEBI had issued warning letters and deficiency letters to mutual funds depending on the magnitude and seriousness of the violations of SEBI regulations/guidelines.

[Translation]

ICDS Scheme

- 198. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring some changes in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to increase the allocation of funds under ICDS Scheme;
 - (d) if so, the perecentage of likely increase;

- (e) the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, Statewise;
- (f) whether the Government porposes to introduce Public-Private Partnership in the ICDS Scheme; and
 - (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Government has recently taken various steps to revamp the ICDS Scheme which include universalisation of the Scheme with special focus on SC/ST and Ministry habitations, revision in existing cost norms including the norms of Supplementary Nurtition, revision in Nutritional and Feeding norms of supplementry Nutrition. In addition to this, Government has also introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganawadi Centre level, provision of uniform and badges for Anganawadi workers and introduction of new WHO Growth Standards.

- (c) and (d) The funds are allocated and released each year in accordance with the requirements and pace of expenditure by the States/UTs as per Schematic norms.
- (e) Funds are not allocated State-wise under the ICDS Scheme. The year-wise release and Utilisation of funds during the last 3 years and the current year (upto 30.06.2009) are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

SI.No	o. Year	Release & Utilisation
1.	2006-07	4316.47
2.	2007-08	5256.75
3.	2008-09	6381.79
4.	2009-10 (upto 30.06.2009)	1828.78

Statements-I and II indicating the funds released to the States/UTs for ICDS (General) Scheme and Supplementary Nutrition during the last 3 years and current year are enclosed.

(f) and (g) There is no such policy at Central level. However, some of the States have involved the Corporate Sector in a limited manner in service delivery under the ICDS Scheme.

Statement I
State-wise Release of funds Under ICDS (General)

(Rs. in Lakh)

to Questions

					(Hs. in Lakh)
SI.No	o. State	Released 2006-07	Released 2007-08	Released 2008-09	Released 2009-10 (upto 29.06.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21877.67	26015.86	27163.56	7253.82
2.	Bihar	20976.12	21909.01	17508.23	8345.54
3.	Chhattisgarh	4561.5	9498.18	8992.46	3118.22
4.	Goa	397.96	507.00	406.56	405.46
5.	Gujarat	12732.62	11050.69	16491.86	4397.93
6.	Haryana	6015.49	7115.76	8455.60	1899.06
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2882.29	3802.02	8232.21	1750.63
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5410.99	8001.09	4557.80	2283.63
9.	Jharkhand	7845.37	9191.01	9776.60	3306.29
10.	Karnataka	19122.28	13934.16	19473.26	5042.61
11.	Kerala	8115.91	9687.99	15020.66	3164.38
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13002.16	26458.36	29168.81	6695.05
13.	Maharashtra	20433.15	25105.71	31996.55	8109.83
14.	Orissa	12137.96	15129.70	16934.58	4508.22
15.	Punjab	5861.62	5316.95	9125.15	2160.11
16.	Rajasthan	13809.14	12885.03	19486.76	4956.80
17.	Tamil Nadu	12786.6	15608.35	18163.08	5414.60
18.	Uttarakhand	1676.39	2690.52	4627.72	1205.67
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24768.42	37189.40	54349.16	15269.10
20.	West Bengal	17182.73	23845.30	33616.96	8547.40
21.	Delhi	1379.78	1569.21	3885.71	677.57
22.	Puducherry	195.22	234.36	332.37	222.47
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	174.11	241.55	299.10	238.66
24.	Chandigarh	163.41	189.39	250.94	167.92
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.33	68.70	85.87	102.74
26.	Daman and Diu	56.78	48.00	58.81	43.63

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1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Lakshadweep	38.34	64.63	62.87	31.03
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	3145.86	3302.60	3395.68	668.70
29.	Assam	16077.475	8582.93	26033.82	3723.73
30.	Manipur	3631.405	3203.17	2888.69	761.32
31.	Meghalaya	2114.925	1289.14	1817.13	426.00
32.	Mizoram	1573.255	1210.29	1603.55	677.88
33.	Nagaland	2471.215	1697.65	2527.14	454.37
34.	Sikkim	782.6	553.31	884.29	796.19
35.	Tripura	4475.41	3406.26	2975.26	375.78
36.	LIC	1200.00	200.00	670.36	
	Total	269138.48	310803.27	401319.16	107202.35

Statement II

Release of funds for Supplementary Nutrition

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI.No	o. State/UT	Released 2006-07	Released 2007-08	Released 2008-09	Released 2009-10 (As on 29.6.2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9052.04	13718.25	18994.92	3419.18
2.	Bihar	11828.92	19192.72	15346.08	5331.23
3.	Chhattisgarh	2953.64	10452.14	5429.43	1519.54
4.	Goa	175.41	169.52	123.83	110.75
5.	Gujarat	4297.21	3855.01	7464.33	1815.69
6.	Haryana	2829.56	5216.72	5143.00	854.05
7.	Himachal Pradesh	629.63	1017.58	2282.58	340.56
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	653.20	917.69	697.98	297.96
9.	Jharkhand	11154.47	6997.88	6545.80	1827.43
10.	Karnataka	9407.65	9298.19	10936.42	2594.70
11.	Kerala	3666.11	3979.14	5597.50	882.35
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5770.97	18263.25	8290.06	3971.28

1 2	3	4	5	6
3. Maharashtra	8443.33	16770.11	20646.17	4253.37
4. Orissa	6646.40	6295.06	8729.46	3191.64
5. Punjab	3138.07	1691.46	2282.68	875.03
5. Rajasthan	8571.57	11067.07	10957.94	2519.25
7. Tamil Nadu	3451.94	3521.89	5428.14	1087.03
3. Uttarakhand	41902.48	47968.74	57090.72	14197.19
9. Uttar Pradesh	1347.89	2367.65	1202.36	439.49
D. West Bengal	5916.07	14392.25	16810.6	3638.30
1. Delhi	93.67	67.45	108.78	38.04
2. Puducherry	154.76	46.17	96.87	65.52
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islar	nds 22.59	96.57	47.33	30.97
1. Chandigarh	13.74		27.48	17.03
5. Dadra Nagar and Haveli	39.91	27.75	50.92	33.04
3. Daman and Diu	694.29	516.47	1417.03	579.16
7. Lakshadweep	55.03	200.64	82.97	87.50
3. Arunachal Pradesh	879.60	461.37	326.68	613.56
9. Assam	3711.54	3376.61	10541.20	13239.86
). Manipur	914.32	926.30	1129.16	1107.73
1. Meghalaya	1023.42	1007.99	1362.96	1258.87
2. Mizoram	488.97	535.20	766.71	1489.95
3. Nagaland	1188.71	991.99	1303.31	1070.06
4. Sikkim	95.77	646.68	95.53	443.78
5. Tripura	707.69	759.54	774.40	943.50
Total	151920.57	206231.05	228131.33	74184.59

[English]

Coverage of Villages under PMGSY

199. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds released, utilized and total length of road constructed during the last three years and the current year under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), State/UT-wise;
- (b) the number of villages connected so far and those remain to be connected with roads under the scheme, State/UT-wise:

(c) whether any time limit and target has been fixed to provide road connectivity to the remaining villages in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details of the funds released, utilized and length of road constructed during the last three years and the current year (2009-10) upto May, 2009 under Pradhan Mantri

Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (b) As per the information currently available, 1,66,938 habitations were eligible for coverage under PMGSY, out of which 61,233 habitations have been connected upto March, 2009. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (c) and (d) The remaining habitations eligible for coverage under PMGSY are expected to be provided connectivity by 2014.15

Statement I

Release and expenditure (Rs. in crore) length (in km)

	State		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10	
		Release	Expenditure	Length completed									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155.09	265.27	2194.94	316.57	381.89	1656.80	470.60	494.47	1885.00	200.00	31.19	51.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.22	64.15	272.05	102.03	131.76	271.90	1.04.49	152.01	317.43	50.00	15.90	147.61
3.	Assam	431.05	461.66	1546.97	555.00	608.75	1141.00	967.32	1007.05	1985.11	300.00	151.51	514.94
4.	Bihar	524.48	458.36	1078.54	701.15	508.68	1665.35	1022.62	. 1067.54	2532.20	308.34	162.03	165.46
5 .	Chhattisgarh	708.52	652.01	2988.89	1050.89	932.50	2719.36	964.12	863.34	2427.08	323.06	218.05	1033.74
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	117.20	109.51	585.80	144.56	156.99	830.24	229.67	255.26	1261.07	177.80	27.75	121.27
8.	Haryana	220.43	136.52	373.55	216.21	216.51	670.21	272.02	313.09	968.87	58.41	34.96	171.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	139.90	288.59	1502.93	320.58	281.98	1555.20	268.90	240.51	1360.10	53.95	33.86	307.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	35.24	46.82	72.20	105.09	140.69	190.66	190.71	469.80	0.00	19.34	112.83
11.	Jharkhand	56.83	56.76	308.60	0.00	63.18	277.15	208.67	211.47	214.97	100.00	35.57	149.99
12.	Karnataka	45.73	132.52	366.45	271.49	349.12	1427.01	634.63	550.37	2099.13	188.00	165.46	912.20
13.	Kerala	15.00	25.19	77.27	24.68	61.32	100.54	82.29	84.41	240.22	77.11	8.72	9.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1150.00	1007.69	3788.50	1615.66	1358.73	5231.45	1877.10	2198.06	7893.72	412.22	211.98	459.02
15.	Maharashtra	103.42	218.75	1599.23	563.96	637.33	2942.19	1030.00	929.98	4138.65	134.18	186.97	475.30
16.	Manipur	0.00	13.42	199.55	76.17	64.28	265.99	20.00	37.97	78.95	5.00	4.86	106.98
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	16.75	38.35	0.00	15.59	52.47	35.70	12.64	30.80	0.00	0.49	3.55
18.	Mizoram	27.00	37.85	146.81	19.39	59.47	207.43	65.00	54.55	195.18	8.58	9.34	30.41

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Nagaland	0.00	32.63	9.50	12.51	20.42	398.42	85.71	87.31	298.53	33.00	9.54	78.50
20.	Orissa	624.59	582.81	2069.85	546.83	677.41	1836.04	1251.38	1163.01	2641.00	283.53	216.39	608.92
21.	Punjab	80.63	79.94	440.50	360.21	366.95	1036.49	243.42	269.02	751.62	72.10	58.42	218.27
22.	Rajasthan	1141.67	1228.89	6261.63	1646.64	1455.44	9887.50	1771.32	1695.54	10349.93	260.00	74.69	724.63
23.	Sikkim	36.26	43.86	204.22	170.46	88.81	142.47	55.00	103.99	308.57	50.00	18.16	23.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.00	68.09	519.03	71.03	108.65	747.90	88.68	127.87	609.59	100.00	67.74	78.05
25.	Tripura	71.43	40.82	175.61	130.00	155.60	59.51	359.98	315.77	361.27	84.49	42.76	19.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	325.19	709.93	2656.39	1222.15	1201.04	3551.98	1660.78	2000.07	6461.02	660.00	263.70	1647.22
27.	Uttarakhand	12.79	67.00	105.89	78.74	99.73	842.08	114.89	152.79	645.60	0.00	13.92	103.97
28.	West Bengal	123.69	470.06	1197.58	544.69	439.47	1573.81	623.44	583.18	1877.11	150.00	67.58	85.85
	Total	6165.12	7304.27	30710.44	10833.80	10618.69	41231.17	14698.39	15161.98	52404.51	4089.77	2150.88	8361.96

Releases are funds released to the States for works taken up under PMGSY.

Statement II

SI.No.	State	Habitations eligible for coverage under PMGSY	Covered under State Schemes/ Reported not feasible	Habitations connected under PMGSY upto March 2009	Balance Habitations to be connected under PMGSY
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	980	67	864	49
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	466	15	198	253
3.	Assam	12185	1316	4427	6442
4.	Bihar	10034	0	2543	7491
Š .	Chhattisgarh	9855	0	4302	5553
6.	Goa	20	0	2	18
7.	Gujarat	3661	371	1726	1564
8.	Haryana	2	1	o	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3861	119	1725	2017
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2792	68	309	2415
11.	Jharkhand	10006	2236	1221	6549
12.	Karnataka	274	5	269	0

<u> </u>	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	454	19	292	143
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19615	0	8480	11135
5.	Maharashtra	1925	364	1032	529
6.	Manipur	598	0	110	488
7.	Megahalya	756	0	153	603
8.	Mizoram	251	6	76	169
9.	Nagaland	116	3	60	53
٥.	Orissa	18339	208	4738	13393
1.	Punjab	536	9	406	121
2.	Rajasthan	11235	385	10213	637
3.	Sikkim	318	0	97	221
4.	Tamil Nadu	2402	199	1926	277
5.	Tripura	1952	0	581	1371
6.	Uttar Pradesh	28842	14171	9884	4787
7.	Uttarakhand	2531	92	302	2137
8.	West Bengal	22932	0	5297	17635
	Total	166938	19654	61233	86051

Delay in Payment of Wages under NREGS

200. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-payment/delay in payment of wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year, State-wise; and
 - (c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the period from 1.4.2008 to 30.6.2009, a total of 58 complaints regarding non-payment/delay in payment of wages have been received. The State-wise details are as unc

SI.No.	State	Number of Complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	43
4.	Chhattisgarh	16
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jharkhand	37
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	64

(c) Implementation of NREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Scheme formulated by each State. Panchayats at District, Intermediate and village level are the principal planning and implementing authorities. All complaints received in the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

[Translation]

Uniform Wage under NREGS

201. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether wages are paid at a uniform rate in all the States under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);
- (b) if not, details of the prevailing wages rates under the scheme, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the Union Government proposes to take the matter with the States to fix uniform minimum wages in the country under NREGS; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under NREGA wages are not paid at a uniform rate in all the States. Up to 31.12.2008, wages were paid in accordance with Section 6(2) of the Act which provides that the minimum wage fixed by the State Government under Section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 for agricultural labourers shall be considered as the wage rate applicable to that area. With effect from 1.1.2009, Central Government has notified, under Section 6(1) of NREG Act, the wage rate to be paid to NREGA workers. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) No, Sir. No such proposal is under cosideration of the Government.
 - (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Prevailing Wage rate Under NREGA

S.No	. Name of State	Wage rate in Rs. Per day
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Rs. 79.60
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 80.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Area-I (Rs. 65.00)
		Area-II (Rs. 67.00)
4.	Bihar	Rs. 81.00
5.	Gujarat	Rs. 100.00
6.	Haryana	Rs. 141.02
7. .	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 100.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 70.00
9.	Karnataka	Rs. 82.00
10.	Kerala	Rs. 125.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 91.00
12.	Maharashtra	Rs. 72, Rs, 70, Rs. 68 & Rs. 66 repectively for Zone I, II, III, IV
13.	Manipur	Rs. 81.40 for Hill & Valley

- 202. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the
- (a) the percentage reduction in rates of interest of banks during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government have issued instructions to the banks to provide loand to the industrial units at
- (c) if so, the reaction of the banks thereon, bank-

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) With effect from October 18, 1994, RBI has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh andrates of interest on such advances are determined by the banks themselves. The Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) of banks during the last three years are as

Year	BPLR of PSBs (%)
March, 2007	12.25-12.75
March, 2008	12.25-13.50
March, 2009	11.50-14.00

In response to reduction in key policy rates of the RBI and the emerging economic situation, the banks have reduced interest rates still further after March, 2009.

(b) and (c) A special package was announced by the Indian Banks Association (IBA) on 16th December, 2008 which included reduction of interest rate for the MSME sector by Public Sector Banks. Furthermore, in the stimulus package announced by the Government on 8th December, 2008 and 2nd January, 2009, the SIDBI was provided Special Refinance Facility to ensure adequate flow of credit to the MSME sector at reduced

- 203. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) pending in the country, as on datë:

- (b) the State-wise, company-wise details along with amount involved and action taken on such cases during the last three years;
- (c) whether notices/warnings have been issued to the concerned in this regard; and
 - (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) 1278 cases of contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) are pending adjudication as on 31.05.2009 in the Directorate of Enforcement.

- (b) During the last 3 years (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 31.05.2009), 715 Show Cause Notice involving contravention of the provision of FEMA, 1999 to the extent of Rs. 38398.95 crore have been issued. However, no State-wise or company-wise data is maintained.
- (c) and (d) In all the 1278 cases, Show Cause Notices were issued by the competent authoritites in the Directorate of Enforcement, for initiating adjudication proceedings under FEMA. However, FEMA does not provide for issuance of any 'warning'.

[English]

Rajiv Ratna Awas Yojana

204. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective and status of implementation of the Rajiv Ratna Awas Yojana during the last three years;
- (b) whether the scheme envisages extending financial support under Jawaharlal Nehru National Rural Mission (JNNURM) to States;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether any component of the scheme is earmarked for the weaker sections of society; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the amount of fund utilized on such sections of the society during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) Rajiv Ratna Awas Yojana is the title of Low Cost Housing Scheme being implemented by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

The objective of JNNURM is focused attention on integrated provision of basic services to the urban poor, including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health and social security. All the components of the scheme are meant for the weaker sections of society. The details of progress under Low Cost Housing Scheme under JNNURM implemented by Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of Project under Rajiv Ratna Awas Yojana

Name of the Project	No. of flats	Project Cost	Centre & State Share Released		Status of projects		
			Central	Share	Expenditure incurred	Physical Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A) DSIIDC							
Housing for urban Poor at Bawana, Narela and Bhorgarh, Delhi under BSUP	LIG 3232 EWS 636 Total 3868	11327.39	1154.17	600.00	8886.00	Completed-3868	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Housing for Urban Poor at Poothkhurd, Delhi under BSUP	EWS 13392	30296.88	3344.54	_	-	 (a) Land acquisition under process (b) DDA did not finalise the road alignment, so planning could not be done (c) The carpet area of the houses much lesser than 25 sqm
							(d) DSIIDC has suggested to surrender this project and a fresh DPR would be prepared and submitted for Approval of GOI.
3.	Slum Relocation Project at Deramandi, Delhi	EWS 9312	24929.91	2542.61	_	-	No clearance from Environment Deptt. due to ridge area. This project has been decided to be dropped in a meeting under Chief Secretary Delhi on 15.12.2008
4.	Slum Relocation Project at Jonapur, Delhi	EWS 6144	18868.50	1916.54			Clearance from Forest Deptt. GNCTD is awaited
5.	Slum Relocation Project at Nangli Sakrawati, Najafgarh, Delhi	EWS 480	2337.94	257.91	_	-	-do-
	Sub Total	33196	87760.62	9215.77	600.00	8886.00	
(B)	DDA						
6.	Slum Relocation Project at Narela, Phase-III, Near Siraspur Village, Delhi	EWS 4740	19605.57	1932.80	_		Tender invited
	Grand Total	37936	107365.19	11148.57	600.00	8886.00	Completed-7900 In progress-2912

Incomex Tax Refund

205. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether complaints relating to delay or non-crediting of Income Tax refund to assessees' account have been received by the Government during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been some complaints relating to either delay in receipt of refund order or delay in crediting of refund amount in the bank account.

- (b) (1) Presently, the Income Tax Department issues refunds in the following ways:
 - (i) Through Refund Banker in selected charges of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bangalore and Patna. The State Bank of India (SBI) has been officially authorized to function as Refund Banker.
 - (ii) Issue of Paper refund vouchers by the concerned Assessing Officers.
 - (iii) Through Electronic Clearing Scheme (ECS) of RBI/SBI in selected cities (Ahmedabad, Hyerabad, Bhubaneshwar, Mumbai, Chennai, Kanpur, Trivandrum & Allahabad).
- (2) The information pertaining to delays or non-credit of Income-tax refund to the assessees' account for the

refund sent through Refund Banker as captured in the system and available with the Directorate of Income-tax (Systems) is given below. Prior to 01.04.2008, the information was not captured in the system. For refunds being issued vide (ii) & (iii) above, such details are not being captured in the system at present.

Written Answers

Period	No. of delayed refunds/Non- credit of refunds	Banks involved
01.04.08-31.03.09	93	Canara Bank, Punjab & Sind Bank,
01.04.09-15.06.09	9 24	Punjab National Bank, Federal Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Allahabad Bank, Syndicate Bank, Standard Chartered Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Citi Bank

- (3) The delays in refunds and non-credit thereof happen because the concerned banks at times do not follow the ECS discipline for credit or for return of the electronic refunds. Such instances are followed up by the Directorate and SBI on a case to case basis for effective resolution.
- (4) In all other cases of Refund Banker, the refunds have been delivered within a time frame of one month of quantification period and that is also being improved upon except in cases of wrong address/premises being locked, etc.

Fake Currency

206. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether fake currency notes are in circulation in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of complaints, detections prosecutions and convictions made during each of the last three years, bank-wise, location-wise in this regard; and
- (c) the steps taken to eliminate/reduce the menace of fake notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) It is fact that fake currency notes have been detected at several bank branches and also seized by police authorities from time to time.

- (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.
- (c) Steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Additional security features have also been incorporated in the bank notes which will make counterfeiting difficult. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation as the Nodal Agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases. The RBI has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes by the Banks.

Proposals under SGSY

207. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of proposals/projects received and approved by the Union Government under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) during the last three years and the current year; State-wise;
- (b) whether some of these projects are special projects;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has approved these projects;
- (e) if so, the details of financial assistance provided therefor, State-wise; and
- (f) if not, the time by which the pending projects/ proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (f) State wise details of number of special project proposals received under Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar

Yojana (SGSY) received from various States and other Agencies and funds released for projects approved during the last three financial years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement. Out of 488 project proposals received by the Government during this period, 75 projects have been sanctioned/approved, 163 project proposals have been returned to the concerned State Governments or other sponsoring agencies for various reasons and 250 project proposals are with the Government at various stages of processing including proposals cleared by Project Screening Committee but yet to go to Project Approval Committee etc.

A large number of special project proposals under SGSY are received from State Governments and other Agencies for sanction. Since they are large livelihoods projects whose cost can go up to a maximum of Rs. 15 crore, such proposals are scrutinized for their compliance with the guidelines of Special Projects under SGSY. Projects that do not fulfill the requirements are returned to the concerned State Governments/sponsoring agencies and are continuously revised, restructured and resubmitted by them. The project proposals which comply with the

basic parameters of the guidelines are then appraised through two Inter-Ministerial Committees for screening and approval. The projects are first examined and screened by the Project Screening Committee (PSC) headed by Joint Secretary (SGSY) with members from the Internal Finance Division and the Planning Commission. The projects cleared by PSC are finally considered and approved by the Project Approval Committee headed by Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, with Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Rural Development, Advisor (Rural Development), Planning Commission and Joint Secretary (SGSY) as members. Receipt of project proposals, their revision by the sponsoring Agencies and their appraisal and approval through the above two tier Inter Ministerial Committees is a continuous process. It is also proposed to revise the existing guidelines of special projects under SGSY to bring them in line with present priorities. Since appraisal and approval/clearance of proposals is a continuous process and depend on various factors like their fulfilling the prescribed guidelines, economic viability of the proposals, BPL focus of projects, etc., no time frame can be indicated for final clearance of such project proposals.

Statement SGSY Special Project Received Till Date

JULY 3, 2009

(As on 30.06.09) (Rs. in lakhs)

			Fund Released		
State	Total Received	Approved	Pending*	Returned	for Approved Projects
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10	3	3	4	702.810
Arunachal Pradesh	30	1	18	11	57.480
Assam	11	1	7	3	831.690
Bihar	19	4	7	8	1000.220
Chhattisgarh	14	7	6	1	2103.240
Goa	0	0	0	0	0.000
Gujarat	7	0	7	0	0.000
Haryana	8	1	3	4	37.500
Himachal Pradesh	17	1	10	6	225.460

1	2	3	4	5	6
					
Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	3	1	0.000
Jharkhand	19	6	5	8	775.620
Karnataka	13	3	7	3	336.550
Kerala	11	3	4	4	840.500
Maharashtra	43	7	25	11	1574.520
Manipur	30	3	20	7	497.420
Meghalaya	3	1	1	1	109.560
Mizoram	2	0	1	1	0.000
Madhya Pradesh	37	3	27	7	1185.880
Nagaland	21	0	16	5	0.000
Orissa	31	0	11	20	0.000
Punjab	13	0	7	6	0.000
Rajasthan	12	1	7	4	255.040
Sikkim	2	1	1	0	100.630
Tamil Nadu	8	0	3	5	0.000
Tripura	1	0	1	0	0.000
Uttar Pradesh	26	5	12	9	1442.920
Uttaranchal	13	2	9	2	241.760
West Bengal	21	1	7	13	350.710
Multi State	62	21	22	19	7544.380
Total	488	75	250	163	20213.890

^{*}Includes all project proposals under different processing stages, referred, deferred.

Anganwadi/Mini Anganwadi Centres

208. SHRI A. SAMPATH: SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the workers engaged in Mini Anganwadi Centres are getting wages less than those engaged in Anganwadi centres;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has received any representation/demand for increase of wages/emoluments from Anganwadi/Mini Anganwadi workers and helpers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) Representations have been received in the past for enhancement in the Honorarium payable to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers of the Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/ Mini-AWCs. The Government has since enhanced the Honorarium of these Workers w.e.f. 1.4.2008. Presently, the honorarium being paid to Anganwadi Workers of Anganwadi Centres

(AWCs), out of grant-in-aid released by the Government of India ranges from Rs. 1438/- to Rs. 1563/- per month, depending upon their qualification and experience, whereas Anganwadi Helpers of Anganwadi Centres and Anganwadi Workers engaged in Mini Anganwadi Centres are paid an honorarium of Rs. 750/- per month.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance to HP

- 209. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a proposal submitted by the Himachal Pradesh Government for financial assistance of 450 million American dollar from the World Bank under programmatic climate change and Environment Development Policy and implementation loan is lying pending with the Ministry of Fianance for approval;
 - (b) if so, the current status of the proposal; and
- (c) the time by which the same is likely to be approved?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

"Reduction in Rates of Small Saving Schemes"

- 210. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of Small Saving Schemes in Post Offices and Banks and amount of money deposited against each such scheme during each of the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to reduce the rates of interest applicable on such schemes; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of Small Saving Schemes operated in Post Offices and Banks and the amount deposited against each such schemes during the last three years are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

		·
2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
35958	43161	53528
16157	12007	11183
727	443	407
1911	968	1005
1005	625	657
26333	27681	28443
26460	17026	23799
12854	3038	1934
8971	6285	7080
23495	14975	15708
25953	21057	13597
	35958 16157 727 1911 1005 26333 26460 12854 8971 23495	35958 43161 16157 12007 727 443 1911 968 1005 625 26333 27681 26460 17026 12854 3038 8971 6285 23495 14975

(b) and (c) There is no proposal at present to revise the rate of interest of various small savings schemes.

ATM Centres

- 211. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) propose to set up Automated Teller Machine (ATM) centers at village level across the country during the current financial year and the next two years; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been granted general permission to install off-site ATMs at centres/places identified by them, without having the need to take prior permission from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Further, under the Branch Authorization Policy of RBI, banks have the freedom to decide the centre at which their branches/ ATMs are to be opened and the decision in this regard is based on the factors such as business potential, viability, availability of infrastructure and profitability etc. and as such depending on the discretion of the individual banks. A statement showing the number of ATMs proposed to be opened at village level, as reported by PSBs, during the current year and next two years is enclosed.

Statement

The number of ATMs proposed to be opened at village level by PSBs

State	Andh	ıra Bk.		Bol		p. Bk.		a Bk.		n Bk.		BC		NB_) Bk.	-	n Bk.		BI		Pallala		Hyd.
	Curr.					Next																		
	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.	Yr.	2 Yr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	17	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	12	0	0	12	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	0	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	Ó	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3 .	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Orissa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	6	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	16	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	27	0	0	4	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	15	0	1	0	17	0	0	0	. 1	0.	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Identification of BPL People

212. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria laid down for estimation and identification of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;
- (b) whether there has been variation in the poverty estimates of the Union and the State Governments:
 - (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether any Committee has been set up to look into the matter; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the composition and terms of reference of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The estimation of people living below poverty line (BPL) in the country is done by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission uses a poverty line based on per capita consumption expenditure as the criteria to determine the persons living below the poverty line. The poverty lines are expressed as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 49.09 in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 in urban areas at 1973-74 prices. These national level poverty lines are disaggregated into state-specific poverty lines using the method outlined in the Report of the Expert Group on Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor (Lakdawala Committee). These state-

specific poverty lines of 1973-74 are updated for the later years using state-specific Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL) in the rural areas and Consumer Price Index of Industrial Workers (CPIIW) in the urban areas.

The Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line in the rural areas who could be targeted under its programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio-economic parameters were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

The Planning Commission is the nodal agency in the Government of India for estimation of poverty at the national and state level. The state-wise poverty is estimated by the Planning Commission from the state-specific poverty lines and State Specific Consumer Expenditure Distribution obtained from the large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) following the Expert Group method.

The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in Decembr, 2005 to review the methodology for estimation of poverty. The composition of the Expert Group and its Terms of Reference are given in the enclosed Statement.

to Questions

A. Composition of Expert Group to review the methodology for estimation of poverty

Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar 1. Delhi School of Economics University of Delhi, Delhi

Chairman

- 2. Dr. R. Radhakrishan. Member Director Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai
- Prof. Raghay Ghaia Member Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi
- 4. Dr. Suranjan Sengupta Member AE0710, Sector-I, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700064,

B. Terms of Reference

- 1. To examine the issues relating to the comparability of the 50th, 55th and 61st round, and to suggest methodologies for deriving such comparability with past and future surveys.
- 2. To review alternative conceptualizations of poverty, and the associated technical aspects of procedures of measurement and database for empirical estimation including procedures for updating over time and across States.
- 3. In the light of (2), to recommend any changes in the existing procedures of official estimates of poverty.

Metro Rail in Agra

- 213. DR. RAM SHANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has finalised the modalities for setting up of Metro Rail in Agra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the time by which the modalities are likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No, Madam. No such proposal has been received by Government of India from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of Metro Rail in Agra.

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

Lowering the Interest Rate

- 214. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has directed Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to lower the interest rate to boost economy; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and response of PSBs thereto in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Taking guidance from the reduction in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s policy rates and easy liquidity conditions, all public sector banks, most private sector banks and some foreign banks have reduced their deposit and lending rates. The reduction in the term deposit rates between October 2008-April 18, 2009 has been in the range of 125-250 basis points by public sector banks, 75-200 basis points by private sector banks and 100-200 basis points by five major foreign banks. The reduction in the Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) was in the range 125-225 basis points by public sector banks, followed by 100-125 basis points by private sector banks and 100 basis points by five major foreign banks.

In his meeting with the Chief Executives of public sector banks on 10.06.2009, Finance Minister underlined the adverse impact of higher lending rates on the growth of the economy, and requested the PSBs to provide credit to the needy sectors at reasonable rates of interest in the best interest of the economy. Many PSBs have responded to the call of the Finance Minister positively and have effected a further cut in their BPLR.

Reforms in Power Sector

215. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been delay in implementing power sector reforms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
 - (c) the steps taken for their speedy implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam, since reforms in power sector are an on-going process.

(c) Electricity is a concurrent subject. The Central Government has taken various reform initiatives, such as:

Written Answers

- The Electricity Act, 2003 has put in place a liberal and progressive legal framework including features like open access, non-requirement of license for generation and freely permitting captive power plants.
- 2. An independent regulatory framework at Central and State levels.
- The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity under the Electricity Act, 2003 has been made operational facilitating expeditious settlement of disputes.
- 4. The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for assisting the States in investment in sub-transmission and distribution segments and also for incentivizing better financial performance by the state Power Utilities.
- Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojna with 90% capital subsidy from the Central Government for providing access to electricity in rural areas. The scheme gives a special emphasis on mechanisms for improved revenue collection.
- The Tariff Policy notified under the Act provides for competitive procurement of power in a transparent manner in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

[Translation]

NGOs for STs

216. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the Non-Government Organization (NGOs) engaged in implementing various welfare schemes for Scheduled Tribes in the country including Andhra Pradesh, scheme-wise/State-wise/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of funds released by the Government to each NGO and utilized by these NGOs during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, State-wise/UT-wise:
- (c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularity in the disbursement of grants;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Scheme-wise and State-UT-wise details of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), who have been provided funds during the last three years and the current year from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, to implement various schemes for welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country including Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

Further, no grants are released to NGOs unless they furnish utilization certificate of grants released in previous year.

- (c) No such irrgularity has been reported in the disbursement of grants at the level of sanctioning authority during the last three years.
 - (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Statement

1. Name of Scheme: Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations
Statewise list of Voluntary Organizations/Non-Governmental Organisations Funded
During Last Three Years and the Current Year

(Amount in Rs.) Name of the Vos/NGOs with addresses 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 S.No. Project (as on 30-06-09) 2 7 3 6 4 5 Andhra Pradesh Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram & 0 0 1. 18-Residential School 26840363 Residential Educational Institutions Society (APTWAREIS), A.P. (At Districts-Warangal, Adilabad, Nellore, Kadapa, Mahboobnagar, Rangareddy, Medak, Nizambad, Karimnagar, Nalgonda)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bapuji Integrated Rural Development Society, At: Gaddamanugu, District, Krishna, A.P.	Residential School	1451295	1455030	1320000	_
3.	Gram Abhyudaya Society for Integrated Rural Devt., 6th Ward, Kota Street, Urvakonda, Dist,Anantapur, A.P.	Residential School	0	3073835	0	-
4.	Grameena Samkhema Sangam, Kalakada, Chittoor, A.P.	Non-Residential School	0	601830	0	_
5.	Intercultural Cooperation Foundation (ICF) India at Amboth Thanda, R.R. District, Andhra Pradesh	Non-Residential School	0	99000	628485	11820
6.	Integrated Development Agency, Raithupet, AT-Raithupeta, Nandigama, Krishna Dist. A.P.	10-Bedded School and Mobile Dispensary	781740	0	390870	_
7.	Jeeyar Educational Trust Gangnmahal Colony, Domalguda, Hyderabad, A.P500027	Residential School	852301	1009080	1311200	_
8.	R.K.Mission, Korukonda Road, Rajamundry, A.P.	Mobile Dispensary	327164	783827	0	_
9.	R.K. Mission Ashram, R.K. Beach, Visakhapatnam, A.P.	Mobile Dispensary	0	409653	0	_
10.	Rural Organisation for Social Activity, At/PO: Manthenavanipalem Dist. Guntur, A.P.	Residential School	1987776	519660	0	_
11.	Sarada Educational Society, At: Vinukonda, Dist. Guntoor, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	1932228	0	0	_
12.	Seva Bharati at Burgamphad, District- Khammam, A.P.	Hostel	654192	702578	710294	-
13.	Simhapuri Vidya Seva Samiti at Somesekharpuram, Nellore-District, A.P.	10-Bedded Hospital	1245204	962910	602910	_
14.	Society for Assistance and Vocational Education, Machilipatnam, Dist. Krishna, A.P.	Residential School	0	416294	0	_
15.	Sri Laxmi Mahila Mandali, D.No. 15-155, Mylavaram (V&M), Gaddamanugu, Krishna Dist., A.P.	Non-Residential School	593730	603630	0	_
16.	Sri Parameswari Educational Society, Almkur, Dist. Kurnool, A.P.	Mobile Dispensary	347602	0	0	_
17.	Sunitha Mahila Mandali, Yeleswaran, East Godavari Dist. A.P.	Residential School	2808108	1077620	0	_
18.	Swan Educational Society, Near Doccalamma Temple, R.P. Road, Secundrabad, A.P.	Residential School, Typing and Mobile Library Cum A.V. Unit	1141904	0	0	-
19.	Society for Integared Rural Improvement (SIRI), 7/163-A Prakash road, Dist-Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	Residential School	976851	0	788006	1114299

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Narayana Educational & Rural Development Society (Sri Mandalappu Narayana Educational Society), at Pargi, Rangareddy Distt. A.P.	Residential School	975771	0	2277302	_
	Total		16075866	11714947	34869430	1126119
Andam	an & Nicobar Islands					
1.	Ramakrishana Mission, Port Blair, Andaman, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Computer Training Centre	154152	129862	0	291780
	Total		154152	129862	0	291780
Arunac	chal Pradesh					
1.	Abotani Ashram Welfare Association, Naharlagun-791110, Arunachal Pradesh	Hostel	1209528	0	0	_
2.	Arunachal Pali Vidyapeeth, Changkham, Dist. Lohit, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	2564460	2459610	3643050	-
3.	Buddhist Cultural Preservation Society, Upper Gampa, Po/PS: Bamdila, Dist. West Kamang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1408680	1644210	0	2233987
4.	Centre for Buddhist Cultural Studies, Vill./PO: Tawang, Dist. Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	1443939	1127142	0	1687815
5.	R.K. Mission, Narottam Nagar, Via Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	2-Computer Training Centre, Residential School, Mobile Dispensary and 20-Bedded Hospital	6380676	5864378	9325597	4166925
6.	R.K.Mission, PO: Vivekanandnagar, Along, West Siang Dist. Aruanchal Pradesh	Non-Residential School 10-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Hostel and A.V. Unit	3060840	9182520	15189380	_
7.	R.K. Mission Hospital, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	60-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary	4847160	4687684	7403707	_
8.	Ramakrishna Sarda Mission, PO: Khonsa, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh	Residential School	2752569	2782494	0	4166925
9.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (at Rupa, Arunachal Pradesh	Hostel	1733759	688595	0	_
10.	Vivekananda Kendra Arunjyoti, Itanagar, At- Itanagar, Distt. Papumpare, Arunachal Pradesh	. Workers Training Centre and Mobile Library	0	1477820	0	220285
11.	Oju Welfare Association, Near Naharlagun Police Station, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh	Residenital School (P+S)	2092656	2408670	3438990	-
	Total		27494267	32323123	39000724	12475937

1	2	3	4	· 5	6	7
Assam		**				
1.	Assam Centre for Rural Development, Indrakanta Bhawan, Kanaklata Path, PO: Ulubari, Guwahati-781007, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	583155	390870	0	-
2.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Guwahati), Lakhra Road, Kahilipura, Guwahati, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	0	1076445	679865	-
3.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill. Dhopatari, Dist. Kamrup, Assam	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	1440180	1820880	2313450	-
4.	Gram Vikas Parishad, At: Rangalo, Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	390870	390870	0	_
5.	Pathari Vocational Institute, At-Top Floor, Bar Libraug, DisttNagaon, Assam	Computer Training Centre	208260	0	208260	<u>.</u>
6.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Ulubari, Guwahati, Assam	Hostel, Mobile Disp. and Library	799200	802045	1328274	
7.	R.K. Mission Sevashram, R.K. Mission Road, Silchar, Assam	Hostel	0	389430	1078253	_
8.	Sadau Asom Gramya Puthibharal Santha, Tellipatty, Chanmsai Road, Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Libarary and Non- Residential School	706230	695430	1095300	_
9.	Sreemanta Sankar Mission, PO/Dist. Nagaon, Assam	Mobile Dispensary	390870	390870	706950	-
10.	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi (at Bokajan, Japarjan and Diphu)	4-Hostel	1882152	2571399	0	_
11.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (at Kokrajhar, Assam)	Hostel	471987	. 0	0	_
	Total		6872904	8528239	7410352	
Chhattis	sgarh					
1,	Kachana Dhurwa Sewa and Kalyan Samiti Vill+PO-Panduka: District,Raigarch Chhattisgarh	Non-Residenital School	54000	600998	0	_
2.	Nav Abhilasha Siksha Sansthan, At/PO: Budhwani, Dist. Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh	Non-Residential School	1213133	1267020	1647270	
3.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Narainpur, Dist. Baster Chhattisgarh	6-Hostels, 1-Tribal Youth Tringing Centre and Automobile Engineering + New projects of Divyan Agri. Trg & Allied Subjects & Mobile Dispeansary	2414905	2087969	4018188	_

Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Sewa Bharati (Madhya Pradesh), 'Matruchhaya', Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Opp. Maida Mill, Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh PIN-462011.	3-Computer Training Centre, 2-Hostel and Residential School	485677	1569086	0	-
5.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, Tribal Welfare Project Office, Kirti Studio, Deviganj Road, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh-497001	Mobile Dipensary and Drinking Water	456111	0	0	-
	Total		4623826	5525073	5665458	
Gujarat						
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Dediapada, Narmada, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	401670	401670	0	706950
2.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur (Navasari), Navasari, Gujarat	Non Residential School, Mobile Dispensary, Mobile AV Unit	5143618	2724822	4634749	_
3.	Bharat Yatra Kendra, Dediapada, Naramada, Gujarat	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing Training Centre	1000881	386730	773460	-
4.	INRECA, Raypipla Road, Timbapada, Dediapada, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat	Hostel	756104	1507401	0	1143090
5.	Panchmahal Adivasi Vikas Yuvak Mandal, At: Dhalsimal, PO: Moli, Ta: Jhalod, Dist. Jhalod, Gujarat	Residential School	3298500	1246860	1769310	_
6.	Sant Shri Asaramji Ashram, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad, Gujarat (at Sabarkantha and Dahod)	Mobile Dispensary	0	401670	0	_
7.	Shiv Shakti Education Trust, H.No.17, Municipal Shopping Centre, Near New Fire Station, Dahod, Gujarat	Mobile Dispensary	194814	0	stopped	_
8.	Shree Adivasi Yuvak Seva Sangh, Jhalod, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat	Non-Residential School and Residential School	2714162	0	stopped	_
9.	Shree Dhadhela Kelvani Mandal, At/PO: Dhadhela, Dist. Dahod, Gujarat	Hostel	932791	0	. 0	
10.	Sri Sadgurudeo Swami Akhandananda Memorial Charitable Trust, At/PO: Barumal, Dist.Valsad, Gujarat	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	0	2276229	1135300	_
11.	Shree Swaminarayan Education Trust, At- Molhapandha, Dist-Valsad, Gujarat	Residential School	989325	1039320	1028142	_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi-55 (at Dahod,	Computer Training Centre	405535	0	0	-
	Total		15837400	9984720	9340961	1850040
Himac	hal Pradesh					
1.	Buddhist Cultural Society of Key Gampa, PO: Key Gampa, Dist.Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Hostel	466110	512482	0	-
2.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, PO Box No. 98, Club House Road, Manali, Dist. Kullu, H.P.	Residential School	1569096	2272050	2035080	-
3.	Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society, Tabo, Dist. Lahaul & Spiti, H.P.	Residential School	1039320	2438280	0	3068145
4.	Ramdha Buddhist Society, Village/PO: Sidhpur, Via-Dari, Behind Nurbulinka Dharmshala, Kangra, H.P.	Hostel	848160	1552446	0	1197990
5.	Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Spiti Complex, Rakkar Road, Tehsil-Dharmsala, District Kangra, H.P. (project at Spiti)	Residential School	1914000	3871920	3795900	-
	Total		5836686	10647178	5830980	4266135
Jamm	u and Kashmir					
1.	Gurjar Desh Charitable Trust, Gurjur Colony, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential/Non- Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3324752	2513715	0	-
2.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Society, Viil. Gulabgarh, PO: Dist. Doda, J&K	Residential School	2638260	0	3352051	_
3.	Lamdon Social Welfare Society, Leh, Ladhak, Jammu and Kashmir	Residential School	0	1108364	1112934	_
\$.	Mahabodhi International Meditation, J&K	Residential School	0	1066705	0	-
5.	AICURD, Gole Market, New Delhi (projects at Pulwama and Budga District, J&K)	3-Computer Training Centre and 3-Typing and Shorthand Centre	0	0	2010315	
	Total		5963012	4688784	6475300	
lharkt	nand .					
l.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), At/PO/Dist: Pakur, Jharkhand	Residential School and Computer training Centre	0	2577150	1995900	-
2.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Sonari (w), Rivers Meet Road, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	3-Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training Centre, Cane and Bamboo, AV Unit, 2-K& Weaving Center, 2-20- Bedded Hospital and 2- Residential School	8895419	12919185	13033039	_

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bharat Sevashram Sangh, At/PO-Raniswar, Dist Durnka, Jharkhand	2-Residential School, 20-Bedded Hospital, Mobile Dispensary, Knitting & Weaving	0	4758371	0	10803240
4.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, AT-Bariatu, Indraprastha Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	0	0	1470110	****
5.	R.K. Mission Math, AT/PO/Dist: Jamtara, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispensary	338709	327364	0	377189
6.	R.K, Mission Vivekananda Society, Bistupur, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary, Computer Training, Typing and Mobile-Library-cum-AV Un	763914 it	980115	2317354	_
7.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Divyan Unit, Mobile Dispensary, Library, AV Unit	4202830	4454814	5134192	-
8.	R.K. Mission TB Sanotorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand	50-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	4112773	4914285	10625825	
9.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India Anurag Kutir, KGD Road, Kunti, Ranchi, Jharkhand	Mobile Dispenasary	589296	0	193726	-
	Total	,	18902941	30931284	34770146	11180249
Karnat	aka					
1.	Ashirwad Rural Development Trust (R), K.H.B. Colony, DisttGudibande, Kamataka	10-Bedded Hospital	2055420	1027710	1616400	•
2.	Bharati Educational Trust, AT-Pathapally Taluk, Bagepalli, Dist. Kolar, Kamataka	Residential School	1025460	1028720	1605187	-
3.	Dr. Ambedkar Education Society(R), At- Nalkudure Gomala, Nalkudure, Pin-577544, Channagiri Taluk, Devengere Dist, Karnataka	Residential School	2077830	1039200	1609404	-
4.	Dr. jachani Rastriya Sevapeetha, No.49, H.B.Samaj Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore, Karnataka	Non-Residential School	0	1768433	537439	
5.	Harihara Graminbirudhi Sangh, At: Chikkaballapur Taluk, Dist. Kolar, Kamataka	Mobile Dispensary	781740	390870	685350	-
6.	Kumudhawati Rural Development Society, H.No.32, R.R.Extension, Madhugiri-572132, Tumkur Dist. Kamataka	Mobile Dispensary and Non-Residential School	0 ·	3340908	2275020	:
7.	Nayak Student Federation, Gokak, Belgaum, Karnataka	Residential Primary School	1011137	0	1016604	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Pragati Rural Development Society, AT- Gerahalli, Chickalbalapur Taluk, Kolar Dist., Karnataka	Hostel	756360	756360	1219590	_
9.	Sant Kabirdas Education Society, Sedam Road, Jagat, DisttGulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	970137	0	1604470	-
10.	Sri Hoysala Vidya Samsthe (R), Vill./PO: Nilgiri, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary and Residential School	2788702	0	0	:
11.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Samstha,4206/9, Dist. Davangere, Karnataka	Residential School	1844593	2039669	0	-
12.	Sri Sant Kabir Das Education Society, Chincholi Camp, Gulbarga, Karnataka	Residential School	0	1001320	0	
13.	Sri Swamy Sarvadharma Sharnayala Trust, Rangapura, Dist. Tumkur, Karnataka	Non-Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	3207115	1632339	2575364	_
14.	Sri Vinayaka Seva Trust, At-Kaiwara, Chintasawami-Taluk, DisttKolar, Kamataka	Residential School	1039320	1036261	1609470	-
5.	Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Kanchanahalli, Shanti Nagar PO, Heggadavdenakote Taluk, Dist. Mysore, Karnataka	2-Residential School, 2-10-Bedded School and Mobile Dispensary	5170080	4912132	8568623	
6.	Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, B.R. Hills, Yalandur Taluk. Dist. Chamrajnagar, Pin- 571441, Karnataka	Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Residential School	1439917	3965829	4535021	-
	Total		24167811	23939751	29457942	
(erala	1					
	Maa Amritamayi Math, Amrita Bhavanam, Paripally, PO: Kolam-691574, Kerala	Hostel & 10-Bedded School	3046240	2350116	0	-
<u>2</u> .	Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, PO: Kalady, Dist. Ernakulam, Kerala	Hostel	1008630	907750	0	-
3.	Swami Nirmalananda Balbhawanam, Sri Ramakrishna Asharam, Dist.Alpappuzha, Kerala	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	0	713385	0	466515
l.	Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Muttil, Wavanad, Kerala	10-Bedded School	0	1583730	0	4324516
i.	Vanvasi Ashram Trust, At-Peria-34, PO: Periya, Dist. Wayanda, Kerala	Residential School	3681099	1982475	0	_
3 .	Vinobhaniketan, PO: Vinobhaniketan, Dist. Trivendrum, Kerala	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Baby creche	448853	393728	2305217	895635

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Harijan Sevak Sangh Sabri Ashram, Akathethera, Palakked, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Typing & Shorthand Training Centre & 6- Creches, Hostel	0	0	326276	-
	Total		8184822	7931184	2631493	5686666
Madhya	a Pradesh					
1.	Ashadeep Kalyan Samiti, 86, Vinoba Ward, Sihora, District, Jabalpur, M.P.	Residential School and Knitting, Weaving and Handloom	1387038	738157	0	
2.	Amarpur Bal Vikas Vidyamandir, AT/PO- Amarpur, District Dindori, MP	Non-Residential School	54000	576747	968490	
3.	Annapuma Shiksha Samiti, At/PO: Semarkhapa, Dist. Mandla, M.P.	Non-Residential School	1976567	0	0	-
4.	Baihar Nari Utthan Seva Mahila Mandal, Baihar, Dist.Balurghat, MP	Non-Residential School	1004279	0	0	
5.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	422507	1183948	1773959	_
6.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (projects at Dhar, Madhya Pradesh)	Mobile Dispensary, Residential School Compurer Training Centre	0	2452725	0	
7.	Hiteshree Samajik Santha, MIG-30/4B, Saketnagar, Bhopal, MP	Mobile Dispensary	346500	618612	608400	-
8.	Jan Kalyan Sahram Samiti, Vill-Siddhpur, District-Hosangabad, MP	Residential School	157500	0	865123	-
9.	Jeevan Jyoti Shiksha Prasar Samiti, AT-Singapur (Sailya), Mandla, M.P.	Non-Residential School	1117187	_	557465	-
10.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Evam Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Ujjain, M.P.	Residential School	940950	1201496	1642778	-
11.	M.P. Vanvasi Seva Mandal, At-Tikariya, Dist,- Dindori, M.P.	Non-Residential School	1368019	724860	1159851	-
12.	Pushpa Convent Shiksha Samiti, C-537-538, Pushpa Nagar Colony, Bhopal-462010 (M.P.)	Non-Residential School	0	1172430	1557868	
13.	Rama Education and Welfare Society, Wariyalkheda, Bhopal, M.P.	Non-Residential School and Computer Training Centre	428267	1762907	957690	-

1	2	3	4 ·	5	6	7
14.	Seva Bharati, Swami Ramtirth Nagar, Near Maida Milla, Hosangabad Road, Bhopal- 4620211, M.P.	2-Residential School 3, Computer Training Centre & 2-Hostels	2752479	978032	1549376	-
15.	Swami Vivekanand Vidhya Niketan Shikchak Samiti, Yuraj Club, Cantt Road, Guna, M.P.	Non-Residential School	- 570262	609090	0	620352
6.	Yuvak Kalyan Sewa Prakshihan Sansthan, Vill- Rangri(Thoka), At Angangaon, District Chindwara, M.P.	Residential School(S)	192500	0	977418	· -
	Total	· ·	12718055	12019004	12618418	620352
Mahar	ashtra					
1.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	50-Balwadi/Creche Centres	4141760	4349042	0	_
2.	Abhyudaya Sanstha, Malegaon, Laxminarayan Aptt, Nasik, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	994019	0	0	-
3.	Deonil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	508221	0	-
4.	Dharma Swamy Maharshee Shri Sant Gulabrao Maharaj Workari & Vikas Shikshan Sanstha, At/PO: Karla, Dist. Amravati, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary		1005705	0	
5.	Hindustan Sports and Judo Karate Association, Pimpalnu, Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	1127970	0	0	-
6.	Jai Hind Mitra Mandal, Kolha, Dist. Phulbani, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	588708	1371519	0	-
7.	Jai Jagadamba Bahuddeshiya Sanstha, At/PO: Sarjapur, Tal. Barshi, Dist. Solapur Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	1012098	0	0	_
8.	Khanderao Education Society, At:Basar, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School and Residential School (new)	718169	0	3169060	_
9.	Navayuvati Mahila Mandal, Shirur, Dist. Latur, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	1018373	571019	0	_
10.	Rajamata Jijau Mahila Mandal, At.Parsole Secondary School, Main Road, Taloda, Tq. Taloda, Dist. Nandurbar, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary & Secondary School	0	545198	0	_
11.	Rajmata Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Doithan, Tal Ashti, Distt-Beed, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	956592	0	_
12.	Rajiv Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, PO: Natwadi, Dist. Wardha, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	784526	0	0	_

1	2	2		F		
	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Renuka Devi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kukane, Malegaon, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	0	730769	0	
14.	Sarthak Shikshan Prasarak Samaj, Malegaon Camp, Tal: Malegaon, Nasik, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	0	1131184	556574	-
15.	Sankrutyayan Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, At:Mul, Dist. Chandrapur, Maharashtra	Non-Residential School	286751	0	0	_
16.	Shiv Kripa Gamin Tribal Bahuuddeshiya Sansthan, Ward No.2, Manas Mandir, Wardha, Maharashtra	Mobile Dispensary	778899	388170	0	_
17.	Shivaji Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Takli, Dist- Jalgaon, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	0	2439754	_
18.	Shri Kalikadevi Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Kasar-Sirshi, Tq:Nilanga, Dist. Latur, Maharashtra	Non-Residential Primary School	1079042	0	0	-
19.	Shri Kaniyalal Maharaj Trust AT-Samode, Tul- Sakri, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	1035448	0	2564685	_
20.	Shri Sainath Education Society, Pratappur, Tal. Taloda, Nandurba, Maharashtra	Hostel	1183868	0	2088661	
21.	Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	1028493	0	2606526	_
22.	Sidhakala Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Nandgaon, Tal.Nandgaon, Dist. Nashik, Maharashtra	Residential Primary School	993888	1027458	1777770	-
23.	Sushma Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Bhandara, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	0	0	~
24.	Tapi Parisar Educational & Coultural Trust, At- Newade, Distt-Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	157500	0	Stopped	_
25.	Ujwal Rural Development Society, At/PO. Newade, Dist. Dhule, Maharashtra	Hostel	739944	753330	0	1202040
26.	Youth Welfare Association of India, Near Radhika Hotel, DisttBuldana, Maharashtra	10-Bedded Hospital	381764	1690829	0	1534415
27.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (projects at Nagpur, Maharashtra)	Workers Training" Centre	376558	0	0	_
28.	Kai Thangubai Shankar Deore Devabhavi Sanstha, At-Saudane, Navnath Nagar, Tal- Malegaon, Distt-Nashik, Maharashtra	Non Residential School	1106145	579313	0	859928
29.	Sai Prasad Adivasi Seva Manda, At/PO- Washind (West), Distt-Thane, Maharashtra	Residential School	0	1431270	0	_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Chandrai Mahila Mandal, At/PO-Pimpalner, Distt, Dhule, Maharashtra	Residential School	0	983745	1609470	_
31.	Late Yashwant Bali Ram Patil Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Talai, Tal-Erandol, Distt. Jalgaon, M.S.	Residential School	0	157500	0	_
	Total		20163923	18180864	16812490	3596383
Manip	ur					
l.	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society, Kanglatanbi, Manipur	Hostel	411930	339930	1948950	_
<u>)</u> .	Christian Grammar School (Child Development) Centre), Thingkham, Tamenglong, Manipur- 795141	Residential School	2299860	0	0	-
3.	Dr. Ambedkar School Planning & Development Society, New Lamka, Churachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	0	1676709	0	
	Integrated Education Social Development Organization, Imphal East, Manipur	Non-Residential School	1309140	665289	1146690	-
i.	Integrated Rural Development & Education Organisation, Wangbal, PO Thoubal, Manipur	2-Residential School	2284335	2332356	3551262	_
5.	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation (RESEDO), At: Thanga Tongbram Leikai, BPO Thanga, Dist. Bishnupur, Manipur	Non-Residential School	0	1753574	469125	-
·.	Siamisnpawlpi, Churachandpur, Manipur	Residential School	6814147	4544658	0	
	Tpye Writing Institution & Rural Development Service, Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1926000	0	2610450	_
•	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection (SWEAR), Athokpam Khunou, Po- thoubal, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary	190485	574155	383670	-
0.	United Rural Development Service (URDS), HO: Heirok Heituppokpi, Dist. Thoubal, Manipur	Residential School	1965060	1039320	1545120	-
1.	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VORHA), Lamding, Wangging, Manipur	Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training Centre	0	1648152	0	222480
	Total		17200957	14574143	11655267	222480
legha	alaya					
	R.K. Mission, laithumkhrut, P,O. Box-9, shillong, Meghalaya	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and 2-Library	1084300	1022800	1658730	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Dist.East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya	62-LP&ME/ Secondary School, Hostel and Higher Secondary School	31088385	30992553	53004425	-
3.	Seva Bharati, Shillong, Meghalaya (At-Belbari, West Garo Hills, Jaintia Hills	2-Mobile Dispensary Residential School	0	1594567	0	-
	Total		32172685	33609920	54663155	-
Aizora	m				•	
	Mizoram Himeithai Association, Upper Republic Road, Aizwal, Mixoram	Residential School and Mobile Dispensary	0	0	4085899	-
	Social Guidance Agency, Tuikual, Aizwal, Mizoram	Mobile Dispensary	299520	717300	0	434070
3.	Thuthak Nuntak Nunpuitu Team, Zungtui, Aizwal-796017, Mizoram	Residential School	0	764400	0	
	Total		299520	1481700	4085899	434070
lagala	and					
•	Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sevashram Sangha, 315, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi (project at Dimapur, Nagaland)	Hostel	974070	0	0	_
<u>.</u> .	Abiogenesis Society Mamias Bliss, 6 Angami Khel, Nuton Bost, Dimapur, Nagaland	Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	0	571894	0	-
i.	Grace Society, Mokokchung, Nagaland	Hostel	0	0	383039	
١.	Hekiye and Sons Society, Satakha Town, Distt- Zunheboto, Nagaland	Residential School	157500	0	0	_
i.	Hill View Welfare Society, Diphupar, Distt- Dimapur, Nagaland	Residential School	157500	1007820	0	-
S.	K. Hollohon Welfare Society, Dimapur, Nagaland	Non-Residential School	54000	522630	0	-
7 .	Nagaland Children Home, Dimapur, Nagland	Hostel	525906	562516	0	-
	Total		1868976	2664860	383039	_
Delhi						
	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Delhi), Srinivaspuri, New Delhi	Computer Training Centre & Hostel	601775	649731	885182	-
<u>2</u> .	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (At- Jhandewalan, Pandav Nagar)	Hostel and Computer Training Centre	842339	0	2313978	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Sewa Bharati, Jhandewalan, Delhi	Residential School	467680	0	Stopped	_
	Total		1911794	649731	3199160	
Orissa						
1.	Adivasi Social and cultural society At/Po- Kuchinda, District-Sabalpur, Orissa	Residential School	792925	3102470	0	_
2.	Ambedkar Educational Complex, Niladri Vihar, Chandrashekharpur, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	Hostel	2113728	732600	0	_
3.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	Residential School	1176705	1039320	1620270	_
4.	Association for Voluntary Action, At-Dimapur, DisttPuri, Orissa	Residential School	3394027	1152252	1825470	_
5.	Banbasi Seva Samiti, PO:Baliguda, Dist.Khandamal, Orissa	Hostel	1446921	726120	0	_
6.	Banki Anchalik Adivasi Harijan Kalyan Parishad, At-Banki, DisttCuttack, Orissa	Hostel and Cereche Centre	2168862	1102860	1219590	_
7.	Bhairabi Club, At-Kumurpada, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	0	2017755	0	1620270
8.	Cuttack Zila Harijan Adivasi Seva Sanskar Yojana, AT-Haladibasata, Bansta, Dist.Kandupara, Orissa	Residential School	0	2958944	1607700	-
9.	Global Village for Rehabilitation & Development, At/PO: Udulibeda, Dist.Malkangiri, Orissa	Mobile Dispensary	0	718626	337583	706950
10.	Kalinga Institute of Social Sciences (KISS), Koel Campus, KIIT, Bhubneswar, Orissa	2-Residiential School (Primary & Secondary)	2275920	12874500	11509740	-
11.	Nehru Seva Sangha, AT/PO: Banpur, Dist. Khurda, Orissa	Hostel	1521725	997713	1594103	_
12.	Nikhila Utkal Harijan Seva Sangha, Niladri Vihar, Sallashree Vihar, Bhubanseswar, Orissa	Residential School	2266883	1141920	2 25 2822	-
13.	Organisation for the Rural Women & Youth Development (ORWYD), At:Harekrushapur, Via-Nalagania, Dist.Mayurbhani, Orissa	Residential School	748740	0	0	_
14.	Orissa Harijan Sevak Sangha, Bhanjpur, PO:Baripada, Dist.Mayurbhani, Orissa	Residential School	221632	1282920	0	_
15.	Orissa Sarvodaya Parishad, At/PO:Nuapada, Orissa-766105	Hostel	899820	1242720	0	_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Orissa Social Rural Technical Institute, Dist.Cuttack, Orissa	Residential School	2099138	1120788	0	_
17.	R.K. Mission, Vivekananda Marg, Bhubneswar, Orissa	Hostel and Library	592020	592020	1081980	_
18.	R.K. Mission Puri, Orissa	Hostel, Mobile Dispensary and Typing & Shorthand Training	1391597	684630	2089807	_
19.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vedanta Ashram, At- Saragalanji, Bhawanipatna, DisttKalahandi, Orissa	Mobile Dispensary	0	1008897	706950	-
20.	Rashtriya Seva Samiti 9, Old Huzur Office Buildings, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (project at Padwa, District-Koraput, Orissa)	Mobile Dispensary in Orissa	0	827135	706950	-
21.	Seva Samaj, At/PO: Gunupur, Dist.Rayagada, Orissa	Hostel	1199245	599625	0	_
22.	Shree R.K. Mission Ashram, AT/PO: Rampur, Dist.Kalahandi, Orissa	Hostel, Training in Agriculture and Allied Subject and Mobile Dispensary	6487640	5300000	5395185	-
23.	Social Weakers Awareness Development and Economic Serivce (SWADESHI), At:Gopalbandhu Nagar, Phulbani, Dist. Kandhamal, Orissa	Residential School	441541	1615307	1579230	-
24.	Vishwajeevan Seva Sangha, At-Sardhapur, Dist.Khurda, Orissa	Residential School	2032083	1039320	202820	-
25.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), Konari(w), Rivers Meet Road, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand (at District-Sundergarh and Mayurbhanj)	Residential School, 2- Mobile Dispensary, 10-Bedded Hospital and Knitting, weaving and Handloom Training	2552569	0	6287019	785500
26.	Laxmi Narain Seva Prathistaha, AT-Mansapole,	Residential School	0	2078640	2587311	_
27.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, No.19, 39th Cross, 11th Main 4th T Block, Jaynagar, Bangalore- 56004 (at District-Sundergarh)	Mobile Dispensary	0	0	196680	837789
28.	Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi-110055 (at Bandhgarh, Kandhamal)	Hostel	732690	851400	0	_
	Total		38551011	468048482	44719210	3950509
Rajast	han					
1.	Banasthali Vidyapeeth Banasthali, Dist. Tonk, Rajasthan	Stipend Scheme	3885000	1286250	0	_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Janjati Mahila Vikas Sanshthan, Swai Madhopur Dist., Rajasthan	Hostel	667113	0	686070	_
3.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Hinta, The Balabnagari, Bhinder, Dist. Udaipur, Rajasthan	Residential School	2038471	1028605	0	
4.	Sant Shri Asaramji Ashram Trust, Sabarmati, Amdavad, Gujarat (at Sumerpur, District-Udaipur)	Mobile Dispensary	0	401670	0	
5.	Shardhalaya Ashram Samiti, Surajpol, Kota, Rajasthan	Residential School	0	2036646	2564280	_
	Total		6590584	4753171	3250350	-
Sikkim						
1.	Human Development Foundation of Chogney Tar, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School and Hostel	1831508	0	0	***
2.	Muyal Liang Trust, Yongda Hill, DPCA, Gangtok, Sikkim	Residential School	2156108	2959851	2074320	1178528
	Total		3987616	2959851	2074320	1178528
Tamil	Nadu					
1.	Graameeya Makkal Abivirudhi Iyakkam (GMAI), 125, Kumaran Garden, Edayarpalayam Pirivu, Kuniamuthur post, Coimbatore-District, Pin- 641008, Tamil Nadu	10-Bedded Hospital and Mobile Dispensary	1082829	0	0	-
2.	New Life Agency for Tribal People Upliftment, Vellore, T.N.	Hostel	861795	0	1395605	_
3.	South India Scheduled Tribes Welfare Association, Saidapet, Tamil Nadu	Residential School	0	2050787	0	_
	Total		1944624	2050787	1395605	
Tripura	1					
1.	Bahujan Hitaya Education Trust, Bishnupur, Tripura	Residential School	157500	0	0	_
2.	R.K. Mission, Viveknagar, Tripura	Computer Training, Hostel and Water Dam	582990	0	1445765	-
3.	Tripura Council for Women & Child Development, Ramnagar, Tripura	Mobile Dispensary	0	346500	0	-
4.	Tripura Adibashi Mahila Samiti, Salkama, 9/4, Krishnagar, Tripura	Residential School	0	202500	0	-
5.	Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India, Tribal Welfare Project Office, Kriti Studio, Deviganj Road, Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh-497001 (at West Tripura District)	Mobile Dispensary	401670	0	0	796884
	Total		1142160	549000	1445765	796884

to	Questions	340
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar	Pradesh					
1.	Servants of Indian Society, 846, Shivaji Nagar, Pune, Pin-411001. Maharashtra (at Balarampur, Lakhimpur Khiri)	4 Hostel & Residential School	0	2705840	1873172	
2.	Deendayal Research Intitute, 7-E, Jhandewalan Extn., Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi (at Distt,-Balrampur, U.P.)	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	0	0	925191	
3.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, New Delhi-55 (at Lakshimpur Kheri District)	Residential School	0	3335004	0	-
	Total		0	6040844	2798363	
Uttara	akhand					
1.	Ashok Ashram, PO:Ashok Ashram, Via Dak Pathar, Dehradun, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	3007571	1734097	_
2.	Mahila Grameen Utthan Samiti, Diwan Niwas, Zila Parishad Bhawan, Tildukri, Dist. Pithoragarh, Uttaranchal	Residenatial School	0	1039320	1039320	-
3.	Seemant Anusuchit Evam Janjati Seva Sansthan, Uttaranchal	Residential School	0	599220	2192328	-
4.	Samagra Grameen Vikas Samiti, At/PO: Gwaldan, Dist. Chamoli, Uttaranchal	Mobile Dispensary	0	803340	401598	-
5.	Servants of Indian Society, Pune, Maharashtra (at Bajpur, District-Udham Singh Nagar)	Hostel and Residential School	0	1476486	1139832	-
	Total		0	6925937	6507175	
West	Bengal					
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Aurangabad), At/ PO: Aurangabad, Dist. Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	0	2531026	2058300	-
2.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Balurghat),At-Balurghat, Dist. Dakshin Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel, Library and Mobile Library-cum-AV Unit	8367800	4281000	6943100	-
3.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Beldanga), Beldanga, Dist.Murshidabada, W.B.	2-Residential School, Mobile Dispensary, 10- Bedded Hospital and Typing Shorthand Training Centre	0	6854792	10762310	_
4.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Muluk), Via Bolpur, Dist.Birbhum, W.B.	Residential School, 2- Mobile Dipensary and Knitting/weaing & Handloom	4101340	2047212	3787615	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Suri), Dist. Birbhum, W.B.	Hostel and Mobile Dispensary	1192410	1238850	1397025	_
6.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Dokra), Vill+PO:Dokra, Dist. Midnapore, W.B.	Mobile Dipensary and Residential School	1231797	0	4976896	-
7.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Farakka), Berahmpur, Murshidabad, W.B.	Hostel	0	875687	721755	_
8.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, At/PO-Berhampore, District Murshidabad, West Bengal	Hostel	0	873450	721755	-
9.	Bharat Sevshram Sangha (Ghaksole), Ghaksole Unit, Dist.Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dipensary and Hostel	949506	1955590	1727550	-
10.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Panjipakur), Vill.Panjipakur, PO-Sindh, Dist.Hoogly, W.B.	Hostel and Library	0	1588340	0	1043910
11.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Nadia), Vill.Kusuria, PO:Pritinagar, Dist.Nadia, W.B.	Residential School Computer Training Centre, Typing and Mobile Dispensary	1948539	2049155	2954033	_
12.	Bharat Sevashram Sagha (Purulia), AT/PO/Dist. Purulia, W.B.	Hostel, Computer Training Centre and Mobile Dispensary	0	1434706	0	1198666
13.	Bharat Sevashram Sagha (Raiganj), Raiganj, Uttar Dinaipur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary	591705	401670	706950	_
14.	Bharat Sevashram Sagha (Tajpur), Tajpur Unit, Dist. Malda, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary Hostel	791294	1539547	142225	-
15.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Teor), Vill+PO:Teor, Dist. D.Dinajpur, W.B.	Mobile Dispensary and Hostel	2520600	1260300	2102200	_
16.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha(Kunor), Vill/PO:Kunor, Dist. Uttar Dinajpur, W.B.	Hostel	732600	732600	1185030	-
17.	Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, 20/1B, Lalbazar Street, Kolkata	Mobile Dispensary	195435	781740	390870	
18.	Birsa Munda Education Centre, Vill.Kranti, PO:Krantihat, Dist.Jalpaiguri, W.B.	Residential School	4897917	1973340	3282930	_
19.	Gohaladiha Jati Upjati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Gohaldiha, Dist.Midnapore, W.B.	Residential School	1039320	2921616	2459520	_
20.	Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Buddha Kendra, AT-Salugara, Dist-Jalpaiguri, W.B734318	Non-Residential School	601830	601820	1541970	-
21.	Khalisageria Society for Human Resource Development, At.Khalisgari, Dist.Midnapore, W.B.	Residential School	1039320	1024110	4196494	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Paschim Banga Kheria Sabar Kalyan Samiti, Vill+PO: Rajnowagarh, Dist.Purulia, W.B 723128	Hostel	294862	0	0	-
23.	Pranab Kanya Sangha, Pranab Pally, PO:Kora Chandigarh, Madhyamgram, N.24-Pargana, W.B. 743298	Hostel	0	1313550	0	
24.	R.K. Mission Boys Home, Rahara, Dist,North 24 Parganas, W.B.	Hostel-cum- Residential School	0	2100240	0	
	Total		30496275	40380351	54938998	2242576

2. Name of Scheme: Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts Statewise list of NGOs/Societies funded During Last three years and the Current year

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 30.06.09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra	a Pradesh				
1.	A.P. Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderbad, A.P. (Educational Complexes in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahoobnagar, Ranga Reddy)	9850305	138097195	189418110	***
2.	Chaitanaya Educational and Rural Development, Dist.Cuddapah, A.P.	0	2652000	699000	_
3.	Navodya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Action, Kurnool, A.P.	0	2672000	0	_
4.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H.No.11-10-635, Burahanpuram, Khammam, A.P.	308469	0	867000	-
5.	Social Integration and Rural Development Society, Nalgonda, A.P.	1900134	0	0	_
6.	Vennela Educational & Rural Development Society, Hyderabad	757192	0	0	_
	Total	12816100	143421195	190984110	
Arunac	chal Pradesh				
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (at Pakke Kaseng, DisttWest Kameng)	0	0	375000	_
	Total	0	0	375000	
Chhatt	isgarh				
1.	Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Services, Narainpur, Dist.Baster, Chhattisgarh	1585800	1606000	3913218	-
	Total	1585800	1606000	3913218	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Gujara	t				
1.	Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institue Society (GSITDREIS), Birsa Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar (at District-Vadodara, Villages-Khadakwada (Pher Kuwa), Kidighoghadev, Malaja (Ekalbara), Chhodwani, Morga, Saidiwasan, Bhikhapur, Muwada, Saloz, Dharismel, Ghutiyaamba, Pisayataj, [District-Dahod, Villages-Mandor, Neemach, Ninamani-vav, Garadiya, Nani Khajuri, Fatehpura, Usarvan], [District-Valsad, Villages-Suthrapada, Korchand], [District-Panchmahal, Villages-Saliya Muvadi, Narukot, Ghoghmba, Kherwa], [District-Banskantha, Village-Sarotra], [District-Narmada, Village-Dediyapada], [District-Banskantha, Village-Sarotra], [District-Dabarkantha, Village-Khedbrahma], [District-Dabarkantha, Village-Babarghat], [District-Dang, Village-Pipalpadia], [District Headquarter-Junagadh, Village-Juna Nagawada], [District-Ahmedabad, Village-Shahpur]	0		38708400	
2.	Lok Niketan, At-Kakanpur, Banaskanta, Gujarat	2005733	0	1352200	2821147
3.	Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist. Banaskantha, Gujarat	1124685	0	508000	_
	Total	3130418	0	40568600	2821147
Jharkh	and				
	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan, New Delhi (at Lumbai, Distt-W.Singhbhum)	300000	450000	0	-
2.	Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony, Ranchi, Jharkhand	0	0	375000	-
	Total	300000	450000	375000	
(arnat	aka				
l.	Karnataka Residential Educational Society, Karnataka (5-Educational Complexes in Gurugunta, Huskurmala, Kakkera Hathikuni and Sagara District)	. 0	18016000	0	-
	Total	0	18016000	0	
Madhy	a Pradesh				
l .	Adrash Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, M.P. (2-Educational Complexes) (at Karki, Giruaïbadi, DistShahdol)	2820000	0	8184086	
2.	Amay Gramin Uthan Samiti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Distt Jhabua, M.P.	0	0	212500	_

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, M.P.	419300	0	4536700	_
4.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill-Tikriya, DisttDindori, M.P.	0	0	750000	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpma Bhavan, Bhopal, M.P. (at Distt Badwani, Sidhi, DisttRatlam, Jhabua, Khargaon (West Nimar), Betul, Harda, Umaria, Shahdol, Dhar, Khandwa (erstwhile East Nimar), Dindori, Mandla)	0	0	14889200	_
6.	M.P. Anusuchit Jati Janjati Piochda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, M.P. (at Mohan Nagar, Ratlam)	527957	0	2892100	
7.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, M.P. (at-Ghodadongri, Dist-Baitul)	0	2793000	3472830	-
8.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, DisttJhabua, M.P.	1090000	1080000	2548400	_
9.	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, DisttSatna, M.P.	459000	450000	0	_
10.	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban & Rural Development, At-Arjun Nagar, DisttSidhi, M.P.	1814000	2520200	0	5410639
11.	Seva Bharati, At-Salaiya, Distt-Dindori, M.P.	263872	0	0	-
12.	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mai Ki Bagia, Amarkantak, District Anupur PIN 484886, Madhya Pradesh	1181607	569867	2039693	_
13.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E, Ramtirth Nagar, New Delhi (at- Chitrakut, Distt-Satna)	1095000	0	0	
14.	Gramin Seva Kendra, Mandlinathu, Block-Ranapur, District Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	549000	689000	0	1845950
	Total	13993436	8102067	39525509	7256589
Mahar	ashtra				
1.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Shahapur, DistThane, Maharashtra	1238000	0	0	. -
2.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Dist. Nanded, M.S.	1537200	1392200	0	_
	Total	2775200	1392200	0	
Orissa	1				
1.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Batagacn, PO:Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2825466	1428000	3428718	-
2.	Bright Career Academy, At-Dolomandap, Po-Jeypore, Distt Koraput, Orissa	1413000	14400000	2853444	199256
3.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT-Brahamanpad, Distt-Kandhamal, Orissa	0	0	3063000	-
4.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, At-Utkal Branch, PO- Satyabhamapur, Dist. Gopalbadi (Ketiguda), Dist. Rayagada, Orissa	379886	0	459963	1206695

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Koraput Development Foundation, At-Udalguda, PO-Jeypore, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2014470	1440000	3136700	-
6.	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO Jeypore, Vill. Sundergarh, Dist. Koraput, Orissa	2814200	1423000	3076700	_
7.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt Koraput, Orissa	1456300	975000	2446200	- ,
8.	NYSADRI, At-Santhasara, PO-Santhapur, Dist.Dhenkanal, Orissa	2570743	1179000	2706110	
9.	Orissa Model Tribal Education Society, Bhubneswar, Orissa [at District-Rayagada, Villages-Arishakani, Parsali, Kereba], [District-Mayurchaj, Villages-Angarpada, Chiktamatia], [District-Angul, Villages-Sibidal, [District-Gajapati, Villages-Tipising, Baghamari], [District-Malkangiri, Villages-Badbel, Nandiniguda, Badapada], [District-Buapada, Village Salepada], [District-Sundergrah, Village-Khuntagaon], [District-Deogarh, Village-Jharabahal], [District-Kalahandi, Village-Banipangal, [District-Kandhamal, Village-Dhumamaska], [District-Ganjam, Village-Lokasahil, [District-Keonjhar, Village-Gonasika, Upper Kusimita]	0	0	82527800	_
10.	PRAKALPA, At/PO-Jyotipur, DisttKeonjhar, Orissa	0	0	4876400	_
11.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Dist. Raygada, Orissa	882452	430706	1336320	
12.	Seva Samaj, At-Jabarguda, Dist.Rayagada, Orissa	1350000	678000	0	
13.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Villages, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa (at-Sarada Tondapally, Block-Koru Konda, Distt-Malkangiri)	1752536	950800	2279990	_
14.	Social Welfare & Rural Development (SWARD), PO-Bainsia, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	3137000	140100	0	-
15.	Society for Nature Edu. & Health (SNEH), At-Bariguda, Block- Bissam Cuttack, Distt-Rayadda, Orissa	2472000	1484000	0	3210780
16.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Orissa	2837826	1428000	3094700	
17.	Tagore Society for Rural Development, At-Markelgudam, Block- Korukanda, Distt-Malkangiri, Orissa	1204000	1243000	3064904	_
18.	Sarvodaya Samiti, AT-Gandhi Nagar, Dist-Koraput, Orissa	1989000	424963	1015037	3016700
19.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadan. New Delhi (at Mayurbhanj Distt.)	900000	0	0	_
	Total	29998879	15925469	119365986	7633431
Rajas	than				
1.	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Swai Madhopur	2595800	0	1247257	· —

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkai, PO-Dungla, Pin-312402 Dist. Chittor, Rajasthan	0	740269	0	
3.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, At-Adhinda, Distt-Udaipur, Rajasthan	966000	0	0	-
4.	Mewar Saririk Shriksha Samiti, At-Hinta Bhindar, Distt-Udaipur, Rajasthan	2293000	2544000	0	_
5.	Rajasthan Balkalya n Sam iti, Vill/PO-Jhadol (Phalaria), Dist. Udaipur, Rajas than	2813400	1634000	3645320	-
	Total	8668200	4918269	4892577	
West I	Bengal				
1.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, At-Chanak, Dist.Murshidabad, W.B.	5862100	3668800	0	_
	Total	5862100	3668800	0	

3. Name of Scheme: Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas State-wise List of Non-Governmental Organisations funded during last Three Years and the Current Year

(Amount in Rs.)

S.No.	Name of the Organisation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 30.06.09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam					
1.	Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Vill.Dhopatri, DisttKamrup, Assam	1410000	1650000	1410000	_
2.	Grama VIkas Parishad, Vill-Rangaloo, PO-Jumarmur, Distt- Nagaon, Assam.	1398000	1398000	1398000	_
3.	Pathari Vocational Institute, Bar Library, Nagaon, Assam	1398000	1398000	1398000	_
	Total	4206000	4446000	4206000	
Chhatt	isgarh				
1.	Gemological Development Institute, Old RTO Building Devpuri, Raipur, Chhattisgarh	842500	402571	Project Stopped	-
	Total	842500	402571	0	
Gujara	t				
1.	SEWA-Rural Society for Education Welfare & Action Gumandev, At-Jhagadia, PO: Kapalsadi, Tal: Jhagadia, Dist. Bharuch Gujarat-393110	0	2431500	405000	_
	Total	0	2431500	405000	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karna	ntaka				
1.	Sri Manjunatha Swamy Vidya Sanstha, Siddaveerappa Badavane, Davangere, Kamataka	2796000	1398000	1398000	_
2.	Ashok Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment, No.659, 5th 'A' Main Road, Hebbal, Bangalore, PIN-560024.	0	513750	0	_
	Total	2796000	1911750	1398000	
Madh	ya Pradesh				
1.	Ankit Shiksha Prasar Evam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vinay Nagar, At-Barai, Distt-Gwalior, M.P.	2796000	1398000	0	_
2.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, At-Ladkui, Distt-Sehore, M.P.	0	2749500	2820000	_
	Total	2796000	4147500	2820000	
Maha	rashtra				
1.	Priyadarshni Gramin and Adivasi Sevabhavi Sanstha, 1- Deepraj Complex, New Nagar Road, Sangamnere, District Ahemdnagar, Maharashtra	2506201	1386000	0	-
	Total	2506201	1386000	0	
Megh	alaya				
1.	Nongkrem Youth Development Association, AT/PO- Nongkrem, Via-Madamriting, Shillong-793021.	1380000	1078473	1398000	-
	Total ~	1380000	1078473	1398000	
Naga	land				
1.	Vitole Women Society Kohima. Tenjiphe, Dimapur, Nagaland	0	1122766	171600	-
2.	Women Welfare Society, Atoizu, Zunheboto, Nagaland	0	1362000	2796000	
	Total	0	2484766	4512000	
Rajas	sthan				
1.	Laxmi Grih Udyog Sahakari Samiti Ltd., At-Pratapgarh, Distt- Chhittorgarh, Rajasthan	462000	0	0	_
	Total	462000	0	0	
Tami	l Nadu				
1.	Bharathiar Makkal Nalvalu Sangham, 82, Sanyasi Kundu Extn., Kitchipalayam, Salem-636015.	0	4211440	0	-
	Total	0	4211440	0	

4. Name of Scheme: Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) Statement Showing The Amount Released to NGOs During Last Three Years and the Current Year

(Rs. in Lakhs)

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S.No.	Name of the State	Name of Implementing Agency States/NGOs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10(as on (30.06.09)
1.	Chhattisgarh	(1) Vishwas, Narayanpur, Distt. Bastar (2) Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Naryanpur, Distt. Bastar	4.260 8.936	1.951 0.000	0.000 0.000	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	The Dubling Handicraft Handloom Development and Welfare Association, Shimla, HP	3.300	0.000	0.000	-
3 .	Jharkhand	(1) Bharat Sewa Ashram Sangha, Sonari, Jamshedpur	134.954	174.261	165.885	_
		(2) Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Pakur, WB	25.695	25.645	28.265	_
		(3) Vikas Bharti, Gumla, E. Singhbhum	34.610	0.000	0.000	-
		(4) Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Barajuri, Via Ghatsila, Jharkhand	0.000	39.460	37.829	_
4.	Karnataka	 Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Mysore Distt. 	8.350	0.000	19.275	_
5.	Madhya Pradesh	(1) Bonded Liberation Fund, New Delhi	11.676	12.661	0.000	_
		(2) Sewa Bharathi, Bhopal	41.504	31.921	0.000	_
6.	Maharashtra	(1) Aadima Tribal & Weaker Sections Empowerment Society, Pune	16.363	0.000	0.000	
		(2) Maharogi Sewa Samiti, Warora (Lok Biradari Prakalp), Hemalkasa, PO- Bhamragad, Distt-Gadchiroli, Pin-442710, M.S.	0.000	49.776	0.000	28.194
7.	Manipur	(1) Senapati District Economic Development Association, Distr-Senapati, Manipur	20.786	0.000	0.000	-
8.	Tamil Nadu	(1) Nilgiris Adiwasi Welfare Association, Kotagiri, Nilgiris	78.357	59.217	52.870	-
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Andaman Adim Janjati Vikas Samiti	0.000	149.000	0.000	-
		Grand Total	388.791	543.892	304.124	28.194

[English]

Provision of Panchayat Ghar

217. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether each village of the country has a Panchayat Ghar;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

- (d) whether any special funds disbursed to the State Governments for this purpose; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) "Local Government" is a State subject and each State is responsible to provide necessary infrastructure of a Panchayat Ghar for each Gram Panchayat. Data relating to the availability of Panchayat Ghars is not maintained by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. Government of India.

(d) and (e): No special funds are disbursed to the States for providing Panchayat Ghars. However, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj supplements the efforts of State Governments though the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) under which Panchayat Infrastructure is one of the components. Funds are provided to States on the basis of their proposals received in respect of the districts not covered under the Backward Region Grant Fund. The scheme is being implemented since 2006-07. Under the RGSY, assistance for construction of a new Panchayat Ghar is provided @ Rs. 2.50 lakh and Rs. 1.25 lakh is released for upgradation/repair. State-wise release of funds for Panchayat Ghars and Resource Centers is as under:

SI.No	. Name of the State	Amoun	t released (Rs. i	n lakhs)
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	_	93.75	600.00
2.	Assam	_	722.34	237.00
3.	Bihar	237.50	_	
4.	Gujarat	300.00	_	_
5.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	572.00
6.	Manipur	_	113.91	
7.	Orissa	_	492.00	
8.	Rajasthan	300.00		

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Sikkim	157.50	_	
10.	Tripura	60.00		395.00
11.	West Bengal	12.50	_	_
	Total	1267.50	1622.00	1804.00

Kaniha Power Project

- 218. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased.
- (a) the number of power projects commissioned by the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) in the country during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the NTPC has formulated any action plan action plan to increase power generation capacity of its plants in the country including Kaniha power project in Orissa: and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINGH SOLANKI): (a) The statewise number of power project units commissioned by NTPC Ltd. in the country during the last three years, are as under:

SI.No	o. State	Number of Power Project Units commissioned by NTPC Ltd. during last three years
1.	Bihar	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	4
3.	Madhya Pradesh	2
4.	Maharashtra	2
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1

(b) and (c) Details of NTPC projects which are presently under construction, are given below:

SI.No.	Project	Capacity (MW)	Location (State)
1	2	3	4
1.	Barh Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I	1980	Bihar
2.	Barh Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II	1320	Bihar

1	2	3	4
3.	Sipat Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I	1980	Chhattisgarh
4.	Korba Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III	500	Chhattisgarh
5.	Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III	500	West Bengal
6.	National Capital Thermal Power Project Stage-II	980	Uttar Pradesh
7.	Rihand Super Thermal Power Project Stage-III	1000	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Simhadri Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II	1000	Andhra Pradesh
9.	Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project, Jhajjar*	1500	Haryana
10.	Vallur Thermal Power Project*	1000	Tamil Nadu
11.	Mauda Super Thermal Power Project	1000	Maharashtra
12.	Bongaigaon Thermal Power Project	750	Assam
13.	Nabinagar Thermal Power Project*	1000	Bihar
14.	Vindhyachal Super Thermal Fower Project Stage-IV	1000	Madhya Pradesh
Hydr	0		
15.	Koldam Hydro Electric Power Project	800	Himachal Pradesh
16.	Loharinag Pala Hydro Electric Power Project	600	Uttarakhand
17.	Tapovan-Vishnugad Hydro Electric Power Project	520	Uttarakhand
	Total capacity	17430	

^{*}Joint Venture Projects.

Presently, there is no proposal for expansion of NTPC's Talcher (Kaniha) Power Station.

Liquidity in Power Sector

- 219. SHRIMATI SUPRI\(\overline{Y}\)A SULE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the financial stimulus package announced by the Government will bring about more liquidity in the power sector in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which this is likely to help the fund requirements of the power sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINGH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The extent to which the measures have helped the fund requirements of the power sector in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, is not quantifiable.

IHSDP Projects in Karnataka

- 220. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the projects that have been approved in the country during the last three years under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), State-wise including Karnataka; and
- (b) the details of funds released for the projects and the achievement made under this programme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM-(KUMARI SELJA). (a) and (b) A total of 825 projects have been approved under Integrated Housing and Slum

Development Programme (IHSDP) during last three years. State-wise details of the projects approved and funds released are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

SI.No.	Name of State/UT			2006-07				··	2007-08					2008-09		
		No. of Projects Approved	•	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved new + upg	ACA released by M/o Finance	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved (new +upg	ACA released by M/o Finance	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Central Share Approved	Total no. of Dwelling units approved	ACA released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	301.92	210.57	25170	83.33	32	385.30	300.55	4087	172.23	20	451.87	253.45	18639	48.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh											1	9.95	8.66	176	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						1	0.50	0.45	0	0.23					0.00
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						1	5.27	4.74	40	2.37	1	9.88	8.9	0	0.00
5.	Daman and Diu						1	0.69	0.58	16	0.29					0.00
6.	Assam	3	12.24	10.79	613	5.09	9	26.07	22.32	4780	11.46	3	28.76	23.38	1948	7.39
7.	Bihar	7	48.81	36.55	4167	8.96	3	31.92	23.21	2333	20.92	6	113.39	64.21	3264	32.10
8.	Chhattisgarh	14	176.50	122.01	14846	31.26					29.74	4	49.10	36.82	3076	0.00
9.	Gujarat	8	72.07	51.54	6200	18.00	15	155.43	101.59	12205	53.52	9	114.58	73.22	6108	33.84
~ 0.	Haryana	15	238.84	182.96	14641	49.61					41.87	3	33.42	26.74	1785	0.00
٦١.	Himachal Pradesh						3	23.44	16.91	816	1.71	3	31.90	20.88	800	6.39
12.	Jammu and Kashmir						10	42.40	32.23	2654	16.12	15	42.60	27.6	3408	13.80
1 C	Jharkhand						1	17.67	15.58	1292	7.79	6	123.67	66.65	6576	38.33
14	Karnataka	5	68.46	41.90	4070	14.93	20	171.81	103.86	8983	57.95	9	139.88	76.93	4184	0.00
15.	Kerala	15	65.25	50.10	6480	21.46	11	71.45	53.85	64.11	22.46	11	55.50	41.94	5800	47.82
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	197.17	138.00	14644	45.77	10	44.72	33.07	2518	39.77	4	28.48	21.88	1703	10.94
17.	Mizoram						1	8.27	6.21	500	0.00	7	31.00	23.57	1450	3.77
18.	Manipur						2	16.50	122.37	1103	0.00	1	10.83	8.33	663	6.18
19.	Meghalaya						1	21.82	8.97	456	0.91	2	19.66	13.46	456	3.58
20.	Maharashtra	15	152.67	120.71	13036	55.80	20	245.77	181.94	18091	55.53	68	1390.85	827.96	58812	386.79
21.	Nagaland	1	87.74	44.14	2496	9.63					12.44					0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
22.	Orissa						15	83.63	59.13	4884	14.92	16	184.06	117.20	7709	55.34
23.	Punjab						2	42.40	25.55	3938	12.77	1	21.01	7.07	720	3.54
24.	Punducherry						1	17.03	5.48	432	1.35					0.96
25.	Rajasthan	17	140.06	110.08	10981	39.26	10	186.37	122.23	11526	67.25	4	83.27	48.36	3214	40.24
26.	Tamil Nadu	22	146.05	112.56	12931	43.37	8	79.61	56.64	6832	34.03	52	249.24	162.77	15500	77.38
27.	Tripura						1	7.19	6.33	400	3.17	2	20.01	17.60	1150	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8	29.01	22.21	2032	11.05	1	4.29	2.78	204	0.00	124	771.75	485.32	29733	256.50
29.	Uttrakhand						2	5.85	2.51	231	1.45					0.00
30.	West Bengal	16	201.20	150.57	12824	55.08	44	365.43	260.70	20061	110.00	34	377.09	269.77	19726	227.42

Visit India Year

- 221. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has declared 'Year 2009' as 'Visit India Year';
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) the steps taken to boost tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A "Visit India 2009" Scheme has been announced by the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India. The incentives offered by the stakeholders include complimentary air tickets, hotel rooms, local tours, etc.

- (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to State/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority, under the following schemes;
 - (i) Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
 - (ii) Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects

- (iii) Computerization and Information Technology
- (iv) Fairs, Festivals & Events
- (v) Rural Tourism—Infrastructure and Capacity Building for Service Providers

In addition to the above, domestic and international media campaigns in the print, electronic, outdoor and online media are launched by the Ministry of Tourism and dissemination of tourist information is undertaken by the Ministry, through its 20 Domestic and 14 Overseas Offices to boost tourism in the country.

[Translation]

Insurance Cover for NREGA Workers

- 222. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the eligibility norms to include, NREGA workers under Janashree Bima Yojana (JBY);
- (b) the number of such workers inlcuded under JBY so far, State-wise; and
- (c) the time by which all the NREGA workers are likely to be covered under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The NREGA workers/beneficiaries have been included in 'Rural

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Poor' category under Janashree Bima Yajana (JBY) subject to the following eligibility norms:

- (i) The Head of a rural household that has been registered under NREGA and has a job card would be eligible for insurance cover.
- (ii) Such a person should have worked under the NREGA for a minimum period of 15 days in a year. The coverage of the eligible person would commence from date when the minimum prescibed number of days worked are completed.
- (iii) The insurance cover has to be renewed each year. The beneficiary would have to work at least 15 days in a financial year to be eligible to renew his/her insurance.
- (iv) A person will not be eligible for insurance cover under the scheme if she/he has already been covered by any other insurance scheme for life and disability sponsored by any other Ministry/ Department of the Government of India or of the State Government.
- (v) 50% of the total premium of Rs. 2000/- per beneficiary per annum i.e. Rs. 100 shall be paid by the beneficiary/Nodal Agency/State Government. The Government of India share of Rs. 100/- will be paid out of the Social Security Fund with Life Insurance Corporation of India.
- (vi) The Programme officer of NREGA at the block/ district level will be the Nodal Authority for the scheme.
- (b) and (c) As 50% of the total premium is to be paid by the beneficiary/Nodal agency/State Government, the scheme becomes optional for a worker. Around 8 lakh NREGA workers have been covered under JBY in Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

Banking Reforms

223. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: SHRI GANESH SINGH: SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted any High Powered Committee to review the working of Reserve Bank of India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for restructuring and strengthening the banking system in the country including proposed legislations, if any?

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 to the extent available.

Promotion of Medical and Health Tourism

224. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any plan for promoting medical and health tourism in the country;
 - (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) the number of persons visited India on medical tourism, its rate of growth and foreign exchange earned from it during each of the last three years and the projections made for next three years; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote this sector through India tourism offices abroad and to improve the facilities for visiting foreigners on medical tourism?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Government of India has taken various measures to promote Medical Tourism in the country. These include extending financial support under the Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme to Medical Tourism Service Providers and Medical Tourism Facilitators for promotion of Medical Tourism in overseas markets, introduction of an additional category of 'Medical Visa' for foreign tourists coming to India for medical treatment, production of publicity material on Medical Tourism and dissemination of information on Medical Tourism through the India Tourism Offices and on the website of the Ministry of Tourism. The specific promotions are also being undertaken through India Tourism Offices in overseas markets by participation in various international fairs.

Ministry of Tourism does not collect separate information on medical traffic to India.

[Translation]

Promotion of Tourism

225. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT:
DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any 'Master Plan' and to bring changes in the tourism policy to promote tourism in the country including Himalayan States of Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir Uttarakhand and the North-Eastern Region;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such 'Master Plan' and changes in the tourism policy are likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) Development of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, to facilitate development of tourism in a systematic and holistic manner, the Ministry of Tourism had commissioned 20-Year Perspective Plans for most of the States/Union Territories, including Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern Region, at the begining of the 10th Five Year Plan. The Master Plan for Uttrakhand was prepared in April, 2008. These Perspective Plans/Master Plan identified short term and long term action plans for tourism development in the States/UTs.

Minister of Toursim has given in-principle approval for providing central financial assistance to the Government of Himachal Pradesh for preparation of a new long-term Master Plan for promotion of tourism in the State.

The latest Tourism Policy of the Government was formulated in 2002 after detailed interctions with the industry associations, concerned Ministries & Departments of Central Government, State Governments and other stakeholders. The policy, *inter-alia*, aims to create and develop integrated tourism circuits based on India's unique civilization, heritage and culture in partnership with States, private sector and other agencies. At present, there is no

proposal before the Government to make changes in this policy.

[English]

Bill on Street Vendors

- 226. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has introduced a new Bill on Street Vendors;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Bill has been circulated to State Governments for their opinion;
- (d) if so, the response of the State Governments thereto;
- (e) whether the Bill contains any new framework for implementation and recognition of street vending; and
- (f) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Street vending being a State subject, the Government has not introduced any new Bill on Street vending. However, with a view to assisting State/Union Territory Governments in bringing out their own legislation to make the revised National Policy on Urban Street vendors, 2009 effective, Model Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2009 has been formulated by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the approval of the Union Cabinet and circulated to the State/Union Territory Governments for suitable and appropriate adoption.

(c) to (f) While considering revision in the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2004, State/Union Territory Governments and other Stake holders were consulted. Their views/comments were considered and incorporated in the revised Policy 2009, wherever necessary. The Model Bill contains a framework for implementation duly recognizing the role that street vendors play. Salient features of the bill are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

- * It would be obligatory for the appropriate Government to constitute a Town Vending Committee (TVC) in each local authority, with 40% of the members being from street vendors themselves. Ward Vending Committees may be constituted, if so needed.
- * There would be a fixed tenure of three years for the non-official members of the TVC. The appropriate Government may terminate their nomination earlier.
- The TVC would be responsible for identifying spaces for Restriction Free Vending Zone. Restricted vending Zone, or No-vending Zone, assessing holding capacity of particular areas for vending, granting registration and issuing Identity Card to vendors, monitoring vending activities etc.
- Every street vendor would be required to get registered with the TVC on prescribed fee. A person would be entitled for registration for one vending spot only. Registration would be renewed periodically.
- The Local Authority would frame necessary byelaws for street vending apart from supervising and monitoring activities of the TVC. They would provide civic amenities in the vending zones. Fees/levies to be charged from street vendors would be fixed by the Local Authority in consultation with the TVC.
- * It would be the responsibility of the Planning Authority to earmark adequate space for vending zones in the master plan/development plan, zonal plan, etc.
- * Appropriate penalties, ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 500/, would be imposed on the vendors by the TVC for offences relating to violation of the terms and conditions of vending.

[Translation]

Indecent Advertisements

227. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken note of a rise in the advertisements depicting women indecently;
- (b) whether the National Commission for Women has recommended amendments in the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and

ASADHA 12, 1931 (Saka)

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Reports about the advertisements depiciting women indecently have come to the notice of the Government. However as per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, oa total of 2917, 1562 and 1200 cases were reporteed under Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 in the Country during 2005, 2006 and 2007 respectively thereby showing a declining trend.

- (b) and (c) With a view to making punishment more tringent and to widen the scope of the Act to take into account the more advanced media related technologies that have become available, it was proposed by the NCW to amend the definition of advertisement, indecent representation of women and also enhance the penality on conviction.
- (d) The National Commission for Women was advised to carry out wider consultations and finalise their recommendations.

[English]

Welfare Schemes of Banks

- 228. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the nationalized banks have formulated schemes for the welfare and upliftment of Schedule Castes (SCs);
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the credit facilities granted to SCs by the nationalized banks have declined and SCs face difficulties in getting the loans; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by banks in their regards?

JULY 3, 2009

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (BI) has issued guidelines to banks regarding implementation of Central Government Sponsored Schemes viz., SGSY, SJSRY, SRMS and DRI, RBI monitors the credit facilities to SCs and STs in respect of these schemes, as per the formats prescribed by the nodel ministries in this regard.

- (c) RBI has reported that it does not collate information on credit to SCs separately. However, the outstanding amount of advances to SCs/STs under priority sector has increased from Rs. 26163 crore as on last reporting Friday of March 2007 to Rs. 33426 crore as on last reporting Friday of March 2008. RBI has further reported that a study has revealed the following problems are faced in extending credit to SC/ST:
 - (i) Applicants were defaulters in credit availed earlier either from the bank or from other financial institutions:
 - (ii) Projects proposed were unviable;
 - (iii) Illiteracy, lack of experience and technical knowledge;
 - (iv) Loan misutilised for consumption rather than for productive purposes;
 - (v) Applicants found to be ineligible for loans on account of having been assisted under other subsidy linked schemes;
 - (vi) Applicants were absconding, untraceable and hence, particulars not identifiable, or not contactable after having given the loan applications;
 - (vii) Applications were sponsored to meet the targets and were bunched together at the end of the year.
- (d) As reported by RBI, banks have initiated the following corrective steps to streamline the credit flow to the SC/ST.
 - (i) Banks have advised field staff to consider welfare of SC/ST as National Priority.

- (ii) Controlling Offices have been advised to increase the flow of credit to SC/ST.
- (iii) Applications of SC/ST are necessarily to be submitted to the next higher authority in case of rejection.
- (iv) Special Training sessions, awareness camps have been proposed for SC/ST youth.
- (v) Review of credit disbursed to SC/ST beneficiaries are made on quarterly basis. Periodical reviews are made at HO Level.
- (vi) Debt-Swap schemes are being implemented in some banks to free the SC/ST from the clutches of the moneylenders.

RBI has issued comprehensive guidelines vide Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 to step up the credit to SC/ ST. The district Level Consultative Committee formed under the Lead Bank Scheme would continue to be the principal mechanism of co-ordination between banks and developmental agencies. They have been advised to set up special cells at their Head Offices to monitor the flow of credit to SC/ST beneficiaries. The Board of Directors are required to review on quarterly basis, the measures taken to enhance the flow of credit to SC/ST borrowers.

World Bank Assistance

229. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government of Gujarat and Orissa have sought financial assistance from the World Bank for construction/improvement of road network, agriculture tank system, livelihood-opportunities for the rural poor, cyclone shelters, State Highways, etc; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and current status of each such project proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

to Questions

Statement

SI.No	Name of Project	Amount of World Bank assistance (in US\$ million)	Status
Oris	sa		
1.	Orissa Community Tank Management Project	112	Ongoing
2.	Orissa State Roads Project	250	Ongoing
3.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project	82.4	Ongoing
4.	Orissa Water Sector Improvement Project	300	Pipeline
5.	Orissa Socio-Economic Development Loan-III	250	Pipeline
Guja	rat		
1.	Gujarat Urban Reforms Project	130	Pipeline
2.	Gujarat State Highway Project-II	354	Pipeline

[Translation]

Credit Cards

230. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of credit cards issued by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;
 - (b) the year-wise amount of loan provided through

these credit cards during the aforesaid period alongwith its percentage out of the total loan; and

(c) te details of Non-Performing Assets out of the loan given through the credit cards during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The existing Management Information System of Reserve Bank of India does not generate information in the desired manner. However, the details of total number of credit cards issued by the public sector banks and their subsidiaries, outstanding receivables and non-performing assets in credit cards are given in the Table below-

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Items	March 07	March 08	March 09
No.of credit cards	42,39,931	40,43,466	76,14,053
Credit Cards-receivables outstanding	3,089	3,218	2,581
Credit Cards receivables o/s to Gross advances	0.23	0.19	0.12
Credit Cards-NPA	333	536	486
Total Gross Advances	13,62,645	16,84,024	21,04,066

Source: Reserve Bank of India, Data for March 09 are unaudited and provisional

Service Tax Collection

Written Answers

- 231. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether service tax collections in the service sector is on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last to financial years; and
- (c) the details of increase in service tax collections this year consequent upon hike in service tax rate since last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The service tax revenue collected was Rs. 37,598 crore, Rs. 51,301 crore and Rs. 60,716 crore (Provisional) during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

(c) The service tax rate was reduced from 12% to 10% with effect from 24th February, 2009. During (April-May) 2009 the Service tax revenue collected is Rs. 5,675 crore (Provisional), as compared to Rs. 6,121 crore upto (April-May) 2008.

Small Saving Schemes

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH alias LALAN 232. SINGH:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government had fixed any target for the deposits made under the small saving schemes during the last three years and the current financial year;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the targeted amount was higher than the actual funds deposited during the above period;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government had announced financial incentives for the depositors;
 - (f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the percentage of the depoists in these schemes in comparison to the total investment made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The details of the Budget Estimates and the actual amount of deposits received from the Investors in the various small savings schemes during the last three years and the current financial years, are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Targeted Amount in B.E.	Actual Deposit Received
2006-07	210000	182181
2007-08	180000	147709
2008-09 (Prov.)	185000	157341
2009-10 (B.E.)	168500	21471 (Upto April-09)

(e) and (f) Government had announced Bonus at the rate of 5% on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme, with effect from 8th December, 2007 upon the maturity of the deposit.

The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-Year Post Office Time Deposit Account and Senior Citizens Saving Scheme, with effect from 1st April 2007.

(g) In comparison to the total investment made, the percentage of the deposits received under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA), Post Office Time Deposit Account-5 Year and Senior Citizens Saving Scheme during 2007-08 were 11.533, 0.42 and 2.06 respectively.

Development of Small and Medium Towns

233. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any plan for overall development including providing basic facilities in small and medium towns in the country; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA RAY): (a) Yes, Madam. Government of India has launched in December 2005, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a sub-component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), for providing infrastructure development facilities in the coties/towns as per Census, 2001 excepting those which are covered under Urban Infrastructure and Government (UIG) component of JNNURM for the Mission period of seven years i.e. up to 2012.

(b) Under the Scheme, Additional Central Assistance in the from of grants to the States/UTs is linked to the implementation of an itegrated set of mandatory and optional urban reforms at State and ULB level to be

completed within the Mission period. Sharing of funds by Government of India and State Government is in the ratio of 80:10 and remaining 10% is to be borne by Urban Local Bodies (ULB)/implementing agencies excepting the North Eastern Region (NER) states and Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) where the sharing ratio is 90:10. Admissible components under the scheme are water supply, sewerage, storm water drains, and preservation of water bodies, solid waste management, urban renwal/heritage, prevention of soil erosion, parking and roads. Initially a sum of Rs. 6400 crore was allocated under UIDSSMT which has now been enhanced to Rs. 11400 crore. As on 30.06.2009, 748 projects in 632 towns in 30 States/Union Territories have been sanctionedc at an approved cost of Rs. 12771.64 crore and Rs. 5836.38 crore has been released as Additional Central Assistance. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Status of allocation provided and ACA released under UIDSSMT during 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto 01.07.2009)

ISI.No.	Name of State	Allocation for the Mission	No.of Towans/ Cities	No.of Projects	Approved Cost	Eligible central share *80%/ 90% of approved cost) (ACA	Amount of 1st instalment of ELigible central share (50%	ACA recomm	nended	Incentive 1.5% for DPR preparation	during	Release of ACA during 2006-07	Release of ACA during 2007-08	Release of ACA during 2008-09	Release of ACA during 2009-10	Total ACA released by M/p Finance/ MHA so far (including incentives)
						committed)	of ACA)	1st Instt.	2nd Instt.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49031.00	69	84	245333.59	196266.87	93133.44	98133.44	29313.01	2094.68	4919.68	25568.26	23546.05	75586.14		129620.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	9	9	3935.98	3542.38	1771.19	1771.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1771.19		1771.19
3.	Assam	10129.00	28	30	20783.28	18704.95	9352.48	9235.79	471.96	248.19	0.00	1363.93	1645.22	6946.80		9955.95
4.	Bihar	25478.00	11	11	26113.91	20891.13	10445.56	10445.56	0.00	228.81	0.00	3642.83	2689.05	4342.50		10674.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	13478.00	3	4	25143.65	13472.92	6736.46	6736.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	2447.46	4289.00	0.00	*	6736.46
6.	Goa	2211.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
7.	Gujarat	35182.00	52	52	43814.36	35051.49	17525.74	17525.74	5625.64	144.09	2444.18	6002.90	2678.67	12169.74		23295.49
8.	Haryana	19559.00	7	8	16407.81	13126.25	6563.12	6563.12	0.00	151.44	0.00	0.00	4189.99	2524.58		6714.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1744.00	3	5	2019.86	1615.89	807.94	807.94	0.00	27.09	0.00	357.33	392.11	85.59		835.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3545.00	9	35	30932.24	27839.02	13919.51	13919.51	0.00	413.68	0.00	10100.02	2724.25	1508.92		14333.19
11.	Jharkhand	11452.00	4	5	9646.55	7717.24	3858.62	3858.62	0.00	144.70	0.00	0.00	4003.32	0.00		4003.32
12.	Kamataka	44314.00	30	38	68248.57	54598.86	27299.43	27299.42	1382.47	517.15	0.00	8261.71	6091.10	14891.23		29199.04
13.	Kerala	23282.00	22	25	42778.55	34222.84	17111.42	17031.42	0.00	309.30	0.00	3363.03	5194.27	8783.42		17340.72
1	Madhya Pradesh	43843.00	33	47	76257.90	61006.32	30503.16	30503.16	814.36	225.96	0.00	7554.74	10864.06	12973.89		31392.69
15.	Maharashtra	66476.00	86	94	270004.89	216003.91	108001.96	108001.96	1925.00	599.66	0.00	11774.69	10174.78	88262.04		110211.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16.	Manipur	1260.00	5	5	6277.00	5649.30	2824.65	2824.65	0.00	20.79	0.00	0.00	644.49	2200.95		2845.44
17.	Meghalaya	719.00	2	2	1433.26	1289.93	644.97	644.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	644.97		644.97
18.	Mizoram	824.00	2	2	1555.04	1399.54	699.77	699.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	699.77		699.77
19.	Nagaland	1028.00	0	0	0.00`	0.00	0.00	0.00	- 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
20.	Orissa	18179.00	12	16	22277.57	17822.06	8911.03	8911.03	0.00	168.77	0.00	2234.43	2435.04	4410.38		9079.86
21.	Punjab	22660.00	14	17	, 39577.45	31661.96	15830.98	15830.97	0.00	123.27	0.00	0.00	7587.04	8367.20		15954.24
22.	Rajasthan	40143.00	35	37	60988.52	48790.82	24395.41	24395.41	3752.45	272.26	1383.63	4300.00	3555.95	19181.71		28421.99
23.	Sikkim	120.00	5	5	3992.82	3593.54	1796.77	1796.77	0.00	23.71	0.00	0.00	735.08	1085.40		1820.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	70597.00	115	123	88272.98	70618.38	35309.19	35309.19	16584.48	0.00	0.00	12168.15	10493.41	29231.76		51893.68
25.	Tripura	1376.00	4	4	7816.81	7035.13	3517.56	3517.78	0.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	2005.00	1577.38		3582.38
26.	Ultar Pradesh	94792.00	43	60	112087.82	89670.26	44835.13	44835.12	2027.83	877.00	0.00	20534.14	10340.12	16866.71		47740.97
27.	Uttarakhand	4670.00	1	1	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30	2469.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2469.30		2469.30
28.	West Bengal	31525.00	25	26	38565.39	30852.31	15426.16	15426.16	5004.34	347.26	0.00	5267.38	4122.00	11388.40		20777.78
29.	Delhi	112.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
30.	Puducherry	557.00	1	1	3918.00	3134.40	1567.20	1567.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1567.20	1567.20
31 . ·	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	193.00	1	1	1864.73	1491.78	745.89	745.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00		26.00
34.	Lakshdweep	104.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	٠	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	220.00	1	1	942.37	753.90	376.95	376.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00		31.00
-	Total	639997.00	632	748	1277164.15	1022761.96	511380.98	511184.49	66901.54	7002.80	8747.49	124897.06	120400.00	328026.97	1567.20	583638.73

N.P. Total commitment = Col.7 + Coi.11 = 1029764.77

[English]

Protection to Companies from Recoveries and Attachment

234. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of Indian companies sought protection from recoveries and attachment action during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on each such company;
- (c) the reasons for not rescuing some companies from liquidation;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to reroute the capital assets for more productive purposes, take workable practical solutions and formulate a new law to help the

troubled companies to come out of the effect of slowdown; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[Translation]

Irregularities in NREGS

235. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

to Questions

- (a) whether cases of irrgularities such as people getting wages without working, violation of guidelines and lach of transparency and public accountability have been noticed in the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year, State-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up any independent monitoring and grievance mechanism at the district and block levels in the country to check recurrence of such activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) During the period from 1.4.2008 to 30.6.2009 a total of 438 complaints have been received under NREGA. The State wise details are as under:

SI.No.	State	Number of Complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	43
4.	Chhattisgarh	16
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jharkhand	37
9.	Karnataka	. 1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	64
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Orissa	12
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	47

1	2	3	
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	
17.	Tripura	2	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	147	
19.	Uttarakhand	4	
20.	West Bengal	10	
	Total	438	

- (c) Implementation of NREGA is done by the State Governments in accordance with the Employment Guarantee Scheme formulated by each State. Panchyats at District, Intermediate asnd village level are the principal planning and implementing authorities. All complaints received in the Ministry are sent to the concerned State Government for taking appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (d) The Ministry has an independent Monitoring mechanism through National level Monitors (NLMs). These NLMs visit various districts to assess the implementation of the Act. In case of complaints of serious nature, the NLMs are deputed to enquire into the matter.

[English]

National Debt

2004

236. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the total National debt has reached an alarming figure of Rs., 3,60,000 crore for the year 2009-10;
- (b) the details thereof alongwith reasons for such high debt; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government to minimize the above debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The outstanding public debt of the Central Government as at the end of March 31, 2009 was placed at Rs. 21,36,085 crore in the Interim Budget 2009-10. The gross market borrowing of the Central Government for 2009-10 was envisaged at Rs. 3,61,782 crore in the Interim Budget 2009-10.

(b) and (c) As a proportion of GDP, outstanding liabilities of the Central Government (internal and external debt valued at historical exchange rates) were 63.3 per cent in 2004-05. In the face of adherence to fiscal rules, the proportion fell to a level of 60.1 per cent in 2007-08. However during 2008-09 the Indian economy was seriously impacted by the twin global shocks-of unprecedented increase in the global commodity prices in the first half of the year and the ripple effects of the deepening of the global financial crisis in the second half. As an appropriate and immediate short-term policy response in line with international best practices, measures were initiated for conscious fiscal expansion, comprising of both tax cuts and expenditure hikes. Once the adverse impact of the global shocks on the Indian economy is overcome, and the fiscal consolidation is resumed, the debt burden could reduce further.

World Bank Loan for Urban Infrastructure

- 237. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the World Bank has offered loan of Rs. 25,000 crore for urban development;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a team of World Bank has come to India to assess the development activities in urban cities;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the projects identified therefor; and
- (e) the time by which the modalities for the aforesaid loan are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROAY): (a) and (b) A proposal has been initiated for a \$ 5.3 billion (Rs. 26500 crore approx.) assistance from World Bank. The Government of India aims to obtain programmatic assistance based on the overall JNNURM approach for development of Urban Infrastructure, Water Supply, Sanitation and Urban Transport in cities.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The World Bank Team had interaction *inter-alia* with the officials of the Ministry of Urban Development, some Municipal Commissioners & State Governments and Reform Appraisal Agencies. The proposal is for a programmatic assistance, hence no individual project for assistance was identified.

(e) The proposal is still at early stages of firming-up.

Falling Demand in Housing Sector

238. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether the housing sector in the country has been hit hard by falling demand in the sector;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any proposal to treat real estates sector at par with industry for all purposes, particularly lending norms; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The data of rise and fall in the demand in housing sector is not maintained by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

- (c) No, Madam.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Purchase of Buses Under JNNURM

239. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has given Grants to 54 cities for purchase of buses under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
 - (c) the names of cities which have utilised the Grants;
- (d) the names of cities which have not utilised the Grants and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

to Questions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY); (a) Yes, Madam. The Union Government has released first installment of Central Assistance to States/Union Territories under JNNURM for procurement of buses for 54 mission cities.

- (b) The details of cities are given enclosed in the Statement I.
- (c) The names of cities where orders have been placed on the manufacturers for purchase of buses are given in the Statement II enclosed.
- (d) The names of the cities where orders have not been placed for purchase of buses are given in the Statement III enclosed. As reported by the States/UTs/ ULBs/Para-states, the delay was on account of tendering process and enforcement of model code of conduct during general election to the Lok Sabha, 2009.
- (e) The progress of implementation of the scheme for procurement of buses is monitored at highest level on regular basis.

Statement I

List of the Cities for Whom Union Government has given Grant for Purchase of Buses.

SI.No.	City
1	2
1.	Hyderabad
2.	Tirupati
3.	Vijayawada
4.	Vishakhapatnam
5.	Itanagar
6.	Guwahati
7.	Bodhgaya
8.	Patna
9.	Raipur
10.	Delhi
11.	Panaji

1	2	
12.	Ahmadabad	•
13.	Faridabad	
14.	Shimla	
15.	Dhanbad	
16.	Jamshedpur	
17.	Ranchi	
18.	Bangalore	
19.	Mysore	
20.	Kochi	
21.	Trivandrum	
22.	Bhopal	
23.	Indore	•
24.	Jabalpur	
25.	Ujjain	
26.	Mumbai	
27.	Nagpur	
28.	Nanded	
29.	Pune-Pimpri-Chinchwad	
30.	Imphal	
31.	Aizwal.	
32.	Bhubaneswar	
33.	Puri	
34.	Amritsar	
35.	Ludhiana	
36.	Ajmer	
37.	Jaipur	
38.	Chennai	
39.	Coimbatore	
40.	Madurai	
41.	Agartala	

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Panaji

Ranchi

Mysore

Kochi

Bangalore

SI.No.	City	
1.	Itanagar	
2.	Bodhgaya	
3.	Patna	
4.	Ahmadabad	
5.	Faridabad	
6.	Shimla	

1	2	
7.	Delhi	
8.	Haridwar	
9.	Bhopal	
10.	Indore	
11.	Jabalpur	
12.	Nanded	
13.	Agartala	
14.	Aizawl	
15.	Bhubaneswar	
16.	Puri	
17.	Amritsar	
18.	Ludhiana	
19.	Ajmer	
20.	Jaipur	
21.	Dehradun	
22.	Nanital	

Target under IAY

240. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of homeless people in the rural areas of the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the targets set for construction of houses under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) have been achieved by the Government during each of the last three years;
- 'c) if so, the details of funds allocated, utilized and houses constructed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase the targets for the next five years under the scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) As per the information furnished by the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI), based on 2001 Census, the total housing shortage in rural areas in the country is 148.34 lakh houses. For calculating this shortage, the RGI have taken non-serviceable houses and shelterless households. A Statement I showing the State-wise housing shortage in rural areas, is enclosed. However, the Working Group on Rural Housing set up for 11th Five Year Plan had estimated a housing shortage of 474.3 lakh houses during the period 2007-2012. For this purpose, it had taken households without shelter in 2007, the number of temporary houses in 2007, shortage due to congestion in 2007, shortage due to obsolescence in 2007 and additional housing shortage arising between 2007 to 2012.

(b) to (d) The targets fixed under IAY in terms of houses to be constructed and the targets achieved in terms of houses constructed during the last three years are given in the Table below:

Year	Target	Achievement
2006-07	1533498	1498367
2007-08	2127184	1992349
2008-09	2127165	2132971
Total	5787847	5623687

As may be seen from the above, achievement of target was more than 90% in 2006-07 and 2007-08 and achievement of target was more than 100% in 2008-09. Short achievement of target during 2006-07 and 2007-08 is mainly because some houses under construction during a particular year are completed in the subsequent years. A statement showing the State-wise details of funds allocated, utilized and houses constructed during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement II enclosed.

(e) and (f) During the 'Bharat Nirman' period from 2005-06 to 2008-09, 60 lakh houses were envisaged to be constructed under IAY. It has now been proposed to double this figure and to construct 120 lakh houses during next five year's period starting from current year:

Statement I

State-wise Hosing Shortage in Rural Areas as per 2001 Census Report

Unit in Nos.

JULY 3, 2009

SI.No	o. Name of the States/UTs	Housing Shortage in Rural Areas
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1350282
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105728
3.	Assam	2241230
4.	Bihar	4210293
5.	Chandigarh	1232
6.	Chhattisgarh	115528
7.	Delhi	7200
8.	Goa	6422
9.	Gujarat	674354
10.	Haryana	55572
11.	Himachal Pradesh	15928
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	92923
13.	Jharkhand	105867
14.	Karnataka	436638
15.	Kerala	261347

1	2	3
16.	Madhya Pradesh	207744
17.	Maharashtra	612441
18.	Manipur	69062
19.	Meghalaya	148657
20.	Mizoram	30250
21.	Nagaland	97157
22.	Orissa	655617
23.	Punjab	75374
24.	Rajasthan	258634
25.	Sikkim	11944
26.	Tamil Nadu	431010
27.	Tripura	174835
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1324028
29.	Uttaranchal	53521
30.	West Bengal	974479
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17890
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1926
33.	Daman and Diu	· 787
34.	Lakshadweep	190
35.	Pondicherry	7778
		4 4000000

Statement II

Total

State wise Central Allocation, Utilisation of funds and Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during last three years and current year i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Rs. in lakh

SI.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2006-07			2007-08		2008-09			2009-10			
		Central Allocation	Utilisation of Funds	Nos of Houses	Central Allocation Constructed Upgraded	Utilisation of Funds	Nos of Houses	Central Allocation Constructed/ Upgraded		Nos of Houses	Central Allocation Constructed/ Upgraded	Utilisation of Funds	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	33784.76	14603	36027.75	46838.96	194861	50434.77	89937.81	266654	75900.82	36247.26	76342
2.	Arunachai Pradesh	1018.68	1023.40	4600	1395.30	1332.72	6422	1954.81	2775.45	7046	2935.66	81.89	484

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	22525.46	366388.67	125441	30853.66	43346.70	150776	43225.67	43225.67	62704.10	64914.87	9014.98	12824
4.	Bihar	76565.57	124880.81	349053	106344.49	149428.60	430864	148870.28	215436.08	484197	224039.39	51800.18	118837
5 .	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	5334.44	20818	5571.39	7913.32	30093	7799.32	10733.47	30023	11737.44	941.73	383
6.	Goa	159.77	196.06	1115	221.90	109.81	735	310.64	398.37	586	467.49	68.44	342
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	15443.63	65195	17668.82	24229.87	110908	2434.35	33836.84	1224412	37223.48	3142.90	8374
8.	Haryana	1786.06	2707.97	10375	2480.72	3666.61	13398	3472.72	5355.34	13281	5226.21	419.00	1929
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	907.53	3317	874.96	1150.25	4029	1224.84	2360.58	4715	1843.31	38.11	280
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	2381.15	10667	2717.68	2957.88	15361	3804.44	3938.54	13211	5725.42	298.47	1956
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	11782.16	57246	9485.46	11861	11861.43	45936	13278.58	16379.73	53317	19983.33	1430.17
12.	Kamataka	9993.64	12140.71	49088	13880.51	13473.46	39990	19431.14	21783.70	87051	29242.52	4507.60	15995
13.	Kerala	5557.39	7062.58	30817	7718.85	10186.83	37094	10805.52	15190.55	53133	16261.55	1354.28	3024
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	13024.53	54544	11080.48	15072.08	60222	1511.42	40829.83	74651	23343.61	2316.06	11773
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	24512.90	78427	21727.25	35597.33	126117	30415.70	54559.10	118611	45773.50	7055.99	10877
16.	Manipur	884.26	784.14	3460	1211.19	803.66	3379	1696.87	425.40	514	2548.30	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	1189.73	4183	2109.47	598.18	2271	2955.34	2111.21	5590	448.24	41.67	2790
18.	Mizoram	328.20	410.53	2178	449.55	494.30	1918	629.81	1528.75	5179	945.84	5.31	15
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	1069.52	6321	1395.90	1338.66	7491	1955.65	5498.61	24717	2936.92	1325.18	5756
20.	Orissa	15042.66	21534.98	81345	20893.25	34394.63	140853	29248.20	25709.24	62447	44016.50	701.84	619
21.	Punjab	2208.83	1932.32	8250	3067.91	3699.49	17992	4294.73	4380.13	12189	6463.27	80.20	1594
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	9351.73	33397	8878.84	11330.47	42517	12429.38	20453.65	52654	18705.35	1163.46	3886
23.	Sikkim	194.91	387.85	1554	266.97	320.14	1533	374.02	685.60	1774	561.69	0.00	0
24.	Tamiln\ Nadu	10385.44	20434.91	27919	14424.69	20091.19	103379	20192.94	33943.24	94675	30388.96	9135.58	1449
25.	Tripura	1984.31	2531.71	10612	2717.96	5361.62	12945	3807.83	6343.68	26389	5718.48	1944.68	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	42750.32	165469	477765.59	69977.30	264296	66866.42	107097.03	266962	100629.31	12117.04	20896
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	3221.45	172.39	2394.68	3654.45	18766	3352.28	4242.68	11874	504 94	57.31	186
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	28051.07	128838	28820.51	27092.16	107575	40345.46	45393.87	126016	60717.10	3502.52	17160
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	328.99	12.87	62	456.94	52.65	297	639.67	74.30	124	962.66	0.00	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	25.92	77	76.13	2.16	121	106.58	16.65	41	160.40	0.00	0
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	1.86	8	34.06	0.56	12	47.68	0.00	0	71.75	0.00	0
32.	Lakhshadweep	21.26	34.88	88	2954	34.64	97	41.34	73.54	190	62.21	1.93	0
33.	Pondicherry	163.86	45.36	261	227.59	42.19	101	318.60	16.46	42	479.48	0.00	0
	Total	290753.00	425342.45	1498367	403270.00	56454.30	1992349	564577.00	834213.53	2132971	849470.00	148793.78	323299

[Translation]

Written Answers

Illegal Export of Readymade Garments

- 241. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether cases of illegal export of readymade garments reported in some of the States;
 - (b) if so, the details of such cases;
- (c) the state-wise/year-wise number of such cases reported to the Union/State Governments, during the last three years till date; and
 - (d) the action taken/being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details of illegal export of readymade garments for the last three years till state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 was intiated and Show Cause Notices issued to the errant exporters for demanding duty/recovery of draw back and imposing fine/penalties. In some cases persons involved in frauds involving substantial revenue were arrested.

Statement

(Rs. in Crores) State Year Number of Revenue Involved Cases (Amount of export incentive wrongly availed of) 2 3 4 2006-07 Gujarat 1 3.55 2007-08 0.01 1 2008-09 2009-10 (Up to May 2009) Maharashtra 2006-07 20 5.86 2007-08 29 7.94

1	2	3	4
	2008-09	24	18.54
	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)	6	4.92
Delhi	2006-07	07	54.63
÷	2007-08	08	1.63
•	2008-09	05	0.22
·	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)		· -
West Bengal	2006-07		_
	2007-08	16	0.01
	2008-09	62	3.84
	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)	8	0.02
Andhra	2006-07	1	0.13
Pradesh	2007-08	_	_
	2008-09	1	0.06
	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)	_	_
Tamil Nadu	2006-07	14	1.85
	2007-08	30	3.04
	2008-09	45	15.49
	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)	_	_
Rajasthan	2006-07	02	5.12
	2007-08	1	0.23
	2008-09	2	2.82
	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)	-	_
Punjab	2006-07	03	36.38
	2007-08	_	-
	2008-09		_
	2009-10 (Up to May 2009)	_	-

[English]

Subsidy to Real Estate Sector

242. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to give an incentive package providing for subsidy to real estate sector;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has issued guidelines to the Banks providing for more loans at lower interest rate; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Government has, from time to time, been emphasising to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) the need to provide credit to the needy sectors of the economy, including housing, at reasonable rates of interest. As an incentive package for the housing sector announced on 16.12.2008 by the Indian Banks Association (IBA), the public sector banks are providing new housing loans up to Rs. 5 lakhs at a rate of interest which is not to exceed 8.5% p.a. for the first five years. For housing loans from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs, the rate to interest is not to exceed 9.25% per annum. As a further incentive, there shall be no processing charges, no pre-payment charges/penalty and a free insurance cover will be provided to the borrower for the entire amount of outstanding loan.

[Translation]

Shortage of Power

243. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that several States are reeling under huge power shortage;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

- (c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to overcome this situation;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the quantum of power generated in the country during each of the last three years from various sources, source-wise, State-wise, separately;
- (f) whether the Government proposes to allocate extra power from the central pool to improve situation in power deficit States; and
 - (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINGH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) There is a continuing shortage of power in the country. The total shortage of electricity in the country during the year 2009-10 (upto May, 2009) was 10.0% in terms of energy and 12.3% in terms of peak power. The details of State-wise actual power supply position in the country during the period April to May, 2009 both in terms of energy and peak power are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (c) and (d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to mitigate shortage of power in the country:
 - (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 15,036 MW has been commissioned as on 30.06.2009.
 - (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
 - (iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into the grid. A capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system during 11th Plan.
 - (iv) Development of approximately 10,000 MW capacity through the merchant power plant initiative.
 - (v) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development hydro power in the country.
 - (vi) Renovation, Modernization & Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
 - (vii) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of equipment for electric power in the country.

- (viii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (ix) Import of coal to bridge the gap between anticipated demand and domestic production of coal.
- (e) The details of unallocated power in Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government stands allocated to States/UTs and other beneficiaries at all points of time. Hence, the question of allocating extra power from the Central pool does not arise.

Statement I

Power Supply Position and Peaking Demand met during the current year upto May, 2009

		Figures i	oply Position in MU net May, 2009		Peak Demand and Peak Met Figures in MW net April to May, 2009				
State/System/Region	Requirement	Availability	,		Peak Demand	Peak Met	Surplus	/Deficit (-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chandigarh	265	265	0	0.0	287	287	0	0.0	
Delhi	4,265	4,223	-42	-1.0	4,139	4,107	-32	-0.8	
Haryana	4,883	4,698	-185	-3.8	5,177	4,600	-577	-11.1	
Himachal Pradesh	1,071	1,064	-7	-0.7	940	900	-40	-4.3	
Jammu and Kashmir	2,138	1,596	-542	-25.4	2,000	1,388	-612	-30.6	
^o unjab	6,734	6,220	-514	-7.6	6,657	6,256	-401	-6.0	
Rajasthan	6,724	6,502	-222	-3.3	5,971	5,390	-581	-9.7	
Jttar Pradesh	12,544	9,778	-2,766	-22.1	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1	
Uttarakhand	1,398	1,335	-63	-4.5	1,274	1,214	-60	-4.7	
Northern Region	40,022	35,681	-4,341	-10.8	32,223	28,075	-4,148	-12.8	
Chhattisgarh	2,357	2,296	-61	-2.6	2,819	2,703	-116	-4.1	
Gujarat	11,499	11,277	-222	-1.9	8,975	8,481	-494	-5.5	
Madhya Pradesh	6,720	5,514	-1,206	-17.9	6,522	5,250	-1,272	-19.5	
Maharashtra	22,050	17,736	-4,314	-19.6	18,645	14,292	-4,353	-23.3	
Daman and Diu	317	280	-37	-11.7	280	255	-25	-8.9	
adra and Nagar Haveli	637	557	-80	-12.6	485	441	-44	-9.1	

Goa Western Region Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Kerala Tamil Nadu	2 547 44,127 12,844 7,870 3,049 12,205 360	3 538 38,198 11,649 7,415 2,912 11,487	-9 -5,929 -1,195 -455 -137	-1.6 -13.4 -9.3 -5.8 -4.5	455 35,315 11,325 7,196	7 400 30,031 9,934 6,352	-5.55 -5.284 -1.391	-12.1 -15.0 -12.3
Western Region Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Kerala	44,127 12,844 7,870 3,049 12,205	38,198 11,649 7,415 2,912	-5,929 -1,195 -455 -137	-13.4 -9.3 -5.8	35,315 11,325	30,031 9,934	-5,284 -1,391	-15.0
Andhra Pradesh Karnataka Kerala	12,844 7,870 3,049 12,205	11,649 7,415 2,912	-1,195 -455 -137	-9.3 -5.8	11,325	9,934	-1,391	
Kamataka Kerala	7,870 3,049 12,205	7,415 2,912	-455 -137	-5.8				-12.3
Kerala	3,049 12,205	2,912	-137		7,196	6.352		
	12,205			-4.5		-,	-844	-11.7
Tomil Nodu		11,487	_	-	3,045	2,837	-208	-6.8
Tamii Nagu	360		-718	-5.9	10,145	9,675	-470	-4.6
Puducherry		345	-15	-4.2	305	266	-39	-12.8
Lakshdweep	4	4	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	36,328	33,808	-2,520	-6.9	29,216	26,369	-2,847	-9.7
Bihar	1,822	1,540	-282	-15.5	2,249	1,411	-838	-37.3
DVC	2,397	2,349	-48	-2.0	1,816	1,804	-12	-0.7
Jharkhand	931	875	-56	-6.0	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	3,548	3,508	-40	-1.1	3,029	3,015	-14	-0.5
West Bengal	5,754	5,581	-173	-3.0	5,270	5,197	-73	-1.4
Sikkim	84	66	-18	-21.4	84	84	0	0.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	40	30	-10	-25	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	14,536	13,919	-617	-4.2	12,913	11,610	-1,303	-10.1
Arunachal Pradesh	53	39	-14	-26.4	87	66	-21	-24.1
Assam	806	735	-71	-8.8	819	803	-16	-2.0
Manipur	74	52	-22	-29.7	99	79	-20	-20.2
Meghalaya	216	172	-44	-20.4	260	214	-46	-17.7
Mizoram	57	43	-14	-24.6	66	64	-2	-3.0
Nagaland	99	79	-20	-20.2	91	71	-20	-22.0
Tripura	145	128	-17	-11.7	175	172	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	1,450	1,248	-202	-13.9	1,569	1,342	-227	-14.5
All India	136,463	122,854	-13,609	-10.0	110,958	97,355	-13,603	-12.3

Statement II

State-wise/Source wise Generation during
the year 2006-07

	Category On 31.03.07)	Capacity (MW) (MU)	Actual Ge
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh Total		2.0	0
Delhi	Thermal	1714.9	10561.25
Delhi Total		1714.9	10561.25
Haryana	Thermal	1970.0	13355.62
	Hydro	62.4	255.78
Haryana Total		2032.4	13611.4
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	6073.6	22794
Himachal Pradesh Tota	al	6073.6	22794
Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	175.0	0
	Hydro	1866.4	7306.22
Jammu and Kashmir	Total	2041.4	7306.22
Punjab	Thermal	2120.0	15434.7
	Hydro	1310.7	5180.3
Punjab Total		3430.7	20615
Rajasthan	Thermal	2946.8	21715.05
	Nuclear	740.0	3496.29
	Hydro	430.0	1116.14
Rajasthan Total	•	4116.8	26327.48
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	12179.0	80594.27
	Nuclear	440.0	1023.7
	Hydro	522.6	1416.61
Uttar Pradesh Total		13141.6	83034.58
Uttaranchal	Hydro	2778.0	6689.22
Uttarakhand Total		2778.0	6689.22
NR	Thermal	21107.7	141660.89
	Nuclear	1180.0	4519.99
	Hydro	13043.7	44758.27

1	2	3	4
NR Total		35331.4	190939.15
Chhattiagarh	Thermal	3380.0	25727.64
	Hydro	125.0	388.41
Chhattisgarh Total		3505.0	26116.05
Gujarat Total	Thermal	48.0	354.59
	Thermal	8489.7	49826.58
	Nuclear	440.0	2445.59
	Hydro	1995.0	4870.48
Gujarat Total		10924.7	57142.65
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	5542.5	34159.89
	Hydro	1908.5	5697.7
Madhya Pradesh Total		7451.0	39857.59
Maharashtra	Thermal	10897.0	60534.79
	Nuclear	1400.0	6498.87
	Hydro	2829.8	7236.99
Maharashtra Total		15126.8	74270.65
WR	Thermal	28357.2	170603.49
	Nuclear	1840.0	8944.46
	Hydro	6858.3	18193.58
WR Total		37055.5	197741.53
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	8644.7	56874.65
	Hydro	3628.9	9822.15
Andhra Pradesh Total		12273.6	66696.8
Karnataka	Thermal	2184.3	13899.21
	Nuclear	440.0	2524.06
	Hydro	3414.0	15189.17
Karnataka Total		6038.3	31612.44
Kerala	Thermal	780.4	1591.49
	Hydro	1846.7	7592.78
Kerala Total		2627.1	9184.27

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Lakshadweep Total	Thermal	10.0	28.25		Hydro	216.5	587.84
Puducherry Total	Thermal	32.5	277.71	West Bengal Total		7640.7	45565.93
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	7055.8	44625.99	ER	Thermal	15879.3	94057.39
	Nuclear	440.0	2618.24		Hydro	2434.2	8494.61
	Hydro	2170.6	6284.3	ER Total		18313.5	102552
Tamil Nadu Total		9666.4	53528.53	Arunachal Pradesh Tota	al Hydro	415.5	965.71
SR	Thermal	18707.7	117297.3	Assam	Thermal	. 890.0	2757.79
	Nuclear	880.0	5142.3		Hydro	225.0	816.85
	Hydro	11060.2	38888.4	Assam Total		1115.0	3574.64
SR Total	,	30647.9	161328	Manipur	Thermal	36.0	2.68
	The man of				Hydro	90.0	475.42
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Thermal	60.1	182.05	Manipur Total		126.0	478.1
	Hydro	5.3	9.34	Meghalaya	Hydro	235.2	537.6
Andaman and Nicobar				Meghalaya Total		, 235.2	537.6
Islands		•		Mizoram Total	Thermal	22.8	3.51
Total		65.4	191.39	Nagaland	Thermal	0.0	0
Bihar	Thermal	1380.0	6616.65		Hydro	99.0	182.01
	Hydro	44.9	67.21	Nagaland Total		99.0	182.01
Bihar Total		1424.9	6683.86	Tripura	Thermal	195.0	1164.31
Jharkhand	Thermal	3120.0	10780.82		Hydro	15.0	46.32
	Hydro	214.0	390.58	Tripura Total		210.0	1210.63
Jharkhand Total		3334.0	11171.4	NER	Thermal	1143.8	3928.29
Orissa	Thermal	3890.0	31499.63		Hydro	1079.7	3023.91
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Hydro	1861.5	7203.52	NER Total		2223.5	6952.2
Oriena Tatal	riyalo			Bhutan Import	Hydro		3010.08
Orissa Total		5751.5	38703.15	All India	Thermal	85195.7	527547.36
Sikkim	Thermal	5.0	0.15		Nuclear	3900.0	18606.75
	Hydro	92.0	236.12		Hydro	34476.1	113358.77
Sikkim Total		97.0	236.27		Bhutan Impo	ort	3010.08
West Bengal	Thermal	7424.2	44978.09	All India Total		123571.8	662522.96

State-wise/Source	ce wise Ge 2007	eneration during 2-08	the Year	1	2	3	4
State	Source	Monitored Capacity (MW)	Actual Gen (MU)	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	1780	10055.14
			·		Hydro	137	262.65
1	2	3	4		Thermal	250	555.47
Delhi	Thermal	994.9	5581.59	Chhattisgarh Total		2167	10873.26
Delhi Total		994.9	5581.59	Goa	Thermal	48	326.99
Haryana	Thermal	1840	10690.22	Goa Total		48	326.99
	Hydro	62.4	269.5	Gujarat	Thermal	4633.72	30148.1
Haryana Total		1902.4	10959.72		Hydro	1995	5672.49
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	450.45	1806.27		Thermal	2070	14067.03
	Hydro	386	1617.15	Gujarat Total		8698.72	49887.62
Himachal Pradesh Tota	d	836.45	3423.42	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	2782.5	14512.21
Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	175	0		Hydro	905	2744.06
	Hydro	310.65	883.26		Hydro	13.5	0
Jammu and Kashmir T	otal	485.65	883.26	Madhya Pradesh Total		3701	17256.27
Punjab	Thermal	2370	16456.73	Maharashtra	Thermal	7712	47683.05
	Hydro	1142.35	4602.52		Hydro	2341.8	4627.47
Punjab Total		3512.35	21059.25		Thermal	1830	14448.31
Rajasthan	Thermal	2863.8	20246.39		Hydro	488	1608.65
	Hydro	430	1399.63	Maharashtra Total		12371.8	68367.48
	Thermal	0	0		Thermal	8632	56136.97
Rajasthan Total		3293.8	21646.02		Nuclear	1840	9375.35
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	4397	21214.76		Hydro	1520	3425.44
	Hydro	522.6	922.94			38978.52	215649.4
Uttar Pradesh Total		4919.6	22137.7	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	3614.5	24831.95
Uttarakhand	Hydro	1129.85	3556.35		Hydro	3628.75	9872.45
	Hydro	400	1871.04		Thermal	1640.2	6416.77
Uttarakahand Total		1529.85	5427.39		Hydro	3.75	0
Central Sector	Thermal	9362	72656.95	Andhra Pradesh Total		8887.2	41121.17
	Nuclear	1180	3154.28	Karnataka	Thermal	2097.92	11087.15
	Hydro	8377.15	33806.05		Hydro	3360.8	14496.61
***			·		Thermal	586.5	2237.36

*****	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Karnatala	Hydro	87.2	288.42	Orissa Total		2356.5	11534.61
(erala	. ,	6132.42	28109.54	Sikkim	Thermal	5	0.18
torala	Thermal	234.6	374.18		Hydro	32	48.33
	Hydro	1815.7	8322.75	Sikkim Total		37	48.51
	Thermal	195.84	390.73	West Bengal	Thermal	4375	18495.19
	Hydro	31	101.78		Hydro	1056.5	755.96
Kerala Total	,	2277.14	9189.44		Thermal	1069.2	8145.97
Lakshadweep	Thermal	9.97	28.67	West Bengal Total		6500.7	27397.12
Lakshadweep Total		9.97	28.67		Thermal	9560	61622.04
Puducherry	Thermal	32.5	272.27		Hydro	374	879.57
Puducherry Total		32.5	272.27			21228.4	106721.6
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	3401	22768.21	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	10.5	12.31
Tallin Trace	Hydro	2170.45	6432.83	Arunachal Pradesh To	otal	10.5	12.31
	Thermal	1164.8	7280.07	Assam	Thermal	574.4	1028.13
Tamil Nadu Total		6736.25	36481.11		Hydro	100	495.21
	Thermal	6440	47534.63		Thermal	24.5	94.32
	Nuclear	1100	4247.63	Assam Total		699	1617.66
		31615.48	166987.1	Manipur	Thermal	36	0.86
Andaman and Nicobar	Thermal	40.05	83.08	Manipur Total		36	0.86
Islands	Hydro	5.25	8.37	Meghalaya	Hydro	185.2	665.46
	Thermal	20	112.62	Meghalaya Total		185.2	665.46
Andaman and Nicobar		65.3	204.07	Mizoram	Thermal	22.92	2.65
Islands				Mizoram Total		22.92	2.65
Bihar	Thermal	540	143.96	Nagaland	Hydro	24	93.55
	Hydro	44.9	57.83	Nagaland Total		24	93.55
Bihar Total		584.9	201.79	Tripura	Thermal	127.5	584.64
Jharkhand	Thermal	1260	2493.83		Hydro	15	36.02
	Hydro	130	210.83	Thripura Total		142.5	620.66
	Thermal	360	2129.18		Thermal	375	2388.73
Jharkhand Total		1750	4833.84		Hydro	845	3695.53
Orissa	Thermal	420	3046.96			2340.12	9097.41
	Hydro	1936.5	7874.84	(blank)	Bhutan Import	0	5277.94
	Thermal	0	612.81			130556.67	704469

State wise/Source wise Generation during the year 2008-09

State Source Capacity (MW) 1 2 Delhi Thermal Delhi Total Haryana Thermal Hydro Haryana Total	Monitored (MU) 3 982.9 982.9 2140 62.4 2202.4 450.45 386	Actual Gen 4 5513.89 5513.89 13504.13 282.4 13786.53 2024.6
Delhi Thermal Delhi Total Haryana Thermal Hydro Haryana Total	982.9 982.9 2140 62.4 2202.4 450.45	5513.89 5513.89 13504.13 282.4 13786.53
Delhi Total Haryana Total Haryana Total	982.9 2140 62.4 2202.4 450.45	5513.89 13504.13 282.4 13786.53
Haryana Total Thermal Hydro	2140 62.4 2202.4 450.45	13504.13 282.4 13786.53
Hydro Haryana Total	62.4 2202.4 450.45	282.4 13786.53
Haryana Total	2202.4 450.45	13786.53
	450.45	
		2024.6
Himachal Pradesh Hydro	386	
Hydro		1643
Himachal Pradesh Total	836.45	3667.6
Jammu and Kashmir Thermal	175	0.28
Hydro	760.65	1633.79
Jammu and Kashmir Total	935.65	1634.07
Punjab Thermal	2620	18066.41
Hydro	1142.35	4227.74
Punjab Total	3762.35	22294.15
Rajasthan Thermal	2863.8	21518.37
Hydro	430	670.97
Rajasthan Total	3293.8	22189.34
Uttar Pradesh Thermal	4067	22385.92
Hydro	526.2	1097.11
Uttar Pradesh Total	4593.2	23483.03
Uttarakhand Hydro	1281.85	4572.82
Hydro	400	2033.37
Uttarakhand Total	1681.85	6606.19
Central Thermal	9347	71736.72
Nuclear	1180	2995.84
Hydro	8377.15	34863.97
	37192.75	208771.3

1	2	3	- 4
Chhattisgarh	Thermal	1780	13210.5
	Hydro	137	291.71
	Thermal	1000	6368.36
Chhattiagarh Total		2917	19870.57
Goa	Thermal	48	324.84
Goa Total		48	324.84
Gujarat	Thermal	4708.72	29955.05
	Hydro	1995	2860.84
	Thermal	2070	13716.76
Gujarat Total		8773.72	46532.65
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	2982.5	16058.11
	Hydro	905	2460.14
	Hydro	13.5	0
Madhya Pradesh Tota	I	3901	18518.25
Maharashtra	Thermal	7712	46488.6
	Hydro	2591.8	3989.3
	Thermal	2080	14267.89
	Hydro	488	1215.06
Maharashtra Total		12871.8	65960.85
Central	Thermal	9872	61948.79
	Nuclear	1840	7510.96
	Hydro	1520	2367.49
		41743.52	223034.4
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	3614.5	27159.38
	Hydro	3706.75	8160.41
	Thermal	1640.2	6744.33
	Hydro	3.75	0
Andhra Pradesh Total		8965.2	42064.12
Karnataka	Thermal	2097.92	12198.03
	Hydro	3590.8	12884.42
	Thermal	586.5	2587.78

	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Hydro	87.2	269.71		Thermal	0	480.76
arnataka Total	,	6362.42	27939.94	Orissa Total		2431.5	9385.76
erala	Thermal	234.6	653.55	Sikkim	Thermal	. 5	0.14
.cruid	Hydro	1815.7	5848.09		Hydro	32	46.22
	Thermal	195.84	943.11	Sikkim Total		37	46.36
	Hydro	31	63.69	West Bengal	Thermal	4675	21433.59
erala Total	Tiya.o	2277.14	7508.44	-	Hydro	1056.5	945.45
akshadweep	Thermal	9.97	28.07	West Bengal Total		6800.7	30418.41
	memai	9.97	28.07	Central	Thermal	10280	62010.2
akshadweep Total	Thormal	32.5	258.17		Hydro	714	2651.63
uducherry	Thermal		258.17			22443.4	110535.4
Puducherry Total		32.5		Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	18.5	21.91
amil Nadu	thermal	3493.2	23587.17	Arunachal Pradesh To	otal	18.5	21.91
	Hydro	2170.45	5369.48	Assam	Thermal	299	1247.21
	Thermal	1164.8	7776.71		Hydro	100	416.47
amil Nadu Total		6828.45	36733.36		Thermal	24.5	96.57
Central	Thermal	6440	47833.95	Assam Total		423.5	1760.25
	Hydro	1100	4205.79	Manipur	Thermal	36	0
		32015.68	166571.8	Manipur Total		36	0
Andaman and Nicobar	Thermal	40.05	70.47	Meghalaya	Hydro	185.2	555.28
slands	Hydro	5.25	9.98	Meghalaya Total		185.2	555.28
	Thermal	20	130.03	Mizoram	Thermal	22.92	2.51
Andaman and Nicobar		65.3	210.48	Mizoram Total		22.92	2.51
Islands Total				Nagaland	Hydro	24	74.15
Bihar	Thermal	320	102.94	Nagaland Total		24	74.15
	Hydro	44.9	51.13	Tripura	Thermal	127.5	609.14
Bihar Total		364.9	154.07		Hydro	15	50.54
Jharkhand	Thermal	. 1260	3235.58	Tripura Total		142.5	659.68
	Hydro	130	237.63	Central	Thermal	375	2431.43
	Thermal	360	2185.29		Hydro	850	3476.54
Jharkhand Total		1750	5658.5			2077.62	8981.54
Orissa	Thermal	420	3190.67		Bhutan Import	0	5899.1
J.1004	Hydro	2011.5	5714.33			135472.97	723893.6

[English]

Delay in Sanction Plans in DDA

244. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) proposes to lay down procedures for eliminating delays in sanctioning plans by notifying standard plans which can be adopted on payment of prescribed fee or/and allowing architects to sanction plans with necessary safeguards; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that some standard plans were in place in the past, but subsequently, with modifications in Development Control Norms, from time to time, standard plans were not revised. DDA has adopted simplification of procedure for sanction of Building Plans by Private Architects who are empanelled with DDA, facilitate. Deemed Sanction of Building Plans for Residential Plots size upto 500 Sqm.

Special Financial Package

245. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some State Governments have sought for special financial package and status in the recent past; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Financial assistance is sought by states from time to time. In the recent past Arunachal Pradesh had sought a financial package amounting to Rs. 1429.88 crore. An inter-ministerial Committee has gone into Arunachal Pradesh's request and recommended Rs. 200 crore as one time assistance which is to be dovetailed into any recommendation that máy be made by the 13th Finance

Commission upon an in-depth analysis. This recommendation has been accepted. A request for Special Category State Status has been made by Bihar, which is under examination.

Allocation of Power to States

- 246. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Union Government has reduced the unallocated quota of power from the Central Generating Stations to different States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor:
- (c) whether some State Governments including Gujarat have requested the Union Government to reconsider the decision:
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINGH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The allocation of unallocated power in Central Generating Stations, kept at the disposal of the Government, is made on a dynamic basis generally keeping in view factors like emergent and seasonal nature of the requirement, relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation and power resources, performance and payment capacity etc.

The requests for additional allocation out of unallocated power of Central Generating Stations are received from State Governments from time to time. The quantum of this power being limited and fixed, allocation to one or more beneficiaries necessitates equivalent reduction from other beneficiaries. The states whose allocation gets reduced sometimes request for reconsideration of the decision.

The allocation of power from unallocated power of Central Generating Stations (CGSs) in the Western Region (WR) and Eastern Region (ER) was revised in February, 2006 and power to the tune of 151 MW was allocated to more deficit States/UTs in the Region by reducing the allocation of Gujarat and Goa, due to their relatively comfortable position. Subsequently, keeping in view the

to Questions

request of Gujarat for allocation of additional power and relative power supply position of constituents of Western Region, the unallocated power to Gujarat was enhanced by 5% (around 55 MW) in January, 2007.

Written Answers

The Government of Gujarat had requested for reinstating their unallocated power to the previous level. The reasons for reductions in the allocation had been communicated to the State Government.

[Translation]

Regional Rural Banks

- 247. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of Regional Rural Banks presently functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of out of them whose financial condition is poor, State-wise; and
- (c) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) There are 85 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on June 30, 2009. The State-wise statement is enclosed.

(b) Of the 85 RRBs, the following five RRBs have incurred losses during the financial year 2008-09.

SI.Ne	o. State	Name of the RRB*
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ellaquai Dehati Banak
2.	Manipur	Manipur Rural Bank
3.	Nagaland	Nagaland Rural Bank
4.	Orissa	Kalinga Gramya Bank
5.	Uttar Pradesh	Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank

- *-Provisional data
- (c) The Government of India has taken the following steps to improve their condition:
 - (1) 26 RRBs recapitalized to the extent of Rs. 1770.86 crore upto March 31,2009.

- (2) Amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) sponsor bank-wise at State level has been carried out. The amalgamated RRBs will provide better customer service due to better infrastructure, computerization of branches, pooling of experienced work force, common publicity and marketing efforts etc. They will also reap benefits of a large area of operation and enhanced credit exposure limits.
- (3) Expansion of non-fund based business activities such as sale of insurance policies, disbursement of pension, salaries etc. and handling of government business to increase income generation.
- (4) Permitting RRBs to accept Foreign Currency Non-Residents (FCNR) Deposits.
- (5) Allowing consortium lending to RRBs.
- (6) Preparation of Sustainable Viability Plan (SVP) and Execution of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the recapitalized RRBs.
- (7) Other initiatives- For the purpose of enhancing business of RRBs, a number of initiatives such as organisational, human resource developmental and promotional initiatives have been taken by Gol/NABARD/RBl. Such steps include enhancing the coverage of districts, opening of branches, deposit mobilisation, increase in loans, advances, strengthening and using the farmers' clubs, debt swap and freeing the borrowers from money lenders and strengthening of RRBs by creating promotional avenues, recruitment of staff, staff training and capacity building.

Statement

Number of Regional Rural Banks, State-wise

S.No. State		No.of RRBs		
1	2	3		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1		
3.	Assam	2		
4.	Bihar	4		
5.	Chhattiagarh	3		

1	2	3
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	6
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8
14.	Maharashtra	4
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Orissa	5
20.	Puducherry	1
21.	Punjab	3
22.	Rajasthan	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	. 2
24.	Tripura	1
25.	Uttar Pradesh	12
26.	Uttarakhand	2
27.	West Bengal	3
	Total	85

Source: Reserve Bank of India

[English]

Credit in Infrastructure Sector

248. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to be followed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in regard to infrastructure lending:
- (b) whether some PSBs have decided to increase such lending;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof, Bank -wise;
- (d) the details of the loans disbursed to various infrastructure sectors by banks and India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd. (IIFCL) during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 so far; and
- (e) the reasons for slow growth of demand for credit in infrastructure sector, if any and remedial measures being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) relating to infrastructure lending are contained in the following circulars:

- DBOD. No. BP. BC. 67/21.04.048/2002-03 dated February 4, 2003.
- DBOD. No. BP. BC. 90/21.01.002/2003-04 dated June 11, 2004.
- DBOD. No. BP. BC. 52/21.04.048/2007-08 dated November 30, 2007.

A copy of each of these circulars is available in RBI website (www.rbi.org.in).

- (b) and (c) As per information made available by RBI, bank credit to infrastructre indicates that growth in outstanding credit to infrastructure decelerated from 43.1% in 2007-08 to 31.6% in 2008-09.
- (d) Sector-wise details of the Credit to Infrastructure Sector by Banks and IIFCL during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statements I & II respectively.
- (e) The growth in Infrastructure Credit has slowed down due to moderated demand for credit after October 2008 reflecting the slowdown of the economy in general and the industrial sector in particular. As a part of first

stimulus package announced by the Govt. to revive demand, IIFCL was allowed to raise Rs. 10,000 crore by way of tax free bonds for refinancing bank lending of longer maturity to eligible infrastructure bid based PPP Projects of about Rs. 25000 crore. Further under the 2nd

stimulus package announced by the Government, a provision has been made to enable IIFCL to raise an additional Rs. 30,000 crore by way of tax free bonds to refinance banks lending to infrastructure projects of about Rs. 75,000 crore.

Statement I

Sector-wise details of the Credit to Infrastructure Sector by Banks

(Rs. crore)

	Outstanding Credit as on			Credit flow during				
	31.03.07	28.03.08	27.03.09	24.04.09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	May 2008- April 2009
Infrastructure	143,375	205,120	269,972	268,423	30,545	61,745	64,852	67,550
ii ii asii uoturo	,		•		(27.1)	(43.1)	(31.6)	(33.6)
of which Power	73,158	95,067	124,447	124,996	13,001	21,909	29,380	32,115
cf which Power	70,100	00,007	,_,,	·	(21.6)	(29.9)	(30.9)	(34.6)
Talanammunications	19,446	38,043	50,326	47,818	991	18,597	12,283	11,193
Telecommunications	13,440	00,040	00,020	,	(5.4)	(95.6)	(32.3)	(30.6)
D. J. and Darks	24,984	34,530	47,060	47,988	5,289	9,546	12,530	14,664
Road and Ports	24,904	34,500	17,000	,223	(26.9)	(38.2)	(36.3)	(44.0)
Other Inirastructure	0E 747	37,479	48,159	47,620	11,201	11,732	10,680	9,586
	25,747	31,419	40,100	.,,020	(77.0)	(45.6)	(28.5)	(25.2)

Note: 1. Data are provisional and relate to select banks which cover 95 per cent of total non-food gross bank credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks.

^{2.} Figures in brackets are credit growth in per cent in the respective periods.

Sector-wise details Credit to Infrastructure Sector by IIFCL					
			(Rs. crore)		
Sector	FY-2007-08	FY-2008-09	FY 2009-10 (Till 31st May 2009)		
1	2	3	4		
Road	584.21	1288.30	214.83		

Statement II

1	2	3	4
Power	600.19	1633.65	216.62
Port	58.85	42.98	7.03
Airport	298.13	218.34	_
Urban Infra	_	1.81	5.36
PMDO*	_	12.04	14.71
Total	1541.38	3197.12	458.55

^{*}Pooled Municipal Debt Obligations

to Questions

Additional Power Generation Capacity

249. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to add 5653 MW of additional power generation capacity in the first half of the current fiscal year 2009-10;
- (b) if so, the Sector-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is envisaging the capacity addition of around 78,500 MW in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
 - (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 POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Government has set a capacity addition target of 5653 MW during the first 100 days of its assumption of office i.e. from 20th May to 31st August 2009. Type, sector and State-wise details of this target are given in the Statement at enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during Eleventh

Five Year Plan. Type and sector-wise details of this target are as given in the Table below:

				(in MW)
Type/Sector	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	8654	24840	3380	36874
State	3482	23301	_	26783
Private	3491	11552	_	15043
Total	15627	59693	3380	78700

- (e) The steps taken by the Government towards achievement of the target include the following:
 - Rigorous monitoring of on-going generation projects.
 - Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
 - Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plants, Water treatment plant etc. by organizing international conclave & regional workshops etc. Other issues like advance procurement of critical materials and tie up of necessary funds before construction are also being addressed.

Statement

Capacity Addition Target during first 100 days of the new Government (20th May to 31st August, 2009)

SI.No	o. Project Name/Unit No.	State/Impl. Agency	Cap. (MW)
1	2	3	4
A.	Thermal		
	Central Sector		
	Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I & II), U-7	Bihar/NTPC	500
•	Bhilai Extn. TPP, U-2	Chhattisgarh/NSPCL (NTPC & SAIL JV)	250
	Chandrapura TPS Extn. U-7	Jharkhand/DVC	250
		Total Central Sector	1000

1	2	3	4
	State Sector		
1.	Vijaywada TPP-IV, U-1	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	500
2.	Kutch Lignite Extn, U-4	Gujarat/GSECL	75
3.	Chhabra TPS, U-1	Rajasthan/RRVUNL	250
4.	Giral Lignit-II, U-2	Rajasthan/RRVUNL	125
5.	Kota TPP, U-7	Rajasthan/RRVUNL	195
6.	Suratgarh TPP-IV, U-6	Rajasthan/RRVUNL	250
7.	Bakreshwar TPS-II, U-5	West Bengal/WBPDCL	210
		Total State Sector	1605
²riv	ate Sector		. 555
1.	Gautami CCPP GT-1 GT-2	Andhra Pradesh/Gautami Power Ltd.	145 145 174
2.	Konaseema CCPP GT-1 GT-2 ST	Andhra Pradesh/Konaseema EPS	140 140 165
3.	Lanco Amarkantak TPS (Pathadi) U-1	Chhattisgarh/L.A.P. Pvt. Ltd	300
	Mundra TPP Ph-1 Unit-I Adani Power Ltd.	Gujarat/	330
•	Sugen CCPP Block-2 Block-3	Gujarat/Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	382.5 382.5
-	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP Unit-1 (JSW)	Rajasthan/Raj West Power Ltd.	135
	Budge-Budge-III Unit-3	West Bengal/CESC	250
	Total Private Sector		2689
	Total Thermal		5294
	Hydro		
	Central Sector-Nil		
	State Sector		
	Priyadarshini Jurala, 6x 39 = 334 MW, Unit-3	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	39
	Kuuttiyadi Addl. Extn. Kerala/2x50= 100 MW, Unit-1	Kerala/KSEB	50

1	2	3	4
<u>-</u>	Kuttiyadi Addl. Extn. Kerala 2x50= 100 MW, Unit-2 Private Sector-Nil	Kerala/KSEB	50
	Total Hydro		139
C.	Nuclear		
	Rajasthan APP U-5	Rajasthan/NPCIL	220
	Grand Total		5653

Opium Growers in Rajasthan

250. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pattas of opium growers in Rajasthan have been reduced; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

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

(b) The number of opium growers has reduced in all the three opium growing States, including Rajasthan. The details for the last three years are given below:

State	No. of 2006-07	opium growe 2007-08	rs licenced 2008-09
Madhya Pradesh	34,151	28,286	27,462
Rajasthan	28,233	18,439	17,337
Uttar Pradesh	274	50	22
Total	62,658	46,775	44,821

Farmers who do not tender the minimum qualifying yield (MQY) or who do not fulfill other conditions laid down in the General Licencing Conditions for the crop year are not issued licences every year. As a result, there is a decline in the number of opium growers.

[Translation]

Investment as NPAs

251. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of cases where banks are wrongly showing investments as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), bank-wise including Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI);
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken/propose to take necessary steps in this regard; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No such specific details of cases of wrongly showing investments by banks as non-performing assets have been brought to the notice of the Government. However, as and when such instances are brought to the notice of the Government or Reserve Bank of India (RBI), or are brought out during ther statutory audit or Annual Financial Inspection of the bank by RBI, the matter is taken up with the concerned bank for appropriate corrective action in the matter.

[English]

ADB Assistance for PPP Project

- 252. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Asian Development Bank has provided technical assistance to India to the tune of US \$ 2.5 billion to strengthen the capacity of 14 States by identifying, appraising and developing Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode projects;
- (b) if so, the details of allocation of funds, Statewise; and

(c) the state-wise details of projects undertaken or proposed to be undertaken with the above aid in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a US\$ 3 million Technical Assistance Project to India for Mainstreaming PPP at the State level in 2006. A supplementary funding of US\$ 2 million was approved in 2008 for the project. It covers 14 States and has two broad components, namely (i) capacity development and (ii) institutionalization of PPP skills.

There is no State-wise allocation. The expenses under the project relate to the cost of specialists for the two components as well as cost of training and documentation.

The State of Andhra Pradesh is also receiving support in terms of capacity building and institutionalization of PPP skills through the provision of two specialists posted at Hyderabad.

VAT Related Compensation

- 253. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the amount of VAT related compensation yet to be given to State Governments, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has targeted 1 April, 2010 to implement the system of "Goods and Service" tax:
 - (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has released payment of the truncated VAT related compensation to all the States fully; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) As per the applicable guidelines in force prior to the recent amendment dated 09.06.2009. VAT related compensation is yet to be given for 2 States only, namely, Maharashtra for an amount provisionally assessed as Rs. 2,052.40 crore and Delhi for an amount provisionally assessed as Rs. 703.48 crore.

(b) and (c) The Government had announced through the Budget Speech for 2006-07 its policy intent to introduce an integrated Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from April 01, 2010.

The Central Government and Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) are jointly working for finalizing the design and a roadmap for introduction of GST accordingly.

(d) and (e) The Government of India is not aware of any such term as 'trunacted VAT related compensation'.

VAT related compensation has been fully released to all the States, except Maharashtra and Delhi, to the extent of the respective provisionally assessed amounts, as per the guidelines in force prior to the recent amendment dated 09.06.2009.

The release of VAT related compensation to Maharashtra and Delhi is pending for want of related AG audit reports and requisite information from the respective State Governments.

Also, some of the States are likely to have become eligible for additional VAT related compensation as a result of the recent amendment dated 09.06.2009 to the applicable guidelines. The release of such additional VAT related compensation to the eligible States is pending while the process of calculations and approvals gets completed duly.

Solar Energy in Rural Areas

SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: 254. DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide solar energy to Government schools in rural areas where power is not available;
 - (b) if so, the details, thereof;
- (c) whether the Government provides subsidy to the rural farmers and tribals on solar equipments for domestic use as well for irrigation purposes; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing a solar photovoltaic (SPV) programme in the country, under which central financial assistance of Rs. .1.25 lakh/ k Wp is provided for installation of SPV stand alone power plants, including in the schools.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has been providing central financial assistance for installation of solar lanterns, solar home lighting systems, solar street lights, solar power plants and solar water pumping systems in the rural areas for domestic use and for irrigation purposes. The details of financial assistance provided for these systems is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of Central Financial Assistance provided by the Ministry for SPV Systems in Rural Areas.

SPV System	CFA for General Areas The following financial limits or 50% of the cost which ever is lower	CFA for North East & Special Areas The following financial limits or 90% of the cost which everis lower
1	2	3
Solar Home System Model 1 (18 W Module, 1 light)	Rs. 2500	Rs. 4500
Solar Home System Model 2 (37 W Module, 2 lights)	Rs. 4800	As. 8660
Solar Home System Model 3 (37 W Module, 1 light, 1 fan)	Rs. 4800	Rs. 8660
Solar Home System Model 4 (74 W Module, 2 lights, 1 fan)	Rs. 4800	Rs. 8660
Solar Home System Model 5 (74 W Module, 4 lights)	Rs. 4800	Rs. 8660
Street Lighting System (74 W Module, 1-2 lamps)	Rs. 9600	Rs. 17300

1	2	3
Stand Alone Power Plants of capacity more than 1 kWp	Rs. 1,25,000/k W P	Rs. 2,25,000/kWp
Stand Alone Power Plants of capacity more than 10 kWp with Distribution Line	Rs. 1,50,000/kW	Rs. 2,70,000/kW

The Ministry provides central financial assistance of Rs. 2400/- per solar lanterns in rural areas to the beneficiaries residing in unelectrified villages, hamlets of the electrified villages of the special category States and UT islands. The Ministry also provides solar lanterns free of cost to the girl child from BPL families residing in special category States who are studying in classes from IX to XII.

Solar Water Pumping Systems

The Ministry provides central financial assistance of Rs. 70/- per watt, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50,000/- per system for installation of solar photovoltaic (SPV) water pumping systems for agriculture and related uses in the country.

SPV Systems for Remote Villages and hamlets

Under the Remote Village Electrification Programme of the Ministry for un-electrified census villages/hamlets-central financial assistance up to 90% of the cost of solar lighting systems is supported by the Ministry.

Development of Agra

255. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any timebound programme for development of Agra in anticipation of more tourists visiting Agra during the upcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance

for tourism project based on the proposals received from them which are complete in all respects as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds. The Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India has identified Agra as a mega project under its scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits and provided the Central Financial Assistance as follows:

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	Name of the Project	Amount sanctioned	
Rev Mar	grated Development of Agra- italization and Visitor nagement for Taj nal Vicinity		
(a)	East Gate Entry (2005-06)	767.00	
(b)	West Gate Entry (2006-07)	933.40	

[Translation]

Rates of Interest

256. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has recently decided to cut down the rates of interest for home loan and fixed deposit schemes; and
- (b) if so, the time by which such a reduction is likely to be effected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) With effect from October 18, 1994, RBI has dergulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh including for home loans. With effect from Octonber 22, 1997, RBI has also given the freedom to commercial banks to fix theri own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with the prior approval of their respective Board of Directors. In response to reduction in key policy rates of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the emerging economic situation, the banks have themselves been reducing the rates of interest on both credit and deposits in recent months.

[English]

Power Generation by NHPC

- 257. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) the target set by the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) for generation of power during the last three years;
- (b) the actual power generated by the NHPC from its projects during the said period;
- (c) whether the NHPC has proposed to take-up new Hydro Power Projects during the year 2009-10; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Generation target set by NHPC Ltd. as per Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with Ministry of Power under "Very Good" rating for the last three years are as under:

Year	Target Generation (Million Units)	Actual Generation (Million Units)	
2006-07	13200.00	13048.76	
2007-08	13906.95	16689.59	
2008-09	16200.00	16689.59	

(c) and (d) Presently three projects namely Kotli Bhel Stage-1A, Stage 1B & Stage-II in Uttarakhand are likely to be taken up by NHPC during 2009-10. This will however, depend on the requirement of all the statutory clearances for the above projects.

BHEL-NTPC Joint Venture Project

258. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 750 acres of land has been allocated by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for BHEL-NTPC joint venture project in Andhra Pradesh for manufacturing power equipments;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) NTPC-BHEL Power Project Pvt. Limited (NBPPL) has informed that Andhra Pradesh industrial infrastructure Corporation Ltd. (APIIC) has given to them an offer of allotment of 750 acres of land at Mannavaram village, Chittoor District. NBPPL has not taken final decision in this regard.

The time for the start of the work on the Project can be indicated only after finalization of land and financial closure.

Development of Tribal Areas

259 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY: DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated/ implemented any scheme for the development and improvement of the infrastructural facilities in the tribal areas in the country including Jharkhand and Orissa;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of funds sanctioned, allocated and utilized during the above period, State-wise, Scheme-wise;
- (d) whether the Government is considering to review its schemes meant for the development and upliftment of

tribal communities and finalized the National Tribal Policy;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the specific steps/ measures taken by the Government for creating an awareness among the tribals about the benefit of the prevalent schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The development and improvement of the infrastructure facilities in the country including tribal areas of Jharkhand and Orissa is the responsibility of the each central Ministry/Department concerning its sector; so is of the respective State Government and UT administration. To supplement their efforts, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases funds to the State Governments under the programme of grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. Priority for the development schemes are fixed and executed by the State Governments depending on the felt needs of the local areas and its peoble.

A Statement indicating State-wise details of funds released by the Ministry and utilized by the State Governments under the programme of Article 275(1) during last three years is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The National Tribal Policy has not been finalized and at present the review of ongoing schemes is not under consideration in the Ministry. To generate awareness among the tribals, the Ministry publishes the highlights of its schemes in the newspapers, its web-site, its annual report and provides funds for organizing the seminars/workshops an various schemes.

Statement

JULY 3, 2009

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No	. States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Amount Released	Fund utilized by the States	Amount Released	Fund utilized by the States	Amount Released	Fund utilized by the States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1,	Andhra Pradesh	2830.31	2830.31	2453.03	1923.75	1863.44	**
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	322.52	322.52	544.29	544.29	308.68	**
3.	Assam	1514.17	1514.17	1192.63	1189.77	1444.88	835.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	293.00	**	319.20	**	0.00*	**
5.	Chhattisgarh	4131.86	4124.17	3090.44	3090.15	3211.43	2579.79
6.	Goa	62.00	**	68.45	**	7.00	**
7.	Gujarat	3964.38	3964.38	3652.68	3174.79	2372.77	**
8.	Himachal Pradesh	330.33	330.33	165.43	164.11	148.32	**
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	427.00	133.56	286.61	348.232	193.66	**
10.	Jharkhand	3244.15	3244.15	3060.27	3060.27	1852.43	**
11.	Karnataka	1526.87	1526.87	1458.05	1458.05	1496.37	**
12.	Kerala	497.19	497.19	101.52	101.52	159.42	**
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6052.44	6052.44	5973.00	5973.00	6466.80	**
14.	Maharashtra	2508.35	2184.80	3610.31	3264.60	2441.46	**
15.	Manipur	411.00	411.00	311.96	311.96	324.44	**
16.	Meghalaya	0.00*	**	773.02	642.34	155.33	**
17.	Mizoram	384.17	384.17	409.79	353.28	403.57	**
18.	Nagaland	812.22	812.22	866.17	866.17	200.00	**
19.	Orissa	4029.11	4029.11	4176.84	4176.72	4129.73	681.53
20.	Rajasthan	3160.00	3160.00	3168.91	1058.36	3107.04	**
21.	Sikkim	50.99	50.99	101.50	74.94	65.00	**
22.	Tamil Nadu	477.62	477.62	0.00*	**	291.39	**
23.	Tripura	570.32	570.32	485.04	485.04	434.88	321.53
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00*	**	499.12	367.7	391.28	**
25.	Uttarakhand	249.00	214.49	107.81	132.28	20.00	**
26.	West Bengal	2151.00	2151.00	2151.62	2151.62	2489.09	**
	Grand Total	40000.00	38985.81	39027.69	34912.94	33978.41	4418.69

^{*}Funds could not be released due to non-receipt of project proposal/utilization certificate/physical progress from State Govts. in respect of earlier releases.

Universalisation of ICDS Scheme

260. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has ordered the universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme throughout the country;

^{**}State has not furnished Utilisation Certificate.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) In its Order of 29th April, 2004 and reiterated in its Order dated 13th December, 2006, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has, *inter-alia*, directed the Government of India to sanction and operationalize a minimum of 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in a phased and even manner starting forthwith and ending by December, 2008, The Hon'ble Court also, *inter-alia*, directed that ICDS Scheme be universalized by extending all ICDS Services viz. supplementary nutrition, growth monitoring, nutrition & health education, immunization, referral and pre-school education, to every child under the age of 6, all pregnant women and lactating mothers and all adolescent girls.

The Apex Court in its further Order of 22.04.2009, *inter-alia*, directed the States/UTs to provide Supplementary Nutrition in the form of morning snacks and a hot cooked meal to the children in the age group of 3-6 years as per para 5(d) of the guidelines contained in the Government of India's letter dated 24.02.2009 preferably by 31st December, 2009.

(c) Government has taken various steps to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court which include expansion of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in three phases in the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2008-09 with special focus on SC/ST and Minority habitations, directions to States/UTs to operationalize the sanctioned AWCs/Mini-AWCs immediately, revision in cost norms of existing interventions including Supplementary Nutrition, revision in Nutritional and Feeding norms of Supplementary Nutrition. In addition to this, Government has also introduced provision of flexifund at Anganwai Centre level, introduction of new WHO Growth standards and provision of uniform and badges for Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers.

[Translation]

JULY 3, 2009

Development of Forest Villages

- 261. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for the development of forests villages in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the funds allocated for the development of forest villages during each of the last three years;
- (d) the details of forest villages developed so far the number of forest villages proposed to be included during the current year, State-wise; and
- (e) the number of people benefited during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06, during the Tenth Plan. Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to livelihood are taken up for implementation.

There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States and so far proposals covering, 2,413 forest villages in 12 States have been approved and Rs. 60876.26 lakh has been released. Details of the funds released under the programme during the last three years are given in the Statement below. Funding of villages during the current year would be based on proposals received from the States and utilisation of funds released so far.

Statement

S.No	. State			Fund Released			
		of Forest Villages	villages for which projects approved	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Assam	499	498	1817.42	0.00	4896.05	
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	422	4161.37	1034.00	0.00	

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Gujarat	199	199	1434.38	593.62	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	24	173.87	0.00	0.00
5.	Meghalaya	23	23	390.71	0.00	0.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893	867	10472.42	2829.00	6502.50
7.	Mizoram	85	85	1317.50	190.00	435.00
8.	Orissa	20	20	133.46	0.00	180.00
9.	Tripura	62	62	930.00	0.00	558.00
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	566.96	0.00	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	2	0.00	0.00	30.00
12.	West Bengal	170	170	699.00	0.00	2550.00
	Total	2474	2413			

[English]

National Power Training Institutes

262. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Power Training Institutes functioning in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes in the country; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Nine units of National Power Training Institute (NPTI) are functioning in the country, as detailed below:

States/UT	No. of Units of NPTI	Name and Location				
1	2					
Haryana	01	NPTI Corporate Office & Centre for Advanced Management & Power Studies, Faridabad.				

1	2	3
NCT of Delhi	01	NPTI (Northern Region), Badarpur, New Delhi.
Maharashtra	01	NPTI (Western Region), Nagpur.
West Bengal	01	NPTI (Eastern Region), Durgapur.
Tamil Nadu	01	NPTI (Southern Region), Neyveli.
Assam	01	NPTI (North-Eastern Region), Guwahati.
Karnataka	02	NPTI (Power System Training Institute), Bangalore. NPTI (Hot Line Training Centre), Bangalore.
Punjab	01	NPTI (Hydro Power Training Centre), Nangal

- (b) No, Madam.
- (c) Does not arise.

Projects Under UIDSSMT

263. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned huge sum of money for drinking water and dwelling units projects for slum dwellers under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in the country including orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the status of implementation of each project during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium

Towns (UIDSSMT), dwelling unit projects is not an admissible component. As regards water supply projects, so far 412 projects at an approved cost of Rs. 7773.73 crore have been sanctioned and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs. 3682.37 crore (including 2nd instalment of Rs. 533.10 crore for 93 projects) has been released. State-wise details of projects sanctioned and ACA released are given in the statement I enclosed. In Orissa 11 water supply projects costing Rs. 126.86 crore in 11 towns have been sanctioned under the scheme and ACA of Rs. 51.25 crore have been released. Townwise details are given in enclosed II. The projects are at various stages of implementation as given in the statement III enclosed.

State wise Status of Water Supply Projects as on 31.3.2009

Rs. In lakhs

SI.No.	States	Projects app	roved	1st	2nd	Total
		No. of Projects	Cost	Instalment of ACA Released	Instalment ACA Released	Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	62	178907.57	73032.96	23772.21	96805.17
2.	Assam	2	1871.420	858.470	0.000	858.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh			0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	1	9872.250	3948.900	0.00	3948.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	6118.650	2447.460		2447.46
6.	Gujarat	52	43814.400	17669.850	5625.620	23295.47
7.	Himachal Pradesh			0.000	0.000	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	14996.050	6922.860		6922.86
9.	Karnataka	17	41805.290	16915.740	646.800	17562.54
10.	Kerala	13	34143.580	13775.620	0.000	13775.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	33	58763.310	23567.877	691.440	24259.32
12.	Maharashtra	71	207342.400	83425.496	1925.000	85350.50
13.	Manipur	5	6277.000	2845.440	0.000	2845.44
14.	Meghalaya			0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Mizoram	2	1555.04	699.77	0.00	699.77
16.	Nagaland			0.000	0.000	0.00
17.	Puducherry	1	3918.00	1567.20	0.00	1567.20
18.	Rajasthan	3	15244.720	6178.270	2158.000	8336.27
19.	Sikkim	1	1580.820	735.080		735.08
20.	Tamil Nadu	63	47355.310	18942.130	12813.01	31755.14
21.	Uttar Pradesh	32	43724.620	17646.733	2027.830	19674.56
22.	Uttarakhand			0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	West Bengal	22	31661.060	12926.902	3649.780	16576.68
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1864.730	26.000		26.00
25.	Daman and Diu (UT)			0.00	0.000	0.00
26.	Orissa	. 11	12685.690	5125.040	0.000	5125.04
27.	Tripura			0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Haryana			0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Jharkhand	2	8061.96	3345.72	0.00	3345.72
30.	Punjab	8	5809.54	2323.81	0.00	2323.81
	Total	412	777373.41	314927.328	53309.69	368237.02

Statement II

Orissa: Town-wise water supply projects covered under UIDSSMT as on 31.3.2009

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI.No.	Towns	Approved . Cost	ACA Released
1 -	2	3	4
1.	Sambalpur	976.00	405.04
2.	Berhampur	520.15	215.86
3.	Parlakhemundi	527.74	219.01

1	2	3	4
4.	Koraput	87.50	36.31
5.	Angul	1273.32	528.43
6.	Vyasanagar	1429.870	571.950
7.	Phulbani	748:45	299.380
8.	Nayagarh	2048.66	819.460
9.	Bargarh	3033.00	1213.200
10.	Talcher	1069.00	427.600
11.	Bhawanipatna	972.00	388.800
	Cost	12685.69	5125.04
	No. of Schemes	11	11

Written Answers

Statement III

Orissa: Status of Water Supply Projects

SI.No.	T-Name	Scheme	Appvd. Cost	Date SLSC	Cen. Shares	Total ACA Released	Date Release	Phy. Prog. Mar 09	Expenditure	P.C. of Expenditure
1.	Sambalpur	WS	976.00	22-Mar07	780.80	405.04	31-Mar07	Under Progress	0.00	0%
2.	Angul	WS	1273.32	20-Nov07	1018.43	528.43	26-Mar08	Tender Stage	0.00	0%
3.	Berhampur	WS	520.15	20-Nov07	416.12	215.86	26-Mar08	-do-	0.00	0%
4.	Koraput	ws	87.50	20-Nov07	70.00	36.31	26-Mar08	Work of Pipeline completed	45.00	0%
5.	Parlakhemundi	WS	527.74	20-Nov07	422.19	219.01	26-Mar08	Work order issued	0.00	0%
6.	Vyasanagar	ws	1429.87	20-Nov07	1143.90	571.95	15-Jan0 9	_	_	0%
7.	Bargarh	ws	3033.00	24-Jan09	2426.40	1213.20	18-Mar09	_		0%
8.	Bhawanipatna	ws	972.00	24-Jan09	777.60	388.80	18-Mar09		_	0%
9.	Nayagarh	WS.	2048.00	24-Jan09	1638.93	819.46	18-Mar09-	_		0%
10.	Phulbani	ws	748.45	24-Jan09	598.76	299.38	18-Mar09			0%
11.	Talcher	ws	1069.00	24-Jan09	855.20	427.60	18-Mar09	_	-	0%
	Total		12685.69		10148.55	5125.04			45.05	

[Translation]

Special Tourism Zones

264. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is cosidering any proposal for setting up of Special Tourism Zones (STZs) and provide autonomy to them in the country on the lines of SEZs; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of places where the proposed STZs are likely to be set up, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Investments in Foreign Companies

265. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of American companies taken over by Indian companies during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, separately;
- (b) the amount of funds invested aborad as a result thereof during each of the above two years; and
- (c) the details of new concessions and facilities announced by the Union Government and the Reserve Bank of India to encourage capital investment in foreign countries during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Number of joint ventures/wholly owned subsidiaries/unincorporated entities set up by the Indian companies in US, as per the data provided by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is as under:—

2007 (Jan-Dec)	_	122
2008 (Jan-Dec)	· <u>· </u>	196
2009 (Jan-June)	_	65

(b) The quantum of investment by the India corporate in USA during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 is as under:—

Amount	in	HED	Million
AMOUN	111	UOU.	IVIIIIK 3F1

Year (April-March)	Equity	Loan	Total
2007-08	890.64	422.18	1312.82
2008-09	557.81	335.34	893.15

(c) The direct investment by residents in Joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaris aborad are being allowed in terms of FEMA Notification 120/RB-2004 dated July 7, 2004 as amended from time to time. In order to encourage capital investments aborad, the ceiling on investments by the Indian resident companies has been raised to 400% of the net worth and the portfolio investments by the Indian listed companies to 50% of their net worth from September 2007 by RBI in consultation with the Government. The Indian companies are currently allowed to make investment in Overseas Unicorporated entities in Oil sector and Energy and Natural Resources Sectors besides capital investments from Registered Trusts/Societies in manufacturing/education/hospital sectors on the approval route.

Allotment of Houses under IAY

266. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding allotment of houses under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to the non-deserving people who are already having houses;

- (b) if so, the details of such cases noticed during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government against those found guilty and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) During the last three years, eight complaints regarding irregularities in implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) were received in this Ministry and these were forwarded to the concerned State Governments for further necessary action. However, among these complaints, there only one case wherein the complaint was regarding allotment of IAY house to a person already having a house. In this case, the residents of Gram Panchyatpanchal, Block Sonamukhi, District Bankura of West Bengal had specifically alleged vide their complaint dated 25.9.2008 that Smt. Annapurana Datta of that village was allotted an IAY house even when she already had a house. The matter was referred to the State Government of West Bengal on 13.10.2008 for taking immediate necessary action.

[English]

Working Days under NREGS

267. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised during each of the last three years and the current year under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), State-wise;
- (b) the number of households which had demanded and were provided employment during the said period, State-wise:
- (c) whether 100 days of guaranteed work was provided to the households which had demanded employment;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the average number of working days provided to every household during the said period; State-wise;

- (e) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of days of guaranteed employment from the existing 100 days under the scheme; and
- (f) if so, the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to make employment available to the households for the guaranteed period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) NREGA is demand driven. State-wise data of the central release, total funds available and funds utilized by each State during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year (up to May, 2009) is given in the enclosed Statement I.

- (b) Requisite data is given in the enclosed Statement II.
- (c) and (d) NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee for 100 days of employment to adult members of a rural household in a financial year for doing un-skilled manual work on demand. The number of days of employment availed by a household in a year under NREGA depends on the availability of other employment opportunities in an area. Number of households who were provided 100 days of employment during 2006-07 was 2142718, during 2007-08 was 3601926, during 2008-09 was 6510373 and in the current

- year, so far (up to May, 09) 110910 households have completed 100 days of employment. Average number of days of employment provided to every household during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to May, 2009) is given in the enclosed Statement III.
- (e) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to increase the number of days of guaranteed employment from the existing 100 days under the scheme.
- (f) With a view to ensure that all rural households avail the benefit of guaranteed period of employment on demand provided under NREGA, awareness generation among rural households through intensive IEC activities has been taken up. The efforts made in this regard involve print as well as electronic media such as brochures, people's primers, hand books, TV spots, radio jingles, advertisements, films etc. Gram Sabhas have been convened. Village camps have been organized by the District teams and Self Help Groups associated with awareness generation campaign. Government of India has also introduced awards known as Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar to recognize the outstanding contributions by the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) for promoting effective implementation of NREGA in different States of the Country. In the NREGA Sammelan held on 2.2.2009, five such NGOs have been awarded Rozgar Jagrookta Puraskar for their outstanding contributions in the field of awareness generation.

Statement I

JULY 3, 2009

In lakhs

SI.No.	States	States Central Release			Total funds available				Funds utilised/expenditure				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto May 09)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto May 09)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto May 09)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	102541.43	137105.40	321910.19	91437.716	114224.39	229320.82	370669.63	16503.65	68020.32	20820.32	208374.75	296390.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1450.5	1265.38	2948.84	0	1211.25	372.49	4145.65	27.17	221.34	303.9	2355.15	10.65
3.	Assam	26550.85	52175.01	95872.16	13789.35	70769.1	80609.74	136557.02	5427.87	59252.93	54914.93	95379.66	23448.48
4.	Bihar	54831.38	46707.83	138819.05	19979.65	119117.81	15288.63	218785.9	10274.29	71276.16	105222.66	131647.97	24521.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	71850.74	114415.71	166449.34	20417.91	84088.78	151755.67	200591.38	7950.69	66882.16	140183.2	14344.52	17962.94
6.	Gujarat	7433.94	5915.71	16419.2	13830.76	12374.74	12680.45	28126.75	2296.05	8585.03	8184.24	19615.34	4406.83
7.	Haryana	3589.39	4840.97	13656.65	1313.47	4652.85	5802.46	16415.91	1190.13	3594.13	3594.13	3594.67	5235.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
•													
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4467.64	12754.06	40974.63	6537.9	5719.2	16150.34	50124.84	2341.16	3940.12	12564.88	33227.64	4522.03
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4136.37	7071.37	10472.53	3968.9	5012.4	8994.66	15290.14	811.80	3454.44	4200.26	8772.02	482.1
10.	Jharkhand	55854.59	65069.07	180580.14	21441.09	98220.95	125468.19	236337.36	12457.89	71155.13	106253.85	134171.7	13084.78-
11.	Kamataka	24850.69	25298.49	39851.14	11574.44	34131.33	43671.67	66157.34	1237.17	24829.67	23650.54	35787.46	4032.38
12.	Kerala	3739.51	6900.55	19887.32	13734.04	4835.18	9973.95	29771.74	2143.61	2789.73	8336.83	22454.65	2110.06
13.	Madhya Pradesh	190944.20	260279.82	406111.54	108398.63	213368.36	328848.4	507481.96	24327.48	186268.63	289172.6	355166.67	74955.43
14.	Maharashtra	21815.64	2923.75	18756.08	7804.7	48693.66	49783.33	61535.79	3959.00	17461.18	18907.21	35664.62	9110.16
15.	Manipur	1692.89	6184.13	36540.97	8025.71	2037.59	6415.05	39735.08	737.53	2025.5	6276.15	32089.61	1169.89
16.	Meghalaya	3224.68	5918.73	7802.6	3132.94	2583.63	6389.93	10975.76	621.22	2111.85	5091.18	8948.73	823.3
17.	Mizoram	2023.90	3343.49	15194.15	6858.96	2598.21	4595.38	17426.3	751.88	1643.11	4200.7	16455.7	352.12
18.	Nagaland	910.11	4399.59	26805.72	10899.24	1595.96	2572.41	28921.18	875.37	1457.62	2397.57	27231.15	1814.5
19.	Orissa	78380.49	53695.69	87843.67	9304.63	89018.66	81098.83	112233.49	3119.23	73346.62	57956.9	59933.82	1835.49
20.	Punjab .	3445.75	2972.32	6775.32	1705.35	3839.21	5027.36	11492.7	570.75	2500.21	3004.29	7204.95	538.89
21.	Rajasthan	78041.00	105600.20	652157.16	208053.81	85617.3	144069.79	724534.48	31497.96	69306.14	147733.72	616439.73	119680.47
22.	Sikkim	691.50	629.75	4097.14	1972.92	456.5	1432.37	6212.62	240.66	261.89	1185.76	4148.68	635.16
23.	Tamil Nadu	18409.21	51609.09	140126.58	17699.5	25210.92	70113.96	179459.04	9914.47	15163.63	51642.38	100406.13	1731.64
24.	Tripura	2754.66	17016.45	46036.6	14411.22	4977.63	21850.38	51943.39	1724.68	4507.68	20860.34	49077.13	1731.64
25.	Uttar Pradesh	56914.69	166589.89	393390.127	126081.57	102871.22	222726.19	470692.847	23782.01	77967.46	189825.13	358282.2	38874.11
26.	Uttarakhand	4470.60	11003.65	10116.44	6477.42	7105.31	15319.6	15566.09	1166.24	4849.7	9575.01	13579.33	1562.77
27.	West Bengal												
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Is	lands	135.00	702.75	0			1557.83	102.19			327.54	64.27
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		45.00	45.1	0			46.2	11.21			1.03	52.1
3 0.	Daman and Diu		90.00	21.86	0			21.86	0.00		0	0	
31.	Goa		114.00	618.21	0			684.07	29.42			239.22	9.93
32.	Lakshadweep		45.00	262.26	0			435.2	25.83			178.68	34.1
33.	Pudduchery		45.00	419.44	0			969.44	0.00			136.1	0
34.	Chandigarh		45.00	20				20	0.00			0	0
	Total	864085.53	1260467.98	2993960.00	786212	1207355.57	1930580.6	3748393.76	174084.28	882335.548	1585688.6	2713787.54	457247.56

Statement II

SI.No. States		No. of H	louseholds d	emanded em	No. of He	No. of Households provided employments				
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto May 09)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto May 09)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2161494	4803892	5699557	2726239	2161395	4803892	5699557	2726239	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16926	36437	63008	609	16926	4490	59221	609	
3.	Assam	798179	1448243	2155349	885349	792270	1402888	1877393	707975	
4.	Bihar	1708610	3956055	3822484	1351412	1688899	3859630	3822484	965179	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1282794	2297042	2271194	756171	1256737	2284963	2270415	756171	
6.	Gujarat	226269	290691	850691	222535	226269	290691	850691	222535	
7.	Haryana	50765	70869	171794	25953	50765	70869	162932	25859	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	67187	275463	453724	109972	63514	271099	445713	108063	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	121328	116914	214385	43645	121328	116800	199166	29652	
10.	Jharkhand	1394108	1679978	1576857	244557	1394108	1679868	1576348	244417	
11.	Karnataka	548532	554002	906503	120129	545185	549994	896212	115553	
12.	Kerala	104927	259275	698680	154506	99107	185392	692015	152029	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2866349	4347079	5207862	1867065	2866349	4346916	5207665	1835824	
14.	Maharashtra	353024	474695	907783	342099	353024	474695	906297	341522	
15.	Manipur	18568	112549	381109	68817	18568	112549	381109	68817	
16.	Meghalaya	99177	106989	239630	103236	96627	106042	224263	80263	
17.	Mizoram	52478	88943	172775	49094	50998	88940	172775	49094	
18.	Nagaland	27884	115331	296689	76336	27884	115331	296689	76336	
19.	Orissa	1407251	1134751	1134442	92784	1394169	1096711	1105429	81813	
20.	Punjab	31788	49690	147336	35605	31648	49690	147336	35240	
21.	Rajasthan	1175172	2173122	6375314	3087192	1175172	2170460	6373093	3087192	
22.	Sikkim	4179	21773	52554	8965	4107	19664	52006	8385	
23.	Tamil Nadu	683708	1234818	3345648	1329024	683481	1234818	3288796	1328914	
24.	Tripura	74800	425299	549145	28010	74335	423724	549022	27850	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	2676261	4104283	4338490	1069916	2573245	4096408 4	133646466	942997	

swers

ASADHA 12, 1931 (Saka)

*	Questions	
Ю	CJURSTIONS	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Uttrakhand	134363	189263	298741	53427	134312	189263	298741	52120
27.	West Bengal	3235360	3919996	3032886	1661789	3083757	3843335	3025854	1638504
28.	Andaman and Nicob Islands	oar		8131	2462			5975	2243
29.	Dadra and Nagar H	laveli -		1919	1549		,	1919	1549
30.	Daman and Diu			1919	1549	,		1919	1549
31.	Goa			0	0		-	0	0
32.	Lakshadweep			3024	1022			3024	1022
33.	Pudducherry			12264	0			12264	0
34.	Chandigarh			0	0			0	0
	Total	21188894	34287442	45389968	16519469	21016099	33889122	44940870	15713966

Statement III

SI.Ņ	o. States		age no. of working o	 .,_	
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
					(upto May-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	42	48	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	62	43	18
3.	Assam	72	35	40	26
4.	Bihar	35	22	26	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	56	58	55	22
6.	Gujarat	44	31	25	27
7.	Haryana	48	50	42	23
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47	36	46	23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	32	40	33
10.	Jharkhand	37	44	48	33
11.	Karnataka	41	36	32	28
12.	Kerala	21	33	22	10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	69	63	57	31
14.	Maharashtra	45	39	46	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Manipur	100	43	75	8
16.	Meghalaya	25	39	38	9
17.	Mizoram	15	35	73	29
18.	Nagaland	47	21	68	20
19.	Orissa	57	37	37	28
20.	Punjab	49	39	27	7
21.	Rajasthan	85	77	76	33
22.	Sikkim	59	44	51	24
23.	Tamil Nadu	27	52	37	25
24.	Tripura	67	43	64	43
25.	Uttar Pradesh	32	33	53	25
26.	Uttrakhand	30	42	35	19
27.	West Bengal	14	25	26	12
28.	Goa			. 0	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			17	13
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			25	13
31.	Daman and Diu			NR	NR
32.	Lakshadweep		•	60	18
33.	Pudducherry			13	NR
34.	Chandigarh			NR	NR
	Total	43	42	48	25

Power Requirement

268. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a vast gap exist between the requirement and the generation of power in the country at present;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any new power projects have been approved by the Government to fill this gap; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The power generation in the country is not adequate to meet the total requirement. The All India shortage during the year 2009-10 up to May, 2009 was 10.0% in terms of energy and 12.3% in terms of peak power. The details of State/UT/System-wise actual power supply position in the country during the period April to May, 2009 both in terms of energy and peak power are given in the Statement I enclosed.

The Main reasons for shortage of power in the country are:

(i) Growth in demand for poer outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition.

to Questions

Peak Demand and Peak Met

-116

-4.1

- (ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector.
- (iii) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses including theft of electricity.
- (iv) Constraints in generation due to inadequate availability of coal and gas as well as insufficient monsoon rains.
- (v) Poor financial position of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system.
- (c) and (d) Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country. However, keeping

2,357

2,296

Power Supply Position

Chhattisgarh

in view the preparedness and projects under construction, assessed by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), a capacity of 80,610 MW is scheduled for benefits during 11th Plan. Out of 80,610 MW, capacity aggregating 15,036 MW has already been commissioned as on 30.06.2009 and the balance capacity of 65,574 MW is under construction. The details of state-wise capacity being monitored by CEA for likely benefits during 11th Plan is given in the Statement II enclosed.

Other measures being taken by the Government in this regard include capacity addition target of 14,000 MW from new and renewable sources, development of a number of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding, harnessing surplus captive power of about 12,000 MW into the grid during the 11th Plan and launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development hydro power in the country.

Statement I

Power Supply Position and Peaking Demand met during the current year upto May, 2009

. сс. сарр., с сос	•••							
			n MU net May, 2009		****	Figures is April to M		
State/System/Region	Requiremen	t Availability		Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Met	Surplus/Deficit(-	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	Demand (MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	265	265	0	0.0	287	287	0	0.0
Delhi	4,265	4,223	-42	-1.0	4,139	4,107	-32	-0.8
Haryana	4,883	4,698	-185	-3.8	5,177	4,600	-577	-11.1
Himachal Pradesh	1,071	1,064	-7	-0.7	940	900	-40	-4.3
Jammu and Kashmir	2,138	1,596	-542	-25.4	2,000	1,388	-612	-30.6
Punjab	6,734	6,220	-514	-7.6	6,657	6,256	-401	-6.0
Rajasthan	6,724	6,502	-222	-3.3	5,971	5,390	-581	-9.7
Uttar Pradesh	12,544	9,778	-2,766	-22.1	10,856	8,563	-2,293	-21.1
Uttarakhand	1,398	1,335	-63	-4.5	1,274	1,214	-60	-4.7
Northern Region	40,022	35,681	-4,341	-10.8	32,223	28,075	-4,148	-12.8
•								

-61

-2.6

2.819

2.703

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat	11,499	11,277	-222	-1.9	8,975	8,481	-494	-5.5
Madhya Pradesh	6,720	5,514	-1,206	-17.9	6,522	5,250	-1,272	-19.5
Maharashtra	22,050	17,736	-4,314	-19.6	18,645	14,292	-4,353	-23.3
Daman and Diu	317	280	-37	-11.7	280	255	-25	-8.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	637	557	-80	-12.6	485	441	-44	-9.1
Goa	547	538	-9	-1.6	455	400	-55	-12.1
Western Region	44,127	38,198	-5,929	-13.4	35,315	30,031	-5,284	-15.0
Andhra Pradesh	12,844	11,649	-1,195	-9.3	11,325	9,934	-1,391	-12.3
Karnataka	7,870	7,415	-455	-5.8	7,196	6,352	-844	-11.7
Kerala	3,049	2,912	-137	-4.5	3,045	2,837	-208	-6.8
Tamil Nadu	12,205	11,487	-718	-5.9	10,145	9,675	-470	-4.6
Puducherry	360	345	-15	-4.2	305	266	-39	-12.8
Lakshadweep#	4	4	0	0	6	6	0	0
Southern Region	36,328	33,808	-2,520	-6.9	29,216	26,369	-2,847	-9.7
Bihar	1,822	1,540	-282	-15.5	2,249	1,411	-838	-37.3
DVC	2,397	2,349	-48	-2.0	1,816	1,804	-12	-0.7
Jharkhand	931	875	-56	-6.0	1,088	947	-141	-13.0
Orissa	3,548	3,508	-40	-1.1	3,029	3,015	-14	-0.5
West Bengal	5,754	5,581	-173	-3.0	5,270	5,197	-73	-1.4
Sikkim	84	66	-18	-21.4	84	84	0	0.0
Andaman Nicobar Islands#	40	30	-10	-25	40	32	-8	-20.0
Eastern Region	14,536	13,919	-617	-4.2	12,913	11,610	-1,303	-10.1
Arunachal Pradesh	53	39	-14	-26.4	87	66	-21	-24.1
Assam	806	735	-71	-8.8	819	803	-16	-2.0
Manipur	74	52	-22	-29.7	99	79	-20	-20.2
Meghalaya	216	172	-44	-20.4	260	214	-46	-17.7
Mizoram	57	43	-14	-24.6	66	64	-2	-3.0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tripura	145	128	-17	-11.7	175	172	-3	-1.7
North-Eastern Region	1,450	1,248	-202	-13.9	1,569	1,342	-227	-14.5
All India	136,463	122,854	-13,609	-10.0	110,958	97,355	-13,603	-12.3

Statement II
Summary of Likely Capacity Addition During 11th Plan

SI.No.	States/UTs	Central Sector	State Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	0	1500	108	1608
2.	Haryana	1500	1800	0	3300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2763	210	1462	4435
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	449	450	0	899
5.	Punjab	0	500	540	1040
6.	Rajasthan	690	1790	1080	3560
7.	Uttar Pradesh	980	2000	2400	5380
8.	Uttarakhand	1520	304	330	2154
9.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Northern Region	7902	8554	5920	22376
10.	Chhattisgarh	3980	1250	1600	6830
11.	Gujarat	0	2782	5388	8170
12.	Maharashtra	740	2500	1450	4690
13.	Madhya Pradesh	520	1210	1720	3450
14.	Goa	0	0	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Western Region	5240	7742	10158	23140
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	2444	1275	4719
18.	Karnataka	440	1480	1615	3535
19:	Kerala	0	160	0	160

1	2	3	····	4	5		6
20.	Tamil Nadu	4000		1952	0		5952
21.	Puducherry	0		0	0		0
	Sub Total Southern Region	5440		6036	2890		14366
22.	Bihar	3070		0	0		3070
23.	Jharkhand	3050		0	0		3050
24.	Orissa	0		150	1200		1350
25.	Sikkim	510		0	1299		1809
26.	West Bengal	4242		2720	250		7212
	Sub Total Eastern Region	10872		2870	2749		16491
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2600		0	0		2600
28.	Assam	750		37	0	0	
29.	Manipur	0		0	0		0
30.	Mizoram	0	0 0			0	
31.	Meghalaya	0	124 0			124	
32.	Nagaland	0		0	0		0
3 3.	Tripura	726		0	0		726
	Sub Total N. Eastern Region	4076		161	0		4237
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0		0	0		0
35.	Lakshdweep	0		0	0		0
	Total	33530		25363	21717	7	80610
	List of Projects Con	nmisioned/Bei	ing Monitor	ed for Likely	Benefits During 11	th Plan	
SI.No.	Plant Name	Agency	Sector	Category	Ultimate Capacity (MW)	Fuel Type	Likely Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12) (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jammu and Kashmir						
	Central Sector						
1.	SEWA-II	NHPC	С	UC	120	Hydro	120
2.	URI-II	NHPC	С	UC	240	Hydro	240

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Nimoo Bazgo	NHPC	С	UC	45	Hydro	45
4.	Chutak	NHPC	С	UC	44	Hydro	44
	Sub Total (J&K)-Central Sector						449
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Baglihar-I U1, 2, 3	JKPDC	s	Comnd	450	Hydro	450
	Sub Total (J&K)-State Sector						450
	Total (J&K)						899
	Punjab						
	State & Private Sector						
1.	GHTPP-II U-1	PSEB	S	Comnd	250	Coal	250
2.	GHTPP-II U-2	PSEB	S	Comnd	250	Coal	250
٠,	Sub Total (Punjab)-State Sector						500
3.	Goindwal Sahib	GVK	Ρ	UC	540	Coal	540
	Sub Total (Punjab)-Private Sector						540
	Total (Punjab)						1040
	Rajasthan						
	Central Sector						
1.	Barsingsar LIG	NLC	С	UC	250	Lignite	250
2.	RAPP U5&6	NPC	С	UC	440	Nuclear	440
	Sub Total (Rajasthan)- Central Sector						690
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Giral U-2	RRVUNL	S	UC	125	Lignite	125
2.	Chabra TPS	RRVUNL	s	UC	500	Coal	500
3.	Chabra-II TPS	RRVUNL	s	UC	500	Coal	500
4.	Kota U7	RRVUNL	S	UC	195	Coal	195
5.	Suratgarh Ext	RRVUNL	S	UC	250	Coal	250
6.	Dholpur GT2+ST	RRVUNL	s	Comnd	330	Gas/LNG	220
	Sub Total (Rajasthan)-State Secto	or					1790

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Jalipa Lignite	Raj West Power	Р	UC	1080	Lignite	1080
	Sub Total (Rajasthan)- Private Sector		•				1080
	Total (Rajasthan)						3560
	Uttarakhand						
1.	Lohari Nagpala	NTPC	С	UC	600	Hydro	600
2.	Tapovan Vishnugarh	NTPC	С	UC	520	Hydro	520
3.	Koteshwar	THDC	С	UC	400	Hydro	400
	Sub Total (Uttarakhand)- Central Sector						1520
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Maneri Bhali	UJVNL	s	Comnd	304	Hydro	304
	Sub Total (Uttarakhand)- State Sector						304
2.	Srinagar Sub Total (Uttarakhand)-	GVK	Р	UC	330	Hydro	330
	Private Sector						330
	Total (Uttarakhand)						2154
	Uttar Pradesh						
	Central Sector						
1.	Dadri Ext U-5,6	NTPC	С	UC	980	Coal	980
	Sub Total (UP)-Central Sector						980
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Parichha Ext U-5,6	UPRVUNL	s	UC	500	Coal	500
2.	Harduaganj Ext U-5, 9	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
3.	Anpara-D	UPRVUNL	S	UC	1000	Coal	1000
	Sub Total (UP)-State Sector						2000
4.	ANPARA-C	Lanco	Р	UC	1200	Coal	1200
5.	ROSA ST-I	Reliance Power	Р	UC	600	Coal	600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Rosa ST-II	Reliance Power	Р	UC	600	Coal	600
	Sub Total (UP)-Private Sector						2400
	Total (UP)						5380
	Sub Total (Central Sector)						7902
	Sub Total (State Sector)						8554
	Sub Total (Private Sector)						5920
	Total (Northern Region)						22376
		Wes	stern Ro	egion			
	Chhattisgarh						
	Central Sector						
1.	SIPAT-II U4	NTPC	С	Comnd	500	Coal	500
1.	SIPAT-II U5	NTPC	С	Comnd	500	Coal	500
2.	SIPAT I	NTPC	С	UC	1980	Coal	1980
3.	Bhilai JV U1	NTPC	С	Comnd	250	Coal	250
3.	Bhilai JV U2	NTPC	С	UC	250	Coal	250
4.	Korba III U-7	NTPC	С	UC	500	Coal	500
	Sub Total (CHG)-Central Sector					** ** * *	3980
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Korba East Ext. U2	CSEB	s	Comnd	250	250	250
2.	Korba West Ext.	CSEB	s	UC	500	Coal	500
3.	Marwah	CSEB	s	UC	1000	Coal	
	Sub Total (CHG)-State Sector						, 1250
4.	Raigarh TPP PH-I, U1, 2 PH II U 3,4	Jindal Power	Р	Comnd	1000	Coal	1000
5.	Pathadi (Lanco) U1	Lanco-IPP	Р	Comnd	300	Coal	300
6.	Pathadi (Lanco) U2	Lanco-IPP	P	С	300	Coal	300
	Sub Total (CHG)-Private Sector						1600
	Total (Chhattisgarh)						6830
	Gujarat						
	State & Private Sector			,			

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	Central Sector						
1.	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	NTPC	С	Comnd	740	GAS/LNG	740
	Sub Total (Maharashtra)- Central Sector				-		740
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Ghatghar PSS U1,2	Gomid	S	Comnd	250	Hydro	250
2.	New Parli Ext. ST-2	Maha Gen	s	UC	250	Coal	250
3.	Paras Ext. U1	MSPGCL	S	Comnd	250	Coal	250
4.	Paras Ext. U2	Maha Gen	s	UC	250	Coal	250
5.	Khaper Kheda Ex.	Maha Gen	S	UC	500	Coal	500
6.	Bhusawal	Maha Gen	S	UC	1000	Coal	1000
	Sub Total (Maharashtra)- State Sector						2500
7.	Trombay TPS	Tata Power	Р	Comnd	250	Coal	250
8.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri	JSW Energy	Р	UC	1200	Coal	1200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Sub Total (Maharashtra)-		,					
	Private Sector						1450	
	Total (Maharashtra)						4690	
	Madhya Pradesh						•	
	Central Sector		_					
1.	Omkareshwar	NHDC	С	Comnd	520	Hydro	520	
	Sub Total (MP)-Central Sector					·		
	State & Private Sector							
1.	Birsinghpur Ext	MPPGCL	S	Comnd	500	Coal	500	
2.	Amarkantak U-5	MPGENCO	S	Comnd	210	Coal	210	
3.	Satpura Ext	MPGENCO	S	UC	500	Coal	500	
	Sub Total (MP)-State Sector						1210	
4.	Maheshwar	SMHPCL	Р	UC	400	Hydro	400	
5.	Sasan UMPP U-1,2	Reliance	P	UC	3960	Coal	1320	
	Sub Total (MP)-Private Sector						1720	
	Total (MP)						3450	
	Sub Total (Central Sector)						5240	
	Sub Total (State Sector)						7742	
	Sub Total (Private Sector)					.4	10158	
	Total (Western Region)						23140	
		Sou	thern R	egion				
	Andhra Pradesh						· ·.	
	Central Sector							
1.	SIMHADRI-EXT U-3,4	NTPC	С	UC	1000	Coal	1000	
	Sub Total (AP)-Central Sector						1000	
	State & Private Sector					·.		
1.	Jurala Priyadarshni U-1	APGENCO	S	Comnd	39	Hydro	39	
1.	Jurala Priyadarshni U 2	APGENCO	S	Comnd	39	Hydro	39	
1.	Jurala Priyadarshni U3-6	APGENCO	S	UC	156	Hydro	156	
2.	Nagarjuna Sagar TR	APGENCO	S	UC .	50	Hydro	50	
3.	Lower Jurala	APGENCO	s	UC	120	Hydro	120	
4.	Pulichintala	APID	S	UC	120	Hydro	120	

1	2	3	4	5 _	6	7	8
5.	Rayalseema U4	APGENCO	s	Comnd	210	Coal	210
6.	Kakatiya	APGENCO	s	UC	500	Coal	500
7.	Vijaywada TPP	APGENCO	S	UC	500	Coal	500
8.	Kothagudem ST-VI	APGENCO	s	UC	500	Coal	500
9.	Rayalseema U5	APGENCO	S	UC	210	Coal	210
	Sub Total (AP)-State Sector						2444
10.	Konaseema GT	Konaseema Gas Power	Р	Comnd	445	Gas/LNG	280
10.	Konaseema ST	Konaseema Gas Power	P	UC	445	Gas/LNG	165
11.	Gautami	GVK Gautami Power	Р	Comnd	464	GAS/LNG	464
12.	Kondapalli CCPP Ext.	Lanco	Р	UC	366	GAS/LNG	366
	Sub Total (AP)-Aprivate Sector						1275
	Total (AP)						4719
	Karnataka						
	Central Sector						
1.	Kaiga U-3	NPC	С	Comnd	220	Nuclear	220
2.	Kaiga U-4	NPC	С	UC	220	Nuclear	220
	Sub Total (KAR)-Central Sector						440
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Varahi Ext U1,2	KPCL	s	Comnd	230	Hydro	230
2.	Bellary U1	KPCL	S	Comnd	500	Coal	500
3.	Bellary U 2	KPCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
4.	Raichur U 8	KPCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250
	Sub Total (KAR)-State Sector			•			1480
5.	Torangallu U1	Jindal	Р	Comnd	300	Coal	300
5 .	Torangallu U2	Jindal	P	UC	300	Coal	300
6.	UDUPI TPP (Lanco Nagarjuna)	Lanco	P	UC	1015	Coal	1015
	Sub Total (Kar)-Private Sector						1615
	Total (Karnataka)						3535

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7	8
Hydro	100
Hydro	60
	160
Coal	1000
Lignite	500
NUCLEAR	2000
Nuclear	500
	4000
Hydro	60
Gas/LNG	92.2
Coal	1200
Coal	600
	1952.2
	5952.2
	5440
	6036.2
	2890
	14366.2

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	· 8
	Kerala						
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Kutiyadi Ext	KSEB	S	UC	100	Hydro	100
2.	Pallivasal	KSEB	S	UC	60	Hydro	60
	Sub Total (Kerala)						160
	Tamil Nadu						
	Central Sector	<i>;</i>					•
1.	Vallur (Ennore-JV)	NTPC	С	UC	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Neyveli-II LIG	NLC	, C	UC	500	Lignite	500
3.	Kudankulam U 1,2	NPC	С	UC	2000	NUCLEAR	2000
4.	PFBR (Kalapakkam)	NPC	С	UC	500	Nuclear	500
	Sub Total (Tamil Nadu)- Central Sector						4000
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Bhawani Barrage II & III	TNEB	S	UC	60	Hydro	60
2.	Valuthur Ext.	TNEB	S	Comnd	92.2	Gas/LNG	92.2
3.	North Chennai Ext U1,2	TNEB	S	UC	1200	Coal	1200
4.	Mettur Ext U1	TNEB	S	UC	600	Coal	600
	Sub Total (Tamil Nadu)-						
	State Sector				,		1952.2
	Total (Tamil Nadu)						5952.2
	Sub Total (Central Sector)						5440
	Sub Total (State Sector)						6036.2
	Sub Total (Private Sector)						2890
	Total (Southern Region)						14366.2
		1	Eastern Re	egion			
	Bihar						
	Central Sector					*	
1.	Kahalgaon II U 6	NTPC	С	Comnd.	500	Coal	500
2.	Kahalgaon II U 7	NTPC	С	UC	500	Coal	500
3.	Barh-1 U-1,2	NTPC	С	UC	1980	Coal	1320
4.	Nabinagar JV	NTPC -	С	UC	1000	Coal	750
₹.	Total (Bihar)		_		,		3070

7 2 3 4 5 6 8 1 Jharkhand Central Sector 500 1. Chandrapur U7,8 DVC С UC 500 Coal С Coal 1050 2. Maithan RBC JV DVC UC 1050 DVC C UC 1000 Coal 1000 3. Koderma U1&2 С 500 500 4. Bokaro Expansion DVC UC Coal 3050 Total (Jharkhand) Orissa State & Private Sector Hydro 150 **OHPC** S 150 1. Balimela ST-II U7,8 Comnd. 150 Sub Total (Orissa)-State Sector Sterlite Thermal Power Sterlite Energy P UC 2400 Coal 1200 2. Project U-1,2 1200 Sub Total (Orissa)-Private Sector 1350 Total (Orissa) Sikkim Central Sector Teesta V U 1,2,3 **NHPC** С Comnd. 510 Hydro 510 1. Sub Total (Sikkim)-Central Sector 510 State & Private Sector 1. Teesta III Teesta Urja UC 1200 1200 Hydro 2. Ρ Chujachen Gati UC Hydro 99 99 Sub Total (Sikkim)-Private Sector 1299 Total (Sikkim) 1809 West Bengal 1. Farakka Stage-III NTPC С UC 500 500 Coal 2. Mejia PH II DVC С UC 1000 1000 Coal 3. Durgapur Steel С DVC UC 1000 Coal 1000 4. Raghunathpur PH-I DVC Ç. UC 1200 Coal 1200

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to Questions	
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1	2	3	4	5 .	6	7	8
5.	Teesta Low Dam-III	NHPC	С	UC	132	Hydro	132
6.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	NHPC	С	UC	160	Hydro	160
7.	Mejia U-6	DVC	С	Comnd	250	Coal	250
	Sub Total (West Bengal)- Central Sector						4242
	State & Private Sector	•			•		
1.	Purlia PSS	WBSEB	S,	Comnd	900	Hydro	900
2.	Sagardighi U 1,2	WBPDCL	S	Comnd	600	Coal	600
3.	Santaldih U5	WBPDCL	s	Comnd	250	Coal	250
4.	Bakreshwar U4	WBPDCL	s	Comnd	210	Coal	210
5.	Bakreshwar U5	WBPDCL	s	Comnd	210	Coal	210
6.	Durgapur Ext U7	DPL	s	Comnd	300	Coal	300
7.	Santhaldih Ext-U 6	WBPDCL	s	UC	250	Coal	250
	Sub Total (West Bengal)- State Sector	i					2720
8.	Budge-Budge Ext.	CESC	P	UC	250	Coal	250
	Sub Total (West Bengal)- Private Sector						250
	Total (West Bengal)						7212
	Sub Total (Central Sector)						10872
	Sub Total (State Sector)						2870
	Sub Total (Private Sector)						2794
	Total (Eastern Region)						16491
Nor	th-Eastern Region	•					
	Arunachal Pradesh	•					
	Central Sector						
1.	Subansiri Lower	NHPC	С	UC	2000	Hydro	2000
2.	Kameng	NEEPCO	С	UC	600	Hydro	600
	Total (Arunachal Pradesh)						2600
	Assam						
	Central Sector						
1.	Bongaigaon	NTPC	С	UC	750	Coal	750
	Sub Total (Assam)-Central Sect	tor					750

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Lakwa WH	ASGENCO	s	UC	37.2	Gas/LNG	37.2
	Sub Total (Assam)-State Sector						37.2
	Total (Assam)						787
Meg	halaya						
	State & Private Sector						
1.	Myntdu St-I	MeSEB	S	UC	84	Hydro	84
2.	New Umtu	MeSEB	S	UC	40	Hydro	40
	Total (Meghalaya)						124
	Tripura						
	Central Sector						
1.	Tripura Gas ILFS JV	ONGC	С	UC	726	GAS/LNG	726
	Total (Tripura)						726
	Sub Total (Central Sector)						4076
	Sub Total (State Sector)						161
	Sub Total (Private Sector)			-			0
	Total (North Eastern Region)						4237
	All India						
	Total Central Sector						33530
	Total State Sector						25363
	Total Private Sector						21717
	Total	·····					80610

Comnd: Commissioned; UC: Under Construction; C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector

Concessions to Middle Class Housing

269. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to give concessions to the Housing Sector particularly for middle class housing; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Concessions in the form of income tax rebates for repayments of interest and principal are already available to various income tax payers including Middle Income Group (MIG).

Further, the newly launched Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership would cover Middle Income Group (MIG) dwelling units also. The scheme aims at operationalising the strategy envisaged in the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, of promoting various types of public-private partnerships of the Government sector with the private sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies etc.—for realizing the goal of afforadable housing for all.

Based on the experience that housing colonies do not get occupied for want of civic service connectivities, cover Middle Income Group (MIG) dwelling units also, will be provided for the provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines including electricity transformers, parks and playgrounds and other amentities.

Central Assistance under the scheme will be limited to least of following:-

- (a) Rs. 50,000 per Dwelling Unit for all dwelling units taking Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) units together which are proposed in the project; and
- (b) 25% of the cost of all civic services (external and internal) proposed in the project.

Subject to the above, Central Assistance would be computed in the following manner:

SI.No.	Built up area for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area	Subsidy Amount*
1.	25%	Rs. 60,000 per EWS/LIG unit
2.	> 25% and upto 30%	Rs. 60,000-Rs. 70,000 per EWS/LIC unit
3.	> 30% and upto 35%	Rs. 70,000-Rs. 80,000 per EWS/LIC unit
4.	> 35% and upto 40%	Rs. 80,000-Rs. 90,000 per EWS/LIC unit
5.	> 40%	Rs. 90,000-Rs. 1,00,000 per EWS/LIC unit

^{*}An additionality of 12.5% may be provided for North Eastern States including Sikkim & Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand)

Infrastructure Projects

270. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to web-monitor the infrastructure projects in the country to identify the causes of delay and the point of disruption, if any;
 - (b) If so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is also a proposal to make legally binding on all the agencies concerned with the work of infrastructure projects to adhere to the Government's instructions on online submission of progress reports within a deadline;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has

been entrusted with the task of monitoring central sector projects costing Rs. 20 crore and above in 16 infrastructure sectors, based on the information received from the project authorities and concerned Ministries/ Departments. The IPMD has set up an Online Computer Monitoring System (OCMS) for project agencies to report project related performance data on monthly/quarterly basis. OCMS has been developed with the objective to reduce delays in providing information required for monitoring the implementation of projects and strengthening communication between the Ministry and project executing agencies by providing an easy means of project communication.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise.

Malnutrition

271. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

- (a) whether India has the highest number of children suffering from malnutrition in comparison to other countries of the world;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;

Written Answers

- (c) whether India's higher economic growth has not translated into a superior nutritional status for women and children as per the World Bank's publication "The World Bank in India":
 - (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of various nutritional schemes meant for underweight children; and
 - (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) As per UNICEF publication, 'State of World's Children 2009' the percentage of under-five children who are underweight are as follows:

India	43
Bangladesh	41
Pakistan	31
Srilanka	23
Indonesia	23

The publication 'World Bank in India', March 2009 (Vol. 7) mentions that South Asia, including India has the highest rates of malnutrition and the largest numbers of undernourished children in the world.

- (c) The above mentioned publication of World Bank states that high economic growth has not translated into superior nutritional status for India.
- (d) The reasons identified for South East Asia in the Report are low birth weight, Infant and Young Child feeding practices, poor household hygiene and the status of women.
- (e) and (f) An appraisal of three decades of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) was conducted by National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) in 2006. The study indicated

progress in report in respect of key nutrition indicators as below:

- (1) Percentage of severely malnourished children (Grade III & IV) below three years decreased from 7% in 1992 to 1% in 2006, Grade II decreased from 22% to 7% and Grade I from 35% to 16% respectively
- (2) Percentage of immunization between 0-1 years has shown an upward trend. The percentage for BCG has gone up from 71% to 82%, measles 52% to 70%, polio 37% to 70% and DT booster for 3-5 years from 28% to 55%.
- (3) Incidence of low birth weight has shown a downward trend. From 41% in 1992 it has decreased to 29% in 2006.

Evaluation of Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls was undertaken by Nutrition Foundation of India, New Delhi in 10 districts in each of the States of Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttaranchal, Orissa, Mizoram, Kerala, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu. The study indicated as follows:-

- (1) Problems in collection of foodgrains from ration shop may get minimized, it foodgrains are given on monthly health and nutrition days.
- (2) In all Anganwadis, pregnant and lactating women should be major target groups for foodgrains supplement.
- (3) Foodgrain supplements upto 12 months in adolescent girls resulted in less than 10% of girls crossing the cut off point of 35 kg.
- (4) A programme of iron and folic acid supplementation once a week to begin with in the 51 districts and later extended to all districts may be considered.

Prime Lending Rates

- 272. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government proposes to review the prime lending rates of banks in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has constituted any working group to suggest an alternative system to make banking operations transparent in the country;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the composition and term and reference of said working group and the recommendations of working groups, if any; and
 - (d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The concept of Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) was introduced in November 2003 for pricing of loans by commercial banks with the objective of enhancing transparency in the pricing of their loan products. However, in its Annual Policy statement for the year 2009-10 Reserve Bank of India (RBI) noted that, over time, the system of BPLR has evolved in such a manner that it has lost its relevance as a meaningful reference rate as bulk of loans are advanced below BPLR. RBI has also observed that this impedes the smooth transmission of monetary signals and makes the loan pricing system nontransparent. Therefore, in order to review the present BPLR system and suggest changes to make credit pricing more transparent, the policy proposed constitution of a working Group on BPLR.

Accordingly, RBI has constituted a Working Group on BPLR on June 11, 2009 and invited comments and suggestions on the proposed Terms of Reference of the Working Group by June 19, 2009. The terms of reference of the Working Group are to-

- (i) review the concept of BPLR and the manner of its computation;
- (ii) examine the extent of sub-BPLR lending and the reasons thereof;
- (iii) examine the wide divergence in BPLRs of major banks;
- (iv) suggest an appropriate loan pricing system for banks based on international best practices;
- (v) review the administered lending rates for small loans up to Rs. 2 lakh and for exporters;
- (vi) suggest suitable benchmarks for floating rate loans in the retail segment; and
- (vii) consider any other issue relating to lending rates of banks.

The Working Group consists of representatives from RBI, Indian Banks' Association, Banking Codes and Standards Board of India, some select commercial banks and external experts. The notifications dated 11.06.2009 and 22.06.2009 indicating the constitution and terms of reference of the working Group are available at RBI website www.rbi.org.in. The working Group has not so far submitted its recommendations.

[Translation]

Term Deposit Schemes by Financial Institutions

- 273. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government is aware of lucrative rates of interest 10 to 15 percent on term deposits offered by some Non-Banking Financial Institutions or some other financial intitutions in different metropolitan cities in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has approved the interest rates of these financial institutions;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the action taken by the Government against such financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Keeping in view the prevailing interest rates in the entire financial system, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, with effect from April 24, 2007, revised the maximum interest rate payable on public depostis by Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) (other than Residuary Non-Banking Financial Companies) from 11% per annum to 12.5% per annum. The new rate of interest is applicable to fresh public deposits as well as to renewals of matured public deposits. The above ceiling rate of interest of 12.5 per cent per annum is also applicable to the deposits accepted/renewed by Miscellanecus Non-Banking Companies (chit fund companies) as per the Directions prescribed by RBI.

The interest rates payable on the deposits accepted by NBFCs, registered with the RBI is prescribed in Non-Banking Financial Companies Acceptance of Public Deposits (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1998.

RBI has been taking action against NBFCs which have either not complied with provisions of the RBI Act or are financially weak. Such action includes prohibiting

the companies from carrying on activities of a Non-Banking Financial Company and from accepting deposits and alienating assets.

[English]

Collection of Direct Tax

274. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of target vis-a-vis collection/recovery of Direct Tax during the last two years and in the current financial year; and
- (b) the reasons for the increase/decrease in collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Direct Tax collected during the last two years with current financial year is under:-

F.Y.	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Collection
2007-08	2,67,490	3,04,760	3,12,202
2008-09	3,65,000	3,45,000	3,38,212
2009-10*	3,80,000		24158 (up to May. 2009)

^{*}The Budget Estimates are based on interim budget for F.Y. 2009-10.

(b) In 2007-08 the Income Tax Department collected Rs. 3,12,202 crore against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,67,490 crore and Revised Estimates of Rs. 3,04,760 crore. In 2008-09 up to the first half, the collection was growing at a growth rate of 32.5% over the corresponding collection during the previous year. However, the global slow down in economy started impacting the Indian economy severely which dented the profits of companies and also resulted in less salaries pay outs to employees, both resulting in decrease in collection in Corporation Tax & Personal Income Tax. The Department therefore, could collect only Rs. 3,38,212 crore against the Revised Estimates of Rs. 3,45,000 for F.Y. 2008-09.

Education Loan

JULY 3, 2009

275. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA: SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of applications received and the number of total amount sanctioned by the Public Sector Banks as education loans to students in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) the time taken to process the applications to grant such loans by the banks;
- (c) whether certain banks are reluctant to grant education loans to students particularly in the rural areas;
 - (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether collateral or personal security/guarantee is required for such loan;
 - (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps being taken to improve the performance of the banks for providing better services to release such loans to the needy students across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) State-wise details of education loan applications received, applications sanctioned and amount of loan sanctioned by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the statement enclosed.

- (b) As per guidelines under Model Education Loan Scheme, loan applications have to be disposed of within a period of 15 days to one month, but not exceeding the time norms stipulated for disposing of loan applications under priority sector lending. As per reports from PSBs the average time taken in disposing education loan applications by them is one to two weeks, provided the loan applications are complete in all respects.
- (c) and (d) No, Sir. However, specific complaints, if any are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

(e) and (f) The security norms prescribed in Model Education Loan Scheme are as under:

Upto Rs. 4 lacs

Co-obligation of parents. No security

Above Rs. 4 lacs and upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs

Co-obligation of parents together with collateral security in the form of suitable third party guarantee. The bank may, at its discretion, in exceptional cases, waive third party guarantee if satisfied with the net-wort/means of parent/s who would be executing the document as "joint borrower".

Above Rs. 7.5 lakhs

Co-obligation of parents together with tangible collateral security of suitable value, along with the assignment of future income of the student for payment of installments.

to Questions

(g) The performance of Public Sector Banks under education loan scheme is reviewed in Quarterly, Meeting of Finance Minister with CEOs of the banks. Further banks have been adivsed by Indian Banks Association that the education loan applications should not be rejected or passed on to other banks/branches on the grounds of area of operation.

Statement

State-wise details of education loan applications received and number of applications and amount sanctioned by Public Sector Banks during the last three years.

SI.No.	State		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09	
		Applications received	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Crore)	Applications received	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Crore)	Applications received	Applications sanctioned	Amount sanctioned (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	s 61	50	1.28	62	56	1.69	128	120	3.24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	34991	33159	912.01	35247	32779	985.27	40226	37035	1329.65
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	64	57	1.60	67	63	1.73	170	163	4.51
4.	Assam	1613	1452	40.12	2336	2193	62.58	3022	2827	86.73
5.	Bihar	6575	5324	115.61	9071	8624	213.75	14133	13330	305.18
6.	Chandigarh	2052	1933	99.83	1998	1800	83.29	2566	2373	71.91
7.	Chhattisgarh	2213	2087	49.92	2482	2333	59.11	3682	3435	100.74
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	23	16	2.75	28	23	0.95	56	42	1.43
9.	Daman and Diu	6	6	0.50	25	22	0.89	21	18	0.90
10.	Delhi	7883	7360	291.19	9023	8213	329.25	10508	9250	301.36
11.	Goa	942	813	25.9	714	664	23.27	904	740	27.45
12.	Gujarat	9127	8527	427.59	8588	8194	421.90	11089	9380	474.67
13.	Har <u>y</u> ana	4067	3785	165.15	5862	5196	218.65	9948	9481	245.98
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1735	1590	43.46	2358	2055	56.77	3709	3539	75.08
15.	Jharkhand	4645	4098	111.10	7392	6857	177.46	9151	8349	236.97

Written Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	941	845	30.66	1028	975 [*]	28.06	1567	1512	35.41
17.	Karnataka	27224	25131	362.04	28361	25344	490.80	33099	30170	590.01
18.	Kerala	25421	23857	376.9	32041	27802	544.00	44574	38748	636.74
19.	Lakshadweep	2	2	0.04	7	7	0.11	3	3	0.07
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7890	7343	154.84	10928	10337	229.02	15277	14339	341.26
21.	Maharashtra	21582	20412	583.78	21688	20797	702.44	29785	26061	909.81
22.	Manipur	125	118	4.07	166	159	6.02	125	119	4.39
23.	Meghalaya	239	186	5.61	188	170	4.53	398	363	12.41
24.	Mizoram	74	69	2.62	83	78	2.95	184	174	7.60
25.	Nagaland	55	53	1.62	80	77	2.16	95	91	2.76
26.	Orrisa	7859	7272	166.88	10497	9917	250.21	14169	13103	354.48
27.	Puducherry	1863	1620	29.16	2078	1913	26.09	2520	2301	50.34
28.	Punjab	7271	6811	367.19	8082	6376	370.96	8968	8424	340.51
29.	Rajasthan	5975	5416	129.89	5306	5116	143.95	8903	8509	218.80
30.	Sikkim	307	285	6.56	186	180	3.79	91	76	2.28
31.	Tamil Nadu	66339	61413	937.87	87811	81392	1350.39	102868	97596	1747.79
32.	Tripura	260	243	7.20	242	228	6.13	288	270	7.18
33.	Uttar Pradesh	17733	16561	429.00	21528	20555	588.66	32160	30581	739.53
34.	Uttarakhand	4489	4205	109.17	4490	4204	129.57	7012	6746	140.44
35.	West Bengal	11672	10807	252.90	10863	10191	283.07	13780	12746	373.57
	All India	283138	262906	6246.02	330906	304890	7799.47	425179	392014	9781.18

Source: Reporting Public Sector Banks

Note: The data does not include information of Indian Overseas Bank, Punjab & Sind Bank, Vijaya Bank, State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore and State Bank of Travancore.

Duty on Import of Ships for Recycling

276. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has received representations from various State Governments to reduce the Customs Duty from five per cent to zero on import of ships for recyling; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union Government has received representations from The Government of Gujarat to reduce the Customs Duty on import of ships for recycling from 5% to Nil.

(b) Government will present the regular budget for 2009-10 in Parliament on 6th July, 2009 for which preparation exercise is in progress. The request of the Government of Gujarat would be examined as part of the budgetary proposals.

Enhancement of Farm Credit

- 277. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the details of the target fixed and achieved for providing farm credit during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to enhance the target during the current financial year; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of targets fixed and achieved in respect of agricultural credit flow by all banks during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09 are as follows:

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Target	Achievement
2006-07	1,75,000	2,29,400
2007-08	2,25,000	2,54,657
2008-09	2,80,000	*2,87,149

^{*}Provisional figures upto March, 2009

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government desires to enhance the target of agricultural credit, by all banks for the year 2009-10, beyond the target for 2008-09.

[Translation]

Hydro Power Projects

278. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of hydro power projects functioning in the country, their power generation capacity and the investment made therein, State-wise;
- (b) the total number of hydro power projects under construction in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether some proposals from the State Government regarding setting up of these projects have been received by the Union Government;

- (d) if so, the details of the proposals sanctioned during the last three years and out of them still pending with the Government, State-wise;
 - (e) the reasons for their pendency; and
- (f) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) There are 284 number of hydro power projects (capacity of more than 3 MW) functioning in the country with a total installed capacity of 38032.10 MW (As on 31.03.2009). State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The exact complete details of the investment made therein are not available at present.

- (b) A total number of 45 hydro power projects with an installed capacity of 13562 MW are presently under construction in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (c) A total number of sixteen State sector porposals for setting up of Hydro Electric Project in various States have been received in the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) under this Ministry for concurrence during the last three years (from 01.04.2006 to till date). In addition, two more projects in State Sector were under consideration as on 01.04.2006.
- (d) Out of the 18 proposals mentioned above, three HE Projects with an installed capacity of 920 MW have been concurred by CEA during last three years. Remaining 15 Nos. of proposals have been returned to the Project Authorities for resubmission to the CEA after compliance of various observations. The names of the schemes concurred by the CEA and the details of 15 proposals which have been returned to the Project Authorities for their resubmission to the CEA indicating the reasons thereof are given in the enclosed Statement-III.
- (e) There is no proposals of any State Government for an H.E. Project presently pending in the CEA for examination and concurrence.
 - (f) Does not arise.

Statement I

List of H.E. Stations in the country with Station Capacity Above 3 MW

As on 31.03.2009

					As on 31.03.2009
	Region/Sector/ Utility/Station	No.of Units X Size (MW)	No.of Stations	No. of Units	Capacity (MW)
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana				
	HPGC				
1.	WY. Canal A	2*8	1	2	16.00
2.	WY. Canal B	2*8	1	2	16.00
3.	WY. Canal C	2*8	1	2	16.00
4.	WY. Canal D	2*7.2	1	2	14.40
	Total HPGC		4	8	62.40
II.	Himachal Pradesh				
	Central				
	B.B.M.B.				
1.	Bhakra-L	5*108	1	5	540.00
2.	Bhakra-R	5*157	1	5	785.00
3.	Dehar	6*165	1	6	990.00
4.	Pong	6*66	1	6	396.00
	Total BBMB		4	22	2711.00
	NHPC				
1.	Baira Siul	3*66	1	3	198.00
2.	Chamera-I	3*180	1	3	540.00
3.	Chamera-II	3*100	1	3	300.00
	Total NHPC		3	9	1038.00
	SJVNL				
1.	Nathpa Jhakri	6*250	1	6	1500.00
	Total Central		8 .	37	5249.00
	HPSEB				
1.	Giri Bata	2*30	1	2	60.00
2.	Bassi	4*15	1	4	60.00

	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Sanjay	3*40	1	3	120.00
4.	Andhra	3*5.65	1	3	16.95
5.	Binwa	2*3	1	2	6.00
6.	Thirot	3*1.5	1	3	4.50
7.	Baner	3*4	1	3	12.00
8.	Gaj	3*3.5	1	3	10.50
9.	Ghanvi	2*11.25	1	2	22.50
0.	Largi	3*42	1	3	126.00
1.	Khauli	2*6	1	2	12.00
	Total HPSEB		11	30	450.45
	Malan Power Company Lin	nited (PVT)			
	Malana	2*43	1	2	86.00
	Jaiprakash Hydro Power L	TD. (PVT.)			
•	Baspa-II (PVT)	3*100	1	3	300.00
	Patikari Power Private Ltd	. (PVT.)			
	Patikari	2*8	. 1	2	160.00
	Total Private		3	7	402.00
	Total HP		22	74	6101.45
I.	Jammu and Kashmir				
	Central				
	N.H.P.C.				
	Salal-I	3*115	. 1	3	345.00
	Salal-II	3*115	1	3	345.00
	Uri	4*120	1.1	4	480.00
•	Dulhasti	3*130	1	3	390.00
	Total NHPC		4	13	1560.00
	J&KSPDC				
1.	Lower Jhelum	3*35	. 1	3	105.00
2.	Upper Sindh-I	2*11.30	1	2	22.60
3.	Upper Sindh-II	3*35	1	3	105.00

	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chenani-I	5*4.66	1	5	23.30
5.	Chenani-III	3*2.5	1	3	7.50
6.	Mohara .	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
. 7.	Gandharbal	2*3+2*4.5	1	4	15.00
8.	Stakna	2*2	1	2	4.00
9.	Kargil	3*1.25	1	3	3.75
10.	Sewa-III	3*3	1	3	9.00
11.	Baglihar	3*150	1	3	450.00
	Total J&KSPDC		11	33	754.15
	Total J&K		15	46	2314.15
IV.	Punjab				
	Central				
	ВВМВ				
1.	Ganguwal				
1*29	.25+2*24.2		1 .	. 3	77.65
2.	Kotla	1*29.25+2*24.2	1	3	77.65
	Total BBMB		2	6	155.30
	PSEB				
1.	Shanan	4*15+1*50	1	5	110.00
2.	UBDC ST.I PH-1	1*15	1	1	15.00
3.	UBDC.ST.I PH-2	1*15	1	1	15.00
4.	UBDC ST.I PH-3	1*15	1	1	15.00
5.	UBDC ST.II PH-1	1*15.45	1	1	15.45
6.	UBDC ST.II PH-2	1*15.45	1	1 .	15.45
7.	UBDC ST.II PH-3	1*15.45	1	1	15.45
8.	Mukerian ST-1 PH-I	3*15	1	3	45.00
9.	Mukerian ST-I PH-II	3*15	1	3	45.00
10.	Mukerian ST-I PH-III	3*19.5	×1	3	58.50
11.	Mukerian ST-I PH-IV	3*19.5	1	3	58.50
12.	A.P. Sahib SR-I	2*33.5	1	2	67.00

Written Answers	ASADHA	12,	1931	(Saka)

	1	2	3	4	5
3.	A.P. Sahib ST.II	2*33.5	1	2	67.00
4.	Ranjit Sagar Dam	4*150	1	4	600.00
	Total PSEB		14	31	1142.35
	Total Punjab		16	37	1297.65
•	Rajasthan				
	RRJVUNL				
	R.P. Sagar	4*43	1	4	172.00
	J. Sagar	3*33	1	3	99.00
	Mahibajaj-l	2*25	1	2	50.00
	Mahibajaj-II	2*45	1	2	90.00
•	Anoopgarh-I	3*1.5	1	3	4.50
•	Anoopgarh-II		1	3	4.50
	RMC Mangrol	3*2	1	3	6.00
	Surat Garh	2*2	1	2	4.00
	Total RRJVUNL		8	22	430.00
l.	Uttar Pradesh				
	UPJVNL				
	Rihand	6*50	1	6	300.00
	Obra	3*33	1 .	3	99.00
	Matatilla	3*10.2	1	3	30.60
	Khara	3*24	1	3	72.00
	Nirgajani	2*2.5	1	2	5.00
	Sheetla	3*1.2	1	3	3.60
	Total UPJVNL		6	20	510.20
II.	Uttarakhand				
	Central				
	N.H.P.C.				
	Tanakpur	3*31.4	1	3	94.20
	Dhauliganga	4*70	1	4	280.00
	Total NHPC		2	7	374.20

to Questions

	1	2	3	4	5
	THDC				
•	Tehri	4*250	1	4	1000.00
	Total Central		3	11	1374.20
	UJVNL				
1.	Dharkrani	3*11.25	1	3	33.75
2.	Dhalipur	3*17	1	3	51.00
3.	Kulhal	3*10	1	3	30.00
4.	Chibro	4*60	1	4	240.00
5.	Khodri	4*30	1	4	120.00
6.	Ramganga	3*66	1	3	198.00
7.	Chilla	4*36	. 1	4	144.00
8.	Maneribhali (Thilot) STI	3*30	1	3	90.00
9.	Maneribhali Stage-II	4*7 6	1	4	304.00
Э.	Khatima	3*13.8	1	3	41.40
١.	Pathri	3*6.8	1	3	20.40
2.	Mohamadpur	3*3.1	1	3	9.30
	Total UJVNL			40	1281.85
	Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd	. (Pvt.)			
	Vishnuprayag	4*100	. 1	4	400.00
	Total JPPVL		1	4	400.00
	Total JPPVL		16	55	3056.05
	Total Northern Region		87	262	13771.90
	Western Region				
ŧII.	Gujarat				
	GSECL				
	Ukai	4*75	1	4	300.00
	Kadana (PSS)	4*60	1	4	240.00
•	Ukai LBC	2*2.5	1	2	5.00
	Total GSECL		3	10	545.00

1	2	3	4	5
SSNNL				
1. Sardar Sarovar-CHPH	5*50	1	5	250.00
2. Sardar Sarovar-RBPH	6*200	1	6	1200.00
Total SSNNL		2	11	1450.00
Total Gujarat		5	21	1995.00
X. Madhya Pradesh				
Central/Joint				
NHDC				
I. Indira Sagar	8*125	1	8	1000.00
2. Omkareshwar	8*65	1	8	520.00
Total NHDC		2	16	1520.00
NVDA				
I. Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi	Sagar LBCH 2*5	1	2	10.00
MPHPCL	•			
1. Gandhi Sagar	. 5*23	1	5	115.00
2. Bargi	2*45	1	2	90.00
3. Pench	2*80	1	2	160.00
4. Ban Sagar Tons-I	3*105	1	3	315.00
5. Bansagar Tons-II	2*15 ·	1	2	30.00
6. Bansagar Tons-III	3*20	1	3	60.00
7. Bansagar Tons-IV	2*10	1	2	20.00
8. Birsinghpur	1*20	1	1	20.00
9. Rajghat	€ 3*15	1	3	45.00
10. Madhikhera	, 3*20	1	3	60.00
Total MPGPCL	•	10	26	915.00
Hindustan Electric Gr	aphite Ltd. (Pvt.)			
Tawa (MP)	2*6.75	1	2	13.50
Total Madhya Pradesh		14	46	2458.50
X. Chhattisgarh				
CSEB				
1. Hansdeo Bango	3*40	1	3	120.00
2. Gangrel	4*2.5	1	4	10.00

	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Siksar	2*3.5	1	2	7.00
	Total CSEB		3	9	137.00
XI.	Maharashtra				
	Mahangenco				
1.	Koyna I&Ii	4*70+4*80	1	8	600.00
2.	Koyna III	4*80	1	4	320.00
3.	Koyna IV	4*250	1	4	1000.00
4.	Koyna DPH	2*18	1	2	36.00
5.	Vaitarna	1*60	1	1	60.00
6.	Eldari	3*7.5	1	3	. 22.50
7.	Bhatgarh	1*16	1	1	16.00
8.	Bira Tail Race	2*40	1	2	80.00
9.	Tillari	1*60	1	1	60.00
0.	Paithon	1*12	1	1	12.00
1.	Pawana	1*10	1	1	10.00
2.	Khadakwasla-l	1*8	1	1	8.00
3.	Khadakwasla-II	1*8	1	1	8.00
4.	Bhatsa	1*15	1	1	15.00
5.	Vir	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
6.	Radhanagari	4*1.2	1	4	4.80
7.	Kanher	1*4	1	1	4.00
8.	Ujjaini	1*12	1	1	12.00
9.	Manikdoh	1*6	1	1	6.00
20.	Surya	1*6	1	1	6.00
21.	Dimbe	1*5	1	1	5.00
2.	Warna	2*8	1	2	16.00
3.	Dudhganga	2*12	1	2	24.00
4.	Dhatghar PSS	2*125	1	2	250.00
	Sub Total Mahangenco		24	48	2584.30
	Tata Power Company (Pvt.)				
	Bhira	6*25	1	6	150.00

to Questions

	1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bhivpuri	3*24+2*1.5	1	5.	75.00
3.	Khopoli	3*24	1	3	72.00
1.	Bihra PSS	1*150	1	1	150.00
	Sub Total Tata Hydro		4	15	447.00
	Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Powe	er Pvt. Ltd. (DLHP)			
	Bandhardhara-l	1*12	1	1	12.00
	Bandhardhara-II	1*34	1	1	34.00
	Total DLPH (Pvt)		2	2	46.00
	Total Maharashtra		30	65	3077.30
	Total Western Region		52	141	7667.80
	Southern Region				
II.	Andhra Pradesh				
	APGENCO				
1.	Machkund	3*17+3*21.25	1	6 ·	114.75
2.	Upper Sileru ST-I	2*60	1	2	120.00
3.	Upper Sileru ST-II	2*60	1	2	120.00
4.	Lower Sileru	4*115	1	4 .	460.00
5.	T.B. Dam	4*9	1	4	36.00
6.	Hampi	4*9	1	4	36.00
7.	N.J.Sagar	1*110+7*100.8	1	8	815.60
8.	Srisailam	7*110	1	7	770.00
9.	N.J. Sagar RBC	2*30	1	2	60.00
0.	N.J. Sagar RBC Ext.	1*30	1	1	30.00
1.	N.J.Sagar LBC	2*30	1 .	2	60.00
2.	Donkarayi	1*25	1	1	25.00
3.	Pochampad	3*9	1	3	27.00
4.	Nizam Sagar	2*5	1	2	10.00
5.	Penna Ahobilam	2*10	1	2 .	20.00
6.	Singur	2*7.5	1	2	15.00
7.	Srisailam LBPH	6*150	1	6	900.00
8.	Priydarshni Jurala	2*39	1	2	78.00
	Total Apgenco		18	60	3697.35

Written Answers	JULY 3, 2009	to Questions	520

	1	2	3	4	5
	Private			•	
	Guntur (AP)	3*1.25	1	3	3.75
	Total Andhra Pradesh		19	63	3701.10
an.	Karnataka				
	Karnataka Power Corporation	Ltd.			
1.	Sharavathy	2*89.1+8*103.5	1	10	1006.20
2.	Lingnamakki	2*28.5	1	2	55.00
3.	Badhra (L)	1*2+2*12	1	3	26.00
4.	Bhadra (R)	1*7.2	1	1	7.20
5.	Bhadra (RBC)	1*6	1	1	6.00
6.	Kalinadi	3*135+3*150	1	6	855.00
7.	Supa DPH	2*50	1	2	100.00
8.	Varahi	2*115	1	2	230.00
9.	Varahi Extn.	. 1*115	1	2	230.00
0.	Ghatprabha	2*16	1	2	32.00
1.	Mani DPH	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
2.	Mallarpur	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
3.	Kadra .	3*50	1	3	150.00
4.	Kodasali	3*40	1	3	120.00
5.	Sharavathy Tail Race	4*60	1	4	240.00
6.	Almatti DAM	1*15+5*55	1	6	290.00
7.	Jog	4*13.2+4*21.6	1	8	139.20
8.	Sivasamudram	6-3+4*6	1	10	42.00
9.	Shimsapura	2*8.6	1	2	17:20
0.	Munirabad	2*9+1*10.3	1	3	28.30
	Total KPCL		20	74	3592.10
	Bhoruka Power Corporation I	.td. (Pvt.)			
	Shivpur	2*9	1	2	18.00
	Shahapur	4*1.3+1*1.4	1	5	6.60
	Madhayamantri	3*1.5	1	3	4.50

	1	2	3	4	5
	Mandagere	2*1.75	1	2	3.50
	Neria	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
i .	Chayadevi	2*12	1	2	24.00
	Sub Total (BPCL)		6	16	65.60
	Murdeshwar Power Coporatio	n Ltd. (Pvt.)			
	Narayanpur	2*5.8	1	2	11.60
	Energy Development Corpora	tion Ltd. (Pvt.)			
	Harangi	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
	Total Pvt.		8 .	20	86.20
	Total Karnataka		28	94	3678.30
V.	Kerala				
	KSEB				
1.	ldukki	6*130	1	6	780.00
2.	Sabarigiri	6*50	1	6	300.00
3.	Kuttiyadi & K. Extn.	3*25+1*50	1	4	125.00
4.	Sholayar	3*18	1	3	54.00
5.	Sengulam	4*12	1	4	48.00
6.	Nariamanglam & Extn.	3*15+1*25	. 2	4	70.00
7.	Pallivasal	3*5+3*7.5	1	6	37.50
3 .	Poringalkuttu	4* 8	1	4	32.00
9.	Poringalkuttu LBC	1*16	1	1	16.00
).	Panniar	2*15	1	2	30.00
١.	Idamalayar	2*37.5	1	2	75.00
2.	Kallada	2*7.5	1	. 2	15.00
3.	Lower Periyar	3*60	1	3	180.00
4.	Kakkad	2*25	1	2	50.00
5.	Chembukadavu-II	3*1.25	1	3	3.75
3 .	URMI-I	3*1.25	1	3	3.75
7.	Malankara	3*3.5	1	3	10.50
	Total KSEB		18	58	1830.50

	1	2	3	4	5
	Carborundum Universal Ltd. (Pr	rt.)			
	Maniyar	3*4	1	3	12.00
	Indsil Electrosmelts Ltd. (Pvt.)				
	Kuthungal	3*7	1	3	21.00
	Total Pvt.		2	6	33.00
	Total Kerala		20	64	1863.50
/ .	Tamil Nadu TNEB				
	Kundah-I	3*20	1	3	60.00
2.	Kundah-II	5*35	1	5	175.00
3.	Kundah-III	3*60	1	3	180.00
١.	Kundah-IV	2*50	1 :	2	100.00
5.	Kundah-V	2*20	1	2	40.00
3 .	Parson's Valley (K.VI)	1*30	1	1	30.00
' .	Mettur Dam	4*10	1	4	40.00
3.	Mettur Tunnel	4*50	1	4	200.00
).	Periyar	4∠35	1	4 .	140.00
•	Kodayar-I	1*60	1	1	60.00
	Kodayar-II	1*40	1	1	40.00
	Sholayar-I	2*35	1	2	70.00
i.	Sholayar-II	1*25	1	1	25.00
١.	Pykara	3*6.65+1*11+2*14	1	6	58.95
	Aliyar	1*60	1	1	60.00
	Sarkarpathy	1*30	1	1	30.00
' .	Papanasam	4*7	1	4	28.00
•	Moyar	3*12	1	3	36.00
	Suruliyar	1*35	1	1	35.00
	Servalar	1*20	1	2	20.00
	L. MET.PH-1	2*15	1	2	30.00
<u>.</u> .	L.MET.PH-2	2*15	1	2	30.00
	L.MET.PH-3	2*15	1	2	30.00

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5
L.MET.PH-4	2*15	1	2	30.00
i. Kadamparai	4*100	1	4	400.00
i. Vaigai Dam	2*3	1	2	6.00
. Lower Bhavani Sagar	4*2	1	4	8.00
B. Bhavani Sagar RBC	2*4	1	2	8.00
. Sathnur Dam	1*7.5	1	1	7.50
. Pykara Ultimate	3*50	1	3	150.00
. Bhavani Barrage-I	2*15	1	2	30.00
Total TNEB		31	76	2157.45
Total Southern Region		98	297	11400.35
Eastern Southern				
Bihar				
ВНРС				
Kosi	4*5	1	4	20.00
Sone Western Canal	4*1.65	1	4	6.60
E.G. Canal	3*5	1	3	15.00
Sone Eastern Canal	2•1.65	1	2	3.30
Total BHPC		4	13	44.90
/I. Jharkhand				
Central				
DVC				
Panchet & Extn.	2*40	1	2	80.00
Tilaiya	2*2	1	2	4.00
Total DVC	•	2	4	84.00
JSEB				
Subernrekha-I	1*65	1	1 .	65.00
Subernerekha-II	1*65	1	1	65.00
Total JSEB		2	2	130.00
Total Jharkhand		4	6	214.00

	1	2	3	4	5
VII.	Orissa				
	OHPC				
•	Hirakud-I (Burla)	2*49.5+2*24+3*37.5	1	7	259.50
	Hirakud-II (Chiplima)	3*24	1	3	72.00
	Balimela	6*60	1	6	360.00
	Balimela Extn.	2*75	1	2	150.00
	Rengali	5*50	1	5	250.00
	Upper Kolab	4*80	1	4	320.00
	Upper Indravati	4*150	1	4	600.00
	Total OHPC		7	31	2011.50
VIII.	Sikkim NHPC				
	Rangit-III	3*20	1	3	60.0
	Teesta	3*170	1	3	510.00
	Total NHPC		2	6	570.00
	DoP, Sikkim				
	Lower Lagyap	2*6	1	2	12.00
	Upper Rognichu	2*2+2*2	1	4	8.00
	Moyangchu	2*2	. 1	2	4.00
	Total DoP, Sikkim		3	8	24.00
	Total Sikkim		5	14	594.00
Χ.	West Bengal				
	Central				
	D.V.C.				
	Maithon	2*20+1*23.2	1	3	63.20
	WBSEB				
	Jaldhaka-l	3*9	1	3	27.00
	Jaldhaka-II	2*4	1	2	8.00
	Massanjore	2*2	1	2	4.00
	Rammam-II	4*12.5	1	4	50.00
	Teesta Fall PH-I	3*7.5	1	3	22.50

	1	2	3	4	5
S .	Teesta Fall PH-II	3*7.5	1	3	22.50
, .	Teesta Fall PH-III	3*7.5	1	3	22.50
١.	Purulia PSS	4*225	1	4	900.00
	Total WBSEB		8	24	1056.50
	Total WBSEB		9	72	1119.70
x.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				
	Kalpong	3*1.75	1	3	5.25
	Total Eastern Region		30	94	3989.35
	North Eastern Region				
XI.	Assam				
	Central				
	NEEPCO				
	Khandong	3*25	1	3	75.00
2.	Kopili	4*50	1	4	200.00
	Total NEEPCO		2	7	275.00
	APGCL				
	Karbi Langpi	2*50	1	2	100.00
	Total Assam		3	9	375.00
CXII.	Arunachal Pradesh				
	NEEPCO				
	Ranganadi	3*135	1	3	405.00
	DEPTT. Of Hydro Developmen	t (DHPD)			
1.	Tago	3*1.5	1	. 3	4.50
2.	Nuranang	3*2	1	3	6.00
3.	Kambang	2*2	1	2	4.00
4.	Sippi	2*2	1	2	4.00
-1	Total		4	10	18.50
	Total Arunachal Pradesh	•	5	13	423.50
CXIII.	Meghalaya				
	MeSEB				
1.	Kyrdemkulai	2*30	1	2	60.00
2.	Umiam ST-I	4*9	1	4	36.00

	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Umiam ST-II	2*9	1	2	18.00
4.	UMTRU	4*2.8	1	4	11.20
5.	Umiam ST-!V	2*30	1	2	60.00
	Total MeSEB		5	14	185.20
XXIV	. Nagaland				
1.	Likkim RO	3*8	1	3	24.00
	NEEPCO				
1.	Doyang	3*25	1	3	75.00
	Total Nagaland		2	6	99.00
ΧXV	Manipur				
	NHPC (NER)				
1.	Loktak	3*35	1	3	105.00
	Total Manipur		1	3	105.00
XXVI	. Tripura				
	Tripura State Electricity Corpn.	Ltd. (TSECL)			
1.	Gumti	3*5	1	3	15.00
	Total Tripura		1	3	15.00
	Total Ner		17	48	1202.70
	Total All India		284	842	38032.10

Note:—(1) Station capacity upto 3 MW not included.

Statement II

List of Hydro projects under execution

(Excluding projects under Ministry of New & Renewable Energy)

(As on 29.6.2009)

SI.No	. Name of Project	Unit No.	Sector		State/ n. Agency	Capacity (MW)	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4		5	6	7
1.	Parbati S. II 4×200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Himachal	Pradesh/NHPC	800	2012-13
2.	Chamera-III 3×77=231 MW	U-1 to U-3	Central	Himachal	Pradesh/NHPC	231	2010-11
3.	Parabati-III 4×130=520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Himachal	Pradesh/NHPC	520	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Kol Dam 4×200=800 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Himachal Pradesh/NTPC	800	2010-12
5.	Rampur 6×68.67=412 MW	U-1 to U-6	Central	Himachal Pradesh/SJVNL	412	2011-12
6.	Uhl-III 3×33.33=100 MW	U-1 to U-3	State	Himachal Pradesh/Beas Valley Power Corp.Ltd. (BVPC)	100	2011-12
7.	Swara Kuddu 3×36.6=110 MW	U-1 to U-3	State	Himachal Pradesh/ Pabbar Valley Corp. (PVC)	110	2012-13
8.	Kashang-I 65 MW		State	Himachal Pradesh/HPPCL	65	12th Plan
9.	Allain Dhangan 2×96-192 MW	U-1 & U-2	Private	Himachal Pradesh/ADHPL	192	Nov-2009, Dec-2009
0.	Karcham Wangtoo 4×250≈1000 MW	U-1 to U-4	Private	Himachal Pradesh/JPKPL	1000	2011-12
1.	Budhil 2×35=70 MW	U-1 and U-2	Private	Himachal Pradesh/LANCO	70	2010-11
2.	Malana-II 2×50=100 MW	U-1 and U-2	Private	Himachal Pradesh/Everest PC	100	Dec2009 Jan2010
3.	Sorang 2×50≖100 MW	U-1 & U-2	Private	Himachal Pradesh/Himachal Sorang Power Corporation Ltd.	100	2011-12
4.	Tidong-I 100 MW		Private	Himachal Pradesh/M/s Nuziveedu Seeds	100	12th Plan
	Sub-total; (Himachal Pi	radesh)			4600	
5.	Uri-II 4×60+240 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Jammu and Kashmir/NHPC	240	2010-11
6.	Sewa-II 3×40-120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Central	Jammu and Kashmir/NHPC	120	Jan2010, Feb2010 Mar2010
7.	Chutak 4×11=44 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Jammu and Kashmir/NHPC	44	2011-12
8.	Nimoo Bazgo 3×15=45 MW	U-1 to U-3	Central	Jammu and Kashmir/NHPC	45	2011-12
9.	Kishanganga 3×110+330 MW	U-1 to U-3	Central	Jammu and Kashmir/NHPC	330	2016-17
	Sub-total; (Jammu and	l Kashmir)			779	
0.	Koteshwar 4×100=400 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Uttarakhand/THDC	400	2010-11
21.	Loharinagpala 4×150=600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Uttarakhand/NTPC	600	2012-13

.1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4×130-520 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Uttarakhand/NTPC	520	2012-13
23.	Shrinagar* 4×82.5=330 MW	U-1 to U-4	Private	Uttarakhand/M/s GVK Industries	330	2011-12
24.	Phata Byung 76 MW		Private	Uttarakhand/Ms Lanco	76	12th Plan
	Sub-total; (Uttarakhand)				1926	
25.	Maheshwar 10×40-400 MW	U-1 to U-10	Private	Madhya Pradesh/SMHPCL	400	2011-12
	Sub-total; (Madhya Prade	sh)			400	
26.	Priyadarshni Jurala 6×39-234 MW	U-1 to U-6	State	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	156	Jul-2009, Oct-2009, Feb-2010, Jun-2010
27.	Nagarujana Sagar TR 2×25=50 MW	U-1 & U-2	State	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	50	2010-11
8.	Pulichintala 4×30=120 MW	U-1 to U-4	State	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	120	2011-12
9.	Lower Jurala 6×40=240 MW	U-1 to U-6	State	Andhra Pradesh/APGENCO	240	2011-13
	Sub-total; (Andhra Prades	sh)			566	
0.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext. 2×50-100 MW	U-1 & U-2	State	Kerala/KSEB	100	Jul-2009, Aug-2009
1.	Pallivasal 3×20=60 MW	U-1 to U-3	State	Kerala/KSEC.	60	2011-12
2.	Thottiyar 40 MW		State	Kerala/KSEB	40	12th Plan
	Sub-total; (Kerala)				200	
3.	Bhawani Barrage-II 2×15=30 MW	U-1 & U-2	State	Tamil Nadu/TNEB	30	2011-12
4.	Bhawani Barrage III 2×15=30 MW	U-1 & U-2	State	Tamil Nadu/TNEB	30	2011-12
	Sub-total; (Tamil Nadu)				60	
5.	Teesta Low Dam-III 4×33=132 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	West Bengal/NHPC	132	2010-11
6.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4×40=160 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	West Bengal/NHPC	160	2011-12
	Sub-total; (West Bengal)				292	

to Questions

W	ritten	Ansv	ver

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	Chujachen 2×49.5=99 MW	U-1 & U-2	Private	Sikkim/Gati	99	2010-11
38.	Teesta-III 6×200=1200 MW	U-1 to U-3	Private	Sikkim/Teesta Urja Ltd.	1200	2011-12
39.	Teesta-VI 4×125=500 MW	U-1 to U-4	Private	Sikkim/LANCO	500	2012-13
10.	Rangit-VI 3×40-120 MW	U-1 to U-3	Private	Sikkim/Jal Power corp.Ltd.	120	2012-13
¥1.	Jorethang Loop 96 MW		Private	Sikkim/M/s DANS Energy	96	12th Plan
	Sub-total; (Sikkim)				2015	
12.	Subansiri Lower 8×250=2000 MW	U-1 to U-8	Central	Arunachal Pradesh/NHPC	2000	2012-13
3.	Kameng 4×150=600 MW	U-1 to U-4	Central	Arunachal Pradesh/NEEPCO	600	2012-13
	Sub-total; (Arunachal Prac	desh)			2600	
14.	Myntdu 2×42=84 MW	U-1 & U-2	State	Meghalaya/MeSEB	84	Dec2009 Feb2010
4 5.	New Umtru 2×20=40 MW	U-1 & U-2	State	Meghalaya/MeSEB	40	2011-12
	Sub-total; (Meghalaya)				124	
	Total: (Under Execution)				13562	

Statement III

Status of State Sector Proposals (April 2006 onwards)

SI.No	Name of	State	I.C. (MW)	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Conceurred				
1.	Pala Maneri	Uttarakhand	480`	Concurred on 23.02.2007	Concurred on 23.02.2007
2.	Lower Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	240	Concurred on 24.07.2007	Concurred on 24.07.2007
3.	Gundla	Karnataka	200	Concurred on 25.04.2008	Concurred on 25.04.2008
	Under Examination	1			
	-Nil-				

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Returned				
4.	Sawalkot	Jammu and Kashmir	1200	Returned in 05/06	Returned due to non-responsive to various observations such as hydrology, hydro planning, cost of civil works, geological aspects etc
5.	Kirthal-I	Jammu and Kashmir	240	Returned in 01/08	Returned due to non availablity of updated hydrological data & cost estimates, inadequate geological investigations.
6.	Baglihar-II	Jammu and Kashmir	450	Returned in 01/08	Returned due to non availability of updated hydrological data & cost estimates, inadequate geological investigations.
7.	Bowala Nand Prayag	Uttarakhand	300	Returned in 02/08	Returned due to non-replying of various comments such as hydrology, gate design, cost of civil works, geological aspects etc
8.	Bhaironghati	Uttarakhand	381	Returned in 02/08	Returned due to incomplete geological Investigations.
9.	Sainj	Himachal Pradesh	100	Returned in 12/07	Returned due to non availability of updated hydrological data & cost estimates, inadequate geological investigations.
10.	Shongthong Karcham	Himachal Pradesh	402	Returned in 12/07	Returned due to non availability of updated hydrological data & cost estimates, inadequate geological investigations
11.	Integrated Kashang	Himachal Pradesh	243	Returned in 01/08	Returned due to incomplete geological investigations.
12.	Integrated Kashang St-I	Himachal Pradesh	130	Returned in 08/08	Project withdrawn by HPSEB
13.	Kundah Pump Storage HEP	Tamil Nadu	500	Returned in 12/07	Returned due to lack of interstate clearance.
14.	Lower Kopili	Assam	150	Returned in 05/08	Returned due to non availability of updated hydrological data, inadequate geological investigations.
15.	Karbl langpl Upper Borpani)	Assam	60	Returned in 12/08	Returned due to involvement of Inter state aspects with Meghalaya, updated hydrology not been utilized for carrying out power potention study, cost estimates not framed at current PL and inadequate geological investigations etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6 7
16.	Integrated Kashang St-II & III	Himachal Pradesh	130	Returned in 06/09	Returned since cost less than Rs., 500 crs.
17.	Dhukwan (*)	Uttar Pradesh	30	Returned in 06/06	Doesn't require concurrene of CEA (< Rs. 500 Crs.)
18.	Koyna left	Maharashtra	80	Returned in 06/06	The project does not require concurrence of CEA (<rs. 500="" crs.)<="" td=""></rs.>
	Total		5316.00		

(*)-Received prior to 01.4.2006.

[English]

Meeting with Finance Ministers of States

- 279. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether a meeting of the Union Finance Minister was held recently with the Finance Ministers of State Governments;
 - (b) if so, the main points discussed therein;
- (c) whether several State Finance Ministers have also urged to enhance/revive the Industrial package to keep up the pace of industrialization and prevent people from being rendered unemployed;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Pre-Budget consultations with State Finance Ministers was held by the Union Finance Minister on 11th June, 2009.

- (b) Amongst other issues, the General macroeconomic issues, FRBM and devolution issues, allocation of funds for various schemes and programmes of Government of India, implementation related problems, sectoral issues relating to agriculture, irrigation, credit, MSME, road infrastructure and tax related matters were raised during the consulations.
- (c) and (d) Finance Ministers of some of the States have requested for additional support/incentive packages for industries and employment generation in their states.

The requests were mainly centred around creation of employments opportunities, employment generation in Industry, support for State specific programmes, etc.

(e) As stated above, the meeting was a pre-Budget consultation where views are solicited prior to the finalization of the budget.

Coins Factories

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

- (a) whether requests for setting up coins factories have been received from some States including the State of Gujarat;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Audit of Projects under NREGS

- 281. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKHSMI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government proposes to engage Chartered Accountants to audit the accounts of the projects under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Chartered Accountants or Local Fund Auditors are appointed by the State Governments for conducting financial audit of NREGA accounts of each district.

Written Answers

Functioning of Local Self Government Institutions

282. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the functioning of Local Self Government Institutions during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken by the State Governments thereon;
 - (c) the details of existing mechanism for such review;
- (d) whether the mechanism is adequate to gauge the performance of these institutions; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Consultative mechanisms have been set up to review the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the States/UTs covered under Part-IX of the Constitution. Council of Ministers of Panchayati Raj chaired by Minister of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development reviewed the progress during the last three years. Two meetings of this Council were held respectively in August, 2007 and April, 2008. A Committee of Chief Secretaries of States and Panchavati Rai Secretaries of the State Governments chaired by the Union Secretary of Panchayati Raj has been set up to monitor the progress and implementation of the Action Points resulting from the Round Tables held previously. Six meetings of this Committee were held during last three years. Various issues impinging on the functioning of PRIs are discussed by the Council of Ministers and the Committee chaired by Union Secretary of Panchayati Raj. The issues include Devolution of Powers to PRIs, Activity Mapping, Capacity Building & Training, Setting up of District Planning Committees (DPCs) & Preparation of DIstrict Plan, IT enabled e-governance, Role of Gram Sabhas, Implementation of PESA, Annual Reports on the State of Panchayats, Centrality of PRIs in implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Rural Business Hubs through Public-Private-Panchayat Partnerships, Accounting and Audit, etc. State Governments take necessary followup action on the decisions/action points emerging from these meetings, which are discussed in subsequent meetings.

- (d) Several issues have emerged from the review mechanism. These are addressed on priority basis. Local Self Government Institution is a State subject and its fnctioning is an evolutionary process as mandated in Part-IX and Part-IXA of the Constitution. As such in the existing Constitutional framework, the present mechanism to monitor the performance of these institutions is considered adequate.
 - (e) Not Applicable.

Merger of Banks

283. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to merge some of the Scheduled Commercial Banks with the nationalized banks in the near future;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the likely impact of such merger on the expansion and delivery of rural credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) No such specific proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Recovery of Outstanding Taxes

- 284. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the MInister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the total amount of taxes outstanding against the corporate houses/persons due to cases pending in courts;

- (b) whether there is any non-judicial system for making settlement out of court of such cases; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

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.

[English]

Development of Buddhist Tourism

285. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is implementing projects/ plans for developing Buddhist tourism in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has set up/planning to set up Buddhist Circuits in the country, State-wise including Angul and Dhenknal of Orissa, Siddharth Nagar, Shrawasti and Kushinagar of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, along with the funds allocated and utilised for the development of Buddhist tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Development of tourism is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism, however, provides financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructre including circuits on the basis of project proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations and the Central Agencies subject to availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. The following projects have been sanctioned for development of infrastructure at Buddhist heritage sites in Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan:

Bihar:

 Rs. 408.93 lakh for construction of Huen Tasang Gram, Nav Nalanda in Bihar during 2007-08.

- 2. Rs. 388.97 lakh for development of Vaishali in Bihar during 2008-09.
- 3. Rs. 134.87 lakh development of Lauriya Nandan Garh, etc. in Bihar during 2008-09
- 4. Rs. 158.40 lakh for development of Sujata Kutir, Bodhgaya in Bihar during 2008-09.
- Rs. 268.27 lakh for development of Niranjana River front and Parikarma Path in Bihar during 2008-09.
- Rs. 156.50 lakh for development of Prag Bodhi Dungeshwari hill, Bodhgaya in Bihar during 2008-09.

Orissa: Nil

Uttar Pradesh:

 Rs. 1416.31 lakh for development of Varanasi-Sarnath-Ramnagar Phase-II in Uttar Pradesh during 2008-09.

[Translation]

Funds for Development of Tourist Places

286. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has sanctioned or proposes to sanction funds as well as tourism projects for the development of tourist places in the country including Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh for promoting eco-tourism, rural and religious tourism there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and projectwise:
- (c) the funds allocated so far in this regard and the present status of tourism projects, State-wise and projectwise; and
- (d) the time by which the pending tourism projects are likely to be completed and pending fund allocations released, State-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 237 tourism projects for Rs. 907.94 crore for development and promotion of tourism in the country including Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh during the last financial year. This includes projects for development of eco-tourism, rural tourism and spiritual tourism. State-wise number of projects and amount sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation of projects is primarily the responsibility of concerned State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, monitors the progress of implementation through review meetings with State Government/Union Territory Administration officials and site visits from time to time.

Statement

Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism During

2008-09

(Rs. in lakhs)

JULY 3, 2009

Sr.No	State/UT N	lumber of Projects sanctioned	Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	9980.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	3147.20
3.	Assam	4	2107.61
4.	Bihar	9	1798.45
5.	Chandigarh	5	799.11
6.	Chhattisgarh	1 .	1133.82
7.	Dadra and Nagar Ha	aveli 3	24.88
8.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
9.	Delhi	1	15.00
10.	Goa	2	4314.91
11.	Gujarat	7	2133.66
12.	Haryana	7	2495.49

1	2	3	4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	9	2977.66
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	3827.57
15.	Kerala	12	4269.52
16.	Karnataka	4	4273.21
17.	Maharashtra	3	4110.05
18.	Manipur	9	2943.84
19.	Meghalaya	6	1238.54
20.	Mizoram	4	318,38
21.	Madhya Pradesh	11	3141.11
22.	Nagaland	11	2544.66
23.	Orissa	6	4115.38
24.	Puducherry	4	252.80
25.	Punjab	, 3	1968.10
26.	Rajasthan	8	4189.56
27.	Sikkim	23	7076.38
28.	Tamil Nadu	15	3595.72
29.	Tripura	6	360.94
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6	3839.64
31.	Uttarakhand	3	4468.72
32.	West Bengal	9	3319.33
	Total	237	90794.32

[English]

Incentives to Promote Solar Energy Projects

287. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the incentives given by the Government to promote renewable energy projects;
- (b) whether Solar Energy Projects are included for incentives given by the Government;

- (c) if so, the details, thereof;
- (d) whether Solar Thermal Power Projects of 50 MW are also eligible for the incentives; and
 - (e) if so, the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Government is promoting development of the renewable energy sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. These cover solar energy project also.

(d) and (e) Solar thermal power projects are also eligible for the incentives mentioned above. However, solar thermal power projects of unit capacity of 50 MW are not eligible for generation based incentives, provided by the Government under the demonstration programme of gird-connected solar thermal power.

Survey on Orphan Children

- 288. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of orphan children living in pathetic conditions on pavements in metropolitan cities and various railway stations across the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard and the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to ameliorate the condition of such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) No authenticated data is available with the Ministry as it has not conducted any survey regarding the same.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a scheme namely 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' exclusively for the welfare of street children. The target group of the scheme is street children particularly those without homes and family ties and children especially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation such as children of sex workers and children of pavement dwellers.

The Ministry has recently introduced a new centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)' for implementation during 11th Five Year Plan under which there is provision for setting up of 'Open Shelter' in urban and semi-urban areas for such children. The objective is to provide such children, shelter, nutrition, health care, education, vocational training, etc. and also protection from abuse and neglect.

Gas from Private Companies for Power Sector

289. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of slow progress in expanding electricity generation capacity in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Union Government has recently instructed the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) to purchase gas from the private companies including Reliance Industries Limited (RIL);
 - (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to step up the electricity generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that there has been slow progress in the expansion of the electricity generation capacity in the country during 11th Plan so far. In the first year of the 11th Plan, a capacity of 9263 MW was commissioned. In the 2nd year i.e. in 2008-09 only 3454 MW was commissioned. This was mainly due to change in definition of commissioning (earlier unit synchronized was considered as commissioned which was changed to full load operation) in 2008-09. However, there are also other reasons such as delay in placement of orders, delay in supply of equipments, shortage of skilled manpower, shortage of fuel etc. However, adequate measures have been taken to avoid recurrence of these problems during remaining period of the 11th Plan. Projects aggregating to over 15000 MW (19% of the target) have already been commissioned during the 11th Plan so far and projects aggregating to about 65,000 MW are under construction.

(c) and (d) Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has allocated 18 Million Metric Standard Cubic Metre Per Day (MMSCMD) gas to the power sector. Out of this, 2.67 MMSCMD of gas was allocated to NTPC for its six gas based power plants.

Further, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas indicated to the Ministry of Power that additional Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) is available because of expansion of Petronet LNG Limited (PLL's) Dahej Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminal and relatively low international prices of LNG. In view of this, a meeting was held in the Ministry of Power on 27.05.2009 in which it was decided that with immediate effect, all gas-based power plants in the country, except in South and North-East of the country which are yet to be connected through pipeline network, should operate at 90% Plant Load Factor (PLF) as far as possible. It was further decided that this should be ensured by utilizing KG D6 gas earmarked for them by the EGOM/Government and subsequently the additional availability of RLNG.

- (e) The following steps have been taken to improve power generation capacity in the country in the 11th Five Year Plan:
 - · Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of ongoing generation projects.
 - Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plants like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plants, Water treatment plant etc. by organizing international conclave & regional workshops etc. Other issues like advance procurement of critical materials and tie up of necessary funds before construction are also being addressed.
 - · Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
 - · Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.

Amendment in PFRDA

290. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation for amending Pension Funds Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) during the ensuing Budget Session; and

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(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government proposes to bring a legislation to establish a statutory authority to promote old age income security by establishing, developing and regulating pension funds.

(b) The legislation would, inter alia, propose to establish a statutory Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) and empower it (i) to regulate the New Pension System and other pension schemes not covered under any other Act; (ii) to register and regulate pension funds and the central recordkeeping agency; and (iii) to levy monetary penalties for violations of various provisions of the PFRDA Act.

Three Phase Audit of PSUs

- 291. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) has decided to conduct three-phase audit of some Public Units (PSUs); and
 - (b) if so, the details of such PSUs?

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

(b) Names of 70 (seventy) companies and 6 (six) statutory corporations/bodies covered under the threephase audit are as under:

Name of the Government Company

1. Andrew Yule and Company Limited, 2. Balmer Lawrie and Co. Limited, 3. Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, 4. BEML Limited 5. Bharat Dynamics Limited, 6. Bharat Electronics Limited, 7. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, 8. Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, 9. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, 10. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, 11. Central Coalfields Limited, 12. Chennai

II. Name of the Statutory Corporation

1. Airports Authority of India, 2. Central Warehousing Corporation, 3. Damodar Valley Corporation, 4. Food Corporation of India, 5. Inland Waterways Authority of India, 6. National Highways Authority of India.

[Translation]

Bio-Gas Plants

292. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of bio-gas plants functional and non-functional in the country especially in the rural and back ward areas, State-wise;
- (b) the number of bio-gas plants set up during the last three years in the country, State-wise;
- (c) whether the bio-gas chulhas are available in the market:
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the number of bio-gas plants proposed to set up during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, family type biogas plants are installed in rural and backward areas of the country. According to an independent evaluation study carried out during 2008-09 in six representative States for the biogas plants installed in the 10th Five year Plan, the average functionality have been reported as 95.80% of the plants surveyed. Details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

- (b) State-wise number of bio-gas plants set up in the country during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.
- (c) and (d) Bio-gas Chulhas are available in the market and nodal implementing agencies of the programme are able to organize provision of these chulhas to the beneficiaries of bio-gas plants.
- (e) During the current financial year it is proposed to set up 1.50 lakh family type biogas plants in the country. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Statement I						
SI.No.	. Name of the State I	nstalled Plants	Sample Size (2.5%)	Functionality %	¥	
1.	Assam: Representing NER sample size is taken in this		298	27	92.60%	
2.	West Bengal: Representing	Eastern Region	62708	1582	92.29%	
3.	Gujarat: Representing West	ern Region	33796	879	97.61%	
4.	Punjab: Representing North	ern Region	9907	251	100%	
5.	Kerala: Representing souther	ern Region	12724	298	99.32%	
6.	Chhattisgarh: Representing	Central Region	22138	540	99.44%	
	Total	-	141571	3577	95.80%	
			Statement II			
SI.No.	State/Union Territories		Achievements		Physical Target	
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18002	10195	12510	16500	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	60	100	150	200	
3.	Assam	_	2500	6000	10000	
4.	Bihar	250	_	_	300	
5.	Goa	75	21	34	50	
6.	Gujarat	7905	7801	5451	10000	
7.	Haryana	1068	1034	1320	1500	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	155	151	_	150	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		_	24	100	
10.	Karnataka	3023	2433	4250	20000	
11.	Kerala	4214	2144	3301	6000	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10642	7042	13331	16000	
13.	Maharashtra	12660	15066	12261	8000	
14.	Manipur	_	_		50	
15.	Meghalaya	60	200	154	400	

100

131

100

200

100

350

16.

17.

Mizoram

Nagaland

100

2	3	4	5	6
8. Orissa	3922	3895	3336	5000
9. Punjab	1789	3000	7470	10000
0. Rajasthan	_	_	_	50
1. Sikkim	185	172	197	200
2. Tamil Nadu	727	1223	693	1500
3. Tripura	32		_	150
4. Uttar Pradesh	3636	2856	1065	4000
5. West Bengal	8500	11000	15000	15000
6. Andaman and Nicobar Isla	ands —		_	
7. Chandigarh	-		-	_
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	_	_		_
9. Delhi	_	_	_	_
0. Puducherry		_		50
1. Chhattisgarh	4446	2095	3118	5000
2. Jharkhand	110	186	301	500
3. Uttarakhand	351	370	502	900
4. KVIC and Others	15053	15125	18000	18000
Total	97165	88840	108768	150000

^{*}Figures are being firmed up.

[English]

Raising of Funds by NABARD

293. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development NABARD) proposes to raise huge funds for rural development in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for this purpose, project-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) For supporting all round rural development, Rural Infrastructre Development Fund (RIDF) was set up in

1995-96. The Fund is managed by NABARD at national level. The Fund is contributed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, falling short of meeting their mandatory lending targets for priority sector/agriculture. The corpus of RIDF is announced annually in Union Budget and State-wise allocations are made on the basis of the corpus of each tranche and set norms. So far, loans amounting to Rs. 88,359.09 crore have been sanctioned by NABARD to various State Governments through 14 RIDF tranches for implementing different types of rural infrastructure projects. Besides, a separate component under RIDF has also been constituted since 2006-07 for implementation of rural roads component of Bharat Nirman for which Rs. 12,00 crore has been disbursed during the last three years.

The State-wise details of projects sanctioned under RIDF XIV (2008-09) are given in the enclosed Statement.

There is no provision of purpose-wise or project-wise allocations under the Fund and the projects are selected from a list of existing 31 activities.

Written Answers

Statement

State-wise details of Projects Sanctioned under RIDF XIV (2008-09)

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No.	State	Sanctioned
1	2	3
	Major States	
1.	Uttar Pradesh	971
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1315
3.	Madhya Pradesh	975
4.	Gujarat	1085
5.	Rajasthan	1100
6.	Maharashtra	1123
7.	Tamil Nadu	905
8.	West Bengal	801
9.	Bihar	752
10.	Karnataka	659
11.	Orissa	849
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	377
13.	Chhattisgarh	72
14.	Jharkhand	631
15.	Himachal Pradesh	425
16.	Uttarakhand	300
17.	Punjab	525
18.	Haryana	301
19.	Kerala	501
20.	Goa	86
	Total (A)	13753

1	2	3	
	North East Region		
1.	Assam	113	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122	
3.	Meghalaya	66	
4.	Tripura	305	
5.	Mizoram	1	
6.	Nagaland	240	
7.	Sikkim	99	
8.	Manipur	0	
	Total (B)	947	
	Union Territory		
	Puducherry	55	
	Grand Total	14754	

[Translation]

DRDAs

294. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning and performance of Disatrict Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) during the last three years and the current year;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to streamline the functioning and performance of DRDAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development reviews the functioning and performance of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with State Secretaries of Rural Development and other officials of State and Districts regularly. The Ministry has also conducted and Evaluation Study on functioning of DRDAs in 2008-09 through an independent agency and its major recommendations relate to fill up of all vacancies as per

DRDA staff pattern, induction of professionals in DRDAs, training and capacity building of DRDA staff etc.

(c) To streamline the functioning and performance of DRDAs, the guideline of District Rural Development Agency Administration Scheme are amended and necessary instrutions thereof to the State from time to time

[English]

Economic Offences

- 295. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the number of economic offences reported in the country under the IT Act, Customs Act, COFEPOSA Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Banking Regulation Act during each of the last three years, category-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether there is an increasing trend of these offences in the country;
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimise such offences in the country and also apprehend the offenders?

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.

Anganwadi Centres

296. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of facilities provided by the Government in Anganwadi Centres;
- (b) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from various State Governments for increasing the number of Anganwadi Centres and to modernize them; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territorywise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme provides a package of six services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition health education with a view to improve the nutritional and health status of children below six years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers. The health related services are through linkages with health system of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

(b) and (c) In order to cover all the hitherto uncovered habitations/settlements across the country, as per revised norms the States/UTs were requested to undertake a micro level survey especially having regard to predominantly SC/ST/Minority habitations and furnish specific requirements of additional Projects/Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs for 3rd Phase of expansion of the ICDS Scheme. State/UT-wise allocation based on requirements of additional Projects/Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise No. of Additional ICDS Projects/Anganwadi & Mini-Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned Under 3rd
Phase of Expansion

SI.No. Name of the State/UT		No. of additional ICDS Projects/ AWCs/Mini-AWCs sanctioned				
		Projects	Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)	Mini- AWCs		
1	2	3	4	5		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	6537	3206		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1751	0		
3.	Assam	5	19646	2967		
4.	Bihar	0	5440	5440		
5.	Chhattisgarh	180	20772	6362		
6.	Delhi	5	500	0		
7.	Goa	0 ·	100	0		
8.	Gujarat	76	3312	1126		
9.	Haryana	11	7995	260		

Written Answers

l	2	3	4	5
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	138	539
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	3094	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	3538	2551
13.	Karnataka	0	5786	2926
14.	Kerala	95	871	129
15.	Madhya Pradesh	86	9691	9820
16.	Maharashtra	102	12608	3640
17.	Manipur	4	2337	1552
18.	Meghalaya	0	493	0
19.	Mizoram	4	298	0
20.	Nagaland	3	261	0
21.	Orissa	0	19221	5397
22.	Punjab	6	5267	1220
23.	Rajasthan	26	6543	3523
24.	Sikkim	2	245	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	2234	1772
26.	Tripura	0	2527	. 0
27.	Uttarakhand	6	8375	2444
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0	14604	22186
29.	West Bengal	160	25018	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	17	31
31.	Chandigarh	0	130	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	8	9	11
35.	Puducherry	0	100	0
	Total	789	189458	77102

[Translation]

Black Money

- 297. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) the amount of black money in the country at present;
- (b) whether the said amount is getting augmented continuously over a period of time;
 - (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) te difficulties being faced by the Government in unearthing black money; and
- (e) the concrete steps taken by the Government to check the increasing black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) There is no exact estimate of black money presently in circulation in the country. However, at the instance of the Government, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) had attempted an estimate of black money in circulation in the country. According to the report of NIPFP, the total amount of black money in circulation in the country during the financial year 1983-84 was estimated between Rs. 31,584 crores to Rs. 36,786 Crores. The authors of the report had, however, admitted that their estimate was based on numerous assumptions and approximations, each of which could be challenged. No study has thereafter been conducted by the Government for estimating the quantum of black money in circulation in the country. There is no authentic information available as regards black money getting augmented over a period of time.

(d) and (e) There are several underlying causes of black money generation, including various socio-economic factors, some of which are exogenous to the direct tax laws for combating tax evasion. Most of the transactions generating unaccounted money are unrecorded, thereby making unearthing of black money difficult. The Income tax Department takes several puntitve and deterrent steps to control black money in the country. These include scrutiny of returns, surveys, search and seizure action, impostion of penalty and launching of prosection in appropriate cases. A Tax Information Network (TIN) has been set up as a depository of important tax related

information. The information collected from various sources is also collated electronically to create a 360 degrees profile of the high net worth assessees. Under the provisions of section 206A of the Income Tax Act certain entities responsible for paying to resident any income by way of interest (other than interest on securities) without deduction of tax at source are required to furnish quarterly returns.

[English]

Power Generation from Solar Plants

298. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether US-based Astonfield Renewable Resources Ltd., is set to generate electricity from solar energy plants in West Bengal, Rajasthan and other regions in the country:
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the power generation capacity likely to be added by these plants;
- (c) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up of such plants in other States; and
 - (d) if so, the details thereof. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (d) M/s Astonfield Solar Private Limited, Mumbai, which is a part of the Astonfield group, has informed that the company is pursuing setting up of solar power projects in West Bengal (5MW), Haryana (3MW), Karnataka (10 MW) and Gujarat (200 MW). The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has received a proposal from the company to set

up a 5 MW capacity grid interactive solar power plant at Bankura in West Bengal. The company has estimated that about 7 million units of electricity can be generated from the plant. The company has recently submitted information about some of the clearances obtained by them from the local authorities.

Development of Beach, Wildlife and Eco-Tourism

- 299. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government proposes to develop beach tourism, forest and wildlife tourism and eco-tourism in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the allocation of funds made for the purpose during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/UT Administrations for development of tourism products including beach tourism, forest and wildlife tourism and eco-tourism under the Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, based on the proposals received from State Governments/UT Administrations subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

The details of projects for development of tourism including beach, forest and wildlife tourism and eco-tourism sanctioned to the State Governments/UT Administrations by the Ministry of Tourism in the last three years given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The Project Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI.No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttrakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	· 1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
	Total	278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

Wind Energy Generation

300. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

- (a) whether there is immense potential of power generation from wind energy in the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the total wind energy generation in the country at present; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to increase wind energy generation?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Gross wind power potential in the country has been estimated at over 48500 MW, based on the areas having wind power density of 200 watts per square meter or more and assuming land availability in potential areas @ one percent and land requirement @ 12 hectares per MW. State-wise details of potential is given in the Statement I enclosed.

- (c) A total Wind Power capacity of 10242 MW has been installed in the country, till 31st March, 2009. Statewise details are given in the Statement II enclosed.
- (d) The Government promotes wind energy generation in the country through fiscal incentives such as accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generators, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, and loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Ministry's Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy generation in the potential States.

Statement I

Gross Wind Power Potential in the Country

States	Gross Potential (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	8968
Gujarat	10645
Karnataka	11531
Kerala	1171
Madhya Pradesh	1019
Maharashtra	4584
Orissa	255
Rajasthan	4858
Tamil Nadu	5530
Total	48561

Statement II

State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity (as on 31.03.2009)

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	123
Gujarat	1566
Karnataka	1327
Kerala	27
Madhya Pradesh	213
Maharashtra	1939
Rajasthan	738
Tamil Nadu	4305
Others	4
Total	10242

Child Rights Legal Cell

301. SHR! ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Child Rights Legal Cell in all the States in the country:
 - (b) if so, the details thereof State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for the rehabilitation of rescued children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No., Madam.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing following Schemes for welfare and rehabilitation of the children who are in need of care and protection, which includes rescued children, and children in conflict with law in the country:
 - (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice;
 - (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children;
 - (iii) Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection:
 - (iv) Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children (Shishu Greha) to Promote In-country Adoption.

The Ministry has also introduced a new centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' for implementation from current financial year for the welfare and rehabilitation of such children in the country.

Implementation of RGGVY

- 302. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is slow in some of the States affected by Maoist violence;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the corrective steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The implementation of RGGVY is slow in some of the States for various reasons including Maoist violence. It has been lagging behind primarily because of the following reasons:

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
- Delay in forest clearance for execution of the Projects.
- Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV substations by the States.
- Limited number of qualified agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- · Shortage of line material and high prices.
- · Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills.
- Lack of awareness among villagers for taking new connections.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some states.
- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some states.
- Refusal to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some states.
- · Difficult terrain in some states.
- Law & order problem including Maoist Violence.
- (c) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:
 - (i) 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.
 - (ii) 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 on the agreed schedules.

- (iii) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- (iv) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
- (v) Fund flow has been streamlined.
- (vi) Chief Ministers have been requested for expeditious implementation of the scheme.
- (vii) Chief Secretaries of State Governments have been requested to resolve state level issues by holding State Level Coordination Committee meetings for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

[Translation]

Juvenile Homes

303. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the children are often sexually abused and ill-treated in various juvenile homes in the country:
- (b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and UT-wise; and
 - (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Ministry of Women and Child Development had received one report on the subject of it-treatment of children in juvenile homes in Delhi from the Government of NCT of Delhi in Feburary, 2008. In its report, the Government of Delhi had stated, *inter alia*, that they had carried out inspection of the Objervation Home for Boys, Delhi Gate, and Children's Homes for Bcys, Kasturba Niketan, Lajpat Nagar and that the Children had denied any ill-treatment meted out to them. No other report has been received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development in this regard from any other State.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Lead Bank Scheme

304. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a High Level Committee set up by the Government to review the functioning of Lead Bank Scheme has submitted its Report;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the announcement in the mid-term review of Annual Policy for the year 2007-08, the High Level Committee was constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the chairpersonship of Smt. Usha Thorat, Deputy Governor, RBI to review the Lead Bank Scheme (LBS). In its draft Report, the Committee has concluded that the LBS is useful and needs to continue. It has, inter alia, recommended that the scope of the LBS should cover initiatives for financial inclusion, financial literacy and an improved information system for reporting and monitoring progress. The draft Report of the Committee has been placed by the RBI on its website www.rbi.org.in for comments pending finalisation and implementation.

[Translation]

Solar Power Plants

305. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of solar power plants under construction in the country particularly in backward and rural areas as on date; State-wise;
 - (b) the total amount spent on each plant so far;
- (c) the time by which these are likely to be commissioned; plant-wise;

- (d) whether the Government proposes to set up more such plants during the current financial year 2009-10; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

Written Answers

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The details of solar photovoltaic (SPV) power plants under implementation under the SPV programme of the Ministry are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) The implementing agencies are required to submit specific porject proposals to the Ministry as per the programme guidelines, which are cosidered on case to case basis. No proposal has been sanctioned by the Ministry during 2009-10 so far.

Statement State-wise SPV Power Plants under implementation The Central Financial Assistance (CFA) and funds released are in Rupees in Lakhs

Power Plant Nos. & kWp	CFA	Funds released	Date completion	Location
1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh				
200 x 1 kWp	250	125	30.9.2009	Tribal Hostels
332 x 1 kWp	400	0	30.9.2009	Tribal Hostels
520 kWp	650	125		
Gujarat				
1000 x 0.45 kW	400	200	31.3.2010	Milk collection centres
450 kWp	400	200		
Haryana				
21 x 1	26.25	13.12	30.9.2009	ADC office
10 x 2.7	33.75	16.87	30.9.2009	Schools
4 x 1	5.00	2.50	30.9.2009	Shools
52 kWp	65.00	32.50		
Jharkhand				
198 x 4.8 kWp	1188	297	30.9.2009	Girls Hostels in Government schools under KGBV scheme
50 x 5 kWp	312.50	156.25	30.9.2009	Police Stations
25 x 2.5 kWp	78.13	39.06	30.9.2009	Police Stations
1263 kWp	1578.63	297.00		
Orissa				
1 x 3 kW	3.75	1.87	31.3.2010	Paikabhai village, Distt Sundergarh

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab				
1 x 50 kW	62.50	31.25	30.9.2009	Judicial Academy
Himachal Pradesh				
1 x 200 kW	254.00	127.00	30.9.2009	Judicial Academy
Jammu and Kashmir				
1 x 9.75	21.94	10.97	30.9.2009	Dist. Hospital, Harinagar
1 x 9.75	21.94	10.97	30.9.2009	Dist. Hospital, Nowshera
1 x 9.75	21.94	10.97	30.9.2009	Dist. Hospital, Poonch
1 x 9.75	21.94	10.97	30.9.2009	Community Health Centre, Samba
1 x 9.75	21.94	10.97	30.9.2009	Community Health Centre, R.S. Pura
1 x 5	11.25	5.62	30.9.2009	Sub District Hospital, Gurej
1 x 7.5	16.88	8.44	30.9.2009	Sub District Hospital, Tangmarg
1 x 5	11.25	5.63	30.9.2009	Sub District Hospital, Sogam
1 x 9.9	22.27	11.14	30.9.2009	District Hospital, Pulwama
1 x 7.5	16.88	8.44	30.9.2009	Sub District Hospital, Qazigund
83.65	188.21	94.11		
Leh District				
1 x 10 kWp	22.50	5.62	31.3.2010	Community Information centre, Leh
1 x 10 kWp	22.50	5.62	31.3.2010	Community Information centre, Nubra
1 x 10 kWp	22.50	5.62	31.3.2010	Community Information centre, Kharu
1 x 10 kWp	22.50	5.62	31.3.2010	Community Information centre, Durbuk
1 x 10 kWp	22.50	5.62	31.3.2010	Community Information centre, Nyoma
1 x 10 kWp	22.50	5.62	31.3.2010	Community Information centre, Khaltsi

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5
1 x 5 kWp	11.25	2.81	31.3.2010	Women's Alliance of Ladakh, Leh
1 x 5 kWp	11.25	2.81	31.3.2010	Mahabodhi Int. Meditation centre, Leh
1 x 10.4 kWp	28.08	7.02	31.3.2010	Jevatsal Photong, Leh
1 x 99 kWp	267.3	66.83	31.3.2010	Korzok Village
176.9 kWp	447.26	111.81		
Kargil				
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Barchay
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Saliskote
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Stakchay Khangral
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Goshan Drass
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Pipiting Zanskar
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Baima Yurbaltak
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Lahlung
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Khandiyal drass
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	31.3.2010	Pandraes
1 x 40 kWp	108.00	27.00	30.9.2009	Amzet Shakar
400 kWp	1080.00	270.00		
Uttarakhand				
290 x 80 Wp	54.52	27.26	31.1.2010	Milk collection centres
23.2 kWp	54.52	27.26		

[English]

Rural Development Schemes

306. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: SHRI T.R. BAALU:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/released to States and utilized by them under various rural development

and poverty alleviation schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise/State-wise;

- (b) the achievements made during the said period under each scheme;
- (c) the number of people living below poverty line benefited under each of these schemes;
- (d) whether any study/review has been conducted to know the improvement in standard of life in rural areas following the implementation of these schemes;
 - (e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) monitoring mechanism set up by the Government for proper implementation of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing several schemes of rural development and poverty alleviation through the State Governments and Union Territories (UT) Administration. These include National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swaranjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) for poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas of the country. The other schemes of the Ministry like Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) are also being implemented for providing basic amenities and area development. The amount of Central release to States and UTs, amount utilized and achievements under NREGA, SGRY, SGSY, IAY, PMGSY, IWMP (Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme), ARWSP and TSC during each of the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08, & 2008-09 and the current year 2009-10 (upto May, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement.

- (c) NREGA is a deman driven programme and hence its beneficiaries and both Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) families. The beneficiaries under SGSY and IAY are BPL families. Under TSC, financial assistance is given to BPL families.
- (d) and (e) Several studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development through independent research agencies in order to evaluate rural development schemes relevant improvement in standard of living in rural areas.
- (f) The Ministry has adopted a comprehensive multi-level and multi-tool system of monitoring of its programmes. The monitoring tools are District-wise Data Management, Periodical Progress Reports/Returns, Area Officers Schemes, Utilisation Certificate/Audit Reports, review by Union Ministers, Performance Review Committee (PRC), National Level Monitors (NLM) and Vigilance and Monitoring Committees (V&MCs) at State and District Level. The monitoring is also carried out using e-governance methods.

Statement

Financial and Physical performance of NREGA from 2006-07 to 2009-10

			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10	
SI.No	States	Person days of employment (in Lakhs)	Central Release (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Person days of employment (in Lakhs)	Central Release (in lakh)	Expenditure (in lakh)	Person days of employment (in Lakhs)	Central Release (in lakh)		Person days of employment (in Lakhs)	Central Release (in crore)	Expenditure (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	59	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	678.77	102541.43	68020.32	2010.28	137105.40	208374.8	2735.45	3219.10	2963.90	613.00	914.38	609.28
2.	Arunachal Pracesh	4.53	1450.85	221.34	2.79	1265.38	303.9	25.71	29.49	23.55	0.11	0.00	0.11
3.	Assam	572.92	26550.85	59252.93	487.61	52175.01	54914.93	751.07	958.72	953.80	181.44	132.59	234.48
4.	Bihar	596.87	54831.38	71276.16	843.03	46707.83	105222.7	991.75	1388.19	1316.48	165.19	178.14	245.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	700.21	71850.74	66882.16	1316.11	114415.71	140183.2	1243.18	1664.49	1434.48	166.26	204.18	179.63
6.	Gujarat	100.48	7433.94	8585.03	90.06	5915.71	8184.24	213.07	164.19	196.15	59.02	134.66	44.07
7.	Haryana	24.12	3589.39	3594.67	35.76	4840.97	5235.01	69.11	136.57	109.88	6.05	13.13	5.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	59	10	11	12	13	14
			4007.04	004040	07.50	10754.00	10504.00	205.00	400.75	332.28	24.46	65.38	45.22
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29.9	4667.64	3940.12	97.53	12754.06	12564.88	205.28	409.75			38.66	4.82
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	32.3	4136.37	3454.44	36.80	7071.37	4200.26	78.80	104.73	87.72	9.80		
10.	Jharkhand	520.47	55854.59	71155.13	747.54	65069.07	106253.9	749.97	1805.80	1341.72	80.24	214.41	130.85
11.	Karnataka .	222.01	24850.69	24829.67	197.78	25298.49	23650.54	287.64	398.51	357.87	32.33	115.74	40.32
12.	Kerala	20.48	3739.51	2789.73	60.75	6900.55	8336.83	153.75	198.87	224.55	15.30	137.34	21.10
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1971.77	190944.20	186268.63	2753.01	260279.82	289172.6	2946.97	4061.12	3551.67	571.12	1001.94	749.55
14.	Maharashtra	159.28	21815.64	17461.18	184.86	2923.75	18907.21	419.85	187.56	356.65	97.22	76.93	91.10
15.	Manipur	18.57	1692.89	2025.5	48.32	6184.13	6276.15	285.62	365.41	320.90	5.50	59.25	11.70
16.	Meghalaya	24.22	3224.68	2111.85	41.33	5918.73	5091.18	86.31	78.03	89.49	7.58	31.33	8.23
17.	Mizoram	7.85	2023.90	1643.11	31.53	3343.49	4200.7	125.82	151.94	164.56	14.15	68.59	3.52
18.	Nagaland	13.08	910.11	1457.62	24.31	4399.59	2397.57	202.70	268.06	272.31	15.36	84.21	18.15
19.	Orissa	799.34	78380.49	73346.62	405.23	53695.69	57956.9	403.75	878.44	599.34	22.79	82.74	18.35
20.	Punjab	15.57	3445.75	2500.21	19.15	2972.32	3004.29	39.89	67.75	72.05	2.58	12.37	5.39
21.	Rajasthan	998.87	78041.00	69306.14	1678.38	105600.20	147733.7	4829.55	6521.57	6164.40	1004.82	2080.54	1196.80
22.	Sikkim	2.42	691.50	261.89	8.60	629.75	1185.76	26.34	40.97	41.49	1.97	18.62	6.35
23.	Tamil Nadu	182.79	18409.21	15163.63	645.25	51609.09	51642.38	1203.59	1401.27	1004.06	328.52	177.00	263.24
24.	Tripura	50.13	2754.66	4507.68	181.05	17016.45	20860.34	351.12	460.37	490.77	12.09	144.11	17.32
25.	Uttar Pradesh	822.91	56914.69	77967.46	1363.05	166589.89	189825.1	2278.39	3933.90	3582.82	238.55	1260.82	388.74
26.	Uttranchal	40.6	4470.60	4849.7	80.34	11003.65	9575.01	104.33	101.16	135.79	10.08	64.77	15.63
27.	West Bengal	440.08	38868.84	39462.63	968.77	88262.88	100434.6	786.61	922.75	940.38	202.85	373.60	216.02
28.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands					135.00		1.00	7.03	3.28	0.30	0.00	0.64
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					45.00		0.48	0.45	0.01	0.20	0.00	0.52
30.	Daman and Diu					90.00		0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Goa					114.00		0.00	6.18	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.10
32.	Lakshadweep					45.00		1.82	2.62	1.79	0.18	C .00	0.00
33.	Puducherry					45.00		1.64	4.19	1.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Chandigarh					45.00		0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	9050.56	864085.54	882335.548	14359.22	1260467.98	1585689	21600.57	29939.60	27137.88	3889.06	7685.43	4572.48

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) State-wise Financial and Physical Performance

(Rs. in lakh)

586

SI.No.	State		2006	S-07			200	7-08	
		Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Expenditure	Employment Gen. (lakh Mandays)	Centre Allocation	Centre Release	Expenditure	Employment Gen. (lakh Mandays)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10903.95	13545.64	12136.7	136.40	3434.48	2060.69	3832.84	62.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1403.65	842.20	1006.8	11.74	1196.71	718.04	156.79	20.47
3.	Assam	25385.99	29847.28	42240.89	632.35	19772.91	11863.75	19054.06	334.13
4.	Bihar	21299.37	20462.40	22379.82	192.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4937.19	6089.13	7040.38	83.58	1130.76	678.46	1097.98	22.85
6.	Goa	417.64	250.58	393.63	2.64	417.64	0.00	5.57	1.39
7.	Gujarat	8741.19	10724.36	11793.11	104.78	7086.26	4251.76	5988.85	89.57
8.	Haryana	6048.66	7552.28	8497.4	73.99	5416.94	4868.23	5089.43	66.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2296.24	1948.24	2600.57	24.32	1534.07	1019.28	1134.51	12.74
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2628.03	3252.59	3745.79	29.18	2034.65	1368.83	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	3338.58	4173.94	4694.11	40.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	16224.75	19871.61	22698.15	310.51	11927.77	7156.67	9382.28	90.14
13.	Kerala	8116.5	9618.09	9356.48	53.38	6706.98	4024.19	2220.98	69.15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16854.62	20402.84	23650.21	267.72	9256.61	7472.95	9831.28	147.15
15.	Maharashtra	25703.73	31832.03	33788.58	412.54	16922.17	12052.97	8367.72	203.12
16.	Manipur	2403.18	2179.95	2746.06	32.30	1854.67	1112.80	19.22	0.17
17.	Meghalaya	1946.47	1753.09	2656.29	34.67	723.57	225.78	297.78	17.82
18.	Mizoram	556.39	688.66	772.02	14.20	358.17	214.90	247.03	6.02
19.	Nagaland	1752.72	1356.43	823.35	13.60	918.47	551.08	517.52	11.35
20.	Orissa	9623.95	11931.45	13222.67	183.61	4691.19	2814.72	3495.53	74.17
21.	Punjab	6753.65	4416.73	8401.81	44.19	5239.88	3143.95	4268.27	31.65
22.	Rajasthan	12542.23	15960.83	19338.04	162.76	9439.21	5663.52	10260.53	131.03
23.	Sikkim	562.78	703.59	, 814.81	10.53	181.88	109.13	68.30	1.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	18850.46	23561.42	26802.5	239.73	15960.80	15643.08	17544.93	251.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura	3820.26	4324.16	4967.27	77.54	870.73	522.44	727.63	12.12
26.	Uttaranchal	4920.58	6123.38	6901.34	86.64	3757.88	2464.72	2926.35	65.63
27.	Uttar Pradesh	56504.34	68935.32	72199.55	797.53	32876.49	23436.30	26884.25	324.74
28.	West Bengal	15660.57	14439.59	19453.23	165.95	780.38	606.26	589.57	8.57
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	274.01	0.00	19.36	0.27	274.01	0.00	5.61	0.14
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	180.4	0.00	0	0.00	180.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	87.44	0.00	0	0.00	87.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	137.05	129.55	13.2	0.15	137.05	82.23	0.00	0.00
33.	Puducherry	277.74	166.64	198.58	0.59	277.74	100.00	64.22	0.40
	Total	291154.31	337084.00	385352.69	4241.10	165447.91	114226.73	134079.03	2056.91

State-wise Physical and Financial Progress Under the SGSY Swaranajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana During 2006-07 to 2009-10 (May 09)

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	States/U.T.		2000	6-07			2007	-08			2008	-09			2009-10 (May 09)	
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgari Assisted	Central Allocation s	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgari Assisted	Central Allocation is	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgar Assisted	Central Allocation is	Central Releases	Utilisation	Total No. of Swarozgaries Assisted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5885.70	5885.67	9010.51	638843	8980.19	8962.95	12376.54	263615	10616.38	10613.51	12387.32	18837	10887.00	4354.80	481.42	11886
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	282.45	125.36	215.00	1878	498.44	307.66	198.90	1599	609.20	373.78	178.98	774	568.00	98.84	11.86	106
3.	Assam	7339.07	7217.03	9156.20	67587	12951.32	13565.96	15080.79	100261	15829.39	17568.00	18765.16	142728	14750.00	5900.00	1173.96	13058
4.	Bihar	13998.30	11613.93	15523.33	109350	21363.17	10434.17	15114.73	100159	25255.54	23585.90	20168.92	127226	25899.00	7746.52	3892.16	7102
5.	Chhattisgarh	3109.61	3093.97	4677.26	33669	4744.20	4735.78	6529.53	44914	5608.59	5608.59	6919.11	46542	5752.00	2300.80	394.16	2120
6.	Goa	50.00	50.00	61.50	711	75.00	65.83	65.99	735	125.00	81.98	79.43	592	150.00	42.36	8.74	34
7.	Gujarat	2216.70	2208.34	2846.60	27237	3380.31	3345.82	4351.63	45189	3996.20	3996.20	5179.56	41728	4098.00	1639.20	194.18	3779
8.	Haryana	1304.92	1304.92	1857.92	14158	1988.70	1988.71	2685.00	19891	2351.04	2351.04	2997.98	20639	2411.00	964.40	143.95	836
9.	Himachal Pradesh	548.73	517.66	630.01	5905	837.51	706.32	854.83	7764	990.11	989.45	1325.12	11863	1015.00	402.53	36.73	318
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.13	591.21	864.95	8219	1036.54	784.51	933.71	6818	1225.40	1084.41	879.40	6990	1257.00	302.16	11.55	119
11.	Jharkhand	5278.02	4736.81	6037.02	69077	8054.92	7507.84	8138.72	77168	9522.53	9374.22	9974.35	83103	9766.00	3906.40	408.13	2076
12.	Kamataka	4445.01	4185.34	5723.25	46407	6781.32	6592.64	9879.54	95409	8016.88	8003.12	10414.87	99950	8221 00	3288.40	239.19	5951

Written Answers

590

1	2	š	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
13.	Kerala	1995.54	1985.02	2717.76	22401	3042.76	3041.20	3932.09	39683	3597.15	3597.15	4721.34	43784	3689.00	1475.60	245.77	2792
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6664.05	6566.78	9316.78	59781	10167.06	9964.64	13182.35	73091	12019.50	12018.27	16858.66	99200	12325.00	4930.00	735.90	11413
15.	Maharashtra	8784.83	8740.87	12608.68	84707	13405.01	13117.90	18237.64	119344	15848.40	15730.36	21571.10	154647	16251.00	6500.40	1332.13	9188
16.	Manipur	492.01	184.35	218.57	3560	868.24	180.39	217.54	3144	1061.19	351.58	264.16	3640	989.00	0.00	12.26	148
17.	Meghalaya	551.23	308.92	366.38	3328	972.76	449.68	531.38	3419	1188.92	249.50	245.65	2195	1108.00	32.20	45.94	1125
18.	Mizoram	127.56	125.14	139.56	11856	225.10	247.17	256.97	5830	275.12	270.99	352.29	8748	256.00	102.40	21.02	7381
19.	Nagaland	378.12	234.97	272.37	3273	667.26	423.41	148.42	2259	815.54	635.55	298.29	3205	760.00	304.00	0.00	0
20.	Orissa	6729.73	6724.76	8611.11	68687	10271.49	10036.46	11694.96	87171	12141.96	12132.09	14818.29	126206	12453.00	4981.19	60.96	10059
21.	Punjab	635.23	633.02	1103.27	10532	966.49	922.89	1316.40	15402	1142.58	1130.30	1109.00	13109	1172.00	468.79	112.51	2305
22.	Rajasthan	3375.71	3222.55	4825.90	38445	5149.28	5072.68	6054.31	50351	6087.48	6087.47	7549.05	58495	6643.00	2497.21	179.18	3800
23.	Sikkim	141.22	141.22	211.35	1397	249.22	224.73	282.19	1718	304.60	346.24	316.77	1689	284.00	113.60	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	5204.41	5204.41	7342.13	53509	7940.46	7940.45	10807.08	152907	9387.22	9387.24	12055.51	113097	9627.00	3850.79	360.57	16521
25.	Tripura	888.34	1137.37	1205.83	9551	1567.66	1740.85	2340.01	13672	1916.04	1897.58	2472.55	23847	1785.00	714.00	58.69	945
26.	Uttar Pradesh	20152.62	19901.38	26142.53	257577	30755.63	29995.93	36606.60	292105	36359.30	36301.78	40455.09	319568	37286.00	14914.4	2311.91	18257
27.	Uttarakhand	1061.01	1061.01	1399.53	10564	1619.24	1618.59	2004.98	13482	1914.26	1914.26	2305.16	18044	1963.00	785.21	32.16	282
28.	West Bengal	7480.75	6201.87	9165 29	28251	11414.72	9896.13	12645.70	60736	13494.48	13066.81	13735.25	99905	13839.00	4898.45	717.86	3617
29.	Andaman and Nicoba Islands	ar 25.00	0.00	6.10	108	25.00	6.25	5.38	195	25.00	0.00	8.18	243	25.00	0.00	2.33	72
30.	Daman and Diu	25.00	0.00	0.50	0	25.00	0.00		0	25.00	0.00		0	25.00	0.00		0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Ha	veli 25.00	12.50	3.09	23	25.00	0.00		0	25.00	0.00	2.04	24	25.00	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	25.00	0.00	5.07	42	25.00	0.00	25.33	177	25.00	12.50	0.00	0	25.00	0.00	0.00	0
33.	Puducherry	100.00	100.00	154.19	1293	150.00	150.00	98.25	1087	200.00	200.00	131.41	1257	250.00	100.00	0.00	0
	Total	110000.00	104016.37	142419.56	1691926	170224.00	154027.54	196597.47	1699295	202000.00	198959.87	228539.96	1861875	205154.00	77614.63	13225.20	135290

State-wise Central Allocation, Utilisation of Funds and Houses Constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during last three years and current year i.e 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	Name of the		200	3-07			2007	-08			2008	-09			2009-	10	
	States/UTs	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Nos. of Houses Constructed upgraded	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Nos. of Houses Constructed upgraded		Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Nos. of Houses Constructe upgraded		Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Nos. of Houses Constructed upgraded
1	2	3	· 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.15	26089.14	33784.76	14603	36027.75	36201.00	46838.96	194861	50434.77	82082.90	89937.81	266654	75900.82	30360.33	36247.26	76342
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	1056.18	1023.40	4600	1395.30	1874.15	1332.72	6422	1954.81	3483.08	2775.45	7046	2935.66	1159.12	81.89	484
3.	Assam	22525.46	22544.21	36388.67	125441	30853.66	32429.53	43346.70	150776	43225.67	68352.61	62704.10	112706	64914.87	24996.96	9014.98	12824

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4.	Bihar	76565.57	77769.32	124880.81	349053	106344.49	95693.97	149428.60	430864	148870.28	239781.53	215436.08	484197	224039.39	78560.80	51800.18	118837
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	4011.28	5334.44	20818	5571.39	5571.39	7913.32	30093	7799.32	15849.04	10733.47	30023	11737.44	4694.98	941.73	383
6.	Goa	159.77	135.45	196.06	1115	221.90	188.12	109.81	735	310.64	289.24	398.37	586	467.49	130.05	68.44	342
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	12721.15	15443.63	65195	17668.82	17668.82	24229.87	110908	24734.35	35837.53	33836.84	122412	37223.48	14148.90	3142.90	8374
8.	Haryana	1786.06	1762.99	2707.97	10375	2480.72	2480.72	3666.61	13398	3472.72	5031.21	5355.34	13281	5226.21	2090.48	419.00	1929
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	629.95	907.53	3317	874.96	874.96	1150.25	4029	1224.84	1805.54	2360.58	4715	1843.31	700.03	38.11	280
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1956.67	1885.71	2381.15	10667	2717.68	2717.68	2957.88	15361	3804.44	7128.93	3938.54	13211	5725.42	1936.61	298.47	1956
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	6054.58	11782.16	57246	9485.46	9485.46	11861.43	45936	13278.58	29692.35	16379.73	53317	19983.33	7993.33	1430.17	5528
12.	Karnataka	9993.64	9993.64	12140.71	49088	13880.51	13880.51	13473.46	39990	19431.14	28209.02	21783.70	87051	29242.52	11697.01	4507.60	15995
13.	Kerała	5557.39	5557.40	7062.58	30817	7718.85	7718.85	10186.83	37094	10805.52	15655.73	15190.55	53133	16261.55	6504.62	1354.28	3024
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	7996.44	13024.53	54544	11080.48	11201.37	15072.08	60222	15511.42	23436.36	40829.83	74651	23343.61	8684.68	2316.06	11773
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	16097.35	24512.90	78427	21727.25	21914.89	35597.33	126117	30415.70	47024.34	54559.10	118611	45773.50	17270.20	7055.99	108.77
16.	Manipur	884.26	662.34	784.14	3460	1211.19	837.46	803.66	3379	1696.87	1640.08	425.40	514	2548.30	913.58	0.00	0
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	750.95	1189.73	4183	2109.47	590.62	598.18	2271	2955.34	2138.36	2111.21	5590	4438.24	337.73	41.67	2790
18.	Mizoram	328.20	294.27	410.53	2178	449.55	451.92	494.30	1918	629.81	1250.85	1528.75	5179	945.84	378.34	5.31	15
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	634.89	1069.52	6321	1395.90	1240.58	1338.66	7491	1955.65	3959.18	5498.61	24717	2936.92	1174.77	1325.18	5756
20.	Orissa	15042.66	15042.66	21534.98	81345	20893.26	20280.02	34394.63	140853	29248.20	46082.17	25709.24	62447	44016.50	13013.65	701.84	619
21.	Punjab	2208.83	1544.07	1932.32	8250	3067.91	3067.91	3699.49	17992	4294.73	6204.31	4380.13	12189	6463.27	2150.88	80.20	1594
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	6617.51	9351.73	33397	8878.84	8888.57	11330.47	42517	12429.38	18111.46	20453.65	52654	18705.35	6497.55	1163.46	3886
23.	Sikkim	194.91	194.92	387.85	1554	266.97	230.71	320.14	1533	374.02	578.85	685.60	1774	561.69	224.68	0.00	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	10385.44	10385.44	20434.91	27919	14424.69	14424.69	20091.19	103379	20192.94	29414.38	33943.24	94675	30388.96	12155.58	9135.58	1449
25.	Tripura	1984.31	3357.26	2531.71	10612	2717.96	2745.03	5361.62	12945	3807.83	6696.99	6343.68	26389	5718.48	2287.39	1944.68	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	34445.43	42750.32	165469	47765.59	46720.92	69977.30	264296	66866.42	97568.50	107097.03	266962	100629.31	39657.89	12117.04	20896
27.	Uttarakhand	1724.11	1714.48	3221.45	17239	2394.68	2394.68	3654.45	18766	3352.28	4856.72	4242.68	11874	5044.94	1775.56	57.31	186
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	20745.29	28051.07	128838	28820.51	26044.64	27092.16	107575	40345.46	57212.41	45393.87	126016	60717.10	20020.95	3502.52	17160
29.	Andaman and Nicoba Islands	ar 328.99	0.00	12.87	62	456.94	312.73	52.65	297	639.67	92.55	74.30	124	962.66	0.00	0.00	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Ha	veli 54.82	0.00	25.92	77	76.13	38.07	2.16	121	106.58	53.29	16.65	41	160.40	0.00	0.00	0
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	0.00	1.86	8	34.06	0.00	0.56	12	47.68	0.00	0.00	0	71.75	0.00	0.00	0
32.	Lakhshadweep	21.26	21.26	34.88	88	29.54	29.54	34.64	97	41.34	59.88	73.54	190	62.21	0.00	1.93	0
33.	Puducherry	163.86	37.50	45. 36	261	227.59	37.50	42.19	101	318.60	0.00	16.46	42	479.48	0.00	0.00	0
	Total	290753.00	290753.06	425342.45	1498367	403270.00	388237.01	546454.30	1992349	564577.00	879579.39	834213.53	2132971	849470.00	311516.65	148793.78	323299

State-wise & Year-wise allocation, release, expenditure and length completed under PMGSY from 2006-07 to 2009-10 (upto May, 2009)

Allocation, Release and expenditure (Rs. in Crore) length (in km)

SI.No.	State	2006-07 Allocation Release Expenditure Length Allocation Completed					2007	-08			200	3-09			2009-10	
		Allocation	Release	•		Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Length completed	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Length completed	Release	Expenditure	Length completed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	155.09	265.27	2194.94	105.00	316.57	381.89	1656.80	105.00	470.60	494.47	1885.00	200.00	31.19	51.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	54.22	64.15	272.05	57.00	102.03	131.76	271.90	57.00	104.49	152.01	317.43	50.00	15.90	147.61
3.	Assam	176.00	431.05	461.66	1546.97	181.00	555.00	608.75	1141.00	181.00	967.32	1007.05	1985.11	300.00	151.51	514.94
4.	Bihar	332.00	524.48	458.36	1078.54	337.00	701.15	580.68	1665.35	337.00	1022.62	1067.54	2532.20	308.34	162.03	165.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.00	708.52	652.01	2988.89	240.00	1050.89	932.50	2719.36	240.00	964.12	863.34	2427.08	323.06	218.05	1033.74
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	60.00	117.20	109.51	585.80	65.00	144.56	156.99	830.24	65.00	229.67	255.26	1262.07	177.80	27.25	121.27
8.	Haryana	25.00	200.43	136.52	373.55	30.00	216.21	216.51	670.21	30.00	272.02	313.09	969.87	58.41	34.96	171.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.00	139.90	288.59	1502.93	87.00	320.58	281.98	1555.20	87.00	268.90	240.51	1360.10	53.95	33.86	307.56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	0.00	35.24	46.82	65.00	72.20	105.09	140.69	65.00	190.66	190.71	469.80	0.00	19.34	112.83
11.	Jharkhand	170.00	56.83	56.76	308.60	175.00	0.00	63.18	277.15	175.00	208.67	211.47	214.97	100.00	35.57	149.99
12.	Karnataka	105.00	45.73	132.52	366.45	110.00	271.49	349.12	1427.01	110.00	634.63	550.37	2099.13	188.00	165.46	912.20
13.	Kerala	25.00	15.00	25.19	77.27	30.00	24.68	61.32	100.54	30.00	82.29	84.41	240.22	77.11	8.72	9.41
14.	Madhya Pradesh	435.00	1150.00	1007.69	3788.50	440.00	1615.66	1358.73	5231.45	440.00	1877.10	2198.06	7893.72	412.22	211.98	459.02
15.	Maharashtra	140.00	103.42	218.75	1599.23	145.00	563.96	637.33	2942.19	145.00	1030.00	929.98	4138.65	134.18	186.97	475.30
16.	Manipur	28.00	0.00	13.42	199.55	33.00	76.17	64.28	265.99	33.00	20.00	37.97	78.95	5.00	4.86	106.98
17.	Meghalaya	40.00	0.00	16.75	38.35	45.00	0.00	15.59	52.47	45.00	35.70	12.64	30.80	0:00	0.49	3.55
18.	Mizoram	27.00	27.00	37.85	146.81	32.00	19.39	59.47	207.43	32.00	65.00	54.55	195.18	9.58	9.34	30.41
19.	Nagaland	25.00	0.00	32.63	9.50	30.00	12.51	20.42	398.42	30.00	85.71	87.31	298.53	33.00	9.54	78.50
20.	Orissa	268.00	624.59	582.81	2069.85	273.00	546.83	677.41	1835.04	273.00	1251.38	1163.01	2641.00	283.53	216.39	608.92
21.	Punjab	30.00	80.63	79.94	440.50	35.00	360.21	366.95	1036.49	35.00	243.42	269.02	751.62	72.10	58.42	218.27
22.	Rajasthan	229.00	1141.67	1228.89	6216.63	234.00	1646.64	1455.44	9887.50	234.00	1771.32	1695.54	10349.93	260.00	74.69	724.63
23.	Sikkim	25.00	36.26	43.86	204.22	30.00	170.46	88.81	142.47	30.00	55.00	103.99	308.57	50.00	18.16	23.96
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.00	20.00	68.09	519.03	90.00	71.03	108.65	747.90	90.00	88.68	127.87	609.59	100.00	67.74	78.05
25.	Tripura.	35.00	71.43	40.82	175.61	40.00	130.00	155.60	59.51	40.00	359.98	315.77	361.27	84.49	42.76	19.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	370.00	325.19	709.93	2656.39	375.00	1222.15	1201.04	3551.98	375.00	1660.78	2000.07	6461.02	660.00	263.70	1647.22
27.	Uttarakhand	95.00	12.79	67.00	105.89	100.00	78.74	99.73	842.08	100.00	114.89	152.79	645.60	0.00	13.92	103.97
28.	West Bengal	221.00	123.69	470.06	1197.58	226.00	544.69	439.47	1573.81	226.00	623.44	583.18	1877.11	150.00	67.58	85.85
	Total	3480.00	6165.12	7304.27	30710.44	3615.00	10833.80	10618.69	41231.17	3615.00	14698.39	15161.98	52404.51	4089.77	2150.88	8361.96

Scheme-wise/ State-wise Funds Released during the last three years and the Current Financial Year and the Funds Utilised

(Rs. in crore)

SI.No.	State		Funds	relea ed			Funds		DC)P			Funds		lW!	DP			Funds
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	Utilised	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	Utilised	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total	Utilised
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.31	56.24	55.87	9.53	162.95	125.837	18	28.3	35.02	0	81.32	56.59	35.63	37.13	44.43	5.09	122.28	79.59
2.	Bihar	3.03	0.2	0	0	3.23	0					0	0	9.51	2	7.32	2.44	21.27	7.4
3.	Chhattisgarh	8.26	13.92	24.38	0	46.56	15.182					0	0	22.96	25.75	30.44	0	79.15	52.9
4.	Goa				0	0	0					0	0		0	0	0	0	1
5.	Gujarat	35.97	16.34	39.33	6.44	98.08	49.879	35.04	65.59	75.13	12.13	187.89	98.16	27.13	23.57	31.87	3.68	86.25	55.8
6.	Haryana				0	0	0	12.34	28.74	10.26	3.35	54.69	28.17	5.48	4.45	4.28	0.56	14.77	7.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3.69	8.35	8.59	2.84	23.47	7.853	9.25	2.17	6.45	0	17.87	5.61	17.55	27.86	23.48	1.3	70.19	39.0
8.	Jammu and Kashm	nir 2.6	0	6.4	3.86	12.86	8.1	4.49	7.39	2.76	0	14.64	8.53	6.62	5.97	4.55	2.4	19.54	19.5
9.	Jharkhand	4.79	0	2.9	0	7.69	0					0	0	2.33	2.9	8.41	1.62	15.26	9.
10.	Karantaka	31.76	44.46	57.76	7.65	141.63	103.902	29.69	35.07	49.47	5.9	120.13	90.24	32.06	22.92	46.2	5.33	106.51	75.6
11.	Kerala				0	0	0					0	0	2.6	2.1	11.46	0	16.16	7.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	53.74	53.16	56.97	0.6	164.47	111.198					0	0	19.68	16.47	28.76	0.41	65.32	11.5
3.	Maharashtra	57.53	54.21	64.03	8.81	184.58	115.716					0	0	31.12	56.97	60.44	14.71	163.24	134.9
4.	Orissa	14.81	23.93	25.13	7.8	71.67	34.683					0	0	20.62	17.94	33.54	7.03	79.13	54.8
5.	Punjab				0	0	0					0	0	3.51	2.5	3.6	0.43	10.04	6.3
6.	Rajasthan	25.82	13.96	18.1	8.46	66.34	52.907	160.25	98.18	216.87	3.29	478.59	277.24	42.76	48.45	45.26	4.87	141.34	118.2
7.	Tamilnadu	30.63	32.01	35.49	1.87	100	77.885					0	0	26.92	27.07	34.6	1.62	90.21	67.6
8.	Uttar Pradesh	34.67	49.4	39.72	1.75	125.54	103.086					0	0	47.36	55.82	70.58	5.33	179.09	155.5
9.	Uttarakhand	7.69	14.62	7.07	1.39	30.77	18.268					0	0	11.23	16.67	24.64	0	52.54	30.
20.	West Bengal	2.7	2.68	6.47	0	11.85	0.09					0	0	6.27	2.62	7.14	0.84	16.87	6.2
								N	orth Easte	m States									
	Arunachal Pradesh			•							·			25.84	15.64	32.27	1.29	75.04	58.8
	Assam													31.02	27.05	38.93	4.69	101.69	79.8
	Manipur													16.35	4.5	11.18	2.47	34.5	34.
	Meghalaya				Not Co	vered und	fer DPAP 8	DDP						12.03	5.47	9.42	0	26.92	26.9
	Mizoram													8.58	31.29	26.5	5.92	72.29	50.9
	Nagaland													10.98	29.64	27.53	3.52	71.67	69.2
	Sikkim													2.75	3.86	2.6	1.17	10.38	10.3
	Tripura													5.38	0	1.58	0	6.96	5.1

Allocation, Release and Utilisation Under ARWSP (Including DDP and natural calamities) During Last Three Years and Current Year

(Rs. in Lakh)

SI.No.	State/UT		200	6-07			2007	·-08			2008	-09			2009-	10	
		Allocation		Utilisation	Habitation Covered (Nos.)	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Habitation Covered (Nos.)	Allocation		Utilisation*	Habitation Covered (Nos.)	Allocation*		Utilisation ^a	Habitation Covered (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20084.08	27221.88	27649.64	5198	29530.00	30524.00	38840.72	8716	39453.00	39505.49	39805.30	17086		13492.73		
2.	Arunachai Pradesh	10299.00	3663.78	10333.20	245	11241.00	11241.00	12130.67	1049	14612.00	16246.35	6341.48	905		5475.00		
3.	Assam	17369.00	11372.37	18104.16	2491	18959.00	18959.00	11726.22	18174	24644.00	18756.80	26539.80	23940		9173.67		
4.	Bihar	18571.00	13006.65	13681.84	15430	27937.00	16968.50	16580.54	15306	42538.00	45238.00	16474.16	28937		14624.67		
5.	Chhattisgarh	6549.00	6549.00	7237.00	8230	9595.00	9595.00	10415.54	4465	13042.00	12525.50	10537.33	11544		4484.00		
6.	Goa	253.00	127.00	147.88	1	331.00	165.50	230.99	1	398.00	0.00	0.00	4		0.00		
7.	Gujarat	13161.56	14033.08	12166.76	2361	20589.00	20589.00	21911.79	6748	31444.00	36944.00	14526.00	4656		10927.49		
8.	Haryana	6045.63	6372.63	6341.02	768	9341.00	9341.00	10953.87	1074	11729.00	11729.00	11729.00	969		4068.08	273.74	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9706.86	15620.86	15632.68	3694	11746.00	13042.00	13245.9	4510	14151.00	14151.00	13863.47	5529		4903.71		243
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	26324.79	23314.67	27092.31	549	32992.00	32992.00	36140.83	747	39786.00	39649.00	23885.99	1899		11261.00		
11.	Jharkhand	7261.00	3631.00	4115.15	1982	11388.00	8445.51	11751.10	7370	16067.00	8033.00	8033.00	6832		0.00		
12.	Karnataka	19502.40	24336.00	24590.65	2686	27851.00	28316.24	28656.79	12487	47719.00	47784.57	46081.33	10582		16040.33		
13.	Kerala	6216.00	6216.00	7471.95	1505	8293.00	8425.08	8346.25	1194	10333.00	10697.00	9713.90	8936		3552.33	140.77	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18797.00	19733.40	16798.24	13344	25162.00	25162.00	26755.60	13915	37047.00	38047.00	27856.08	6244		12736.67		
15.	Maharashtra	36152.00	36152.00	34870.89	6152	40440.00	40440.00	37838.33	11824	57257.00	64824.49	60396.20	22636		19685.00		
16.	Manipur	3379.00	1689.50	3234.95	178	3859.00	4559.00	3470.73	218	5016.00	4522.91	3725.67	115		1873.67		
17.	Meghalaya	4073.00	5104.59	4569.51	1118	4446.00	5529.00	5661.16	1286	5779.00	6338.00	7451.25	1117		2141.33		
18.	Mizoram	2920.00	4271.39	4381.79	134	3188.00	3888.00	3015.73	237	4144.00	5419.26	4615.86	46		1533.00		
19.	Nagaland	2998.00	2998.00	2857.52	123	3272.00	3974.57	2738.62	219	4253.00	4253.00	3919.29	132		1581.67		
20.	Orissa	10332.00	9722.58	9954.61	8425	16885.00	17194.55	23360.27	18943	29868.00	29868.00	16813.05	33279		10268.67		
21.	Punjab	4098.00	4098.00	4111.48	875	5291.00	5179.91	4027.59	1791	8656.00	8656.00	6672.80	1962		2976.00	368.29	43
22.	Rajasthan	41489.68	31466.30	51477.91	7990	60672.00	60672.00	61966.80	20969	97013.00	97182.66	97182.66	28465		33273.18	2509.19	32
23.	Sikkim	1229.00	1630.77	1596.40	138	1342.00	2013.00	1536.20	375	1745.00	3245.00	851.00	27		657.00		
24.	Tamil Nadu	12057.00	12496.22	16111.32	7156	19090.00	19090.00	19090.00	11145	24182.00	28782.00	14546.85	11956		8313.67	1495.43	87
25.	Tripura	3613.00	4577.89	3681.54	570	3943.00	5443.00	5430.45	2670	5125.00	4100.80	5484.44	4136		1898.00		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	27990.00	28389.40	33073.82	10947	40151.00	40151.00	42113.56	4431	53974.00	61577.55	46119.70	440		18556.33		
27.	Uttarakhan d	7523.00	8329.36	5916.69	1896	8930.00	8930.00	11414.46	2117	10758.00	8586.83	5486.68	1332		3698.67		
28.	West Bengal	15806.00	17118.40	14454.73	3039	19137.00	19137.00	23054.59	8734	38939.00	38393.00	37162.25	59203		14387.33		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 16	17	18
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32.73	0.00	0.00	31	0.00	0.00	472.18		0.00	0.00	0.00	26	0.00		
30.	Dadara and Nagar Ha	veli* 5.92	0.00	0.00	9	37.50	0.00	0.00	21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00		
31.	Daman and Diu	13.53	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
32.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00		31.25	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
33.	Lakshadweep	3.64	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		
34.	Puducherry	38.72	0.00	0.00	85	31.25	0.00	0.00	52	0.00	0.00	5.12	0	0.00		
35 .	Chandigarh	5.46														
	Total 3	53900.00 3	53242.72	81655.64	107350 4	175701.00	169966.86	192876.77	180788 6	89672.00	705602.21 5	65819.66	292935	0.00 231583.20	4787.42	535

^{*}To be finalised.

Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)
Fund releases and expenditure for last three years and current year

(Rs. in lakh)

SI.No.	State		2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10*	
		Release	Expenditure	IHHL	Release	Expenditure	IHHL	Release	Expenditure	IHHL	Release	Expenditure	IHHL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9455.20	4571.57	1383783	878.78	4091.37	389242	1391.81	4227.67	292697	0.00	256.62	392821
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	105.70	1744	0.00	282.91	5436	1530.16	277.38	3399	0.00	47.17	1847
3.	Assam	337.74	521.30	59635	4256.13	875.78	87554	8310.66	4114.05	206256	726.18	687.10	38692
4.	Bihar	830.23	3350.98	168566	9554.97	5794.58	513050	7150.57	7140.02	756465	0.00	1025.69	200091
5.	Chhattisgarh	4677.48	3201.40	288953	5158.04	5939.38	506722	1144.14	3042.53	305456	0.00	244.15	69001
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
7.	Goa	0.00	142.28	14690	37.65	0.00	310	0.00	7.65	18753	0.00	0.00	0
8.	Gujarat	4976.36	3754.78	762381	8528.33	4193.76	847897	978.81	4344.62	984112	0.00	958.30	98644
9.	Haryana	2334.61	1441.39	326403	2755.14	2038.66	658602	1069.09	1152.75	367097	0.00	269.69	57354
10.	Himachal Pradesh	27.01	470.94	83976	1024.50	355.13	136043	679.70	466.90	313872	0.00	264.01	148382
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	703.33	92367	1791.20	429.37	39559	1115.82	989.93	139415	0.00	2.39	293
12.	Jharkhand	2747.69	3318.54	133973	1909.95	2674.82	318227	3188.20	3001.85	362573	0.00	679.52	76247
13.	Karnataka	1924.30	3035.37	449196	1383.75	2659.55	720063	3176.18	1843.62	409816	0.00	384.30	225112
14.	Kerala	363.18	673.83	121658	2229.06	1408.58	290185	388.99	719.59	81865	975.45	261.62	42232

[^]Releases upto 29.6.2009

[#]As per information received till 29.6.2009.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4386.49	3180.88	499516	6793.58	6247.67	868037	9767.83	7524.65	1406113	0.00	1595.47	441342
16.	Maharashtra	8719.53	5648.90	1523969	6785.73	6951.51	1191643	3526.29	5062.78	854563	0.00	222.39	175078
17.	Manipur	90.81	14.83	1047	748.44	126.34	3479	99.83	494.20	4590	0.00	34.09	1197
18.	Meghalaya	550.06	124.91	660	0.00	284.53	23311	578.30	346.44	30004	0.00	58.45	1179
19.	Mizoram	647.91	727.84	42664	182.70	243.44	15653	679.15	336.57	8973	0.00	169.30	3479
20.	Nagaland	89.61	31.53	1131	170.05	229.92	12156	99.78	170.88	5543	1059.27	0.00	0
21.	Orissa	5465.48	3499.85	389802	5858.40	5508.23	475904	7204.33	3966.11	323802	0.00	967.80	66914
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.14	311	0.00	0.00	545	0.00	23.74	227	0.00	0.00	0
23.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	146.21	171713	223.18	66.76	263721	0.00	63.09	19025
24.	Rajasthan	1148.29	3126.98	152071	3191.56	2492.64	809476	2516.85	2232.06	889762	4352.64	507.61	105969
25.	Sikkim	137.64	279.21	24455	0.00	57.90	9201	254.86	0.00	3712	0.00	0.00	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	4873.92	3596.93	391101	2243.15	5404.73	648360	473.31	2427.37	421967	0.00	311.39	55899
27.	Tripura	0.00	320.61	20347	882.41	58.82	2941	158.76	740.63	62971	0.00	0.00	1811
28.	Uttar Pradesh	17210.53	13632.48	1770862	15085.11	16466.30	2014524	38139.95	25679.19	2415154	0.00	1252.00	40469
29.	Uttarakhand	157.40	497.17	64951	664.36	427.36	75801	861.89	478.15	98884	0.00	75.64	21789
30.	West Bengal	945.99	1796.80	930168	9056.89	3725.40	692256	3047.06	2894.19	636422	0.00	784.44	57653
	Grand Total	72097.46	61770.46	9700380	91169.88	79114.89	11527890	97755.50	83772.28	11668184	7113.54	11122.24	2342520

*For the year 2009-10, figure upto June, 2009 have been taken

IHHL:- Individual Household Latrin.

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

307. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the target set and achievement made in power generation through new and renewable energy sources in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has made any assessment of power generation potential from new and renewable energy sources in the country;
 - (c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the full potential?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The target for power generation from renewable energy sources for the 10th plan was 3075 MW against which the actual achievement was around 6750 MW. The target for the 11th plan period is 15,000 MW (14,000 MW grid-interactive and 1,000 MW off-grid/distributed) against which around 4230 MW grid interactive power generation capacity and around 101 MWeq off-grid/distributed generation capacity have been aded during the first 2 years, i.e., 2007-08 and 2008-09. State-wise targets are not fixed as the activity is driven largely by the private sector. State-wise and year-wise details of the achievements are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) A potential of around 90,000 MWeq for energy/power generatio: from different renewable energy sources (excluding sola.) in the country has been estimated which include 48,561 MW from wind, 14,294 MW from small hydro and 26,367 MW from bio-power. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(d) The Government is promoting development of the renewable energy sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Further benefit under Section 80-IA of Income Tax Act, 1961 is available to undertakings setup for the generation or generation and distribution of Renewable power in India. This apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States.

A. State-wise grid-interactive renewable power installed capacity during 10th Plan period.

Sł.No.	States/UT		Small	Hydro Po	ower			٧	Vind Powe (MW)				iomas Poi (MW)					Energy	from Wa (MW)	ste	
		2002-03	2003-04	<u> </u>	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04		2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.90	8.65	14.55		0.04		6.20	21.80	0.50	0.80	58.85	37.70	69.50	12.00	22.00		16.60	3.15		9.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.27	0.13	1.20	10.60	0.94															
3	Assam		0.11																		
4.	Bihar		1.00		4.50																
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.80	5.00	5.00		7.05									16.50	85.80					
6.	Goa																				•
7.	Gujarat						6.20	28.93	51.53	84.60	284.00										
8.	Haryana		14.40											2.00							
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.40	8.80	6.04	24.00	9.54															
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.00		7.50		2.09															
11.	Jharkhand																				
12.	Karnataka	31.53	24.50	61.50	54.75	86.87	55.70	84.88	201.50	173.80	266.00	33.78	26.00	16.60	72.50	29.80					
13.	Kerala	2.50	12.60			13.50															
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00		2.20)	10.00			6.25	11.40	16.40)	1.00								
15.	Maharashtra	3.75				2.25	2.00	6.25	48.75	533.50	485.30)		11.50		40.00					
16.	Manipur	0.75																			,
17.	Meghalaya	0.01																	*		
18.	Mizoram	. 0.02				2.71															
19.	Nagaland	0.60			0.20)											•			-:	
20.	Orissa	6.00			0.00)															
21.	Punjab	4.20	1.00	3.00	11.15	1.35						10.00			6.00	ı			1.00	•	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
22.	Rajasthan						44.60	117.78	106.26	54.80	111.80		7.80		7.50	8.00					
23.	Sikkim	3.00			3.00	0.51															
24.	Tamil Nadu	2.50		1.30		12.00	132.80	371.22	675.46	857.60	577.90		44.50	22.50		42.50	1.75			1.75	2.50
25.	Tripura									0.00											
26.	Uttar Pradesh				3.60								12.50	14.00	48.50		2.00	5.00			2.00
27.	Uttarakhand	6.45	7.85		3.00	0.22															
28.	West Bengal	3.00		0.02	6.00	0.10	-														
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands																				
30.	Chandigarh																				
31.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli																				
32.	Daman and Diu																				٠
33.	Delhi																				
34.	Lakshwadeep																				
35.	Puducherry																				
36.	Others																				
	Total	80.68	84.04	102.31	120.80	149.17	241.30	615.25	1111.55	1716.20	1742.20	102.63	129.50	136.10	163.00	228.10	3.75	21.60	4.15	1.75	14.00

MW=Megawatt

B. State-wise Power Generation Installed Capacity during 2007-08 and 2008-09.

SI.No.	State/UT	Small hyd		Wind	Power	Biomass Power		Energy from Waste	
		M ¹ 2007-08	W 2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.98				33.00	9.00	3.50	3.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		16.08						
3.	Assam	25.00							
4.	Bihar		4.20						
5.	Chhattisgarh					33.00	9.80		
6.	Goa								
7.	Gujarat			616.40	313.6				
8.	Haryana								
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	68.30						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir								
11.	Jharkhand								
12.	Karnataka	47.50	99.45	190.30	316	8.00	31.90	•	
13.	Kerala	25.00	10.75	8.50	16.5		-		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00		130.40	25.1				•
15.	Maharashtra	1.50		268.20	183	38.00	71.50		
6.	Manipur								
7 .	Meghalaya	0.32			•				٠
8.	Mizoram		7.00						
19.	Nagaland	8.00							
20.	Orissa	25.00	12.00						
21.	Punjab			-				8.25	
2.	Rajasthan	•		69.00	199.6		8.00		
23.	Sikkim		8.00	the said			•		
24.	Tamil Nadu		0.35	380.70	· 431.1	75.00	43.20		
25.	Tripura						. 4		
26.	Uttar Pradesh					79.00	172.00		
27.	Uttarakhand	29.45	22.80						
28.	West Bengal								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands								
30.	Chandigarh		· · · · · · · ·						
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli								
32.	Daman and Diu					•			
33.	Delhi		•						
34.	Lakshwadeep								
35.	Puducherry						٠.		
36.	Others								
<u> </u>	Total	204.75	248.93	1663.50	1484.9	266.00	345.40	11.75	3.66

Ultra Mega Power Projects

308. SHRI T.R. BAALU: SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) under public private partnership along with their power generation capacity approved by the Government in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to set up more UMPPs in the country:
 - (c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (d) the total investment proposed therein and the power generation capacity likely to be added by these projects; and
- (e) the time by which these projects are likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) of about 4,000 MW capacity each are being developed under tariff based case-II competitive biding route on build, own and operate basis. Under the initiative, out of the nine UMPPs originally envisaged, three UMPPs namely Sasan UMPP in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra UMPP in Gujarat and Krishnapatnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh have been transferred to the successful bidders and are under various stages of development. The developer for fourth UMPP namely Tilaiya UMPP in Jharkhand State has been selected through tariff based competitive bidding and LOI has been issued on 12.02.2009.

- (b) and (c) In addition, it is envisaged to set up UMPPs at coastal locations in the states of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka and at pithead sites in the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh. Apart from above, request has come from Orissa for two additional UMPPs, second UMPP in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
- (d) and (e) Each UMPP is of 4000 MW capacity and would require an investment of the order of approximately Rs. 16,000 crores. These projects are envisaged to come up in 12th Plan.

[Translation]

Housing for Urban Poor

- 309. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to provide housing facility to urban poor, economically weaker sections and low income groups in backward urban areas of the country;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of houses constructed and possession given to them under this scheme during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise;
- (d) whether the government porposes to increase the existing limit of interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the urban poor in the country;
 - (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the further steps being taken by the Government to provide subsidy on the loan amount to the urban poor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Launched by the Government in the year 2005 cters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A total of 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all, over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 993523 and 461887 dwelling units respectively. State-wise details of the projects and dwelling units approved under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The state-wise dwelling unit completed and under progress are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched recently and tehre is no proposal for increase in subsidy amount at present. (f) The scheme has been widely circulated. Further, in order tto disseminate the details of Schemes and clarify doubts, two consultations have been held with Housing

Secretaries of States/UTs and representatives of PSVs on 4th and 22nd May, 2009.

Statement I

JNNURM

Basic Services to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	200	05-06	20	06-07	20	07-08	2008-09		
		No. of Projects Approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)	No. of Projects Approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)	No.of Projects Approved	Total No.of dweeling units Approved (new+ upgradation)	No.of Projects Approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new+ upgradation)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	49000	9	30320	5	14675	17	40699	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1				1	100	1	752	
3.	Assam					1	1232	1	1028	
4.	Bihar					9	14596	9	7776	
5.	Chandigarh			4	27976			1	888	
6.	Chhattisgarh			2	25728					
7.	Delhi					11	57504	4	8000	
8.	Goa					1	155			
9.	Gujarat			10	72368	3	15136	3	7580	
10.	Haryana			2	3248					
11.	Himachal Pradesh			1	252	1	384			
12.	Jammu and Kashmir					2	5208	3	1469	
13.	Jharkhand					5	7218	6	5008	
14.	Karnataka			3	14511	4	7335	11	6272	
15.	Kerala			3	4748	3	17460	1	1369	
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	5764	- 14	26205	1	1320	3	8157	
17.	Maharashtra			31	105978	5	30034	, 19	32506	
18.	Meghalaya					2	600	1	168	
19.	Manipur							1	1250	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	. 8	9	10
20.	Mizoram					2	408	2	688
21.	Orissa					5	2316	1	192
22.	Punjab					2	5152		
23.	Puducherry					2	1304		
24.	Sikkim					1	52	2	202
25.	Nagaland			1	3504				
26.	Rajasthan			2	17337				
27.	Tamil Nadu			19	44021	5	41586	27	5711
28.	Tripura		•			1	256		
29.	Uttar Pradesh			5	4680	7	17072	55	46240
30.	Uttarakhand					4	524	4	249
31.	West Bengal			45	60312	31	54932	15	24808
	Total	9	54764	151	441188	114	296559	187	201012

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

SI.No.	Name of State/UT	2005	-06	200	06-07	200	07-08	2	008-09	2009-10	
		No. of Projects Approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new + upgradation)	No. of Projects Approved	Total No. of dwelling units approved (new + upgradation						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh			25	25170	32	4087	20	18639		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh							1	176		
3.	Dadra Nagar and Ha	veli				1	0				
4.	Andaman and Nicoba	ır				1	40	1	0		
5.	Daman and Diu					1	16				
6.	Assam			3	613	9	4780	3	1984		
7.	Bihar			7	4167	3	2333	6	3264		
8.	Chhattisgarh			14	14846			4	3076		
9.	Gujarat			8	6200	15	12205	9	6108	5	2655

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10.	Haryana			15	14641			3	1785		
11.	Himachal Pradesh					3	816	3	800		
12.	Jammu and Kashmir					10	2654	15	3408	2	608
13.	Jharkhand					1	1292	6	6576		
14.	Karnataka			5	4070	20	8983	9	4184		
15.	Kerala			15	6480	11	6411	11	5800		
16.	Madhya Pradesh			23	14644	10	2518	4	1708		
17.	Mizoram					1	500	7	1450		
18.	Manipur					2	1103	1	663	1	140
19.	Meghalaya					1	456	2	456		
20.	Maharashtra			15	13036	20	18091	68	58812		
21.	Nagaland			1	2496				·		
22.	Orissa					15	4884	16	7709		
23.	Punjab					2	3938	1	720		
24.	Puducherry					1	432				
25.	Rajasthan	5	136	17	10981	10	11526	4	3214		
26.	Tamil Nadu			22	12931	8	6832	52	15500	1	1443
27.	Tripura					1	400	2	1150		
28.	Uttar Pradesh			8	2032	1	204	124	29733		
29.	Uttarakhand					2	231				
30.	West Bengal			18	12824	44	20061	34	19726	1	75
	Total	5	136	194	145131	225	114793	406	196641	11	5186

Statement II

BSUP-IHSDP Combined Report (As on 16th June 2009)

SI.N	lo. Name of the State	Dwell	ing Units Com	pleted	Dwelling Units in Progress			
		BSUP	ISHDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18980	11966	30946	71642	17291	88933	
2.	Assam	0	167	167	1104	234	1338	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	100	0	100	

to Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	166	166	560	2347	2907
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	0	0	11168	0	11168
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	78	78	5336	4688	10024
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi (NCT)	7900	0	7900	2912	0	2912
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	23074	0	23074	45926	2579	48505
13.	Haryana	226	858	1084	2605	2889	5494
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Kerala	1166	3466	4632	4642	2288	6930
18.	Karnataka	117	0	117	11601	2489	14090
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Maharashtra	8682	1587	10269	55168	15377	70545
21.	Madhya Pradesh	1964	24	1988	3498	815	4313
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	76	228	304
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	408	500	908
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	1872	360	2232
26.	Orissa	0	0	0	250	1261	1511
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	48	0	48
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	1360	0	1360
29.	Rajasthan	31	1736	1767	881	1684	2565
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	. 0
31.	Tamil Nadu	3359	3286	6645	15446	7797	23243
32.	Tripura	0	0	0	256	16	272
33.	Uttar Pradesh	4042	2164	6206	23045	6362	29407
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	11268	5053	16321	14170	7490	21660
	Grand Total	80809	30551	111360	274074	76695	350769

[English]

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Mega Power Policy

310. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to bring about some changes in the existing mega power policy;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether some States have opposed certain provisions of the mega power policy:
 - (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
 - (e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) A proposal to amend Mega Power Policy is under consideration.

Disinvestment of PSUs

311. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to go in the disinvestment of some Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise, PSU-wise and the reasons therefor,
- (c) the estimated funds likely to be raised by such disinvestment; and
- (d) the manner in which funds thus raised are proposed to be utilized?

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

(b) NHPC Limited, Oil India Limited and RITES Limited had proposed to make public offerings of equity. The Government decided to disinvest a small portion of equity out of its shareholding in these companies in conjunction with their public offerings. The CPSEs are operating in power, oil and consultancy sector respectively.

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The public offerings of NHPC Limited and Oil India Limited are likely to be completed in the current financial year. The public offering of RITES Limited has been deferred for the present by the company due to change in capital requirements of the company.

While considering the recommendations of Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises for revival/restructuring of lossmaking Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL) and Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited (CIWTC), Government approved disinvestment of the two companies.

- (c) The expected realization to Government from the 'Offer for Sale' in NHPC Limited and Oil India Limited based on the book value is expected to be around Rs. 1854 crore. The funds likely to be raised by disinvestment of TCIL and CIWTC cannot be estimated at this stage.
- (d) The proceeds would be channelised into the National Investment Fund.

Stimulus Package

- 312. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the desired effect has been seen in the economy as a result of announcement of stimulus packages by the Government in the recent past;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof, sector-wise;
- (c) whether the Government is planning to come out with another stimulus package to boost the economy;
 - (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the time by which the package is likely to be announced; and
- (f) the expenditure, sector-wise, so far incurred by the Government in the stimulus packages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (f) The Indian economy in 2008-09 was seriously impacted by the twin global shocks-of unprecedented increase in the global commodity prices in the first half of the year and the ripple effects of the deepening of the global financial crisis in the second half. As an appropriate and immediate short-term policy response, fiscal stimulus was announced by the Government, while the RBI initiated measures to assure liquidity in the system. The stimulus packages of the Government composed of both tax cuts and expenditure hikes. As these go beyond sector-wise additional expenditures and have macro-economy wide focus, it difficult to gauge the sector-wise precise effect. Nevertheless, the economy appears to have responded positively by posting a real GDP growth of 6.7 per cent for the year 2008-09. Initiating appropriate policy response to the emerging situation is a continuous process.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MADAM SPEAKER: Papers to be Laid. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): 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 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 16/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 15 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 17/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-
 - (i) The Central Excise (Removal of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty for Manufacture of Excisable Goods) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 110(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 22/2003-C.E. dated the 31st March, 2003.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 392(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum granting exemption under Section 11C of the Central Excise Act, 1944 to agricultural grade zinc sulphate for the period from 1.1.2007 to 8.10.2007.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 119(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the five notifications mentioned therein.
 - (v) The Pan Masala Packing Machines (Capacity Determination and Collection of Duty) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/95-C.E. dated the 16th March, 1995.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 287(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 29/2002-C.E. dated the 13th May, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 18/15/09]

(3) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 397(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009, making certain

amendments in the Notification No. 32/2006-C.E. (N.T.) dated the 30th December, 2006 issued under Central Excise Rules, 2002 and CENVAT Credit Rules, 2004, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 19/15/09]

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- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 221(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2002-C.E. (N.T.) dated the 8th March, 2002.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 256(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2002-C.E. (N.T.) dated the 8th March, 2002.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 312(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2002-C.E. (N.T.) dated the 8th March, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 20/15/09]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 109(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 52/2003-Cus., dated the 31st March, 2003.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 393(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated the 13th August, 2008.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 103(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum permitting the import of certain specified goods against the duty credit scrips issued under the Hi-tech Product Export Promotion Scheme.

- (iv) G.S.R. 102(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the five notifications mentioned therein.
- (v) G.S.R. 104(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 94/2004-Cus., dated the 10th September, 2004.
- (vi) G.S.R. 105(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 40/2006-Cus., dated the 1st May, 2006.
- (vii) G.S.R. 111(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the 21 notifications mentioned therein.
- (viii) G.S.R. 147(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 208/1977-Cus. (N.T.), dated the 1st October, 1977 and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 175(E) dated 17th March, 2009.
- (ix) G.S.R. 141(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the two notifications mentioned therein.
- (x) G.S.R. 275(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum specifying the goods, mentioned therein, as the goods in respect of which special measures for the purpose of checking their illegal export and facilitating the detection of the said goods, which are likely to be illegally exported in India's land border with Myanmar falling within the territories of Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
- (xi) G.S.R. 121(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.

- (xii) G.S.R. 145(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated the 23rd July, 1996.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 184(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated the 13th August, 2008.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 197(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (xv) G.S.R. 200(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 258(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th April, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 307(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 96/2008-Cus., dated the 13th August, 2008.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 355(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated the 23rd July, 1996.
- (xix) G.S.R. 371(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to give effect to customs duty concessions on items agreed to by India under the India-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement which was signed on January 25, 2004.
- (xx) S.O. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.

- (xxi) S.O. 549(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxii) S.O. 564(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxiii) S.O. 731(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxiv) S.O. 823(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2009-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 25th February, 2009.
- (xxv) S.O. 867(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or viceversa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxvi) S.O. 889(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1059(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *viceversa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxviii) The India-Singapore Trade Agreement (Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxix) S.O. 1223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.

Papers laid on the Table

- (xxx) S.O. 1358(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or viceversa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (xxxi) S.O. 1381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxii) S.O. 1455(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.), dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (6)Seven statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iii) to (ix) of (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 21/15/09]

- (7) 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. 132(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on Plain Medium Density Fibre Board originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia, New Zealand, Thailand and Sri Lanka at specified rates.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 186(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 28 per cent, ad-valorem on imports of Dimethoate Technical imported into India.
 - G.S.R. 187(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 2009, together with

- an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 21 per cent ad-valorem and 35 per cent ad valorem on all Aluminium Flat Rolled Products and Aluminium Foil respectively imported into India from the People's Republic of China.
- (iv) G.S.R. 201(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of All Fully Drawn or Fully Oriented Yarn/Spin Drawn Yarn/Flat Yarn of Polyester, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, Thailand and Vietnam and imported into India.
- (v) G.S.R. 202(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Flax fabric, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong and imported into India.
- (vi) G.S.R. 215(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Cathode Ray Colour Television Picture Tubes, originating in or exported from Indonesia.
- (vii) G.S.R. 216(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty, based recommendation of designated authority in the sunset review findings, on imports of Hexamine, originating in, or exported from, Iran and imported into India.
- (viii) G.S.R. 217(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty, based on recommendation of designated authority in the sunset review findings, on imports of Vitamin E all forms excluding natural forms, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and imported into India.

- (ix) G.S.R. 223(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 45/2006-Cus. dated the 24th May, 2006.
- (x) G.S.R. 248(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty, based on the recommendation of designated authority in the sunset review findings, on imports of Sodium hydrosulphite, originating in, or exported from, Germany and Korea RP and imported into India.
- (xi) G.S.R. 264(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional safeguard duty at the rate of 20 per cent, ad-valorem on imports of Soda Ash from the People's Republic of China into India.
- (xii) G.S.R. 276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on all imports of Cold Rolled Flat Products of Stainless Steel, originating in, or exported from China PR, Japan, Korea, European Union, South Africa, Taiwan (Chinese Taipei), Thailand and USA at specified rates.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 289(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Nylon Tyre Cord Fabric, originating in, or exported from, Belarus and imported into India.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 290(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Thionyl Chloride, originating in, or exported from, the European Union and imported into India.
- (xv) G.S.R. 291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty, based on recommendation

- of designated authority in the sunset review findings, on imports of Nylon Tyre Cord Fabrics, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China and imported into India.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 292(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 36/2005-Cus., dated 27th April, 2005.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 293(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 72/2008-Cus., dated 2nd June, 2008.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 296(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duly on imports of Cable Ties, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Taiwan and imported into India.
- (xix) G.S.R. 313(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 55/2004-Cus., dated 19th April, 2004.
- (xx) G.S.R. 316(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty, on all kinds of plastic processing or injection moulding machines, having clamping force not less than 40 tonnes, originating in or exported from China PR.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 320(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty, based on recommendation of designated authority in the sunset review findings, on imports of Caustic Soda originating in, or exported from, Indonesia and European Union (excluding France) and imported into India.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 336(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue anti-dumping duty on Measuring Tapes, originating in or exported from China PR.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 337(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on cathode ray colour television picture tubes, originating in, or exported from Malaysia, Thailand, China PR and Korea RP.

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- (xxiv) G.S.R. 352(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2009-Cus., dated 6th January, 2009.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 353(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum providing that no anti-dumping duty shall be imposed on imports into India of certain tiles from the specified producers and exporters from the People's Republic of China and Hong Kong.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 354(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 38/2007-Cus., dated 9th March, 2007.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 360(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on import of Compact Fluorescent Lamps, originating in or exported from, China PR, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 370(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 38/2009-Cus., dated 22nd April, 2009.
- (xxix) G.S.R. 391(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on import of Compact Discs-Recordable originating in, or exported from Iran, Malaysia, Korea ROK, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Vietnam.
- (xxx) G.S.R. 398(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 33/2008-Cus., dated 11th March, 2008.

- (xxxi) G.S.R. 399(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Potassium Carbonate, originating in, or exported from, the European Union, the People's Republic of China, Korea RP and Taiwan and imported into India, based on recommendations of the designated authority in the sunset review findings.
- (xxxii) G.S.R. 418(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into India of the varieties of ceramic glazed tiles, other than vitrified tiles, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, pending the final determination.
- G.S.R. 419(E) published in Gazette of India (xxxiii) dated the 15th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum providing that no anti-dumping duty shall be imposed on imports of vitrified and porcelain tiles into India from the specified producers and exporters from the People's Republic of China and Singapore.
- G.S.R. 420(E) published in Gazette of India (xxxiv) dated the 15th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 134/2008-Cus., dated the 22nd December, 2008.
- G.S.R. 421(E) published in Gazette of India (xxxv) dated the 15th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Front Axle Beam and Steering Knuckles meant for heavy and medium commercial vehicles, originating in, or exported from China PR, at specific rates.
- (xxxvi) G.S.R. 424(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty levied on imports of 6-Hexanelactam, originating in, or exported from, Japan, European Union, Nigeria and Thailand, upto and inclusive of 20th April, 2010, pending finalization of Sunset review investigations being conducted by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.

- (xxxvii) G.S.R. 425(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Vitamin C, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and imported into India, based on recommendations of the designated authority in the sunset review findings.
- (xxxviii) G.S.R. 426(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 159/2003-Cus., dated the 24th October, 2003.
- (xxxix) The Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trade Agreement between the Governments of MERCOSUR Member States comprising the Argentine Republic, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Paraguay and the Republica Oriental del Uruguay and the Republic of India) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 1385(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 22/15/09]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:-
 - (i) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 655(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 740(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 857(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iv) The Income-tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 858(E)

- in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The Income-tax (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 961(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) The Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 989(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. S.O. 866(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 960(E) dated the 13th April, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 23/15/09]

(9) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1327(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying MCX Stock Exchange Limited as a recognized stock exchange for the purpose of the clause (ii) in the Explanation to clause (d) of the proviso to sub-section (5) of section 43 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, issued under section 43 of the said act.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 24/15/09]

- (10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002:-
 - (i) The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Appointment and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members of Adjudicating Authority) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 374(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) The Prevention of Money-Laundering (Appointment and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members of Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 375(E) in Gazette

of India dated the 1st June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 25/15/09]

(11) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 308(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 2009 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) dated the 31st January, 2008, together with an explanatory memorandum issued under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 26/15/09]

- (12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 120(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce rate of service tax on taxable services from 12% to 10%.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 146(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum providing exemption from payment of service tax for services provided for the authorized operations of a Special Economic Zones.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 347(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 9/2009-Service-Tax, dated 3rd March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 27/15/09]

(13) A copy of the Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of "Birth Centenary of Perarignar Anna" Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 279(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 28/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
 - Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 29/15/09]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NTPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 30/15/09]

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 31/15/09]

(2) A copy of the Energy Conservation (Manner of holding inquiry) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 25 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 2009 under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 32/15/09]

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 Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 6th of July, 2009, will consist of:-

- 1. Presentation of Budget (General) for 2009-10 at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 6th of July, 2009.
- 2. Introduction of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2009.
- General Discussion on Budget (Railways) for 2009-10.

- 4. General Discussion on Budget (General) for 2009-10.
- Discussion and Voting on Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2006-07.
- Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2006-07.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam Speaker, I request to include following matters of public interest in the next week's List of Business:—

- The Union Government should allocate funds and take immediate action to bring the farmers in Maharashtra, particularly Vidarbha out of their pitiable condition as they have not been able to sow their cropsdue to delayed monsoon, absence of irrigation and drought situation resulting in drying of reservoirs. They should be provided free seeds, fertilizer and electricity.
- The 600 years old ancient fort of Parkot of Gond era located in Chandrapur city of Maharashtra is decaying for want of repair and care. The Union Government should take initiative to save and conserve this ancient heritage and take immediate action for its repair and care.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Speaker, I request that the following matters of public interest be included in the next week's List of Business.

- Discussion regarding delay in the onset of monsoon and partial rains.
- 2. Discussion on the reasons for price-hike prior to budget.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam Speaker, I request to include the following matters of public interest in the next week's List of Business:—

 Conservation of the historical forts of all the districts of Madhya Pradesh including Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur and develop it as a tourist place. 2. Dispatching a study group to Bundelkhand to take stock of the serious crisis before the farmers due to absence of rain and to take steps to help the farmers.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Speaker, I request that a discussion on consideration of the allocation of sufficient funds in the budget after preparing a time bound programme for the construction of the following four broad gauge rail lines in the next week's List of Business:—

- 1. Bhanupalli-Bilaspur-Bairi Railway lii 9
- 2. Ghanauli-Baddi Railway line
- 3. Nangal-Talwada Railway line
- 4. Bilaspur-Mandi-Manali-Leh/Laddakh Railway line

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Madam Speaker, I am a resident of Bundelkhand. I would like to draw your attention towards Bundelkhand which is reeling under drought for the last give years.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please speak briefly.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Madam Speaker, Please include the following matters in the next week's List of Business.

- 1. Declaration of Bundelkhand a drought prone area and providing it a special package.
- Immediate construction of dam on Pachnada in Jalaun district.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, new trains should be introduced during summer. Stoppages of Up to Down Sialdah Express, Tufan Express, Katihar Express and Mathura Express trains should be provided at Bharwari station in Kaushambi district.

Bharwari and Sirathu railway stations in Kaushambi district should be made junctions station of the district Up & Down Mahananda Express, Moori Express, Prayagraj Express, Rewa Express, Delhi-Howrah Express trains should be provided a stoppage at above mentioned stations.

12.06 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Committee on Estimates

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

(ii) Committee on Public Accounts

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

JULY 3, 2009

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of., Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move the following:

'That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010 and do communicate to this House the names of the members_so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect. in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

Elections to Committees

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of the Rule 312 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move the following:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

(iv) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

MADAM'SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect, in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha for being associated with the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 2010 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.11 hrs.

(v) Rajghat Samadhi Committee

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members

from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.12 hrs.

(vi) Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996 read with sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Central Rules, 1998, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such a manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Act, 1996 read with sub-rule (2) of rule

11 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Services) Central Rules, 1998, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such a manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves, to serve as members of the Central Building and Other Construction Workers' Advisory Committee, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder "

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs.

(vii) Central Coordination Committee constituted under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Coordination Committee for the period till they cease to be the members of the House, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner, as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Central Coordination Committee for the period till they cease to be the members of the House, subject to other provisions of the said Act and Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.14 hrs.

(viii) Committee on Official Language

Elections to Committees

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Madam, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, twenty members from amongst themselves to be members of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon in accordance with section 4(3) of the said Act."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, twenty members from amongst themselves to be members of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon in accordance with section 4(3) of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.15 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 2009-2010

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, the Railway Budget.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, please sit down. Please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, I have written a letter to you saying. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Madam, this is not correct. This is absolutely wrong. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not disturb.

...(Interruptions)

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

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Kumari Mamata Banerjee may present the Railway Budget.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam Speaker, I rise to present the Budget Estimates for the year 2009-10 for the Indian Railways. I am extremely honoured presenting the first railway budget in the august House presided by the first lady Lok Sabha Speaker of the country.

This is the first Railway budget that I will be presenting as a Minister in the UPA government. I thank our respected Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh Ji for his valued guidance and support and I am also thankful to our honourable Finance Minister for his kind support. I have presented two Railway Budgets earlier and this will be my third Railway Budget.

Madam, I know how our Hon'ble Members of Parliament representing people from all parts of the country have high expectations from Indian Railways. They want new projects in their states and constituencies. They also want more new lines, more budget provisions and existing projects to be expedited. They want more trains and better services.

Railway is the visible face of the government and we are proud of it. Madam, therefore standing before the august House, please permit me to raise a question as to whether railway projects are to be measured only on the scale of "economic viability" or do we also need to look at the "social viability" of these projects? Are the fruits of development to be restricted only to a privileged few and not to the teeming populations in remote and backward areas of our country? These projects may be economically unviable but are an economic necessity for

^{*}Not recorded. '

the people of those regions who have remained victims of backwardness and poverty. They need these projects even more. I do believe and I am firmly committed to the visible upliftment of the downtrodden and under privileged which is imperative for holistic socio-economic development of the country. These projects that are instrumental in upgradation of the deprived and under privileged, may not meet the so called economic viability criterion but create real economic assets which will be far more beneficial for future development.

Railway Budget, 2009-2010

[Translation]

India achieved independence so many years ago. The way everyone enjoys right to vote in democracy, similarly, common man should also get the right to development. Lakhs of people await progress. Time has come when every one gets his share in development.

[English]

I think the time has come when our economists and social philosophers will have to consider, that the upliftment of the poor and downtrodden, is the primary task of any welfare government and society and the old mindset of economic viability should be substituted by social viability. As the former Prime Minister Indiraji once stated that "elimination of poverty demands frontal attack on vested interests and causes of poverty".

I believe that by building up major infrastructural facilities like Indian Railways, we will be able to aim at development of the large number of face less poor people. These are at the core of my developmental approach for railways.

Speaker Madam, our hon'ble Prime Minister always emphasises on 'inclusive growth'. The Railways must set an example to promote 'inclusiveness' in their functioning keeping the needs of all sections of our fellow countrymen in our thoughts, decisions and deeds. I have therefore decided to set up an expert committee to advise me on innovative financing and implementation of the so called "economically unviable" but socially desired projects. We will identify those parts that are detached from all infrastructure development and facilities and within a short time I will prepare a blue print of how many such schemes can be implemented in the coming five years.

Madam, we need to strike a right balance. Everyone knows that India is changing and changing rapidly. Indian

Railways has been trying to keep pace with this change. Indeed Railways is making its own important contribution to this change. Today the people of India are eager for faster and inclusive economic growth. They want better connectivity, more employment opportunities. People of every region in every state want to see progress in agriculture, industry, trade and business, so that they and their children can live a better life. Indian Railways is a unique umbrella for creation of infrastructure for development and it is our Mission and Vision to expand the network to reach development to every corner of the country.

Madam, here I would like to quote the following words of Gurudev Rabindra Nath Tagore:

"Nig haste nirdaya aaghat kari pitah Bhartere sei swarge karo jägrit"

"Where the mind is led forward by Thee, into everwidening thought and action Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

Service to the Passengers

Madam Speaker, after taking over as Railway Minister just a few days back, I faced many complaints about deterioration in overall passenger services. Therefore my priority areas will be a perceptible improvement in

- · Passenger Amenities;
- · Cleanliness:
- · Quality of Railway catering;
- · Safety and Security; and
- · Punctuality.

All Railway zones have been instructed to give priority to provision of good quality food, drinking water and toilet facilities and ensure cleanliness on trains and stations. I have further instructed that availability of *Janata Khana* should be ensured and we will be introducing national and regional cuisines in our catering. A comprehensive policy including strict monitoring mechanisms would be developed soon for achieving these objectives.

World Class Stations

We have decided to develop about 50 stations as world class stations with international level facilities. These will be developed, through innovative financing and in Public Private Partnership mode.

[Translation]

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Laluji we hold you in high esteem, you should reciprocate the same. I have never quoted you. ...(Interruptions) It is a continuing process. I respect your achievements, similarly I seek your cooperation in our endeavours.

ASADHA 12, 1931 (Saka)

[English]

Some of these stations are CST Mumbai. Pune. Nagpur, Howrah, Sealdah, Bhubaneswar, New Delhi, Lucknow, Varanasi, Amritsar, Kanpur, Guwahati, Jaipur, Chennai Central, Tiruvananthapuram Central, Secunderabad, Tirupati, Bangalore City, Baiyapanahali (Bangalore), Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Habibgani, Gaya Jn., Agra Cantt., Mathura Jn., Chandigarh, Kolkata, New Jalpaiguri, Majerhat, Mangalore, Porbandar, Anand Vihar, Bijwasan, Ajmer Jn. and Puri.

Adarsh Stations

Madam, we will develop Adarsh stations "Adarsh Stations" means other stations with basic facilities such as drinking water, adequate toilets, catering services, waiting rooms and dormitories especially for lady passengers, better signage and other basic facilities are universally available. This year we are taking up 375 stations for inclusion as Adarsh stations. The list of 309 identified stations is as follows:

Abohar, Adi Saptagram, Adra, Agarpara, Ahmadpur Jn.., Akra, Alipurduar Jn.., Ambika Kalna, Amethi, Amta, Andheri, Andul Jn., Aranghata, Asansol, Ashoknagar Road, Avadi, Azimganj City, Badkulla, Bagbazar, Baghajatin, Bagnan, Baidyabati, Balichak, Ballygunge, Balurghat, Bandel, Bandra, Bankura, Banpur, Bansh Beria, Banspani, Barakar, Baranagar Road, Bargachia, Barrackpore, Baruipara, Baruipur, Basirhat, Bauria Jn., BBD Bag, Begampur, *Belanagar, Belapur, Belerhat, Belgharia, Belur, Belur Math, Berhampur Court, Bhadreswar, Bhandup, Bhasila, Bhayandar, Bidar, Bidhannagar Road, Bihar Sharif, Biman Bandar, Bira, Birati, Birnagar, Bolangir, Bolpur, Bongaon Jn., Borivali, Brace Bridge, Budge Budge, Burdhman, Burrabazar, Canning, Chakda, Chakradharpur, Champahati, Champapukur, Chandannagar, Chandausi Jn., Chandpara, Charni Road, Chembur, Chengel, Chennai Beach Jn., Chennai Chetpat, Chennai Park, Chhindwara Jn., Chinchwad, Chittaranjan, Chittaurgarh Jn., Chittoor, Chromepet, Chuchura, Churchgate, Cooch Behar, Currey Road, Dadar, Dahanu Road, Dakshineswar, Dalkolha,

Dankuni Jn., Dausa, Delhi Kishangani, Deula, Devlali, Dhakuria, Dhaniakhali, Dhapdhapi, Dhupguri, Diamond Harbour, Dockyard Road, Dombivali, Domjur, Dum Dum Cantt, Dum Dum Jn., Durganagar, Durgapur, Duttapukur, Eden Gardens, Farakka, Faridkot, Gangnapur, Garbeta, Garia, Gede, Ghatkopar, Ghutiari Sharif, Gobardanga, Gomoh Jn., Gopalnagar, Goregaon, Guma, Guptipara, Gurdas Pur, Gurgaon, Guskara, Habibpur, Habra, Halisahar, Haripal, Harua Road, Hasnabad, Haur, Hooghly. Ichhapur, Jadabpur, Jagaddal, Jajpur Keonjhar Road, Jalpaiguri, Jamshedpur, Jangipur Road, Jaynagar Majilpur, Jhargram, Jiagani, Jirat. Kakdwip, Kalikapur. Kalinarayanpur Jn., Kalyani, Kalyani Ghoshpara, Kalyani Silpanchal, Kalyanpur, Kamarkundu Jn., Kanchrapara, Kankinara, Karjat, Kasara, Kashinagar, Katwa Jn., Khadki, Khana, Khardaha, Khopoli, Khurda Road, King's Circle, Kirnahar, Kolaghat, Konnagar, Koraput Jn., Korukkupet, Krishnanagar City Jn., Kulti, Kurla, Lake Gardens, Lakshmikantapur, Lalgarh Jn., Lalgola, Latur, Liluah, Londa Jn., Madanpur, Madhubani, Madhupur Jn., Madhyamgram, Magra Hat, Majhergram, Malad, Malda Town, Mallikpur, Manavur, Mankundu, Marine Lines, Masagram, Masalandapur, Matunga, Mecheda, Memari, Midnapur, Mira Road, Mourigram, Mulund, Mumbai Central (Local), Murshidabad, Nabadwipdham, Nahur, Naigaon, Naihati Jn., Nalgonda, Nalhati Jn., Nalikul, Namkhana, Nanur, Narayan Pakuria Murail, Nasibpur, Netra, New Alipore, New Barrackpore, Nischindapur, Okha, Palpara, Palta, Panskura Jn., Panvel, Parasnath, Parkcircus, Parli Vaijnath, Patipukur, Patna Sahib, Perambur Carriage Works, Phulia, Pilibhit Jn., Plassey, Prayag, Princepghat, Pundooah, Purbasthali, Purulia Jn., Raiganj, Rampurhat, Ranaghat Jn., Rangapara North, Ranigani, Rasulpur, Rayagada, Rishikesh, Rishra, Sagar, Sahibgani, Sainthia Jn., Salempur Jn., Samudragarh, Sangli, Sangrampur, Sanpada, Santacruz, Santoshpur, Saphale, Senji Panambakkam, Sewri, Shaktigarh, Shantipur Jn., Sheoraphuli, Shikohabad Jn., Shivajinagar, Shrirampur, Shyamnagar, Silchar, Siliguri Jn., Simurali, Singur, Sirsa, Sitamarhi, Sitapur Jn., Sitarampur Jn., Sodepur, Sonarpur Jn., Sondalia, St. Thomas Mount, Subhasgram, Subzi Mandi, Sultanganj, Suri, Suryapur, Taki Road, Tala, Tambaram, Tarakeswar, Tarapith Road, Thakurnagar, Tilak Nagar, Tiruninravur, Tiruvalangadu, Tiruvallur, Titagarh, Titlagarh Jn., Tollygunge, Tribeni, Turbhe, Ulhasnagar, Ulubaria, Uttarpara, Vangaon, Vashi and Virar.*

Multi-functional Complexes (MFCs)

I am very happy to announce the construction of Multi-functional Complexes in station premises for providing

^{*......*} This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

rail users facilities like shopping, food stalls and restaurants, book stalls, PCO/STD/ISD/Fax booths, medicine & variety stores, budget hotels, underground parking etc. It is proposed to take up development of these Multi-functional Complexes in different parts of the country at 50 railway stations serving places of pilgrimage, industry and tourist interest in this year. Responsibility for development of these facilities will be entrusted to IRCON and Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA).

A list of 49 identified stations is:

Alipurduar, Allahabad, Anandpur Sahib, Banspani, Bikaner, Bilaspur, Cuttack, Darjeeling, Dehradun, Digha, Durg, Ernakulam, Gandhidham, Ganga Sagar, Ghatsila, Gwalior, Hajur Sahib, Hubli, Hyderabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jammu Tawi, Jasidih, Jhansi, Jodhpur, Kanniyakumari, Kathgodam, Katra, Khajuraho, Madurai, Manmad, Mysore, Nanded, Nasik, Palakkad, Parasnath, Raebareily, Raipur, Rajgir, Rameshwaram, Ranchi, Shirdi, Silchar, Tarapith, Tiruchirapalli, Udaipur, Ujjain, Vadodara, and Visakhapatnam.

Clean trains and Stations

During current year we will expand On Board House Keeping Scheme (OBHS) to cover 200 additional pairs of trains and also take up **improved linen management** to bring about a significantly improved quality of washing, through modern mechanised automated laundries. Initially, a pilot project will be started at the metropolitan cities, like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Thiruvananthapuram. On its success it will be extended to other cities.

Railways will extend a helping hand to Physically Challenged Persons and aged persons by providing standard ramps, earmarked parking lots, specially designed coaches in each mail and express train, lifts and escalators, in a phased manner.

We will introduce Train Information System with automatic announcements in Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi suburban sections as is already in the process of being installed in Mumbai. Other important stations will be covered in a phased manner.

Doctor on Train

We are exploring possibility to depute at least one doctor in long distance trains. Arrangements will be made to provide Ambulance services for passengers at Chennai, Bangalore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Kolkata and Bhubaneswar to start with.

Madam, for long distance passengers I am happy to inform that Railways will provide **on-board infotainment services** on Rajdhanis, Shatabdis and important long distance inter-city trains for a pleasurable travel experience.

Field trials are being conducted for introducing environment friendly green toilets. We are also planning to conduct trials on vacuum toilets similar to those used in aircraft on a few coaches.

Toilet facilities are not being provided in DEMU and MEMU trains when the travel time is less than 4 hours. This poses difficulties for women, children and aged persons. We are now planning to provide toilet facilities where journey is more than 2 hours. Give us a little time; we will do it as early as possible.

Ticketing and Reservation

Indian Railways Passenger Reservation System (PRS) now covers 800 locations with 6872 terminals. We will cover 200 new towns and cities and a further 800 new locations in cities and towns already having PRS facilities will be covered. Madam, I invite each member of both houses of Parliament to identify one PRS location of their choice and inform railways for inclusion in the list of new locations.

For unreserved tickets, the number of Unreserved Ticketing System (UTS) terminals is being expanded from 5000 to 8000. Automatic Vending Machines would be installed at 200 large and medium sized stations. We are expanding e-ticketing for ease of passengers. Cancellation of confirmed e-tickets after preparation of charts is being further simplified. Efforts are on to provide SMS update on waitlisted tickets and indicate berth numbers on confirmed ticket by the end of the financial year.

"Mushkil Aasaan"

Madam, I think members will be very happy to know that how the facility of UTS can be reached to the "Maa Maati Manush". Under the MoU between Railways and Department of Posts, passengers can now buy computerized tickets from nearly 5000 post offices in cities and towns. Madam, this august House would be happy to know that I have decided to introduce mobile ticketing vans "Mushkil Aasaan" for issuing reserved and

unreserved tickets in both urban and rural areas. Poor people who are unable to go to the stations can now purchase tickets in market places, mohallas and other busy places. In this year, we will introduce 50 such mobile vans in the country.

Air-conditioned double decker coaches for inter-city travel

Madam the house will be happy to know that like double decker buses we are taking the novel initiative of introducing high capacity air-conditioned double-decker coaches, for inter-city travel. These will have superior riding quality and comfort.

Monitoring of Passenger Facilities

For monitoring these various initiatives, the Additional General Managers on each zonal Railway will be responsible for periodic supervision and carrying out surprise inspections and attending to public grievances on this subject. Each Division will have a dedicated officer for field level supervision.

Safety

Safety is our first priority. This includes timely track renewal, modernization of signals, use of various safety equipment like digital ultrasonic flaw detecting machines and wheel impact load detectors (WILD). In the first two years of the plan period, 7843 kms of track renewals has been completed and a target of 3500 km has been kept for 2009-10. Out of 66,565 km of broad gauge track, 57,345 km has been brought under mechanized maintenance.

Road Over Bridges and Road Under Bridges are extremely important from safety point of view. The present mechanism of cost sharing between the Railways and the state governments needs to be reviewed. The time has come to develop a new approach where, with assured funding, turnkey execution of these projects can be done. We will take up this issue with the Planning Commission for their support.

Anti Collision Device (ACD) to prevent incidents of train collisions has been made operational on 1736 RKm of North Frontier Railway. Further work for extending this system on 1700 RKm on three railways Southern, South Central and South Western Railways is planned to be completed in two years. I will review the implementation of the project before further extension to other Railways.

All safety related matters will be taken care of by Railway Board who will take responsibility and effective measures to ensure safety.

Security

Security is another priority area of railways. Railways are strengthening their efforts at providing protection to passengers both at stations and on trains. For revamping security systems, an Integrated Security Scheme has been drawn up for 140 vulnerable and sensitive railway stations. We are also planning to raise Commando Battalions and will increase the number of women commandos. Women RPF squads are being deployed for security of women passengers, particularly in sections where a large number of women travel alone regularly. Madam, even though Law and order is a state subject, we will work together with all agencies concerned to give passengers a safe journey.

Staff Welfare

We are proud of our 14 lakh employees. They are the leader and our engine of growth:

- A thrust will be given under the Corporate Welfare Plan for improvement of staff quarters & colonies. During 2009-10, 6560 staff quarters are proposed to be constructed.
- To promote sports, cultural and extracurricular activities, indoor stadia will be developed in major railway divisions and zones including Bongaon at the Indo-Bangladesh border.
- I propose to increase the contribution to Staff
 Benefit Fund to Rs. 350/- per employee by one
 year with the proviso that out of this contribution,
 the sum of Rs. 100 per employee will be
 exclusively for activities relating to women
 empowerment and training for developing
 vocational and occupational skills of physically
 and mentally challenged wards of railway
 employees especially girl child and higher
 education for girls.
- I propose to set up Scholarships for higher education of girl children of group D staff for promoting their economic independence.
- It is proposed to open seven Nursing Colleges on Railway land at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai

(Kalyan), Chennai, Secunderabad, Lucknow and Jabalpur on Public Private Partnership model so as to facilitate the wards of the Railway employees in finding a good vocational avenue.

- Medical colleges are planned to be established attached to existing railway hospitals through PPP, to give higher education facilities to new generation of railway children. The locations would be Chennai, Hyderabad, Bilaspur, Lucknow, Barasat, Bhubaneswar, Mysore, Kharagpur, Guwahati, Dibrugarh, Jodhpur, Gardenreach, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, B. R. Singh Hospital, Bhopal, Jammu and Trivandrum.
- · We will provide dormitories for ladies and gents who accompany the patients at 16 hospitals having 150 beds and above.
- · For special medical treatment of railway persons, General Managers will be empowered to sanction cases up to Rs. 4 lakhs.
- · The Metro Railway Hospital at Tollygunge is proposed to be upgraded to 75 bedded hospital.
- Burn Units will be provided on major Railway Hospitals of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Secunderabad, Bangalore and/B.R. Singh Hospital,
- · I have received some observations from different people about the functioning of Railway Recruitment Boards. Therefore recruitment policy and RRBs will be reviewed shortly.
- · Special Recruitment Drive will be launched to wipe out backlog in filling up the vacancies of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.
- · It is proposed to develop a scheme to give better representation to minorities, women and economically backward classes of the society in railway recruitments.
- · A Special Recruitment Drive will be launched for filling up of vacancies against Physically Handicapped Quota.
- · We want to promote sports and cultural activities among the Railway persons. I appreciate all railway sports persons who participated in national and international events. Sports persons will get their share in recruitment.

Optic Fibre Cable

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Madam, I had announced in 2001-02 Railway Budget laying of Optic Fibre Cable network along Railway track for commercial utilization. After 8 years, I find little progress. Hence Madam, I propose to constitute an expert committee, headed by Shri Sam Pitroda, the key person behind the telecommunication revolution in our country. Madam Speaker, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the key person for telecom revolution in our country. At that time, Dr. Sam Pitroda was also a key person behind that revolution. I remember that. The Committee will suggest further innovations, to utilize the optic fibre cables network of the railway and take information technology to the door steps in remote areas.

Wagons

During the year 2009-10 Railways have planned to acquire 18,000 wagons under rolling stock programme as against 11,000 wagons in 2008-09. There is an increase of 7000. There is a growing demand for wagons in Railways. We propose to initiate the process for taking over wagon units of Burn Standard and Braithwaite. A dialogue has already been started with concerned Ministries for waiver of accumulated liabilities. Efforts will be made to complete all action at the earliest as the units are PSUs under the Ministry of Heavy Industries.

Madam, shall I read all or can I cut short into small matters?

MADAM SPEAKER: It is all right. You can cut it short.

Production Units

The Production Units of Indian Railways have performed well in 2008-09, with many units setting new records of production and productivity.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, with your kind permission. I would like to mention here that my speech is a detailed one to capture people's expectations. Since Railways is a vast system and touches all people, I cut short my speech in some places. ... (Interruptions) But the entire printed speech may kindly be treated as read.

> Rail Coach Factory/Kapurthala manufactured 1558 coaches including 121 stainless steel coaches of new LHB design. The target for 2009-10 is 1562 coaches.

^{*.....*} This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

- Integral Coach Factory/Chennai turned out 1337 coaches. The target for 2009-10 is 1433 coaches.
- Diesel Locomotive Works/Varanasi manufactured 257 locomotives in 2008-09. The target for 2009-10 is 250 locomotives with a substantial increase in the number of high horse power locomotives to 150.
- Chittaranjan Locomotive Works manufactured 220 locomotives, the highest ever, including 54 3-phase high horse power locomotives. The target for 2009-10 is 250 locomotives.
- Rail Wheel Factory/Bangalore achieved a quantum jump in wheel production of 35% over 2007-08 by producing 1,96,261 wheels in the year 2008-09. The production target for 2009-10 is 2,00,000 wheels.
- Diesel Modernization Works (DMW) is upgrading the existing fleet of Diesel Locomotives from existing 2600 HP to 3100 HP and 3300 HP Diesel locomotives.*

Railway Workshops to be reorganised on business lines

. A business plan will be drawn up to improve overall efficiency and reduction in unit costs of our workshops. This will be initiated at Golden Rock, Parel, Ajmer and Kharagpur workshops.

Railway Printing Presses

Madam, the Printing Presses of the Railways have long been neglected and have been deemed to be a non-productive asset. It is my belief that if we take up a few major presses like Mumbai (Byculla), Delhi (Shakurbasti), Kolkata (Howrah) and Chennai, for upgradation and modernization, it would not only be cost effective but may also release surplus space for ancillary development and commercial purposes. I have asked for review of the policy in this regard. I am also aware of heritage institutions like Basumati Sahitya Mandir, which unfortunately, is lying unutilized for the last two years. If the State Government agrees, they can hand over this unit to us and we will be happy to take over this. This great institution played a vital role in our freedom movement and is associated with eminent and historic personalities like the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Rishi Aurobindo, Netaji Subhash Chander Bose, Sri Sri Ramakrishna and Vivekananda. I would be happy to takeover this institution if the State Government hands it over to the Railways.

Public Sector Undertakings—our PSUs are doing well

During the year 2007-08 all the ten Public Sector Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways have performed well and achieved a combined turnover of Rs. 11,880 crore and earned a net profit of Rs.1,950 crore. A total dividend payment of Rs. 261 crores has been made to Railways.

Freight Business

Several measures are being taken to improve the proportion of freight traffic moving on Railways:

- Besides improving the loading of coal, iron ore, cement, fertilizers and food grains, Railways are seeking to increase their share in new traffic streams like automobiles, fly ash etc.
- Permission to access private sidings will be given to containers which will help in attracting piecemeal traffic presently not being carried by Railways.
- A premium service for container movement with assured transit time is being considered for time sensitive cargo.
- Private ownership of special purpose rolling stock for commodities and private operation of freight terminals will be encouraged.
- A new policy would be unveiled to allow construction and operation of private freight terminals and multi-modal logistic parks.
- Railways are also in the process of bringing together state governments and major logistics players to set up logistics parks co-habited by multiple players through participative funding.
- Mega logistics hubs are being planned alongside the proposed Eastern and Western Dedicated Freight Corridors.

Kisan-Vision Project

Madam, you may be aware that our country at present suffers an unacceptable loss of about Rs. 35-40,000 crore every year towards wastage of fruits and

vegetables. Our farmers will be very happy. I am happy to inform the House about the contribution Railways proposes to make to the second green revolution by introducing special trains to carry perishable products like fruits and vegetables, fish etc. from identified production clusters to consumer centres, by way of maintaining quality and freshness of perishable produce. Railways will encourage creation of facilities of setting up cold storage and temperature controlled perishable cargo centres and its transportation through public private partnership mode. For this purpose, Railways will associate professional agency to identify locations and designing proper services.

On similar lines, to promote small industries sector, we will facilitate movement of village handicraft, cottage industry and textile products from production clusters like Tirupur, Dhanekhali, Shantipur etc. to consumption centres. This will greatly increase their outreach and access to new markets. They can create a good market.

Super Fast Parcel Express Trains

I am happy to announce the launch of a premium parcel service named "Faster Parcel Services" on a pilot basis on 3 routes between:

Tughalakabad (Delhi) and Royapuram (Chennai)
Tughalakabad (Delhi) and Vapi (near Mumbai)
Tughalakabad (Delhi) and Howrah

This is envisaged as a time-tabled service from dedicated terminals with guaranteed transit time and web-based bookings.

Dedicated Freight Corridors

The Dedicated Freight Corridor project on the Western and Eastern routes is a landmark project which will adorn the country like a necklace. Madam, I am talking about the necklace which women generally wear on some special occasions.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Will Shri Laluji accept this? ...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: But if you want we can make it as diamond also. ...(Interruptions)

In view of its importance for creating infrastructure in the country and generating employment I would like to

declare it as the "Diamond Rail Corridors" project of the Indian Railways. The Western Corridor passes through Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Thank you very much for reposing confidence in the Railways. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

This Western corridor is very crucial. It will benefit many states.

[English]

The Eastern Corridor will run from Ludhiana to Kolkata via Dankuni, covering the states of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Prefeasibility studies for the other trunk routes viz; North-South, East-West, East-South and Southern (Chennai-Goa) Corridors have been conducted and Ministry of Railways will take steps for further action in this regard.

The Government have approved the extension of the Eastern Corridor up to Dankuni. To expedite the project execution in a time bound and cost effective manner, I will be setting up an expert committee who will look into all aspects and develop a robust business plan.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is being developed in the area of influence of the Western Dedicated Freight corridor comprising industrial hubs, rail port connectivity, logistic parks and mega power plants which will be executed in **public private partnership mode**.

I visualise an Eastern Industrial Corridor developing alongside the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor, similar to the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial corridor. I propose to put Railways land banks to productive use. The hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and all the Leaders and all the hon. Members of Parliament of this House will be very happy with this. We are going to set up our land banks which will be utilized for industrial and national purpose. ... (Interruptions) It will not be done forcefully. We will identify them. ...(Interruptions) This will also avoid increase in cost and will help in early start of industrial projects. In order to catalyze industrial development in this corridor I have included investments in rolling stock production and assembly facilities and coach rehabilitation at Dankuni, Majerhat and Naopara in this region. These will lay the foundation for a rail based industrial cluster in the Eastern Industrial corridor, drawing upon inherent advantages of proximity to coal

Madam, there is a very high demand for EMU/ MEMUs and Metro coaches in the country and capacity addition is an immediate requirement. We will speed it up in Raebareli and in other places. I am happy to announce the setting up of a new coach factory with state-of-art facilities exclusively to manufacture about 500 such coaches per annum in the Kanchrapara-Halisahar Railway complex where Railway land is available. This unit will be set up in Joint Venture /Public Private Partnership mode.

The Railways has already taken the initiative of setting up a power plant in collaboration with National Thermal Power Corporation at Nabi Nagar, which is expected to yield considerable saving in cost of electricity to the Railways. After discussions with the Ministry of Power we propose to set up a 1000 MW power plant at Adra to avail traction supply at economical tariff. Madam as I had mentioned in my opening remarks, this project is of great importance as it would be located in an under developed tribal area, and will help in providing employment and bringing the tribal people in to the mainstream. As you know Lalgarh is on the border of Jharkhand and Bengal. It will cover Lalgarh, Purulia and Bankura which are tribal areas.

Training for Employment

[Translation]

I have to give one or two downs. How many have you given?

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Madam, I am not interrupting you. Why are you getting angry with me?

MADAM SPEAKER: Madam, please continue reading. Please do not disturb her.

SHRI LALU PRASADJI: Please sit down.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: India has one of the world's largest populations of young people. Development and upgradation of the skill sets of our youth is critical for their economic empowerment and a better tomorrow. Contributing to the National Skill Development Mission, we will strengthen our apprentices

training facilities and the new facilities proposed at Dankuni will impart state of the art training to young artisans and supervisors. This would be a significant contribution to the national talent pool and would be another key input in making the Eastern Industrial corridor a key to the future development of the nation. That is why Dankuni will be the place where the Eastern corridor will be going. Everything has been mentioned in my speech.

Performance in 2008-09

Madam, despite the economic slowdown in the last financial year, the Railways loaded 833 LMT of freight cargo which is a 5% growth over the previous year. Traffic Receipts grew by 11.4% to reach Rs. 79.862 cr. A saving of Rs. 676 cr. was achieved in expenditure, through stringent economy measures. Even after having disbursed Rs. 13,600 cr. towards implementation of 6th Pay Commission recommendations the Railways were successful in generating a cash surplus before dividend of Rs. 17,400 cr. and after fulfilling their full dividend liability of Rs 4,717 cr. were able to maintain internal generation for investment at Rs. 12,681 cr. The plan expenditure for 2008-09 was about Rs. 36,336 cr. as against the revised target of Rs. 36,773 cr.

Budget Estimates 2009-10

Madam, I shall now deal with the Budget Estimates for 2009-10.

Madam, I am presenting the Budget Estimates for 2009-10 in the back drop of the shortfall in performance of the Railways in 2008-09. Freight loading fell short of the target of 850 MT by 17 MT. Similarly, revenues expected from commercial utilization of surplus Railway lands also did not materialize. The primary cause for these shortfalls appears to have been the economic slowdown.

This has forced me to review the targets set for 2009-10 in the interim budget. Based on the review, it is very clear that the unrealistically high targets set in the interim budget are not sustainable and warrant a mid course correction. I have now set more realistic targets for 2009-10 in the main budget based on the continuing trend of recession in the manufacturing sector and exports. However, I am confident that with the combined determination of the 14 lakh strong railway family we will come back to the house with an even better performance.

The freight traffic target for year 2009-10 has been fixed at 882 MT. This will give an incremental loading of 49 MT over 2008-09, whereas incremental loading in 2008-09 was only 39 MT. This ambitious target is being kept in light of the special measures being taken by a government to give an economic stimulus as a counter recession measure and keeping in view the special efforts that the Railways will make to attract more bulk traffic and new traffic streams. Efforts are also on to capture long lead traffic.

Madam, as I said earlier, I will cut short my speech.

With all these measures, goods earnings are projected at Rs. 58,525 cr., which is Rs. 5,092 cr. more than performance of 2008-09. *Passenger earnings are projected at Rs 24,309 cr. A growth of 10.8% has been provided in keeping with the long term trend of growth.

The target for other coaching earnings is being kept at Rs. 2,750 cr. which would imply a growth of 40% of the performance in 2008-09. I am of the firm view that proper marketing of our SLRs and running of premium parcel services will certainly help us realize this difficult target.*

Madam, the Railways has a vast potential for revenue generation from non-traditional sources. In my previous tenure as Railway Minister, I had initiated several measures in this regard. Enough efforts have not been made to realize this potential. I will now develop new innovative ideas for land and air space utilization for commercial purposes through PPP mode. Such business plans would be monitored closely to achieve substantial revenues over the next three years. The target for sundry earnings is being pegged at Rs. 2,760 cr., but once these initiatives take shape I am confident that not only will we improve on this but will be able to do wonders.

Clearance from traffic suspense has been kept at Rs. 75 cr. as against the performance of Rs. 25 cr achieved in 2008-09. Based on the forgoing projections, Gross Traffic Receipts have been projected at Rs. 88,419 cr. reflecting an increase of Rs. 8,557 cr. on the actuals of 2008-09.

I propose to retain the Ordinary Working Expenses at Rs. 62,900 cr. to ensure that adequate provision is made for disbursement of 60 percent arrears in salary, due in 2009-10 on account of implementation of the 6th Pay Commission and for maintenance expenditure. However, I am simultaneously pursuing stringent economy measures to target a substantial saving in working expenses. Total Working Expenses are projected at Rs. 81,665 cr., which include Rs. 5,325 cr. as appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund (DRF) and Rs. 13,440 cr. as appropriation to Pension Fund.

Even after having absorbed the impact of 6th Pav Commission, to the extent of about Rs. 14,600 cr. in 2009-10, the cash surplus before dividend of the Railways works out to Rs. 14,201 cr., Net Revenue Rs. 8,121 cr. and

Operating Ratio 92.5%.

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Madam I am proud that despite the combined impact of increase in Working Expenses due to the 6th Pay Commission and sluggishness in earnings due to the economic slowdown in the economy, Railways paid their full dividend liability of Rs. 4,717 cr. in 2008-09 and will pay an even higher Dividend of Rs. 5,479 cr. in 2009-10.

Based on above projections the Excess of the Railways for 2009-10 will be Rs. 2,642 cr., which will be appropriated to Railways Funds.

Concessions

[Translation]

Dignity

Madam everyone wishes to lead a dignified life. The journey of life begins with dignity. The journey by train can be likened to the journey of life. I want every person to travel by train with dignity. So I want to give gift to the porest of poor to travel with dignity.

[English]

I, therefore, announce a new scheme called 'Izzat'. Under this scheme, a uniformally priced monthly season ticket of Rs. 25 would be available free of all surcharges for travel up to 100 kms for members of the unorganized sector with monthly income not exceeding Rs. 1500/-. This will give lakhs of people in our country a chance to travel on rail with dignity. This scheme will be implemented with the cooperation of Members of Parliament. So, you have got a good work. It will be routed through all the

^{*.....*} This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

MPs and Ministers. The Central Ministers as well as the District Magistrate can also recommend. This will be the administrative work. We will work it out. We want to involve all the MPs. If they recommend, then their areas will be covered. All the people will come to you and you will reach the grass root. I would now like to read a couplet.

'Bhanwar se lado, Tum lehron se uljho, Kahan tak chaloge Kinare kinare'

Concessions to Press Correspondents

Now I come to the Press. Instead of giving coupons, it is now proposed to issue photo identification cum credit card based on the certification by the Press Information Bureau and other competent State and local authorities. On production of this card the Press Correspondents would be able to get reservation done and also tickets issued from the PRS/UTS counters through this card. Facilities would also be provided to get compact accommodation for both the Press Correspondents and their family members who are not availing this concession. In addition, concession of 30% will be increased to 50% for Press Correspondents

[Translation]

The concession is there. The press correspondents keep working but do not move around with their spouse.

[English]

So permission to travel with spouse at 50% concession will be given for once a year.

Now for the Student Concessions. Madam, student concession is already there up to 12th Class in general in the railways. The only thing is that Madrasa, high Madrasa and senior Madrasas should also be included in respect of the student concessions because student means all. It may be that some regional institutions and some Madrasa schools are there. So, everybody will be included. The student concession is there up to 12th Class. The Madrasa, high Madrasa and senior Madrasa will be included.

Madam, the Indian Railway is having only one Metro Rail and that is Kolkata Metro Rail and there is no other Metro Rail. We are giving 60 per cent concessions on the metro fare to our students who are studying up to class 12th. I am happy to announce extension of concessional monthly season tickets available for students attending school up to Class XII, Madrasa, high Madrasa and senior Madrasa in Metro Rail, Kolkata. This would imply concession of 60 per cent for students on the metro fare. Students attending recognized vocational institutions will also enjoy this concession on the metro fare. I would request all over the country to give this concessions to the people in the metro rail because the Indian Railway is having only one metro. That is why we are giving 60 per cent concessions for students on the metro fare. So I will request other metro railways to provide these concessions. We will be grateful for this. ...(Interruptions)

Only Ladies Special

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Ladies special trains are there in Mumbai.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Madam, who has introduced them, have I introduced them? Madam, Ladies face a lot of trouble during peak hours. We shall be introducing Ladies Special trains in Kolkata, Chennai and Delhi on the lines of the ones in Mumbai.

[English]

It will be only Ladies Special during the peak hours.

Madam, the number of working women in our country is on the increase. They face considerable difficulties in travelling for work. I therefore, announce the introduction of 'Only Ladies' EMU train services in Delhi, Chennai and Kolkata suburban on the pattern of Mumbai suburban. These services will run for the convenience of women passengers during office hours.

Train services

Yuva Trains: Madam, the young generation is our asset and we are proud of them. Due to economic difficulties poor youth are not able to travel on our trains. I will run "Yuva Trains" dedicated specially for the young generation. These trains will be introduced between major cities to ensure that the youth and low income groups can travel at low rates between these cities. The new low-priced fast train service will be started to connect youth in rural hinterlands to major metros/cities. The train will provide air conditioned seated

accommodation and will run from point to point for distances ranging from 1000 km to 2500 km. The fare will be Rs. 299 for distances up to 1500 km and Rs. 399 for distances up to 2500 km.

Railway Budget, 2009-2010

A weekly service will be introduced as a pilot service within three months in the following sections—

- (a) Mumbai to Delhi
- (b) Delhi to Kolkata

If successful it will be extended to other areas of the country.

After Izzat, Student and Press concessions, ladies special and yuva trains, I now come to a new train service called Duronto: A new train service by the name 'Duronto' with AC and non-AC sleeper will be introduced for non-stop point to point services between select cities throughout the country. This is a non-stop service from point to point.

[Translation]

Move fast with no stoppages. Sorry for interruption.

[English]

For the first time in our history we will introduce nonstop trains.

AC and non-AC sleeper will be introduced for non-stop point to point services between select cities. I am giving it for the first time in the History. ...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Is it a 'Duronto' train?

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Duronto in Bangla, Turant in Hindi. ...(Interruptions)

Duronto Train services

[English]

There are some words from Bengali and Hindi mixed up.

[Translation]

For example Bengali equivalent for 'Izzat' word in Hindi-Urdu is Audhikar. So it happens first time in hisotry. I have introduced one dozen trains. More trains will be

introduced depending upon the availability of rake. There will be a dozen non-stop trains which will not stop before their destination. Those trains will start and halt only at their destination.

[English]

- 1. New Delhi-JammuTawi Non-stop (Tri-weekly)
- 2. Howrah-Mumbai (AC) Non-stop (Bi-weekly)
- 3. Mumbai-Ahmedabad (AC) Non-stop (Tri-weekly)
- 4. Chennai-Delhi Non-stop (Bi-weekly)
- 5. New Delhi-Lucknow Non-stop (Tri-weekly)
- 6. Delhi-Pune (AC) Non-stop (Bi-weekly)
- 7. Howarh-Delhi Non-stop (Bi-weekly)
- 8. New Delhi-Allahabad Non-stop (Tri- weekly)
- 9. Sealdah-New Delhi Non-stop (Bi-Weekly)
- 10. Kolkata-Amritsar Non-stop (Bi-weekly)
- 11. Bhubaneswar-Delhi Non-stop (Weekly)
- 12. Ernakulam-Delhi Non-stop (Weekly)

I am giving the names of a new trains because the time is very short. Only, within a month, it is very difficult to come up with this. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

I have given. Please cheak the list.

[English]

I am only giving the names of very few trains. It is not possible to do much within one month's Budget preparation. I will read it now.

[Translation]

Listen to me properly. ...(Interruptions) Please listen to me otherwise I would miss some point. ...(Interruptions) Guwahati is there. Please see it.

[English]

Other New Train Services

In view of the increasing demand of the passengers, I also propose to introduce the following train services. I am only giving a few trains as was possible in one month's budget preparation.

(a) New Introductions

- Vishakhapatnam-Secunderabad-Mumbai Superfast (Bi-weekly)
- 2. Sriganga Nagar-Delhi-Nanded Superfast (Weekly)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): What about introduction of new trains from Murkongselek to New Delhi via the Bodoland? ...(Interrutpions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: All right, I promise that I will give you one.

- 3. New Jalpaiguri-Sealdah Superfast (Tri-weekly)
- 4. Bangalore-Hubli-Solapur Superfast (Tri-weekly)
- 5. Howrah-Bangalore Superfast (Weekly)
- 6. Pune-Daund-Solapur Superfast (Daily)
- Ranchi-Howrah (3 days via Ghatshila- Kharagpur and 3 days via Asansol) Intercity (6 days a week)
- 8. Kamakhya-Puri Express (Weekly) This is also North-East.
- 9. Jabalpur-Ambikapur Express (Tri-weekly)
- 10. Gandhidham-Howrah Superfast (Weekly)
- 11. Delhi-Sadulpur Express (Tri-weekly)
- Ajmer-Bhopal Express (by integration of 9655/ 56 Ajmer-Ratlam and 9303/04 Ratlam-Bhopal express trains) (Daily)
- 13. Bilaspur-Tirunelveli Jn. (Thiruvananthapuram) Superfast (Weekly)
- 14. Mumbai-Karwar Superfast (Tri-weekly)
- 15. Durg-Jaipur Express (Weekly)
- 16. Dibrugarh Town-Chandigarh Express (Weekly)
 This is again concerning the North-East.
- 17. Delhi-Farakka Express (Bi-weekly)
- 18. Hazrat Nizammudin-Bangalore Rajdhani Express (Tri-weekly) via Kacheguda
- New Jalpaiguri-Delhi Express (Bi-weekly) via Barauni

- 20. Mumbai-Varanasi Superfast (Daily)
- 21. Mysore-Yesvantpur Express (Daily)
- 22. Koraput-Rourkela Express (Daily) via Rayagada
- 23. Agra-Ajmer Intercity Superfast (Daily)
- 24. Mumbai-Jodhpur-Bikaner Superfast (Bi-weekly)
- 25. Agra-Lucknow Junction Intercity (Daily)
- 26. Hapa-Tirunelveli Jn. Superfast (Bi-weekly) via Thiruvananthapuram
- 27. Gwalior-Bhopal Intercity Express (5 days a week) via Guna
- 28. Kanyakumari-Rameshwaram Express (Triweekly) via Madurai
- 29. Howrah-Haridwar Superfast (5 days a week)
- 30. Varanasi-Jammu Tawi Superfast (Daily)
- 31. Gorakhpur-Mumbai Superfast (Daily)
- 32. New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express (Weekly) via Muzaffarpur are there. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH (Maharajganj): Bihar is not mentioned anywhere. ...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: What is there?

[English]

- 33. Veraval-Mumbai Link Service (Daily)
- 34. Ranchi-Patna Jan Shatabdi Express (Daily) haven't I given?
- 35. Jhansi-Chhindwara Express (Bi-weekly) via Bina-Bhopal
- 36. Mumbai-Jodhpur Express (Weekly)
- 37. Jamalpur-Gaya Passenger (Daily) It is for which state-Bihar State?
- 38. Jhajha-Patna MEMU (Daily)
- Kanpur–New Delhi Shatabdi Express (6 days a week)
- 40. Bhopal-Lucknow-Pratapgarh Superfast (Weekly)
- 41. Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Bangalore Superfast (Weekly)

- 42. Shimoga-Bangalore Intercity Express (Daily)
- 43. Madurai-Chennai Express (Bi-Weekly)

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- 44. Guwahati-New Cooch Behar Express Intercity (Daily), again north-east
- 45. Balurghat-New Jalpaiguri Express (Daily) via Kishanganj
- 46. Alipurduar-New Jalpaiguri Express Intercity (Daily) via Siliguri
- 47. Dharmanagar-Agartala Fast Passenger (Daily)
- 48. Rewari-Phulera Passenger (Daily) via Ringus
- 49. Shoranur-Nilambur Road Passenger (Daily)
- 50. Coimbatore-Shoranur Passenger (Daily)
- 51. Mathura-Kasganj Passenger (Daily)
- 52. Farakka-Katwa-Azimganj-Nawadwip Dham Express (Daily)
- 53. Bangalore-Kochuveli Superfast (Weekly)
- 54. Kolkata-Rampurhat Express (Daily)
- 55. New Jalpaiguri-Digha Express (Weekly)
- 56. Purulia-Howrah Express (Bi-weekly)
- 57. Kolkata-Bikaner Express (Weekly) via Nagore

Madam, in addition to this, I will announce the following trains: (a) Mangalore-Thiruvananthapuram (b) Ernakulam-Goa (c) Puri Bhubaneswar-Lok Manya Tilak (d) Puri to Surat via Sambalpur and (d) Bhubaneswar-Rourkela.

(b) Extension of Trains

- 1. 6517/6518 Bangalore-Mangalore to Kannur (Daily)
- 2. 329/330 Andal-Sainthia to Rampur haat (Daily)
- 3. 1105/06 Jhansi-Barrackpore to Kolkata (Weekly)
- 4. 6787/6788 Madurai-Jammu Tawi to Tirunelveli (Weekly)
- 5. 7013/7014 Hyderabad-Usmanabad to Pune (Triweekly)

- 6. 2075/2076 Thiruvananthapuram-Ernakulam to Kozhikode (Daily)
- 7. 213/214 Mysore-Tirupati to Chamraj Nagar (Daily)
- 8. 2329/2330 Sealdah-New Delhi to Amritsar (Weekly)
- 9. 5761/5762 Ranchi-Alipurduar to Guwahati (Biweekly)
- 10. 9269/9270 Porbandar-Bapudham Motihari to Muzaffarpur (Bi-weekly)
- 11. 1471/1472 Jabalpur-Bhopal Express to Indore (Daily)
- 12. 6885/6886 Ernakulam-Tiruchchirappalli to Nagore (Daily)
- 13. 2177/2178 Howrah-Agra Cantt Chambal Express Mathura (Weekly)
- 14. 3113/3114 Kolkata-Murshidabad Hazarduari Express to Lalgola (Daily)
- 15. 2993/2994 Mumbai-Jaipur Express to Delhi (Triweekly)
- 16. 2555/2556 Gorakhpur-Bhiwani to Hissar (Daily)
- 17. 2685/2686 Mangalore-Chennai to Puducherry (Weekly)
- 18. 2143/2144 Nagpur-Gaya Deekshabhoomi Express to Chhatarpati Sahuji Maharaj terminal Kolhapur on one side and to Dhanbad on the other side (Weekly)
- 19. 2725/2726 Banglore-Hubli Intercity to Dharwar (Daily)
- 20. 8425/8426 Raipur-Bhubaneswar to Puri (Daily)
- 21. 8413/8414 Paradeep-Bhubaneswar to Puri (Daily)
- 22. 8415/8416 Puri-Kendujhargarh to Barbil (Daily)
- 23. 2173/2174 Mumbai-Kanpur Udyog Nagari Express to Pratapgarh (Bi-Weekly)
- 24. 1PR/2PR Pratapgarh-Rae Bareli Passenger to Lucknow (Daily)

- 25. 2821/2822 Howrah-Bhubaneswar Dhauli Express to Puri (Daily)
- 26. 4227/4228 Varanasi-Lucknow to Kanpur (Daily)
- 27. 2985/2986 Sealdah-Jaipur to Aimer (Daily)

Madam, in addition to extension, I will give one new train in the Jharsukuda-Guwahati-Dibrugarh sector. How many are there. ...(Interruptions)

(c) Increase in Frequency

- 1. 2685/2686 Chennai-Mangalore from 3 days to daily
- 2. 2423/2424 New Delhi-Guwahati Rajdhani Express from 5 days to 6 days
- 3. 2443/2444 New Delhi-Bhubaneswar Rajdhani Express from 2 days to 4 days
- 4. 7091/7092 Secunderabad-Patna from 2 days to daily
- 2739/2740 Secunderabad-Vishakapatnam Express from 4 days to daily
- 6. 2111/2112 Amravati-Mumbai Express from 3 days to daily
- 7. 2957/2958 Ahmedabad-New Delhi Rajdhani Express from 6 days to daily
- 8. 2149/2150 Pune-Patna Express from 4 days to daily
- 2487/2488 Jogbani-Delhi Express from 5 days to daily
- 2823/2824 Nizammudin-Durg Chhatisgarh Sampark Kranti from 2 days to 3 days
- 11. 2985/2986 Sealdah-Jaipur Express from 2 days to daily
- 12. 2905/2906 Porbander-Howrah (via Hapa) from 2 days to 3 days
- 13. 4207/4208 Delhi-Pratapgarh Padmavat Express from 3 days to daily

International Co-operation

Both India and Bangladesh, on account of their shared history, have the advantage of vast and

strategically linked rail network. Apart from interchange of freight trains, a passenger train called **Maitree Express** is also running between Kolkata and Dhaka since April 2008. In view of demand of passengers it has been agreed between two countries to reduce travel time and change the days of running. India and Bangladesh are also in the process of enhancing cooperation in the railway sector including development of railway infrastructure in Bangladesh.

Annual Plan 2009-10

Madam, I took up the matter with the Finance Minister. After taking over the charge, I took up the issue with the Finance Minister. I am happy to say this. I am really grateful to the hon. Prime Minister, to the UPA Government and to our Finance Minister that we have received an increase of Rs. 5000 crore as budgetary support, over and above the Rs. 10,800 crore committed in the Interim Budget.

Madam, the annual plan outlays of the Railways are a harbinger of economic stimulus for the country, the crying need of the hour. Reviewing the interim budget projection of Rs. 37,905 cr. for the Annual Plan 2009-10, within a few days of my taking charge, I was surprised to find that there was a provision of Rs. 3400 cr. for resource mobilization through PPP, of which Rs. 3300 cr. would just not materialize. This would imply a straight reduction in the Annual Plan to a level below the actual expenditure in 2008-09. I also learnt that the Railways had received less than their proportionate share of Gross Budgetary Support (GBS), as per the XI plan provisions. I immediately took up the matter with the Finance Minister and am happy to say that we received an increase of Rs. 5000 cr. as budgetary support, over and above the Rs. 10,800 cr. committed in the interim budget. This has enabled the Railways to step up the plan allocation to Rs. 40,745 cr. even after non inclusion of the provision of Rs. 3300 cr for PPP on account of projects like station modernization, new locomotive plants as joint venture etc.

I am happy to inform the house that against all challenges and odds, the Railways will be able to deploy internal resources at Rs. 15,675 cr. Market borrowing has been stepped up to Rs. 9170 cr. to support the higher requirement of rolling stock. The house will also be happy to know that Finance Ministry has approved issue of tax free bonds by IRFC, for the first time, after a gap of several years.

I would like to share with the House a few important highlights of the plan allocations. In support of the numerous demands I receive from my colleagues in the Parliament and States, I have increased the allocation for New Lines from Rs. 1100 cr. in the interim budget to Rs. 2921 cr. The provision for Gauge Conversion is Rs. 1750 cr. an increase of 24% over the interim budget. In view of the pressure on internal resources, all Gauge Conversion, Doubling and Railway Electrification works have been trnsferred to Capital.

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The interim budget provision for Passenger Amenities was only Rs. 502 cr. after excluding the provision for Public Private Partnership. I am extremely happy to inform that the outlay has now been increased to Rs. 1102 cr., excluding PPP, which is an increase of 119%. It is double.

Madam, Railway men and women toil round the clock, facing a multitude of adversities to serve this nation and run nearly 17,800 trains every day. We need to address their basic needs. I am increasing the allocation for Staff Quarters Rs. 335 cr., to increase of 49% on the interim budget. Allocation for Staff Amenities is being increased to Rs. 424 cr. an increase of 79% on the interim budget.

Additional Funds to the tune of Rs. 1949 cr. have been sought from Ministry of Finance for National Projects of Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla, Jiribam-Imphal Road, Dimapur-Kohima, Azra-Byrnihat, Kumarghat-Agartala, Bhairabi-Sairong, Agartala - Sabrum and Sivok - Rangpo new lines, Bogibeel Rail-cum-Road Bridge, Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam and Rangia-Murkongselek gauge conversion.

Urban Transport Services

Thane-Turbhe-Nerul-Vashi: With the completion of Turbhe-Nerul section (4.80 km), Thane-Turbhe-Nerul-Vashi project stands completed, facilitating running of direct trains between Thane and Nerul.

Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) Phase-II: MUTP Phase-II sanctioned in the Budget 2008-09 at a cost of Rs. 5300 crore is under implementation. Pre-feasibility study for Mumbai Elevated Rail Corridor (Churchgate-Virar) to supplement the densely loaded and intensively utilized existing suburban system for Mumbai. is in progress.

The Rail based suburban services i.e. Metro Railway, Circular Railway and EMU services are the life line of the cities of Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai, Even after augmenting the capacity of the existing EMU trains by way of additional coaches and introduction of additional services, the rail based suburban system will not be able to meet the demand of the ever increasing population and do not provide rail based transport from origin to destination to the commuters. There is a perceived need to provide an energy efficient rail based system as a feeder route connectivity to the existing Metro/Circular Railway/EMU suburban system in these cities. Therefore, I am happy to announce a feasibility study for introduction of energy efficient rail based system for providing connectivity to existing suburban system in the most efficient economic way in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

Now, I come to the Kolkata Metro. It is the only Metro with us. That is why to expand the project we have decided to undertake the following works:

Kolkata has a unique distinction of having a circular railway and metro under the Indian Railways. Howrah having been declared as a world class station, there is a need to segregate the suburban services to accommodate upgraded facilities. In this context, decongestion of Howrah by shifting suburban services to Saltgola will also be undertaken. For better integration, we plan to undertake the following works:

- (a) Dakshineshwar-Dumdum-Barrackpore metro extenstion
- (b) Development of terminal at Majerhat
- (c) Majerhat-Diamond harbour via Joka
- (d) Majerhat to Diamond Harbour including Khidirpur-Garden Reach-Budge Budge. This is about my constituency. It is only a small one.
- (e) Dumdum to Garia via Rajarhat
- (f) Dumdum to Barasat metro extension
- (g) Park Circus to Bantala

Madam, the new rail line from Anantnag to Baramulla in Kashmir Valley has already been completed. Further, a national project like the Quazigund-Anantnag line will be completed in Jammu and Kashmir by August 2009 and will be inaugurated soon. The work on the Jammu

and Kashmir project has got a setback as difficulties have been faced on part of the line from Udhampur to Katra and Katra to Quazigund.

The alignment on Katra-Quazigund section has been under review and an Expert Committee appointed to study the issues involved has recently submitted its report. Madam, my foremost concern is the safety of the passengers. Therefore the decision in this project has to be made very carefully. I will review the matter soon and see how quickly this section of the national project can be taken up for completion.

Madam, the Northeast region is very sensitive and its projects are in progress for providing connectivity to state capitals of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur and Mizoram. In recognition of this, ten rail projects in this region have been declared as National projects, including projects like Bogibeel rail cum road bridge and gauge conversion of Lumding-Silchar-Jiribam, Rangia-Murkongselek. The construction of national project in Sikkim from Sivok to Rangpo is proposed to be entrusted to IRCON for time bound completion. The surveys for new lines connecting Gangtok and Shillong have been completed and the proposals would be further processed for necessary clearances. A proposal for creation of Northeast Region Rail Development Fund has already been initiated to ensure necessary funds for timely completion of National Projects in the region.

The work of **Lumding-Silchar gauge conversion** is getting adversely affected due to adverse law and order conditions in the area. The matter has been taken up with the concerned authorities for providing necessary security so that the work could progress smoothly.

I am going to entrust responsibility for monitoring all national projects to a senior officer so that there is strict adherence to time schedules for completion. He will be accountable for this.

New Lines

Madam, target of 250 km has been fixed for construction of new lines in 2009-2010. Some prominent sections are as follows:

- 1. Ghoramara-Dumka of Deogarh-Dumka
- 2. Bishnupur-Gokulnagar of Tarakeshwar-Bishnupur
- 3. Lanjigarh-Bhawanipatna of Lanjigarh-Junagarh

- 4. Quazigund-Anantnag of Udhampur-Baramulla
- 5. Rewari-Jhajjar of Rewari-Rohtak
- 6. Kottur-Harihar
- 7. Churaru Takrala-Amb Andaura of Nangal Dam-Talwara

Gauge Conversion

During 2009-2010, a target of completion of gauge conversion of about 1300 km has been fixed including the following sections:

- 1. Pandharpur-Miraj of Miraj-Latur
- 2. Saharsa-Dauram Madhepura of Mansi-Saharsa-Purnea
- 3. Sitamarhi-Bairgania of Jaynagar-Narkatiaganj
- 4. Parlakimidi-Gunupur of Naupada-Gunupur
- 5. Mathura-Achnera
- 6. Aunrihar-Jaunpur
- 7. Fakiragram-Dhubri
- 8. Ratangarh-Degana of Sadulpur-Bikaner-Degana

This time, within a short time, we came with this. Within a short time, it is not possible to get all the projects cleared from the Planning Commission. After this Budget is passed, we will go through this and then we will take care of them.

- Madanapalle Road-Dharamavaram of Dharmavaram-Pakala
- 10. Quilon-Punnalur
- 11. Baripada-Bangriposi of Rupsa-Bangriposi
- 12. Daboi-Chhota Udepur of Pratapnagar-Chhota Udepur
- 13. Wansjaliya-Jetalsar
- 14. Ajmer-Phulera
- 15. Bhildi-Samdari
- 16. Haibargaon-Mairabari
- 17. Vellore-Villupuram

[Translation]

See, we do not have even a single.

Railway Budget, 2009-2010

13.00 hrs.

[English]

Doubling

During 2008-09, 363 km of doublings were constructed whereas for 2009-10, target for doubling of 700 km has been fixed. It should be there. The work of doublings of Phaphamau-Allahabad, Mansa-Bhatinda, Ghutiarisharif-Canning, Dakshin Barasat-Lakshmikantapur, Lohta-Badhoi, Jirat-Ambika Kalna, Magrahat-Diamond Harbour, Yesvantpur-Yelahanka, Yelahanka-Chennasandra, Brundamal-Jharsuguda Flyover, Gandhidham-Adipur, Gandhidham-Kandla Port and Nalikul-Tarakeshwar have been proposed in the Budget.

However, the House will appreciate that small is beautiful. I cannot do it everywhere. Wherever Railway is there, I can do small projects.

Madam, in this budget time for preparation has been very short. Being an election year, expectations are very high. There has not been enough time to process cases for approvals of Planning Commission. However, we will shortly be sending the major projects for necessary approvals. However, the House will appreciate that "Small is Beautiful". Therefore, in order to continue the pace of creation of infrastructure, I propose to process the following rail connectivity proposals:

(a) New Lines:

- 1. Shahgani-Unchahar via Sultanpur, Amethi, Salon
- 2. Bongaon-Bagdaha
- 3. Banspani-Bimalgarh-Barsuan
- 4. Dankuni-Jorgalpara-Furfura Sharif-Jangipara-Bargachia
- 5. Chikballapur-Sri Satya Sai Prashanthi Nilayam
- 6. Balurghat-Hilly
- 7. Alamatti-Koppal
- Salboni-Jhargram via Lalgarh, Belpahari. If this area is connected, I think the tribal people will get the development.

- 9. Bolangir-Nawapara Road
- 10. Digha-Jaleswar-Puri
- 11. Yadgir-Shahapur-Shorapur-Muddebihal-Alamatti
- 12. Bishnupur-Mukutmonipur
- 13. Gadag-Haveri
- 14. Samsi-Dalkhola
- 15. Krishnanagar-Beharampore via Chapra, Karimpur
- 16. Gadag-Wadi
- 17. Tarakeshwar-Magra restoration
- 18. Shimoga-Harihar
- 19. Kaliyaganj-Buniadpur
- 20. Madhuban-Giridih
- 21. Panskura-Ghatal-Chandrakona and Ghatal-Arambagh
- 22. Anekal Road-Bidadi
- 23. Namkhana-Bakkhali
- 24. Pune-Nasik
- 25. Joynagar-Raidigi
- 26. Rajkharswan-Ranchi
- 27. Hasnabad-Samshernagar
- 28. Medak-Akkanapet
- 29. Arambagh-Khana
- 30. Dantewara-Malkangiri
- 31. Canning-Gosaba via Basanti
- 32. Vishnupuram-Venukonda
- 33. Kakdweep-Sagar-Kapilmuni
- 34. Dullabcherra-Cheraji
- 35. Mandir Bazar-Ramganga
- 36. Sambalpur-Behrampur
- 37. Chalsha-Jhaldhaka
- 38. Madurai-Ernakulam (Cochin)

- 39. Ghatakpukur-Minakhan
- 40. Bilara-Bar
- 41. Baruipara-Furfura Sharif-Arambagh
- 42. Ratlam-Banswara-Dungarpur
- 43. Krishnanagar-Nabadwipghat extension to BB loop
- 44. Ramnagar-Chaukhutiya
- 45. Machhlandpur-Swarupnagar
- 46. Erumeli-Pathanamthitta-Punalur-Thiruvananthapuram
- 47. Ajmer-Sawaimadhopur via Tonk
- 48. Sainthia-Chowrigacha via Kandi
- Yamuna Nagar-Chandigarh via Sadhaura, Naraingarh
- 50. Nanded-Bidar
- 51. Singur-Nandigram
- 52. Dabwali-Kalanwali via Sirsa
- 53. Mirik-Gangtok

(b) Gauge Conversion

- 1. Chhindwara-Nainpur-Mandla Fort
- 2. Ahmedpur-Katwa
- 3. Nagbhir-Nagpur

(c) Doubling

- 1. Tala-Princepghat-Majerhat
- 2. Secunderabad-Mahboobnagar
- 3. Sahibganj-Bhagalpur
- 4. Mokama-Ara
- 5. Rampurhat-Ghumani 3rd Line
- 6. Rewari-Hissar
- 7. Dankuni-Bally 3rd line
- 8. Bibinagar-Nallapadu
- 9. Krishnanagar-Lalgola

- 10. Rajkot-Viramgam
- 11. Bandel-Saktigarh 3rd line
- 12. Jhansi-Kanpur

Railway Electrification

The target for electrification during XI Plan is 3500 Route Kilometers with an outlay of Rs. 3500 crores. In the first two years of XI Plan, 1299 RKMs has been electrified. Survey for electrification will be carried out for

- 1. Jaipur-Sawaimadhopur
- 2. Khana-Farakka Phase I upto Rampurhat
- 3. Guntakal-Guty-Bangalore

[Translation]

Can I drink some water?

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Because I spoke a lot.

[English]

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): We are deprived of a train from Balurghat to Kolkata. There is no passenger train. ...(Interruptions) So also, there is no passenger train from Balurghat to Malda; there is no passenger or express train from Balurghat to New Jalpaiguri. This is an underdeveloped area. ...(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: You do not give me lessons. For thirty-three years, I know what you have done. Do not ask me this question right now. Let the Budget be completed. Balurghat project is there. You do not know that.

There have been demands from various quarters for making the **Tatkal Scheme** more user-friendly. I have decided to do just that. The period of advance booking under the Tatkal Scheme will be reduced from 5 days to 2 days, Tatkal tickets will be made available destination-

wise instead of from end to end thereby reducing the financial burden on passengers. Madam, there are some complaints. Tatkal charges will now be levied as a percentage of the fare subject to a minimum of Rs. 100 instead of minimum of Rs. 150 at present.

[Translation]

The excess charge has now been reduced.

Railway Budget, 2009-2010

[English]

Madam, there are considerable delays in project execution and implementation by the Railways. All the initiatives indicated in the Budget and the projects taken in hand would have to be strictly monitored for implementation in line with fixed target dates. I propose to develop a project monitoring mechanism by setting up a project monitoring committee, so that time lines are strictly adhered to and there is no slippage in project delivery. With this, I hope to achieve substantial savings in cost associated with faulty planning and time over runs.

Madam, I am deeply conscious of the need to bring about a perceptible improvement in the travel experience of our passengers. Through this Budget, I am committed to several initiatives which I hope will bring highest satisfaction to the travelling public. I am also aware that the recession in the economy has caused much economic burden among the poorer section of our society also. That is why, I do not propose any increase in the passenger fares of any class or category of trains. Similarly, I do not intend to increase the freight tariffs.

Before I conclude, I would humbly submit to the House that I have had an extremely short time to prepare and present this Budget, in view of the election year. Therefore in the limited time, I have tried my best to cover the major facets of Railways. However I would like to inform the House that I will frame a suitable strategy and road map for the coming years. I propose to take concrete steps to make Indian Railways a strong, responsive and vibrant organization, with higher levels of capability and effectiveness. I would like to assure the House that Railways will come out with a 'White Paper' indicating its present organizational, operational and financial status based on its performance in the last 5 years and develop a Vision 2020 along with short terms and long terms strategy and plan of action to realise it.

I draw strength from these words of Gurudev:

"And it shall be my endeavour to reveal thee in my actions,

Knowing it is thy power gives me strength to act"

Madam, everyone likes to live life in a humane manner. The Railways is an organization with twin responsibilities - commercial and social. It will be our endeavour to render all commercial services with a human face. Here I would like to quote a couplet.

Roshni chaand se hoti hai sitaron se nahin, Kamyabi manviyta se hoti hai, zulm se nahin"

Madam, with these words I commend the Railway Budget 2009-10 to the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T.-33/15/09]

13.21 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Thirty
Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-Two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ist Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to present the first Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.33 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of rapid spread of swine flu in the country

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No.18, discussion under Rule 193.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the discussion under Rule-193 on the issue of swine flu. It is my maiden speech in the 15th Lok Sabha so I extend my special thanks to you.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, commonly known swine flu also has a techincal name called influenza A, HINI virus. It has not only affected our country but struck the whole world in the last two-three months. Various figures have been reported in this regard. Some figures say that one and a half lakh people across the world have affected by this virus and some figures say this number is even higher. When a mutated virus of influenza was first identified in Mexico, the World Health organization alongwith the health organisations of various countries the world have since been keeping an eye on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the reports are being received that beginning from Mexico and America this virus is spreading repidely. When affected people from these countries travelled to other countries as tourists, of for business purposes they came in contact with other people and from them this virus is being gradually passed on to others.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as per the information received by me 76 countries have been affected by it and approximate 118 or 120 persons have been affected by this virus in the country. The morning newspaper reported unfortunate death of a person in Kerala after being affected by this HINI virus. As far as the techical information received in regard to influenza virus, one of the four known viruses of influenza is found in swine from which it derives its common name swine flu. Two strains of virus mutate to turn it into a new strain of virus. Influenza affects people every year. It is more active particularly in the winter season when lots of people get affected by it. Its fertility ratio is between half and one per cent. I would first like to cite certain major points regarding the this mutated version affecting people which has raised concern across the world.

Sir, the infection rate of this virus is considered to be much higher than the old influenza virus. Secondly it was noted that aged people in the age group of 60-65 years or physically weak persons or infected people were more prone to the old influenza virus, whereas this swine flu is affecting the younger, people or the youths. I have also read it somewhere that people in the age group of 17-18 years to 25 years are more vulnerable to this virus. Earlier the normal casualty rate was 30 to 35 thousand in an year acorss the world, however now it is being estimated that this rate could reach to 45 to 60 thousand per year if old infection rate is taken in regard. These two three points make it an issue of concern.

Sir, W.H.O. has also issued a warning its strain could be similar to that of the strain of influenza virus that affected the world perhaps in 1968 which took a toll of approximately 10 lakh people. Therefor it is a cause of concern for the countries, like our's, which are overpopulated, have poor sanitation and health facilities.

Sir, I would congratulate the Government of India over showing great alacrity and setting up a coordination among the tourism department, airlines, airports and the leadership quality of the Health Department on receiving this warning or indications of lurking danger that has generated hope and reassurance among people that our Government is sensitive to this cause. Today, as per the official figures approximately 2-3 lakh people coming from other countries like America, South America or Australia are being screened. Seven to eight such machines are installed which would sound an alarm if the body temperature of the person passing through them is more than the normal temperature.

Doctors immediately come to examine the patient and if they one found having symptoms of virus then they are admitted in the hospital for a few days in a separate ward or are discharged with the warning that in case the symptoms persist, they should immediately report to the health authorities in this regard. Such facilities have been provided.

Sir, 117-118 cases swine flue have been reported in India. I feel if such effective measures had not been taken by the Government of India then this figure which presently looks small and manageable would have been higher but we can not be complacent about the fact that the fatality rate or the number of cases are less in our country.

Sir, today morning itself, I have seen the head of the international organization making this statement that the spread of the disease is likely to intensify further. Monsoon season is approaching. Even otherwise, the infectious diseases assume alarming proportions in this rainy season. Winters will follow after it and the influenza

[Shri Sandip Dixit]

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and related disocrders will further intensify during winters. Hon. Minister of Health is winters here. Therefore, though you, I would like to draw his attention towards this. Even MoS of the Health Ministry is also sitting here. Though the Hon'ble Minister has very effectively handled the probelm so far but I would urge him to closely monitor the spread of the disease and try to control the disease by taking necessary measures at airports and through the help of the doctors of health organizations.

One more thing I have seen is that the Ministry of Health has also made arrangements for the medicines required for the prevention and treatment of the disease. The figure of the tablets mentioned varies from 15 lakh to one billion. If the disease really assumes epidemic proportions, we will have the adequate stocks of medicines to save our citizens from the disease.

This is also being heard that the work on developing vaccine on of the disease is also going on in America and in the meanwhile I have seen and it has also been acknowledged by the research fellows of Indian Council of Medical Research that they have been trying to develop a vaccine in this regard and perhaps the vaccine is likely to be developed by September or October. I do not know how precise the assurance of the doctors of ICMR can be about developing the vaccine as it is something in the realms of science but the Government should ensure that the medicines are supplied to all the hospitals and especially at the airports where people from abroad come back into India. There is a need to make arrangement for these medicines and the treatment.

One more cause of concern in that we come to know from the newspapers that several citizens coming to airports in India who show the symptoms of the disease are asked to remain in quarantine for sometime or be under constant medical supervision, often skip the close monitoring. For them the Government will have to take certain stringent steps to make the citizens realize that the health services being provided by the Government are equally important or others as well and the patients who skip out of such safety net, though should not be treated as criminals by taking a sympathetic view and need not be subjected to harsh treatment but they need to be closely monitored and quarantined so that the disease may not spread to other people.

We need to contain the threat of this disease turning into an epidemic as has been cautioned by W.H.O. and

other Indian health organizations. Several other question marks are there about swine flu. I would not comment on the authenticity of these claims but certainly there are several issues that merits attention of the Government.

One more thing that I have come across about health services is that instead of health, more emphasis is being laid on the medicines. I don't know if the dorctos have health at their agenda or more intersted in selling medicines. I look towards the entire medical fraternity with respect. I do not want to level allegations against anybody but some people not only in India but even outside, take advantage of the pandemics like swine flu, I do not say if it is true in case of swine flu as well but the hurried manner in which some pharmaceuticals companies come out with their medicines in that a vaccine is produced within two or three months when such pandemic strikes, gives the impression that the kind of data that is circulated to create panic seems a bit out of place. The Government should certainly keep an eye on it because, as we notice in some cases, the role of the pharmaceutical companies especially in regard to certain diseases is far from having welfare orientation.

Today, our health system is certainly tottering. Today all our health centers, whether they are primary health centers, or community health centers, are in bad shape. I know that during last 5-7 years we have strengthened our CHCS, GHCS and HSCS and it has led to some positive impact in certain states. In some states, the state Governments have felt the need to strengthen the health system and have taken corrrective measures but our, public health system, for whatever reason, remains in shambles and as one does not find satisfactory medical facilities under it, there is a growing tendency among people to take resort to the private health system to avail desired facilities.

I feel that our public health system is also running as a part of this veritable conspiracy. On one hand the public heealth system is being given a bad name as a part of well thought out strategy by denying people access to desired medical facilities. When a person is ill, particularly when he is suffering from critical illness, he does not wait for the delivery system of the Government to work. If he does not get satisfactory treatment in the Government hospital, he himself goes to another hospital, that is possibly a private hospital. I have seen that in this cycle the private sector is spreading its tentacles everywhere. I see it as a dangerous trend. There is a need to be little cautious on this count.

Many hon'ble Members of Parliament are present here all of them might be aware that out of 10,25 or 50 persons who daily visit us to seek any kind of assistance from the Government, 25-30 percent come in regard to health related issues. Either they do not get health facilities or it is, as particularly the Parliamentarians from my city will agree, they get shock when they take their relatives, say father to the hospital for a treatment of small ailment, and within three four days a bill of Rs. 5 lakh is handed to them. They face the double whamming of ailing father on one hand and of an inflated bill on the other. In such a situation, they are caught in a dilemma whether to pay the bill as high as Rs. five lakhs and get ruined financially in doing so or risk ruining the health of the father. There is no city in the country, there is no family which has not faced this trauma at some point of time or the other, because the biggest problem being faced by us is, the probelm of mounting health bills.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to cite a small example. 7-8 days ago, I was sitting in the company of some friends who are from probably the most prosperous families of India. They are in good jobs. Some of them are drawing salary which perhaps is more than what we all are getting as salary. They were telling me that the biggest fear haunting their minds is lest they showed that they should get afflicted with such a disease that they end up being hospitalized. When people of prosperous families of India are afraid of health bill, then what would be the fate of rest of India, this has to be taken in view.

Sir, I want to make a mention of swine flu in this context because I have this lurking doubt in my mind that might be the hand of vested interests in spreading these kind of diseases not because they want to see us ill or fatally affected but for furthering their commercial interests. I definitely have doubts in this regard. We should need to closely monitor our existing systems.

Sir, the Minister of Health is present here, I would like to say two-three things to him. I have also seen that we have started to opt for easy solution in the Government system. I have noticed that health insurance cover is being included in all the new schemes. How has the health insurance schemes fared in developed countries, what is public opinion in regard to health insurance, even in countries like America, everybody knows it. Today, it is repeatedly said that more and more hospitals should be included in this scheme. Sometimes, we, Parliamentarians, too, get alarmed and want that more

and more private hospitals should be put up on the panel of CGHS, where the poor of the country can get treatment under one or another health insurance scheme.

Everybody is well versed with the health insurance. There might be some people present here, whose family members, friends or colleagues might have faced difficulty in getting health insurance claims. In my opinion, getting claims from LIC is far more easier than getting claims, from Health insurance, which is enough harassment for becoming root cause of another disease. For a person making health insurance claim for treatment of a disease, so much time is taken for its settlement that it might become a source of considerable stress for the person. This is not a small thing, it is very important.

Sir, at time when discussion in regard to framing of constitution for new India were taking place within Congress in the year 1945, the health policy of the country was drafted in such an honest and firm way, it is an precedent in itself. After that, the way we drafted our health policy in Vohra Committee report, the entire world appreciated it and said that India is progressing in right direction. But at the time of implementation, setting up of centers at various places, it was observed that health system was not developed at any place in the country during the two-three hundred years of slavery. We believed that our doctors, our Government will give us health facilities at various places. But during last 15-20 years, some negative developments have taken place. All of us have been bearing the brunt of it developments have taken place. All of us have been bearing the brunt of it at some point of time of the other. Today, we too have started to follow short easier options. If we do not get place in Government hospital, we go to private hospitals. I myself have seen the fate of the scheme, which I will cite as an example. There is a state Government. I would not like to name it. As per earlier system, the Government employees of that state were entitled to get treatment in the Government hospital. Due to some reason, it decided, that they will extend it to include the private sector and the bills of employees would be re-imbursed. That state Government had to roll back that provision within six months because its health expenditure rose to 14 times within 6 months. Earlier, the expenditure under the previous system was rupees one lahk, it rose to 14 lakh rupees, Rs. one crore to Rs. 14 crore and Rs. 100 crore spent rose to Rs. 1400 crore. We have to see all this. If we repeatedly assert that we have to give health facilities to our people, then why not start contemplating on alternative health system.

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[Shri Sandip Dixit]

Today, we have got example in this regard. Around 40 years ago, the banks were nationalized. Today, people make terse remark that the nationalized banks could not provide the kind of service, which probably private banks would have provided. But they are forgetting that it is very easy to make comparison between private and nationalised banks today but if banks had not been adopted 40 years ago, then all those skilled workers or small entrepreneurs who ran their business with bank loans may not had got loan during these 40 years. The nationalized banks have a great contribution in shaping of today's economically empwered India. Can we contemplate nationalization of our health system? I do not know, this is a very big policy decision, but it has to be seen. Every time, examples are given about the systems and models running successfully in the foreign countries. England is a successful country, Canada is also a successful country, their health system is entirely different from us. The health system is totally nationalized there. Can we take a cue from it?

I would like to make a little submission to the Minister of Health, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to request that if they feel that it is not possible to completely nationalize the entire the health system given the present financial condition, then free health system upto the age of 15-18 years can be envisaged. When I say free health system, I mean it to be completely free and there should be no scope for any option. I don't subscribe to that model of health system where the Government say that it has given the option for health system and anyone willing to go to private hospital can go there. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the point I am trying to make is that if somebody's child is ill then he would prefer visiting the hospital offering best services irrespective of the fact whether it is a Government hospital or a private one. Therefore, one shouldn't be in a fix as to what hospital one should visit because the best of the doctors should be available in all the hospitals as the Government would vouch for the best of the health facilities uniformly. If this system is not possible to be introduced for the people of all age groups, at least, this can be done for children. I would very humbly like to remind the Government that it has got five years at its disposal. This Government took several radical measures during its previous tenure. When NREGA was talked about, several experts had said that such a programme will never be implemented. Some economic experts had also stated that they were talking about such a programme that will spell doom for the entire economic system and all the money will be wasted in NREGA. None of the said warning came true because the Government had by showing courage taken such a welfare measure which was the need of the hour and today the results of these are for everyone to see. Labour migration rate is down and wages have increased. All right, that is something different. I would like to say that this is the opportune time for us to take those intitiatives that the people could feel that the Government have taken stringent measures for their welfare. If we have to modify our public health system and the health surveillance system for it, then so be it. I have taken this opportunity to speak on swine-flu because in furture, budget session will come where we won't find an opportunity to raise such issued which will be followed by winter session and other items will be dealt in that. The Government is willing to achieve certain targets within 100 days of its coming to office. Therefore, this was the opportune moment to raise my issue here before the hon. Minister of Health.

Through this House, I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Health and his deputy as well that they have made efforts which is visible on many fronts including at our airports. Bahugunaji, our hon'ble colleague, was saying just now that he has only recently returned back from abroad and when he arrived at the airport, the first thing he saw was scary to say the least that all the custom officials were carrying maks on their mouths. However, as he stated that he drew solace from the fact that all that was visible was a part of the measures to ensure the safety of the people of India from getting infected with the virus. My daughter had also come from abroad and we 'ook comfort that all the officials at the aiport were very vigilant to the fact that no person affected by swine flu gets out from the aiport unnoticed. I thank them for all this. However, we will have to keep a constant vigil in tracking the spread of the disease in the light of the data provided by WHO in this regard.

Lastly, I would like to make two points. Firstly-WHo have asked our health department for keeping a close eye on the swine flu and secondly about the need for strengthening our tottering public health care system. Today, the challenge lies in keeping a tight leash on the tendency of profiteering by the private health institutions even though they are meant to improve health care. We also need to explore the option of providing good doctors and good quality medicines in our hospitals in all the health. Centres whether it is the sate run institution like C.G.H.S. or the private health centers. With these three suggestions, I conclude by thanking you.

I also thank the hon. Minister of Health and the Minister of State of his Ministry for listening to me.

[English]

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SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I begin my speech, I would like to compliment the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare – well, not compliment but I would like to appreciate the fact that after five years of 'drought' in the Health Ministry, we have the promise of rain. I know that the hon. Minister and the hon. Minister of State are both good administrators and reasonable people. I have a great deal of expectation for the first time from this Department.

Sir, I have no doubt that the reason I have been asked to speak on Swine Flu by my Party is because it has the word 'swine' in it. The pig is a much maligned animal. It is an extremely useful member of our world. It acts as scavenger in areas where there are no humans to clean up the messes that humans create. However, this speech is not a paean to the pig as we know it. It is about the recent so-called Swine Flu epidemic.

Why is it called Swine Flu? It is because the virus is supposed to have originated in 1918 at a pig fair where humans and pigs got sick together. It later emerged, as it has now, that pigs catch the flu from humans and not humans from pigs. That is the only relationship it has with that poor animal. Actually, it is a simple type, it is a simple influenza strain of which there are hundreds. The H1N1 form of flu is one of the descendents of the strain that caused the 1918 flu pandemic in humans. It was not a pandemic then. But it was even then touted as a pandemic. As well as persisting in pigs, the descendents of the 1918 virus have also circulated in humans throughout the 20th century without causing any epidemic much less, pandemic. except now in the media and have contributed to the normal seasonal epidemics of influenza.

Again, I am going to go back. Before I take on Swine Flu or H1N1, I want to talk about Swine Flu in pigs and the reason why I come back to pigs, even though this Swine Flu has nothing to do with them, is because most of the viruses that we stand in danger of getting may originate in the pig. Animals that are reared in inhuman, cooped up, filthy factory farms, fed badly on bad food, often eating their own neighbours are the victims of many diseases of which the strains of flu as in Avian Flu are the most common.

It will come as a surprise to nobody in this House that sixty per cent of all the antibiotics produced in the world are fed to animals in these factories in which they are reared for meat and milk. Since the meat carries the residues of the antibiotic, it explains why humans are becoming increasingly resistant. The H1N1, H1N2, H3N1, H3N2 and H2N3 are swine influenza strains that are common in pigs in all countries from the Americas to Asia. However, these do not transmit to humans as yet. Even if exposure to them by workers in pig farms takes place, all that happens is that antibodies build up in the body. There has been no transmission from human to human either. But pigs die from flu all the time.

15.00 hrs.

Indian factory farms have extremely unhealthy, flu and other disease ridden pigs all the time and yet people eat their meat. However, to come back to today's subject, the 2009 swine flu outbreak in human-beings is due to influenza A virus sub-type H1N1 that contains genes which are related to the 1918 influenza, as I said before. But the origin of this new strain is unknown and it has not been isolated in any animal. It is simply transmitted from human to human, and causes the normal symptoms of influenza.

In humans, the symptoms of H1N1 or swine flu are similar to those of normal influenza and of influenza-like illnesses - chills, fever, sore throat, muscle pain, severe headache, coughing, weakness and general discomfort. But flu, for a long time now, has been an ideal reason for panic-mongering and this has happened so many times that one gets cynical about the reasons and assumes that they are commercial with panics being created by medicine-sellers.

Let us look at the history of H1N1. In February, 1976, an Army recruit in Fort Dix, America, died after showing symptoms of flu - tiredness and weakness. Two weeks later, American health officials announced that he had died of swine flu. Immediately the country decided that it was in the middle of a pandemic — as you know, a pandemic means a disease that is spreading all over the world - and President Ford ordered every American to be vaccinated against swine flu. He was vaccinated on television himself and so were 40 million people or 24 per cent of the population. While nobody else got or contracted this flu from February to October, 1976, three people died of the vaccinations, more than 500 people became paralysed because of the vaccinations and after

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[Smt. Maneka Gandhi]

that, 25 people died after being paralysed. In December, it was called off. While the swine flu was said to become a pandemic, the vaccinations were the actual villains. The programme was called off and swine flu H1N1 was never heard of again.

Now in 2009, we come to the same sub-type H1N1 and again it was called swine flu because it originated supposedly in people in Mexico who blamed it on pigs. but it was the pigs who got it from the human-beings. Then immediately, the United States declared it a pandemic. Most countries have again been set off on a wrong track and have wasted money and time by killing pigs as they have in Egypt. In fact, they have killed more pigs in Egypt while they have not had a single case so far of Swine Flu, than, they have spent on the entire health budget.

We, in India, are quick to go completely crazy with every alert sounded by the West. Unfortunately, our scientists do not probe deeply into so called pandemics. The avian flu is one case. We killed crores of birds, mainly belonging to the tribals and poor people. We did not kill a single bird in multi-crore farm factories in Pune, for instance, that keep chickens in much worse conditions than the villagers do. But this is a scandal that needs an enquiry by itself. The previous Health Minister bought hundreds of crores worth of so called avian flu medicines. none of which was ever used or will ever be. That is another scandal that needs an inquiry. What our scientists should realise before adopting western panics as their own is that the swine flu has been compared by WHO itself to all other similar types of influenza virus in terms of mortality. This is what the WHO says. "In the US, for every 1,000 people who get infected with any strain of flu, 40 people need admission to hospitals and one person dies." This is even a higher ratio than what we claim for swine flu. India has no central records of checking who dies of what and in which hospital, and we are not even working towards central record keeping. Therefore, we have no idea of how many people die of an average flu, and we resort to knee-jerk reactions prompted by scaremongers in other countries.

We have spent so much media space and money on detecting people with the so-called flu symptoms. We have isolated people; given press conferences; and gone after people who have supposedly run away from isolation units and recaptured them only to find that we have no cases of swine flu. Have we applied the same vigilance

to cases of polio, which crop up regularly? Do we catch those people who refuse to get polio shots? No, we do not. Have we applied it to malaria or to that increasingly dangerous killer, namely, tuberculosis?

In my Constituency, just last week, I was called-up by an anxious father whose son of five years had been diagnosed with TB. He was told by the Central District Hospital that the medicines would reach his house on the 23rd of June as is the system in Uttar Pradesh. The system is that people will come to you with the medicine. but you cannot pick it up yourself. The deliverer never arrived, and he called me. I spoke to the CMO and it turned out that the man who was supposed to give him the medicines had instead gone to attend a wedding. Should we not put more time and media space into stopping the diseases that we already have, and improving the delivery systems of medicines instead of adopting new and fanciful completely artificial diseases? Flu is normal, and all its strains are normal including Swine Flu H1NI.

In humans, the symptoms of the 2009 H1N1 virus are similar to those of influenza in general. It cannot be spread by eating pork products since the virus is not transmitted through food. All we need is the standard prevention against spreading of the flu virus from human to human, which is frequent washing of hands with soap and water, especially, after being out in public, and disinfecting surfaces, especially, household ones as it is important. Influenza can spread by cough and sneezes, but an increasing body of evidence shows small droplets containing the virus can remain on tabletops, telephones and other surfaces in which case an alcohol-based gel or foam or hand sanitizers work well to destroy the viruses and bacteria. Anyone with flu-like symptoms such as fever, cough or muscle aches should stay away from work or public transportation. That is all. We are over reacting. We are spending crores of rupees for something where only these two things work.

Please do not spend public money again scandalously by buying newly-invented commercial foreign vaccines or spend our scientists' time in inventing vaccines for a flu that will not be here by next year because it would have mutated into HIN10 or whatever. The normal flu vaccine that has been in the market for several years now has been proven ineffective in every single form of flu that it was supposed to inoculate us against, and a new vaccine will again be more dangerous than helpful. We are told that America is at work on a vaccine for the new strain,

but it would have gone and mutated long before we are ready.

Tamiflu is what you will choose as the answer because you have already stockpiled Tamiflu in crores for Avian Flu. You do not know what to do with it since Avian Flu has disappeared instead of being the pandemic that killed one billion people. You have said that now we will use Tamiflu for Swine Flu and not for Avian Flu. This is not the answer. It has never been — not even to the predecessor Avian flu and not now also. Have the crores worth of Tamiflu bought by the Health Ministry in the last five years ever been released into the market? Even the antibiotics bought for the so-called plague 20 years ago were lying at the Customs till last year.

The truth of the matter is that normal antiviral drugs make the flu milder and the patient feels better faster. Palliative care, at home or in hospital, focuses on controlling fever and maintaining fluid balance for the treatment of flu viruses. The adage that applies to all flus applies to this one as well, which is that with medicine it takes a week and without medicine it takes seven days. The majority of people infected with the virus make a full recovery without requiring even medical attention or antiviral drugs.

This is just another type of flu virus or our typical seasonal flu symptoms. So far, even if you see swine flu cases increase on a swine flu map, experts do not know till today whether this influenza A (H1N1) virus will become a pandemic or even a nuisance. We could just continue to see sporadic cases for a few weeks or months till it stops.

SARS, if you remember, was touted as the killer of millions. Does anybody even remember what SARS stands for or whether it actually killed a single human being? However, I would like to say that the global pharma companies like Roche, Gilead, and Glaxo SmithKline are making a killing through the sales of antivirals like Tamiflu and Relaxin. The US Administration has a ready opened an emergency window in its authorisation system to allow Tamiflu and Relaxin to be used more widely on flu sufferers across the world. Even the small vaccine producers like Biocryst and Novavax are hiving for profit. India has bought Tamiflu, but has not authorised its retail sales. Strangely enough, the reason that your Ministry has given for not giving Tamiflu to the public in spite of giving the scare that swine flu exists is, "Indiscriminate use of this drug by the public

could result in the virus developing resistance to this only known treatment of the H1N1 influenza". This is what your Government has officially said. You keep buying it, but you never give it to us. You never allow anybody to use it because if we use it, we might get immune to it. We buy an imaginary medicine for an imaginary disease, and who gets to live happily ever after — the companies, the Ministry, the Government, the sellers, the buyers?

I would like to say that perhaps we should downplay our great insistence on and the amount of money we are spending on swine flu, and divert it back to our original diseases. Before I finish, I would like to go back again to the word 'swine' and 'pigs' because it is really important. Pigs are unusual as they can be infected with influenza strains that usually infect three different species: pigs, birds and humans and it can go anywhere. This makes pigs a host where influenza viruses might exchange genes, producing new and dangerous strains. Therefore, I would suggest that the Health Ministry should also start looking at the way we farm pigs. GIGO (Garbage In, Garbage Out) is a standard principle. Come to the basis of what is spreading Tuberculosis or what is spreading malaria or what is spreading diseases. It all comes back to what we eat and how we treat them. I would urge the Members of Parliament to do checks on all factory farms in their areas and see the hideous conditions in which animals are grown for meat because this has become the norm. All the diseases in the last five years that we have spent our money on have been a result of the way that we have brought up chickens, pigs, goats, and cattle Tuberculosis comes from factory farming of cows and buffaloes. This is the lesson that we can learn from H1N1.

If we want a healthy happy world, we must understand that all species in it have to be healthy, or we will live in constant danger.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank my honble colleagues Sandeep Dikshitji and Pawan Singh Ghatowarji for raising the discussion on swine flue under Rule 193 in the House. Last time, I wanted to raise the issue of swine flu during zero hour but could not get an opportunity to do so. Right now, brother Sandeepji and the hon. Manekaji spoke in great detail about swine flu. Hon. Minister of Health Gulam Nabi Azad is a very able and senior Minister.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

Swine flu has been the focal point of discussion since March 2009. This has been a cause of concern for the entire country. When swine flu first spread in North Carolina in the year 1998, the causative virus was a triple hybrid. It had incubated humans, birds and animals. What and how exactly has been genesis of swine flu is still a mystery for the scientists and a lot of myths have been surrounding the issue and there is plethora of articles that we happen to read in this regard. Newspaper reports give the updated data on swine flu and so far 2371 swine flu deaths from across 116 countries have been reported.

Discussion under Rule 193

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): Swine flu has been spreading in 116 countries of the world.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Yes. Sir, swine flu is endemic in 116 countries of the world and has caused 2371 deaths. As said by Sandeep Dikshitiji and read by me in newspaper also that death has also been reported in India which is a cause of concern.

[English]

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I may not get an opportunity to reply today because hardly ten to fifteen minutes are left and I shall have to reply on Monday only. It has been reported in newspapers and it has appeared in one of the channels also that one patient has died in Kerala. I would like to make it clear that he has not died of Influenza A H1N1 because the State Government had sent the sample for testing to Delhi and the report was found negative.

[Translation]

SHRI SHILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): The hon. Minister has given the clarification. That is very good.

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): While I deeply appreciate the measures that you may have taken at airports etc., and perhaps we congratulate ourselves that the measures that have been taken at airports have prevented the swine flu. But all the countries that have taken no measures at airports have also found no swine flu.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will reply that on Monday. But at this time, since it has already appeared

in the Press that one person has died so far, I would say that let us keep our fingers crossed that not a single person has died of swine flu.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: The hon'ble Minister has given the clarification, it is very good. We pray to God that no such disease should spread an no person shall die of it. The Scientists are trying to develop the medicine for this disease, but so far they have not achieved, success in this regard. The doctors have not achieved success in developing vaccine for preventing this disease. We have get to know from the newspapar that this flue orginated in La Gloria an unknown city of Mexico, but I also read an article in which it was mentioned that this disease was spread through swine, birds, animals, garbage, chemical waste or food items, nothing is known in this regard till now. The scientists of the world are trying to ascertain its genesis. As far our country is concerned, I read in newspapers, and saw in Television also that screening of all flights coming from for other countries should be done. The midical check-up of people should be conducted not only in Delhi, but also in all other big cities where flights from other countries operate. I have learnt that people coming from other countries are spreading this disease in the country. There are many such medicines, intake of which can suppress this disease for a few hours but as soon as the effect fo these medicine gets diminished, the patients of swine flu become critical. It is also being said that this disease spreads by coming in contract to the infected person. We have to give special attention in this regard. The system for checking the spread of this disease should be installed not only at airports, but at the railway stations also, people travel by air, railways and even by ships, threfore this arrangement should be made at all the ports also. Expert doctors should be deputed on all these places, who shall in particular keep vigil on spread of this disease.

As for as Indian doctors are concerned, many patients have arrived from other countries to our country. In my opinion, Indian doctors are not being able to diagnose swine flu. This is the reason, daily it is reported in the newspaper that one or two new cases have been diagnosed. These kind of news are often reported. I do not want to repeat the views of Members who have spoken before me. Besides urban areas there is a need to pay attention towards PHC and CHC, Health Centres in rural areas, because it might be possible that out of fear many patients may migrate from cities therefore we have to keep special vigil in this regard.

Sir if the need arise to hold dialogue in regard to PHC and CHC in rural areas, with the Chief Minister of all the States, it should be held. Alongwith it, discussion in regard to checking the spread of this disease, which is taking the form of epidemic should also be held. In the past, vaccines for the eradication of smallpox were imported, it got completely eradicated. Now, polio drops are being administered for eradication of polio. Recently, hundreds of patients were diagnosed with small pox in my parliamentary Kaushambi. The small pox was eradicated during last few years but the patients with small to bigger pustules of small pox have been diagonsed in this area. I was astonished that though this disease was eradicated from the country, how have it resurfaced in this area. There is a need to take a re-look at old diseases, because it is being conjectured that swine flu could be a distorted form of malaria. Earlier also, all kinds of issued had been raised in the House. All kind of disease spread at the time of flood or drought particularly in districts adjoining the Bangladesh border, therefore it is essential to control them. He is a very senior Minister. He can convene a meeting of the Chief Minister and the Health Minister of Uttar Pradesh so that the spread of swine flu can be checked. I hope that an action plan to check this will be formulated and all efforts would be made to check this.

With these words, I conclude my speech, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to take part in this short duration discussion on rapid spread of swine flu in the country. I thank Mr. Sandeep Dikshit my esteemed colleague and my good friend Mr. Paban Singh Ghatowar for bringing forward this motion for discussion in the House.

We have hardly discussed, particularly the debate put forward by Shri Dixit, who has deliberated here several aspects of this sort of problem in our country in great detail. My other esteemed colleague, Shrimati Maneka ji, deliberated in detail this issue, the pros and cons of this problem, in her speech. I am entirely in agreement with her views on this problem because with such types of problems panic is created. Many times, the real cause is unfounded and this problem is creating panic among the people. Many times such type of diseases cause epidemic or pandemic health problem. These days, panic has been created mainly on this sort of problem by the vested interests.

Sir, on this particular problem, recently, I have gone through a journal – The New England Journal of Medicine – which surprisingly revealed that a particular virus is

responsible for this sort of infection in the human beings, which is called, Swine Flu. I am in agreement with Madam Gandhi that basically the swine is not creating this problem but they are the victims of this infection mainly from the human source. The cause of recent pandemic, according to the new studies, scientists investigating the genetic make up of Flu Virus have concluded that there is a high probability that the H1N1 strain of Influenza A behind the current pandemic might never have been reintroduced in the human population, were it not for an accidental leak from a laboratory working on the same strain in 1977.

The New England Journal of Medicine comments that the re-emergence was probably an accidental release from a laboratory source. Two famous scientists working in this area - Shanta Zimmer and Donald Burke from the University of Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania - said that frozen samples of the virus stored in the laboratory since 1950s, and most laboratories doing research on Influenza would have the 1950s strain and one cannot pinpoint actually a particular laboratory is responsible for its accidental release but the re-emergence of H1N1 in 1977 made it potentially a man-made pandemic.

Therefore, it is also reminded that we need to be continually vigilant in terms of laboratory procedures.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, now time for this item is over, Private Members' business will start at half an hour past there. You will speak on the subject when next time it is taken up.

DR. RAMCHANDRA DOME: All right, Sir.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS-INTRODUCED

(i) Prevention of cruelty to Animals (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of section 11, etc.)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Private Members' Business. Item No. 19, Shri Francisco Sardinha.

^{*}Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 3.7.2009.

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

Private Members' Bills-Introduced

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

(ii) Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions (Special Provisions for Accelerated Development) Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous central Authority to ensure rapid, accelerated and overall development of poor, underdeveloped and backward areas and regions of the country which lag behind in matters of development of infrastructure in economic, social, educational, technical and industrial fields and assure their speedy development in a planned manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous central Authority to ensure rapid, accelerated and overall development of poor, underdeveloped and backward areas and regions of the country which lag behind in matters of development of infrastructure in economic, social, educational, technical and industrial fields and assure their speedy development in a planned manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce* the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

(iii) Persons affected by Naxalite Terrorism (Relief and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for relief, compensation and rehabilitation measures through employment and other means for the persons affected by naxalites or maoist terrorism in various parts of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for relief, compensation and rehabilitation measures through employment and other means for the persons affected by naxalites or maoist terrorism in various parts of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

(iv) Citizens affected by Cyclone, Super Cyclone or Tsunami in Coastal Areas (Compensation, Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of citizens living in coastal areas affected by cyclone or super cyclone or tsunami or any other natural calamity in the coastal areas of the country by providing adequate compensation, rehabilitation and welfare measures and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

^{*}Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2 dated 03.07.09.

^{*}Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

^{**}Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2 dated 03.07.09.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of citizens living in coastal areas affected by cyclone or super cyclone or tsunami or any other natural calamity in the coastal areas of the country by providing adequate compensation, rehabilitation and welfare measures and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.33¹/₂ hrs.

(v) Prevention of Unsolicited Telephonic Calls and Protection of Privacy Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit unsolicited telephone calls by business promoters or individuals to persons not desirous of receiving such calls and for the protection of individual privacy of citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit unsolicited telephone calls by business promoters or individuals to persons not desirous of receiving such calls and for the protection of individual privacy of citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

(vi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 25. Shri Yogi Adityanath — Not present.

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: CONSTITUTION OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HIMALAYAN STATES

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I call Shri Virender Kashyap to move his Private Members' Resolution regarding Constitution of National Board for the Development of Himalayan States, time for Discussion of this Resolution has to be allotted by the House.

If the House agrees, two hours may be allotted for its discussion!

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, I beg to move:

"Having regard to the geographical conditions of Himalayan region, which cause landslides, clouldbursts, earthquakes, hailstorms and other natural calamities resulting in huge loss of lives and property and also taking into cosideration the high cost of construction of roads, buildings and other development works due to mountainous terrain and the socioeconomic backwardness of the region, this House urges upon the Government to constitute a Board to be known as the 'National Board for the Development of Himalayan States' with full financial assistance of the Union Government for—

 (i) all round and speedy development of the States comprising the Himalayan region;

^{*}Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part-II, Section-2 dated 03.07.09.

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- (ii) Monitoring the implementation of existing Central Schemes and programmes in these States; and
- (iii) Suggesting measures to minimize the effect of natural calamities in the said region."

15.36 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair]

Sir, first of all I thank you for giving me an opportunity to move Private Member's Resolution on this burning issue of national importance. I am the first time Member of this angust House, representing the Shimla (Reserve) parliamentary constituency of Himachal Pradesh.

Sir, there are total 11 Himalayan States in the country wheih includes Assam, Jammu-Kashmir, Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim. The total population of these states is more than 6 crore 35 lakh and the total area is around 5 lakh 93 thousand square kilometer. The amount spent on roads, schools, health centres and other development works in hilly areas is manifold of that spent in plains. The comparative cost of a road constructed on a kilometre stretch of difficult terrains of hilly area, for example is several times more than that of one kilometre road constructed in plains. There are some places in the snowy region of Hlmachal Pradesh where the life of people resideing in the lofty peaks restores to normalcy only for four months in one year because there is snow during rest of the period. The geographical location of Hlmachal Pradesh is such that during summers Una and the adjoining areas experience extremely hot conditions contrasting with extremely cold weather conditions with heavy snowfall in district Lahual Spiti and some parts of Kinnaur. People like us living in hilly areas have very difficult living conditions as we are surrounded by forests. The benefits of all the schemes formulated for the hilly states in 62 years of independence have not percolated down to the remote states in 62 years of independence have not percolated down to the remote areas of hilly states as of now. Due to this reason the people of these states are still pining for development. The main reason for it could be that all the Central Government schemes are not formulated in view of its special geographical coditions and socio-economic conditions. The sea in the southern side and Himalayas in the north are defined to be the walls safeguarding the Indian Subcontinent. The Union Government decided to set up a Departement of Ocean development catering to states touched by Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean in the south, which could address the

probelms of these coastal states. After the setting up of Department of Ocean Development coastal states are drawing several benefits, however, owings to the poor strength of Members from northern part of India particularly Himachal Pradesh and lack of coordination among Members, Departemnt of Development of Himalayan Region could not be set up on the lines of Departement of Ocean Development. Today, Himalayas is posing a threat to the season cycle of the country. So, a Department or Board of Development of Himalayan region should be set up by the Union Government in view of weaker financial candition of Himalayan states. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that all the erstwhile Prime Ministers have always advocated setting up of such agencies and in the past when Atal Behari Vajpayee became our Prime Minister and visited Himachal Pradesh, he expressed the need for setting up of such agency. I would like to put it on record before the House that an Inter-Ministerial Task Force for announcing the setting up of Trans Himalayan Development Authority was proposed in 2004, however, no meeting could be held due to which no benefit either from setting of such Board or Task Force could be accured.

Sir, the attention of the Union Government has been drawn at various levels in the past for the protection and development of Himalayan region. In view of the special geographical location of these States, Department of Development of Himalayan Region should be set up under the superission of the Prime Minister of India on the lines of Departement of Ocean Development so that the doors of financial prosperity could be opened along with the all around development and environmental protection of Himalayas and the State like Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir located therein. The international border of these States adjoins Pakistan in the North-West and Bhutan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar in the North-East which augments the strategic and financial importance of these Himalayan States from the points of view of the security and the integrity of the democracy of India. On the one hand the danger of infiltration and terrorism is always looming large at the Pakistani, Bangladeshi and Myanmar front and on the other hand the danger of Maoists from Nepal is always looking in the face and China is always eying Sikkim. The rivers like Chenab, Ravi, Beas, Jhelum, Brahmputra, Ganga, Yamuna etc are flowing down from this Himalayan region into the Arbian Sea in the western side and Bay of Bengal in the south east respectively. There is huge loss of forest

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estate from heavy floods in these rivers during monsoons and huge loss to life and property due to landslide, cloud burst and natural calamities owing to which the Central and cocerned States have to spend million of rupees on flood relief works and flood control. The geograppical and social set up of all these Himalayan States is almost identical and it is so difficult that there is dire need to pay attention to the all round economic development and management development of these states. Accordingly, the setting up of Department of Himalayas Conservation and Development at the Union level has become imperative so that the policy for conservation and development of Himalayas at Union level could be formulated. This policy should underline the new scientific temper for the conservation of ecology, environment and the human resource development and the maximum utilization and development of natural resources which should be followed by all the above States of Himalayan region. These States are not making proper development in absence of funds and owing to their dependence on Central assistance.

Sir, the development in the plains could be seen with the help of rural road scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and other schemes of the Union Government formulated during the N.D.A. Government, however, if we analyse these schemes we observe that the desired quantity of funds were not given to these hilly States and so the development in these States was also relatively low. The pace of these schemes during the U.P.A. Government has become extremely slow.

Sir, in this regard I would like to submit that all the schemes at the Central level should be formulated in view of the difficult position of Himalayan states. For example, under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Central Government a meagre amount of Rs. 28,500 are sanctioned for constructing one room. The geographical position of hilly areas is such that there are no roads which puts head load. With this meagre amount, not even one fourth of one room could be constructed. So, all the Central Government schemes of this nature should be constructed in view of their geographical condition and funds should be allocated accordingly.

Sir, the Indian subcontinent enjoys a unique geographical diversity. On the one hand, it is blessed with a long fertile coastal line alongwith volcanic plateau and on the other hand it has expanded 'Ran of Kutch' bordered by the high and mighty Himalayas. Every region s prosperous with its own ethnic bio-diversity and unique

population diversity. Every region has its own characteristic, potential, probelms, aspirations and unique temper for addressing these problems. There is no direct solution to meet the requirements of each region. There is a general denominator among all these bio-diversities, which binds some of these areas in a unique sub set. The uniqueness of each of such subset is defined and are tied with a common thread.

All the coastal states are not alike, rather they have striking dissimilarities. We may cite the example of planes of Kutch and Himalayan states. There could be some parallel in general but this similarity is much akin to the one between chalk and chee. To put the things eloboratively, this difference can be quantitative in nature encompassing the whole gamut of particular issues of the specific region. In a diverse country like India, where it is said that "koskos pe badle pani, nov kos pe bani", it becomes even more complex and intriguing in nature when the schemes and programmes are started and even more so when their real implementation is talked about. Different states have different needs. People have different perspectives. Problems have their own peculiarities and all of them do not have single solution. Hence, when we talk about the progressive measures for the upliftment and development, them we strive for a basic solution for striking an absolute balance between diverse needs. There are so many hurdles in its implementation that no wonder, the final outcome is far from our general expectations. Then, what is its solution? Is there a different solution for every situation? Is it like square pegging in a round hold or all the issues need to be studied separately?

Sir, the hilly states have their own peculiar features and the understandig of issues need intense study so that the final outcome achieved ranges from being satisfactory to extraordinary. We will have to understand our other limitations as well. To gauge the ground reality we have to carry in-depth study of issues specific to the particular region. This can only be overcome by taking into account the requirement of all. As there is a proverb "the birds of same feather flock together." We have to categorize some of the common abilities, whether geographical or demographic of all our states. The birds flocking in a group have intelligence because while flying together, they have a common destination, common will and needs and even common dreams.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, to borrow the words of Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumai, the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, he used in the 50th meeting of National Development

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

Council, there is an urgent need for setting up such a board for hilly states as I feel that the hilly States are not getting as much money as they need. I quote here what he said in the 50th meeting of the National Development Council in Delhi on 21st December, 2002. "In general, the process of plannning in our country in context of decentralization and impartiality especially regarding the special category of states is very complex. The entire concept of the special category states is based on the principal of vertical as well as of horizontal. Under this concept, all the states of the special category are treated at par because the inclusion of the states in the special category is based on the underlying adverse condition for development and the inadequacy of resources of productions." It was said in 2002 and we are still thinking and discussing over it in 2009. I am of the opinion that the hilly states are not provided the requisite amount of money by the Center. There are laws in place. I would like to stress on the point that there are forests in our area. There are mineral reserves, water and forests.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today Himachal Pradesh has forest wealth of approximately Rs. one and half lakh crore. I would like to place it before the House that these hilly states were surrounded by forests and we were dependent on them. It was a source of livelihood for the people but since the inception of Forest Conservation Act-1980, no forest product including leaves or even a small branch of a tree is allowed to be cut. I am of the opinion that those forests in hilly areas are acting as the lungs of the country as there is a blanket ban on the felling of the trees. I would like to say about Himachal Pradesh that since the enforcement of the said law, all the development works have come to a halt there because there are forests all around and it is not possible to construct roads there. We have to seek permission for building schools, hospitals, CFC, PFC and even for constructing drains under IPH scheme. What I mean to say is that today there is blanket ban on tree felling in these forests in hilly states in order to preserve them. Earlier, the local people in Himachal Pradesh had T.D. rights under which they were permitted to cut trees in order to construct their houses. Now it is totally banned. Earlier people used to perform last rites by using forest wood but as on date such is the situation that we are not even permitted to cut a dead tree.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has an adverse effect in a way that there had been no rains during the last eight months

and there is drought in hilly areas. The trees especially the pine trees shed leaves and these leaves work as a kind of inflammable substance resulting in forest fires and local people do not come to douse the fire and the main reason behind it is that the local people no longer have any attachment with the forests. Earlier, they used to protect the forests but since they have debarred from taking forests wood even to perform the last rites of their near and dear ones is a sense of a pathy for serving forest has crept into their minds. Local people are being denied even to get the material of urgent necessity from the forest by enacting such stringent Acts due to which they have been losing any sense of attachment to the forests.

Sir, I agree that Acts should be framed for protecting the forests and the said Act has gone a long way in protecting the forests. I personally want the forests and the country's environment to be protected. There is no difference of opinion on this issue. At the same time, i believe that at the Central Government level, we can take the example of Himachal Pradesh having natural wealth of one and a half lakh crores in its jungles, but there is complete and blanket ban on the felling of jungles and all the State Governments of the hilly states have been in full agreement to act in consonance with the Forest Conservation Act, 1990. The hilly states have accorded priority to the country. They have given more weightage to the health of the country. So, the Union Government is requested to provide compensation to these States in lieu of the forests which were a source of their income, so that the States could develop themselves properly. Several kinds of minerals and ores, be they iron ore and crude oil, are found in other states and those states are compensated accordingly by means of giving royalty. I feel the forests and water available in these states are also a kind of mineral wealth. So, through you, I would request that revalty should be given to these States for their all round, balanced and proper development.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Union Government that today we express our concern for global warming. This global warming has completely vitiated our season cycle. The monsoons have become irregular. Due to this reason, I feel that special package should be given to the Himalayan States for increasing the forest cover and we could save it to the maximum possible extent.

Sir, I was going through a report. After going through that report, a very dangerous picture of the Himalavan

States became vivid before my eyes. The report is "Himalayan Misconceptions and Distortions: What are the facts?" I am quoting in regard to what has been said about global warming. This report was published from London on 21st July, 2003. It says—

[English]

"On a related theme *The Times* of London (21 July 2003), reporting on an international meeting held at the University of Birmingham, noted that 'Himalayan glaciers could vanish within 40 years because of global warming...500 million people in countries like India could also be at increased risk of drought and starvation.' Syed Hasnain is quoted as affirming that 'the glaciers of the region (Central Indian Himalaya) could be gone by 2035'.

According to Barry (1992: 45) the average temperature decrease with height (environmental lapse rate) is about 6 degree C/km in the free atmosphere. The dry adiabatic lapse rate (DALR) is 9.8 degree C/km. If it is assumed that the equilibrium line altitude (comparable with the 'snow line') in the Central Himalaya is about 5,000 masl and it will need to rise above 7,000 metres if all the glaciers are to be eliminated, then the mean temperature increase needed to effect this change would be about 12-18 degree C."

16.00 hrs.

"...Given the degree of global warming, summers in Kolkata would be a little uncomfortable."

[Translation]

When we refer to this kind of global warming, I feel the Union Government should give special packages to the Himalayan States to be able to achieve all this. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that today our water table has gone down deep and according to scientists and their research, we would survive only if there is water on 31 per cent of the earth. That water should percolate inside the earth of recharging, only then we can obtain water from the snow based rivers and water sources constantly.

16.01 hrs.

[Dr. Girija Vyas in the Chair]

Today, one can see that all our sources of water like ponds and waterfalls particularly, in these Himalayan States dried up completely. According to a survey, approximately 90 per cent hilly water sources have dried up. The immediate cause is the large-scale constructions which have covered a lot of space and in turn, not allowing the absorption of water upto 31 per cent. Today, only 13 per cent of water is being absorbed by the earth as against 31 per cent. So, I feel that we need maximum forests cover. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Kashyap Saheb, your time is over. You have said a lot.

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: I would like to remind you that people of our hilly States are more eco-friendly and they bring up forests like their children. However, these kinds of unfavourable laws hardly help the States to achieve anything for themselves and we are in midst of such a situation. We should remember the Chipko movement started by our brethren a few years ago in Uttarakhand to protect our forests. Our saints and hermits worship trees in the forests even today and why not the relation between the man and forest should be strengthened. If these kind of schemes will be formulated to develop that relation then they will prove very beneficial for us.

Today need of the hour is to save those forests. When the forest is on fire our flora and fauna is badly affected. Our healthy species of birds in these forests are becoming extinct. If I read out a small report before you, you would understand the situation developing these days.

The growing human activities, illegal poaching, changing weather condition and the forest fires have put the life of forests animals in danger. The reduced moisture in the Himalayan region has also affected the lives of wild creatures. Among them, snow leopard, musk-deer, Himalayan bear, 'guldar, living in the foothills of Himalayas, dafia among birds, monal and mountainous quail etc. are important. The smugglers have started eyeing the herbal medicinal plants grown at 3000-5000 metre height which are used to prepare traditional medicines.

The snow leopard has faced the vitiating weather of Himalayas the most. As per the information of Forest Department, the number of snow leopard in Garhwal and Kumaon in the Himalayas region in the year 1984-85 was six. Thereafter these could not be traced. This leopard of Asian origin found at 3600 metre to 4000 metre hight is 2 feel tall and weighs 50 kilos. Sheep, goat, bear, thar, musk and rabbit are its main food. The cost of fur coat made from the skin of snow leopard in the European region is approximately Rs. 20 lakh. The condition of forest animals is becoming worse owing to depletion of forest cover or forest fires. Our animals are becoming extinct there.

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

Sir, through you. I have got an opportunity to speak for the first time since I have joined Lok Sabha for the first time. You have given me enough time to speak and all the senior Members heard me. I feel, certain lacunae might be there, but, I have been able to bring have my point. It is requested that a National Himalayan State Development Board should be set up to implement the proposal moved by me. Many years ago, similar proposal was mooted by Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahugana known by the name of Himalaya Putra, thereafter it was mooted by Dr. Dr. Y.S. Parmar who was the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh for so many years. Even the present Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal has expressed his concern over this issue. I had mentioned about him in the beginning of my speech also. Whether it is the issue of carbon credit or conservation of environment, he is raising these issues at every platform.

Sir, the Prime Ministers, who visited Himachal Pradesh or other hilly states till today made commitment to fulfill the demands made in this regard for the hilly stetes. However, I would like to know as to why the commitments made could not materialize? Today the House want to know about the schemes formulated for such hilly States. Though schemes have been formulated for hilly States of north eastern region, no scheme has been formulated for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. Today, the Railway Budget has been presented but no special provision has been made for Himachal Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Kashyapji, we want Sushmaji to move her resolution. Now you please conclude your speech.

SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP: I conclude my speech while expressing thanks to you.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"Having regard to the gergraphical conditions of Himalayan region, which cause landslides, cloudbursts, earthquakes, hailstorms and other natural calamitites resulting in huge loss of lives and property and also taking into consideration the high cost of construction of roads, buildings and other development works due to mountainous terrain and the socio-economic backwardness of the region, this House

urges upon the Government to constitute a Board to be known as the 'National Board for the Development of Himalayan States' with full financial assistance of the Union Government for—

the Development of

Himalavan States

- (i) alround and speedy development of the States comprising the Himalayan region;
- (ii) monitoring the implementation of existing Central Schemes and programmes in these States; and
- (iii) suggesting measures to minimize the effect of natural calamities in the said region."

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Madam, first I would like to thank you as you have given me an opportunity to speak. I support the Private Member's Resolution moved by Shri Virender Kashyap. I support the opinion that there is a need to constitute an National Board for the speedy development of three Northern Himalayan States viz. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. This Board should be constituted on the pattern of Development Board constituted for North Eastern States. The Members of Parliament should be members of this board and the Chairman should be appointed from amongst the Chief Ministers of the states on rotation basis. At the same time the constitution of the Board, its functioning, methods of its functioning would be decided by the Union Government and the recommendations made by the Board would be implemented by the Union Government. It should be funded by the Central Government. Further, I would like to say that the Forest Conservation Act has become a bottleneck obstructing the development of these Himalayan States. Hence, this Act should be simplified so that the roads and helipads could be constructed in order to promote tourism. The remote areas are often deprived of medical facilities, however, if helipad is there then atleast the people of these States can avail medical facilities. All these things can be made possible only if the Forest Conservation Act is simplified and roads are constructed in these States.

I would also like to say that earthquakes keep on occurring in these areas. The great poet Kalidas had said that Himalayas are the backbone of the earth. It has been observed that techtonic plates are colliding with each other and due to the continental shift in Asia, the earth quakes keep on striking the entire region comprising Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. I would like to say that it is a very sensitive area and a

seismic zone. So we should see that, in future, all construction activities should involve more and more use of steel. RCC based construction should be undertaken there so that the lives and properties of the people could be protected. If a railway line is extended from Rishikesh to Karna Prayag and Tanakpur to Bageshwar then the construction materials like iron roads, cement, iron and bricks can be made available at cheaper rates resulting in reduction in cost of construction. I feel that extension of railway line is very essential for the speedy development of these regions. It should be treated as national project for the extension of railways. Earlier there was no railway line in Jammu and Kashmir but later on the work of extension of railway was undertaken and the railway line was extended upto Baramulla, the survey for which was conducted through satellite. The railway line was extended from Jammu and from Baramulla and later on both the regions were connected. Development of Himalayan region is possible only through extension of railways and for this purpose if we treat railway projects as national projects, only then, I feel, it will prove beneficial for that area and it will develop.

I would also like to tell that since techtonic plates collide with each other, water resources in these hilly regions have dired up. In Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, all the sources of water have dired up which has created severe potable water problems. In these regions, there are many villages wherein one member of a family is solely engaged in fetching water the whole day. The situation is such that if the problem of drinking water is not solved, then the people of these regions have to migrate to some other regions. In order to tackle this problem, we have to formulate a comprehensive scheme so that the people living in the remotest hilly areas could have access to potable water. Though many rivers like Gangotri originate from this particular region but even then the condition of people living in this regions is such that they are facing shortage of water for themselves as Kabir Darji said "Paani mein meen pyasi, mohe sun-sun aave hansi." The regions like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand which were earlier, source of water for other parts of the country are now facing water crisis. Therefore, it is necessary to constitute the Himalayan Development Board. Further, I would like to tell that today Uttarakhand is also facing grave water crisis.

I would also like to submit that there is an urgent need for setting up of Chaubattakhal Integrated Rural Pumping Drinking Water Scheme as also construction of third phase of Bhironkhal Integrated Rural Reconstrucion Pumping Drinking Water Scheme. There are a plethora of pumping drinking water schemes. viz. Bhairavgarhi Integrated Rural Pumping Scheme; Purvi Nayar River Pumping Drinking Water Scheme from Mahadev to Barsund Devta; Devkundai Talli Drinking Water Scheme; Bavasa — Gudiyana — Sindudi Drinking Water Scheme; Badero Dhaiya (Nagani) Drinking Water Scheme; Kedargali Drinking Water Scheme and joining these with Bhironkhal Integrated Rural Pumping Drinking Water Scheme, implementation of Badeth Drinking Water Scheme and a new scheme for Guadmalla including Nanghat Drinking Water scheme etc. Likewise there are Amrit Ganga Drinking Water Scheme from Gopshwar Nagar in district Chamoli and Badagaon Drinking water scheme in the development block of Gairsel. District Rudraprayag is facing a severe water crisis and there is a need for completion of pending drinking water projects like Tallangapur Drinking Water scheme; Tilwada Sumadi Drinking Water scheme; Rauthia-Jawadi (Western Bhardar) Drinking Water Scheme; Taila Drinking Water Scheme; Pillu-Junghi Drikning Water Scheme, Augustamuni Drinking Water Scheme; Basukedar-Dangi Sogana Drinking Water Scheme. Similarly there is acute water crisis even in Tehri district. There is Dhar pumping drinking water scheme of Lakshmoli-Hadeem, Maletha-Kaproli-Akri-Barjula pumping drinking water scheme, Koteshwar-Silkakhal drinking water pumping scheme for Patti Karakot Western side and Patti Makari Barajula. Meneth-Sajwan Kanda drinking water pumping scheme phase II Patti Chauras and Karakot eastern side, Drinking water pumping scheme for Devprayag Nagar, Koteshwar Jhandidhar and Koteshwar-Palkot Integrated Drinking Water Pumping Schemes, Kwili-Palkot Drinking Water Pumping Scheme, Surajkund-Ramital Drinking Water Pumping Scheme. Construction of Krober Head Tank and revamping of distribution system in Dhikuli, even in Nainital. One km. line Kayan Bangajhala drinking water scheme in Bhawani Khulm Bhawanipur, Tariyal Mariyal. Besides, I would also like to state that when hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhii visited Haridwar on 19th October 2006, he announced the construction of five pumping schemes for Uttarakhand. However, funds have not been released by the Union Government so far owing to which these schemes are pending. Danda Nagaraja Integrated rural pumping drinking water scheme, Mundeshwar Integrated rural pumping drinking water scheme in district Pauri Garhwal are induded therein. There is Ghantakaran Integrated Rural pumping drinking water scheme in district Tehri, Dodam Integrated Rural pumping drinking water scheme and Saryu Velum Integrated Rural pumping JULY 3, 2009

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

drinking water scheme in district Almora. It would seen that all these schemes are hanging fire and the hills of Uttarakhand are pining for water.

It is requested that this development board should be set up for the development of our Himalayan region which could expedite development and ensure drinking water to people so that they repose this faith that they are also sons of this soil and citizens of India. Water should be made available to them.

With these words I express my gratitude to you that you provided me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): Madam Chairman, the demand of National Board of Development of Himalayan Region is a long standing demand. My colleague Virender Kashyapji spoke at length on this issue. After all why the issue of setting up of National Board of Development of Himalayan Region is being raised? The demands of hilly states are being ignored for a long time. If we take the example of Himachal Pradesh then being a hilly region one experiences more difficulties there. If we talk of constructing a road there then owing to the Forest Act one has to wait for several months to seek permission for construction of a small stretch of road and when it comes to expenditure on construction of a road then the expenditure involved in constructing a road in a hilly area is several times more than that of the expenditure on construction of a road in the plains. It is unfortunate that the attitude of the Union Government has not been very encouraging towards the Himalayan region. The quantum of funds desired for the construction of roads, railway routes, air strips have never been released in toto. Adequate funds have not been released by the Union Government despite the repeated sanctions obtained for the national highways in Himachal Pradesh. There is only 17 kilometre railway line in Himachal Pradesh even after 62 years of independence. It is unfortunate that when Railway Budget was presented today these hilly states like Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and North Eastern areas did not get any share in the budget. Isn't this demand to set up such a board justified today in the light of the treatment being meted out to these states for so many years? Would our rights be vindicated only when we take up arms like the people of Jammu-Kashmir. The naxalite movement intensified in the North East with the spreading of terrorism. If our youths will have to take up arms to vindicate their clamis then I feel the time has come that such a Board is set up so that the hilly states get their

rights. Referring to Himachal Pradesh, the forest estate is worth Rs. one and half lakh crore. There is a complete ban on felling of trees as a measure to save environment. Hydro electric projects have been installed to provide electricity to other states. But what does the state get in return? Meager amount in the budget is allocated to hilly states like Himachal Pradesh.

Just now, Satpal Maharajji said that several water projects were hanging fire. There are several other schemes besides the water project which are pending like we have got only 17 kilometre length of the railway line during the span of 62 years. Shouldn't this railway line be extended in other parts of Himachal Pradesh as a matter of right? Shouldn't our rural areas be having good roads, shouldn't we be having an airport of international standard equipped with good facilities to promote tourism? We have to seek permission even for making provisions for basic amenities like drinking water of a pipeline for drinking water has to be laid in a village then it has to be laid through rivulets and for laying it through the forest permission has to be sought. For every work to be carried out in the forest area permission has to be sought. Our forest estate worth Rs. one lakh crore is of no use to us. Today, Mamtaji was repeatedly referring to public private partnership. Himachal Pradesh can also improve its basic infrastructure by carving out a share from its forest estate, but what does it get in return for providing healthy environment to other states, basic amentities like water to Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and electricity to various parts of the country?

If we talk about industrial revolution, other states have been earning thousands of crore of rupees through industries but Himachal Pradesh has to plead before the union Government for its development. When we go to attend international conferences, representatives of India take this stand that America had made a commitment ten years ago that she will reduce its carbon emission by 20 percent but instead, she had increased it by 17 per cent. If we have a look at the emission level in our country, aren't the big states adding to the carbon emission? Are the states like Himachal Pradesh not making efforts to reduce it? I would like to congratulate the BJP Government and Shri Prem Kumar Dhamal who have free of cost provided four CFL each to 16.5 lakh families so that the power consumption could be reduced, carbon emission could be brought down and environment could be saved. By spending Rs. 90 crore a small states taking measures to protect the environment and our people instead of making a living out of cutting the forest

wood for feeding their families, have been trying to save the environment. The role of other states alongwith Himachal Pradesh has been very important, on behalf of all I would like to demand here that our interests should not be neglected else the day is not far away that the situation in the state might take a turn like that in Jammu Kashmir and North-East. Those states have been getting thousands of cores of rupees more as assistants for these are facing terrorism. Our youth is feeling that the development of our state will take place only when the circumstances in the state become similar to these states. If special projects have been formulated for laying railway line in Jammu & Kashmir, why weren't such projects formulated for boosting tourism in Himachal Pradesh? All other states should also be developed simultaneously, so when we talk about Trans-Himalayan Development Authority, I, on behalf of all those eleven states and on behalf of Himachal Pradesh, support the proposal moved by my colleague Shri Virendra Kashyap. I am fully confident that all my colleagues present in the House will unanimously pass this proposal and I demand for those rights to be given to us of which we have been deprived so long. Hilly states contribute a lot for making available clean air and environment for you and you would also want it to be inherited by your coming generations, we need co-operation of all the states in this regard. It takes two to make a row. I am hopeful that we will get cooperation of all of you and the entire House in this regard and in the coming years Himachal Pradesh and rest of the states will keep on giving their complete cooperation in all the spheres.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and support the motion.

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the proposal moved by Shri Kashyap ji. On several occasions the hon. Members arrive at a consensus rising above the party pclitics and I have seen that even the Union Government respects that decision. Our hon. President in her address and the Prime Minister Manmohan Singhji while replying to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, had laid stress on the point that the new Government will strive for the equal development of all regions of the country so that inequality does not increase anywhere in any form. Today, a proposal for setting up of a National Himalayan Development. Board has been moved, it is urgently required. Today, we are proved to say that the Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singhji has

allocated a large amount of funds for these states and has implemented several special schemes. No previous Government has allocated so much money and implemented so many schemes. The conditions in Himalayan states are different and the schemes implemented there are also diffrent e.g. drinking water and natural calamities. If there is flood in plains, the land becomes more fertile after the flood water recedes but such is not the case in hilly area. The floods in hills cause erosion and landslides. Besides, compensation given is nominal. Similar is the case of drinking water. Most of the rivers originate from Himalayas but the villages are devoid of drinking water. The Government need to launch schemes for pumping of water of supply water there but the state Governments don't have the adequate funds to sponsor the lift irrigation projects.

During the discussion on the generation Budget of year 2008-2009 in the 14th Lok Sabha. I had made a request to the Prime Minister to set up Himalayan Development Authority. Today several of our Members have discussed the specific social economic and geographic conditions of the region and all these issues were raised at that time also. Today several of my colleagues who had then met hon'ble Prime Minister and UPA chairperson Sonia Gandhiji are present here in the House. I am fully optimistic that the Government will with all seriousness take a decision in this regard.

Our Himalayan states share borders with other countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh China etc. If a study is conducted, it will reveal that the seeds of terrorism sprout out of discontent and anger. Our Himalayan region is a border area and if economic backwardness increases there, it will lead to the discontent among people. The neighbouring countries can take advantage of this situation because they want to challenge the unity and integrity of our country and it will strengthen this intention.

Union Government has set up. Boarder district Development Fund. The latest data in this regard several that not even half of the money being given to states under the said fund is being spent. The state also have to see why the money provided by the centre for development of their bordering districts is not being spent. I would like to quote an example of Uttarakhand. Rs. 12 crore were allocated to Uttarakhand but only Rs. 40 lakhs were spent. Therefore, it should be reviewed with the state Governments. The Union Government is making piecemeal efforts for the development of Himalayan region.

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[Shri Vijay Bahuguna]

A separate department has been set up for the development of north eastern region. We all want the north eastern region to be developed. There is a separate scheme for Kashmir. There is a need for coordinated policy making for the entire Himalayan region. There is a lot of development potential in sectors like tourism and drinking water. Today for our G.D.P. to grow, we need foreign investment in the country. Tourism could be a big source of foreign exchange mobilization. The potential of tourism is as much in the Himalayan area as probably nowhere in the world. We have got several lakes, grass lands, but the state Government have not got funds for their development. That's why we are unable to tap the huge potential of tourism over there. Therefore, a Himalaya Development Authority/Board is required to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the hon'ble Prime Minister as it would cover several states. The Planning Commission had also sent a proposal in this regard to the Union Government several years back to get a Himalaya Development Authority constituted. If this Authority comes into existence in the times to come, the dream of Gandhiji of bringing swarejaya at the foot steps of every house, of independence and the benefit of independence reaching every nook and corner in the form of development would be fulfilled in the hilly states.

Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, today the average income of the hilly states is far less then the average income of the country. We should increase it through horticulture, tourism, hyodro energy as these areas have got immense potential. Our Union Government have given a special industrial package for the development of, particularly, Uttrakahand and the Himalayan region and due to this special industrial package, Uttrakhand has recently witnessed a capital investment of Rs. 3000- crore. The Union Government is paying special attention to it and Himachal has also got special industrial package, however, this package is going to expire in the years 2010. The State Governments have requested the hon'ble Prime Minister to extend this special industrial package till the year 2013 as was envisaged earlier. The Union Government is paying special attention towards 1-2 states, however, all the states should be equally taken care of so that inequality may not remain. If decisions are taken by all the concerned together, development will definitely take place. The importance of the Himalayas is due to environment also and our entire development is linked with it as all the rivers emanate from it.

I would like to submit something about flood control. The Government has imposed restrictions on mining under

the Forest Conservation Act. The major broken pieces of stones from the hilly areas cause the elevation of the river bed. Due to a rise in the river bed, the water floods the surrounding villages and plain areas causing devastation. As such, the Government should allow selective mining in the areas around these rivers. The Government will have to change several such rules for the development of the hilly areas. The planning for the plain and hilly areas is totally different.

Our connectivity is very poor. Fund is required for the development of air fields, roads and the likes and the state Government have not adequate funds available for the same. We can definitely move ahead and the way of development could be paved if the Government opens avenues for private-public partnernship. A co-cordinated development of this area could take place only through this Board. I hope that the Government would take seriously the discussion that is being held here in the House and would constitute this National Himalayan State Development Board.

Hon'ble Kashyapji has also mentioned about the national level leaders who have come from our hilly areas. Our hon'ble Narayan Dutt Tiwariji is a very senior leader. He has been a Union Minister of Planning and Fianance and has got the same opinion in this regard. The former Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, hon'ble Parmarji, former Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Bahugunaji and the Chief Minister of Assam have all got the same opinion and so there would not be any dispute in this regard. This Board could be constituted unanimously and special schemes could be launched accordingly. The dream of Dr. Manmohan Singhji and Madam Soniaji that every area of India may develop shall be realized. I support this proposal.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam Speaker, I rise to support this important proposal. You know that elections are now over and now the course of development is going to start. At this time, the proposal put forth by Shri Virendra Kashyapji is certainly an important one for the whole country. Today, through this proposal, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the issue of national security. The injustice meted out to the hilly states has created much resentment among them. As my brother Anurag Thakur has said that this is the proper time to rectify the past mistakes lest the hidden resentment should take an explosive form.

Madam, for the life of a human being 'Pran Vayu' is the foremost requirement, thereafter water and food is required. When a man falls ill, medicine is required for him. I think that the Himalayas give all these things to the living world. Without Himalayas, we could not have go* fresh air. The basis of fresh air is the Himalayan forests and hillocks. Without Himalayas, there could not be any ice and without ice there would not be any water. We know that irrigation is very much required for making food available to us. As my other colleagues have stated that the origin of water is the Himalayas, be it Ganga, Yamuna, Satluj or other big rivers, they are all have their origin in the Himalayas. I am sorry to say that the Himalayas which is giving so much to our nation and to the world has been constantly ignored for years together.

There has been a constant conflict between Punjab and Haryana for the water of the Satluj river, other states, tco, have conflicts with one another for the water of rivers. I think that the Himalayas, which is the rightful owner of all these rivers, is silently watching over all these episodes. However, how long it would continue to do so? My brother Anurag Thakur, Virendra Kashyap, Satpal Maharaj and Bahugunaji have rightly stated that we people belonging to the Himalayas, hilly terrains, constritute about 5% of the total population of the country. We are eleven states. As per the demographic figures, we may not have sufficient levergage over any Union Government, however, would like to politely submit that while the Himalayas give a lot to the world, it also produces valiant people, which I can say with a sense of pride. During the last war, Himachal Pradesh got two Paramvir Chakras out of the four conferred on the servicemen. I would like to submit this because I think that if we are tolerating the injustice meted out to us peacefully for years, it should certainly not be construed that our tolerance is our weakness. It should never be understood that it we are not speaking out, we do not have the spark within. If we are not speaking out, it should not be construed that we are lacking in sentiments and that we lack the capability to convince others. If a small state like Himachal Pradesh can produce two 'Paramvir Chakra' winners, lest such a situation be created tomorrow because of which the youths of the state are compelled to think otherwise. Despite the fact that we have forest wealth worth Rs. 1.5 lakh crore we find ourselves to be in a very difficult condition and whenever our State Government, Cheif Minister speak about schemes for the development no full attention is paid to them.

Madam Chairman, you are very learned, you may have seen that something or the other follows when injustice and atrocities cross their limit. I am giving the

example of Himachal Pradesh because I come from this very state and I am aware of the situation over there. The people of the state gave me the honour of being elected as an MLA at a very young age of 26 just after furnishing my university education in 1982. For many years I have been a part of politics in Himachal Pradesh, but today the feeling is growing up in us whether we alone are responsible for providing pristine environment, fresh air and pure water to the whole nation and to the whole world. Does this responsibility has to be shared by other State or by the Centre? If we intend, we could ruin and destory this forest wealth of Rs. 1.5 lakh crore, but we do not have such intention. What do we get in turn? In the previous Government the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had given an industrial package for the progress of this hilly state which was to last up to the year 2013. But I am very sorry to say that it was sacrifice at the alter of politics. Today I am very regretful to say that the present Government, far from giving us something, regretful to say that the present Government, far from giving us something, reduced the time of this industrial package up to the year 2007. Six years were shelved from the package with the consideration that other party is in power over there, and because it is a small state. I would extend my thanks to the Chief Minister Shri Dhumal ji because he took up the matter with the Government of India and it was through his constant and continued effort the time period of the industrial package was extended up to the year 2010. But, why was it not extended up to the year 2013? What is our fault? Our fault is that we have a small population and we have less MPs. I would say that there is certainly a need to formulate different criteria for the development of the hilly states. Sooner it is done better it would be for the security of the country.

Mr. Chairman, if we glance at the map of India, we will find Himalayas standing as the crown of India. From the security point of view Himalayan states are giving us protection from China. We should not forget that it is not very long since we got our independence, so we are not in the mature phase of a nation and we are through very early days in terms of the life of our nation. Whether it is the war of 1948, tribal wars or the aggression of 1962, every time it was none but Himalayas who had to suffer injuries. I understand and I am of the opinion that if at all India were to face any security threat or challenge, it would be from China and in such a situation it will be none but challenge, it would be from China and in such a situation it will be none but the states of Himalayan region that will stand as firm as a rock while facing

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[Dr. Rajan Sushant]

challenges from China. But now the feeling is rife in the states of Himalayan region that it is their low population and less number them. If you continue to discriminate, you will have to face its consequences. As Anurag Thakur sponsible for arousing such a Ji has said, are not we feeling? As we have read and heard that the railways line would not be provided to the State of Himachal Pradesh because our number is less. Is this the way discrimination will go on? I have been observing it for many years that whosoever becomes the Union Minister, pays heed or provide package only to the state where he/she comes from. This tendency is getting stronger, due to which the people of Himalayan region, particularly the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have been feeling that they are being discriminated against. I would like to say with a great respect that there is a need to take it seriously. After all, what is the intention of the Union Government? It is because the people of Himachal Pradesh are sitting quite and those of Himalayas region are also sitting peacefully. Do you think that we are not understanding that Jammu and Kashmir is provided package because a handful of people in Kashmir valley stage agitation creating sensation and terrorism over there. Do this Government understand the tone of terrorism only? We are the nationalists, so I would say that we should not be compelled otherwise such a feeling is rife among the people that the speical packages are provided only to those states that pose thereats to the whole nation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our insinuation should not be taken for granted in the context of the fact when Himachal Pradesh can produced brave soldiers during Kargil war, two Paramvir Chakra winners and if necessary, then it can do anything if the need arises. Today if India is to make progress in the field of biotechnology, I would say that the very foundation of making progress in the filed rests on Himalayas because all herbs are produced in the Himalayan region. When we feel stress from heat, the entire country tends to move towards the hills of Himalayas and when they need spiritual peace, then also they tend to rush to the Himalayas. Himalayas is a holy place for the saints and sages. I think it is very necessary to protect Himalayan and pave the way for its development. The hon'ble Member Shri Virender Kashyap has brought a very timely Resolution. Hon'ble Member Shri Anurag Singh Thakur Ji and other colleagues have supported it. I think this Resolution is very timely and I would request the hon'ble Prime Minister of India to constitute certainly this Board at the earliest for these

states of Himalayan region. Hon'ble Shri Bahuguna Ji rightly said to constitute the hoard comprising hon'ble Prime Minister as its chairma. On the part of Himachal Pradesh our suggestion is also that the board should consist of MPs elected from all the 11 Himalayan states to pay due consideration to their all feelings. Through this Resolution, I demand a speical economic package for the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Madam Chairman, lastly I would like to say that since you have poetic bend of mind, I want to add a few line to this Resolution. With a view to understanding the Himalayas, one will find that it is serene but its silence is not to be taken as its weakness. The Himalayas are vast, potent and the treasure trove of virtues. The Himalayas re-appear after every cosmic cycle of devastation and cosmic re-birth takes place from within the womb of the Himalayas itself. So, in view of the granddeur of the Himalayas, I would like to recite a few lines. I am pointing out to the political upheaval that prevails these days:—

"Lahron ke rup par kabhi kalandar nahin girta, Tut bhi jaye tara to jamin par nahi girta, You to girte hain bade shauk se dariya samundar mein,

Par kabhi koi samandar dariya mein nahin girta."

With these words I conclude exstending my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I must appreciate hon. Shri Virender Kashyap for taking an effort to pilot the Resolution concerning the Constitution of National Board for the Development of Himalayan States. In this Resolution, attention has been focused on (i) all-round and speedy development of the States comprising the Himalayan region; (ii) monitoring the implementation of existing Central Schemes and programmes in these States; and (iii) suggesting measures to minimize the effect of natural calamities in the said region.

As you know, the Himalayas is an identity of our civilization. It has divided Indian sub-continent from Central Asia. The Himalayas is always inspired awe, beauty and grandeur of the nature. Once upon a time, Swami Vivekananda had referred to Himalayas as follows: "It is not a mere wall constructed by nature; it is ensouled by our divinity; and it is the protector of our country and our

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civilization." Naturally, the Himalaya is an identity of our culture and our civilization.

Today, noted hon. Members have already participated in this discussion. They have already made a good deal of important suggestions for the development of the Himalayan region. As you know, in our country, eleven States have been recognized as Special Category States. These eleven States, consist Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir including seven States of North-Eastern region and Sikkim. Special category status has been given to those eleven States with an objective of paying special attention for the development of the Himalayan region.

So, we cannot say that this Government or any other Government of India has never paid heed to the problems of the Himalayan region. However, we must say that we have not been able to achieve the desired results insofar as the Himalayan region is concerned. But it is a fact that it has been the constant and continued endeavour of the respective Governments to put special emphasis on the Himalayan region in view of its sylvan asset, in view of its mineral assets and in view of its herbal assets apart from tourism potentialities.

Further more, all the important rivers of our country originate from this particular region. So, we all believe, whether we do belong to Himalayan region or not, that Himalayas is a region of great importance. Sutlej, Ganga, Yamuna, Satadhruv, Indus, all these rivers originate from that special region. Nowadays, not only people from all over the country but people from all over the world feel concerned over the retreating glaciers of the Himalavan region due to climate change and due to global warming.

Forty per cent of the world population is being provided water by the Himalayan glaciers. It is alarming to note that every decade the Himalayan region has been heating up to the tune of 0.3 degrees Celsius which may prove calamitous, which may cause great devastation to the human population of the entire Indian subcontinent.

Madam, the Himalayan region consists of the Tibetan Plateau, the Kingdom of Bhutan, Nepal, and in the Indian area of Western Himalayas and North-Eastern Region also. The Union Government every year has been providing a handsome fund for the development of the Himalayan region. As far as my knowledge goes, 90 per cent of these funds are being provided to the Special Category States of the Himalayan region as grant and

ten per cent as loan. So, we ought to see whether the concerned Himalayan region State Governments are spending the Central funds in an optimal way or not. I think that it is also a matter of concern that the States are not utilising properly the funds being given by the Union Government.

Madam, the mighty Himalayas extend from the West to the East in a massive area for about 2,500 kilometres forming a distinct geographical divide, an area of about 12,000 square kilometres. It is an area where there is a huge potential of hydropower resources. The exploitable hydropower resources are estimated to be to the tune of 9,500 MW.

It can create a vast network of power generation. Not only that, in the wake of power generation, we can also provide employment to the vast multitude of unemployed youth of that region who were still living in uncertainty. Yas, we have a great number of proud fighters; we always salute brave people and brave soldiers, who come from that region - not only Uttarakhand or Himachal Pradesh but also the entire North-Eastern Region including Darjeeling. There is no dearth of proud soldiers, brave soldiers of our country, who used to lay down their lives at the frontier region to defend the nation. We are all proud of them. I personally salute all those people.

It has been found that the Himalayan State consists of high percentage of rural population, that is 79 per cent, and it is growing at an annual rate of 2.4 per cent. High percentage of population below the poverty line is 31 per cent in the North-Eastern sector whereas the position in the Northern States like Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir is better. The highliteracy rate is 69 per cent. The total unemployed force which is 15.08 lakh, is growing at the annual rate of two percent. There is a very low per capita consumption of power - 100 kw - in the North-Eastern sector and in the Northern sector as compared to national average. Low per capita income is Rs.23,000. Majority of the labour force in the region is engaged in primary sector, especially agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.

The area of major concern is that in that particular region, the land-man ratio is becoming hostile. In the course of the growth of population, land is not expanding. Therefore, land-man ratio has been deteriorating. In the entire region, two types of land use has been in vogue. One is reserve forest area, and the other, community Resolution Re: Constitution of National Board for

[Shri Adhir Chowdhury]

forest area. So, we need to have a strategy to use the potentialities of the land in such a way so that the local population could derive livelihood and on the other hand pristine nature of the forest could be conserved. So, this type of strategy could be adopted and to generate the employment, I think, small scale and small level hydropower scheme could be initiated there which might create a vast opportunity for employment and livelihood.

Further, I would propose to the Government to consider the Silviculture of that region. Silviculture was introduced in Switzerland and other European countries. Land and the Silvian asset of the region could be used for the growth of the economy and to protect and conserve the forest also. Madam, I would like to just refer that most of the population of that particular area depend upon agriculture. However, this area has been able to attract substantial investment in the industrial sector, aggregating Rs. 2,44,910 million. You are well aware that the Union Government extend tax holiday and other sops to attract investment in that region. However, it is found that the hill States of Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir could create 0.2 million new jobs between January 7, 2003 and June 30, 2006.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI in the Chair]

This has meant a very high investment of Rs. 1.22 million for creating a single job opportunity in the conventional industrial sector. Going by this figure, it is reported that the investment required for providing employment to the unemployed force of 15,08,000 would be a whopping sum, and the issue of generation of new employment opportunities by the conventional approach would continue to defy solution.

Therefore, various innovations need to be explored. Only a constitution of a Board would not be a remedy for all ills, would not be a panacea for all economic ills or all underdevelopment of that particular region. However, I think, a Board could be constituted; a Board could be constituted to look after development, to look after the growth, to look after employment opportunities, to look after other exploitable potentials of that area. But this is not the remedy for all economic ills and all underdevelopment or unemployment in that area.

Already in the State of West Bengal, the Himalayan area is known after Darjeeling; it is in ferment now. The

reason is that the State Government has not been able to create employment opportunities, other industrial facilities, etc. Since the British period, the particular hill station. Darjeeling, has been regarded by the Europeans as a sanatorium, as a holiday resort. But that particular area where the natural resources are in galore, it is rich in mineral, we can excavate or mine coal in that Darjeeling region, which is famous for orange, for cinchona or for tea, let alone tourism but the State Government has not been able to create more opportunities for local population. That is why, the people of Darjeeling are being misled by saying that only the creation of a State of Gorkhaland would solve the problem. What we need is economic growth; what we need is more employment opportunities; what we need is a comprehensive and a holistic approach in the entire Himalayan region so that our mineral-rich and cultural-rich region could be developed.

Sir, you are well aware that for the development of the entire North-Eastern Region, a separate Ministry was formed. Generous budgetary allocation had been given. But still, the concerned State Governments had not been able to implement and utilize the sum provided by the Government and so, the Government was forced to create a non-lapsable fund so that in future, this non-lapsable fund could be used for the development of that particular area, that is, the North-Eastern Region.

I am concluding, Sir, but the fact is that we all respect Himalayas and all of us want to protect Himalayas, its civilization, its population and other resources.

Over the ages, the Himalayas is being adored by the people of our country. I may again say that it is an identity of our culture and civilisation and that is why we all should exhaust all our resources to protect not only this region but also protect its people. Hence, the National Board could be created. I support the constitution of National Board for the Development of Himalayan Region.

SHRI RAMEN DEKA (Mangaldoi): Respected Sir, I support this Resolution. You are fully aware of the Assam and the Northeast regions in the foothills of Himalaya, especially a large part of Assam in the foothills of Bhutan. The geographical area of Assam covers mountains and rivers. We are facing flash flood problem from hill tracks. Our two districts have been inundated by the flash floods from hill tracks. In the other parts of the country the source of water has dried up but we are surrounded by water. Due to wrong water management, we do not have

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drinking water. In this context, I would like to quote a phrase: "Water water everywhere water but not a single drop of water to drink". In Assam, we do not have proper water resource management and hence people there face regular flood problems. After Independence we have always requested that this problem should be included in the list of national calamities. It is a serious problem and it needs a serious attention to solve this problem.

Sir, due to mountainous terrain, road and rail communications are still not developed in comparison to other States. Any region surrounded by the international border faces problem. We still remember the trouble faced by the Indian Army during the Chinese aggression in 1962. The then Prime Minister Pandit Nehru lost hopes of our States to kept it part of the country. Since there was no road communication, Indian Army could not move forward. The development of road, rail and other communication system requires coordination between different Himalayan States.

In view of this, I support this Resolution. National Board for the Development of Himalayan States should be formed from better coordination, development and Defence point of view.

[Translation]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Private Member's resolution moved by Shri Virender Kashyap in view of our geographical location and express my gratitude for it. It has been our long standing demand that National Board for Development of Himalayan States or Trans Himalayan Forum should be set up.

Sir, our geographical location is such that includes hilly areas, circumambulation and foothills. Funds are required to tackle the natural calamities striking the region. These funds can be mobilized through the trans Himalayan Forum or the National Board for Development of Himalayan States.

I would express my gratitude to hon. Virender Kashyap for raising this issue here. During cloud burst the enitre mountain slides down engulfing large number of villages resulting in large number of deaths. We have a plethora of problems like earthquakes, cloud burst and landslide. In view of all these clamities there is a great need for development. The main industry in the hills is tourism.

[English]

For tourism what we need is light structures and not heavy structures. For example, resorts are coming up in the mountainous areas. We need light structures. We must learn from Himachal Pradesh. I am from Nainital Constituency of Uttarakhand. We must learn from Himachal Pradesh about how to bring up light structures for tourism like log cabins, tents and pre-fabricated structures so that it does not break. It is much safer. Our hills can take light structures and not big concrete jungles that seem to be coming up. We have got to stop it somehow or the other. That is the main thing and because of the natural calamities, we have got to be very careful in dealing with this. We have got to have development; and development, as I said previously, is tourism. For tourism, we must have ropeways. The new found maintains of the Himalayas can stand the pressure of ropeways and helipads instead of having very big road constructions in the mountains. So, we have got to be very careful about how we go about our development. Our forests are our assets and our forests are what you call our livelihood in the hills. So, we must maintain the forests while doing development. So, there has to be a balance between development of roads as well as cutting down of trees.

[Translation]

There is a lot of difference between the roads constructed in the plains and the ones constructed in the mountains. Whenever a road is constructed in the mountains a retaining wall has to be provided to prevent the hill from sliding. If a road is constructed through a village, a breast wall has to be provided to prevent damage or cracks in the houses above. The cost of development in the mountaineous region is one and a half to five times higher in comparison to that in plain.

The Government is requested to provide special package to the Himalayan States. Things cannot be done in the mountain without special package be they industries or development. The Government is also requested to restore our industrial package originally provided till 2013 which was reduced. If you, see our geographical location you will find a huge difference with that in plains. Our forum which will act as advisory committee shall put forward the problems faced in hilly areas and this is most urgent.

I can cite an example I have already stated earlier that my Nainital Parliamentary constituency includes hills,

[Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba']

circumambulation and foothills. There is a huge difference between the condition in hills and that in plains after cloud burst or excessive rainfall.

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Mr. Chairman, Sir, the water flows down in full courrent in the foothills or circumambulations causing massive soil erosion. Soil erosion washes away so many houses resulting excessive loss of life and property. As a result, there is loss of human life, soil erosion, people rendering homeless and villages getting washed away. There is a difference in plains. When there are floods in plains there is water logging that causes great damage, however, the land remains safe. When the flood water recedes the land is safe. The land owner or farmer can till and sow the land. The difference over here is that during floods the water current is so high that the soil gets eroded and people become landless. The state is small and the Forests Act is in force. We cannot adjust then elsewhere. Funds are required to save the people from natural calamities. So the Government is requested to give a speical package to all our Himalayan States to save them from natrual calamities.

Sir, speical package should be given for their safety from natural calamities. Besides, I would like to state that when the river bed is full of silt, the water overflows from the banks during the floods so dredging should be done using J.B.C. machine and the river should be desilted or the depth of the riverbed should be increased which it could be very useful. If the Government makes some investment in the beginning and sets the course of the river right, carry out regular river dredging and controlled mining, it an save a lot of money and check soil erosion. When the soil erosion would be checked and houses will not be washed away it will also benefit the farmers. Therefore, it is requested that the Government should give us special package in view of the nature of our probelms. With the speical package we can save our state and expedite the development works. We can also save our forests and environment. If there would be no soil erosion, our forests and agricultural land would be safe.

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO (Tezpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I would like to thank you and Virender Kashyap ji in particular who moved this motion in this House. This motion is timely. I feel that the entire House should unanimously pass this motion. The rains with cloud burst are so torrential that they wash away our houses, paths, agriculture land. Everything finishes within half an hour. It occurs frequently in Himachal Pradesh and in our hilly areas. The magnitude of the impact of floods due to cloud burst in the hilly areas impacts even the plains.

Sir, the states affected by sea erosion are duly compensated, however, hilly states do not get any compensation for river erosion so, it is my demand that states should be given funds as compensation for river erosion. Every river has origin from mountains and forests. Forests give air and drinking water to the people across the country. If these are not properly regulated or maintained and hills or trees are felled then the debris from erosion flows down the plains along the water current. Through that example I wish to submit that the debris in our Brahmputra river has been collected to the extent that river bed has swollen and now big ships cannot sail in that river. In the colonial era the British came by the ships to set up tea plantation and tea farming there. Now no big ship can sail across Brahmputra river, because its river bed has raised up. Every time rain falls of high mountains, it brings down debris with its flow into the river Brahmputra causing its river bed to raise. You will be surprised to know that at some places the width of the river Brahmputra has increased by 20-25 feet causing many deaths at places and is so deep at others that it is flowing in a zigzag path due to which people are getting displaced. If the course of the river is streamlined, it will yield a lot of soil useful for farming and also mitigate the hardships of the people.

One can not imagine the loss of life and property caused by Brahmputra river every year. I think a solution to this perennial problem can be evolved with the setting up of the proposed National Himalayan State Development Board comprising Members of parliament along with others so that we will be able to put forth our views and give suggestions in this regard.

Mega hydro power projects are being constructed in Arunachal Pradesh. It is both a boon as well as a bone for us. Many hydro power projects have been sanctioned for the State that have the capacity to wash away half of Assam, if the dams get breached with even a single erosion. You name them as hydro power projects, but for us these are the virtual water bombs in the making Sometimes it may so happen that half of Assam will get washed away by the water wherever it gets deeper. The water will raise 20-30 feet high which poses a grave danger of washing away areas lying along both the banks of Brahmputra in one go.

Himalayan States

I can give an example in this regard. There is a Rangnadi river on which a hydro project was set up. It caused massive erosion followed by heavy losses to the state government and also the private property for which no compensation was given by the Government directly or indirectly. These are all specific probelms being faced by the people of Himalayan and hilly states. In the capacity of the members of the board we would be in position to raise all these issues and thus could save ourselves from such devastation.

I fully support the proposal brought by Kashyapji and hope that the entire House will pass it unanimously so that it could be implemented. All my hon'ble colleagues have hailed it as timely and a very good proposal, so, it may be implemented under a time bound programme so that the country could be benefited.

With these words thank you for giving me time to speak and I conclude my speech.

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject. I have been elected to this House for the first time and I am fortunate that I got an opportunity to speak on the subject because of which I am here today. I am an MP from Almora and I support the motion moved by hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Virender Kashyap that there should be a separate Development Board for facilitating the development oh Himalayan states.

I have heard the speeches of many hon. Members. I would also like to say two three points. Today, there is a need to formulate a separate Himalayan policy for all the Himalayan states. Himalaya is the crown of the country. Himalaya sybmbolises the country's civilization and culture, but how it is in crisis. Much has been talked about forest conservation here. Most of the MPs said that the development works of Himalayan region have been stalled due to the forest (conservation) Act. I am very grateful to the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhiji. I had started my social life during her days when a movement was launched to save the forests in Himalayan region. That movement is popularly known as CHIPCO movement or forest movement all over the world. Today, the whole world including Europe, U.S. is expressing concern on global warming, but at that time people were engaged in deforestation to suit their own life style. So, it was none other than our mothers, sisters and students who launched such an movement demanding conservation of forests to save Himalaya. During the movement we faced atrocities committed by the Government for demandig conservation of the Himalayan forests. The then Prime Minister of the country paid heed to our demand and got the Forest (conservation) Act enacted as a result of which forests could be saved. I fail to understand that nobody demands closure of police stations even when the incidents of theft and decoity are committed. On the countrary people demand enforcement of law strictly. But whenever the question arises for the development of the hilly areas, the Forests (conservation) Act is portrayed as a negative thing. There is no coordination at all among the various departments of the state Governments pertaining to development, such as the PWD, the forests department etc. either at the district level, states level or at the central level. When I was a student, I used to see thousand of trucks running on roads in the Himalayan regions. Whatsoever is left today of Himalayas and Himalayan forests, is all due to that forest movement as well as the forest (conservation) Act and I think any change in this Act will be very unfortunate for this country. If the forest of Himalaya is not saved, crisis will be faced by not the Himalaya alone, but also by the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal which are the main links of this country's civilization and culture.

Friends, there are three things available today in the Himalayas-water, forest and land. These three are the souls of the Himalayas. The women and the youths of Almora, Podi, Chamoli had raised the issue of the forests in the Himlayas when the country, scientists or the world had never raised this issue. Today also, a movement to save the forests is going on. An hon'ble Member contended that we have not been able to save the forests. It is another thing that the traditional rights of the people over the forests are not being recognized by the government or forest department. They are not being given that right. The forest rights movement called as 'Hakoku' had one of their foremost demands that the forests dwellers be given traditional rights. Those rights are not being given in proper proportion. The forest department is continuing to have its say in this regard. When the entire Uttarakhand forests were being devastated by forest fire, eight rural farmers of the Podi district went to save the forests and lost their lives. I demand from the Union Government that those eight martyred farmers of the Podi district be given awards and the status of martyrs, recognizing their martyrdom on the lines of the Jawans who get martyred at the borders fighting for the safety of the country. How could Resolution Re: Constitution of National Board for

[Shri Pradeep Tamta]

the forests be saved if we fail to recognize the martyrdom of the farmers and forests dwellers who come forward to save the forests? Now-a-days the forest department is planting pine jungals. The village panchayats of that area can carry out the planning to save the forests. Proper coordination between the two be made to determine the type of forest that has to be planted, they may be of fodder or of any other type, so that the forests could be conducive to the lives of the people of that area. The forests would grow only if such a mechanism is formulated as the village panchyat of that area, the local people and the forest science share the knowledge of one another for the sake of saving it.

The second question relates to rivers, water. From my parliamentary constituency a movement started, which like the 'Kosi Bachao Andolan' has become a save-river campaign today across the whole of Uttarakhand. Today, this matter came up in this House that the whole of the Himalayan region, several villages of this area are facing scarcity of water. River is flowing and the fields on the upper reaches are facing drought. The fields around the Himalayas, the people living around the Himalayas are thirsty. However, we are not keen to sort out the drinking water problem of the Himalayan people, to remove the irrigation water crisis of the fields around the Himalayas, we are hell bent to use that water for non-agricultural and other purposes. Through this House, I would like to raise a question. One of my friends contended that a number of hydropower projects could be set up in the Himalayas. One of the companies entered into an agreement with the people of a village falling in my Assembly Constituency promising them employment and a compensation of Rs. 5 lakh. The agreement was reached with the district administration. Such projects set up in the Himalayas are run through tunnels and they got a twenty-kilometer long tunnel made. However, when the villagers demanded the implementation of that agreement, the district administration and that company got criminal cases filed against the people of that village accusing them of interfering with their work. The river water went through those twenty kilometer-long tunnels. There is a need to ponder over the fact that if river water is sent through twenty kilometer-long tunnels, what will be the condition of the villages coming within that twenty kilometer and of the fields and of drinking water! Ultimately, why do we fail to think about that? Energy is required for the country. There are many scientists in the country. Other resources could be used for power generation such as solar energy, nuclear energy and the

likes. In my opinion, water is primarily meant for drinking purposes. Secondly, it is for irrigating the Himalayan fields. If the land around the Himalayas is not saved, migration from there is already being witnessed, it would result in a crisis. Thirdly, we all say that the Himalayas have a great potention for the tourism industry. The tourism industry is dependent on water be it in respect of the urban area or the rural area. But we do not have adequate water.

Besides, water and forests, there is another problem around the Himalayas and that is of land. In the entire area and particularly in the cultivable land, mining is going on for lime stone and soft stone. I would like to demand from the Government to safeguard the land of the farmers reminding the fact that the duty of the Government is to defend the weak. Ban should be imposed on the licences that are being given by the State Government for limestone mining in my Parliamentary constituency Particularly within Bageshwar. Today, the whole soft-stone industry is being run by the land mafias. The measurement of land in my area is carried out in terms of 'Nali'. There are twenty Nalis in one acre. Some have got five Nalis and some have ten Nalis. All is under the occupation of the lime stone mafia. I have visited those areas. The government have given memorandum, the administration says that the land will not dug beyond ten meters. However, digging is going on upto twenty meters and there is no one to question and point out about the Mines Act. I think that the people of Uttarakhand, particularly of my parliamentary constituency of Bageshwar and Pithoragarh should be saved from the mining of softstones in the same way as Indira Gandhiji had saved Dehradun from the mining of soft-stone and lime-stone. The poor farmers get allured if they get Rs. twenty thousand or fifty thousand in cash as they never get to see even Rs. two thousand. But subsequent to this allurement, the contractors and the officials of the administration give them threats. The Government should take a proactive stand in regard to curbing the muscle power and money power.

Through the hon'ble Chairman, I would like to submit that the proposal of the hon'ble Member in regard to the requirement of the setting up of a Himalayan Development Authority, is a welcome porposal. However, apart from that a distinct approach, a distinct policy is required for the Himalayas. The entire are has got a poor infrastructure. There are no roads. There is a bordering area between Tankpur and Jauljudi in my constituency where no motorized road has been build as yet. When we have technology to construct 20 k.m. long tunnel for

power generation, then why cannot we construct a tunnel for railways in Himalayan region? ...(Interruptions) I would like to submit that the scientific knowledge should be used for the benefit of the local people. When we can construct 20 k.m. long tunnel for generating electricity, then why can railway project not be implemented in Himalayan region. All such projects like railway industry, Tanakpur to Bageshwar, Ramnagar to Chaukhutia all these projects of Himalayan region should be treated and executed as national projects.

Finally I would like to conclude by saying that there is an urgent need to monitor centrally sponsored ongoing projects. Border Area Development Fund has been setup and the Central Government is providing amount for this fund, however, the funds are being surrender unutilized.

I would like to once again extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. I would like to urge this august House that the present proposal is worth accepting and so the Central Government should accept this. If there is provision in the Constitution, then the hon'ble Prime Minister should chair it and the hon'ble Members of Lok Sabha from all other states should get representation in it because it is a matter concern with the Himalayan states.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time allotted for this discussion is over now. If the House agrees, the time for the discussion on this Resolution may be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It is a very important subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, I call the next hon. Member Shri Tathagata Satpathy to speak.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I cannot but support the Private Member's Resolution on the National Board for the Development of the Himalayan States. It is a brilliant idea and I must congratulate the hon. Member of Parliament who has brought forward this Resolution. But, Sir, let us not limit this to making it like a bloated District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee kind of a set up.

As you know, the Himalayas are a very important geographical part of the whole globe, the whole world. They have a major role to play in the environmental balance not only for this sub-continent but also for the whole of Asia as such and thereby we can assume for the rest of the world too.

There are basically two types of rivers that we see in this sub-continent. One is the perennial rivers that flow twelve months a year, come rain, come sunshine and most of them originate from the Himalayas, from the glaciers. The other one is the peninsular type which is mostly rain-fed and we find that because of a lot of procrastination on the part of the Central Government, when it comes to the project to connect inter-linking rivers which we were hearing about in the late 1990s and the earlier 2000, nothing has actually been done in that aspect thereby we have deprived the people of this sub-continent of getting drinking water, water for irrigation. So, the large tracts of this country today, especially in 2009, are reeling under acute shortage of drinking water. It is so because there are no signs of the monsoon yet and our agriculturists have been very badly hit. So, let us not minimize the problem of safeguarding the Himalayas to only a few States or look at it with myopic eyes as if it is a rural development issue or something like that.

The Himalayas, with the environmental importance that they enjoy, have to be safeguarded. We all know that the glaciers are melting fast and they are melting so fast that it is said that by the year 2025, the Himalayan rivers, the so-called perennial rivers will start drying up and this will affect the whole of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. A famine-like situation might continue for a very long time.

Therefore I would suggest that a human and environmentally balanced outlook at this zone is very necessary. It is not only a problem of the Northeast or Himachal Pradesh or Jammu and Kashmir, but the Himalayas have to be looked at in a very holistic manner, in a very total manner. In this area, we can produce a lot of hydro electricity and that should be able to give energy to major parts of this country. Instead of doing that in a balanced way where strict environmental monitoring is maintained at all times, we are allowing this area to be plundered and looted. If we go to even hill stations like Shimla, Manali and Nainital, these towns have become ugly slums now. I remember, as a child when I used to go to Shimla and other hill stations, they had a lot of trees and greenery and they used to be

genuinely cold. Now when you go there in the summer, even the mountains have started getting hot. That means, somewhere down the line, we have made a major mistake by which we have tinkered with the environment of these areas and have very badly damaged these areas. So, the Himalayas have to be protected while keeping in mind the environmental conditions of that area.

Sir, I had the pleasure, in the last Lok Sabha, to be invited to Tajikistan and the way the Chinese have moved into Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and those Central Asian countries is amazing. They are taking care of the environment very well and yet building up infrastructure there. In India, what we see is, if we want to build a road, the first casualties are the trees and the natural water bodies. We destroy our environment whereas on the other hand, in those areas, especially in Tajikistan, the Chinese have actually taken a lot of care to protect environment.

Therefore I would like to sum up my speech and say that while talking of the Himalayas, let us not have a narrow outlook on the issue. Let us also think of the greater interest of the whole Sub-Continent and of the complete area, starting from Kashmir right up to Brahmaputra in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. We have to look at it in a total manner. In the last Lok Sabha we were discussing that Arunachal Pradesh alone has the capacity to produce 65,000 MW of hydro electric power if the resources are properly tapped. That means, we have enough resources, but we have to maintain these resources with a sustainable outlook and take care of the environment while having a human face.

So I would like to wholeheartedly support the setting up of the Board that is being suggested in this Resolution. But the ambit of the Board should be much greater. It should not be limited only to become a rural development monitoring board; it should rather look at the environment, look at the interests of the people of those areas and give them infrastructure without destroying nature which is at its best in the Himalayas.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views in this House.

Sir, as far the question about the constitution of the National Board for the Development of the Himalayan

States is concerned, I support this resolution and would like to submit that there are some states which are plains but, despite that their condition is very pathetic. Bihar is one such state from where I am elected. The pace of development in Bihar is very slow because of the natural calamities like devastating floods and severe drought conditions. Despite all efforts, the condition of common people of the state is very pathetic and we all aware of this situation. So, I would like to request the Government that it should provided all those basic facilities to the people that could not be provided so far. The National Development Board should be constituted including Bihar in the category of backward states, so that, the nation may develop as a whole.

Though Bihar state is a plain area and there are Kendriya Vidyalayas, however, they do not have their own school buildings. The schools are running in rented buildings. They do not have their own hostels. Similarly there are police stations but they do not have their own buildings. The hospitals of the state are in dilapidated conditon. I would like to demand that a national development board should be set up and all the backward states should be included in it.

. .

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity of placing a few points in the discussion on the Private Members' Resolution that has been brought by Shri Virender Kashyap.

I fully support the Resolution and would like to say a few words in so far as the mountains are concerned. This is regarding the Himalayas, and so therefore, we have to look at it in terms of a mountain paradigm. I think, the entire issue is the understanding of what had been developed or what should be the way the development has to happen in the mountains and that has to be first understood. It is completely different from what you do in the plains or any other part of the country because the formation of the mountains, the way the societies are developed in the mountains, the way the people in the mountain actually live, calls for a different way of look at development.

I think, this is the central issue on hand and if we actually get to this issue, then I am sure that we would

be in a position to not only commit the resources that are required but also have a look at the entire development scenario with that view in mind. Now, many of the speakers before me have already articulated much of the views and the problems that have been obtained in the mountains or the people of the mountains. The view on the environmental factors, the view on water and water resources have also been articulated.

I will not get into that but what I would like to do is, because I come from Sikkim, I would like to make a mention out here that Sikkim is the first State to actually constitute a commission to look at the glacier retreat and possible solutions. Indeed one of the biggest glaciers, which is over 750 sq. kms. in size which is known as the Zemu Glacier, is already receding at an alarming rate. This only is an indication of the global warming pattern affecting the mountains.

The second thing that I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the entire Himalayas are facing a similar situation. So, therefore, it calls for a national consensus on how we are going to tackle the entire issue of glaciers and the melting of glaciers and its consequent action on the water resources that are going to be made available to the entire Himalayan belt. You already know that some of our dams have already registered alarming decreases in water and that is due to the fact that the snow melt this year has been absolutely very minimal. These are signs of time and I would exhort the Government to look at this particular issue with the utmost of care. The Government on its part in the Eleventh Five Year Plan had commissioned the first Workgroup on Mountains and that is a positive sign because there are already indications within the Government that the mountains are very important.

Therefore, I would like to state that it is high time that we looked at the entire Himalayan Belt as an absolute strategic resource. It is not only strategic in terms of our security; it is strategic in terms of our development; it is strategic in terms of the overall environment.

There is the other aspect. This entire border stretch is closed. It is a stretch of almost 4000 kilometres which is closed in terms of border trade. In 2006, Nathula was opened up for border trade with Tibet and China. Today, we know that whatever little bit of trade that is going on is not of a substantial amount. Trade and other such mercantile activities across the border can fetch a lot of Evelihood to the people of the mountains. You will recall

that in 1962, after the borders were closed, there were huge losses on both the sides of the border. There are plenty of people on this side who also have relatives on the other side of the border. So the social cost of that particular closure has indeed been very great. We have to look upon this also as one way of linking great civilisations.

The other thing that I would like to bring to your notice is that the river Yangtze at some point of time is going to be diverted within China. That is a great cause of concern for the Brahmaputra and the people of Assam in general.

I would also like to say that the livelihood scenario in the mountains has to be looked again though the paradigm of the mountains, and the mountains need to be focussed as a different development model rather than just looking at it as a general development model. It is very difficult to build roads in the mountains. We have to look at local resources. We have to deal with the problem of carbon load. Whenever we take foodstuff and other commodities up into the mountains, there is a huge carbon load. I think, we need to look at all these things including transportation, including the entire way which we develop.

So, what I would request is that this particular Resolution be expanded in terms of its scope. I completely agree with the previous speaker that the ambit of the Board needs to be expanded in full and in a very comprehensive manner we should look at development in the mountains. As I said, if this is understood, then the other resources that need to be committed would follow suit.

SHRI THANGSO BAITE (Outer Manipur): I am very happy to have this opportunity to speak on the Private Members' Resolution. I come from Manipur representing Outer Manipur. Majority of that area is hilly. In this regard, I would like to share with you the problems faced by the States of the Himalayan Region. Particularly, there are natural calamities; there are economic problems; there are communication problems that we face. I would like to point out Manipur in particular. Other States of North East also face the same kind of problems. In Manipur we have a number of problems particularly in hilly areas. Development of this region is very difficult because of the geographical factor. For construction of a road – say one kilometer stretch – in a valley area, it may take Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 10 lakh. But in hilly area, it requires three

[Shri Thangso Baite]

times or ten times of that amount. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the matters particularly relating to the hilly areas.

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of National Board for

The Himalayan Region States, particularly the hilly States, have no resources, and they solely depend on the Central Government for undertaking the developmental activities and other works. If the Central Government is not taking a bold step towards the Himalayan Region, then the people of the Himalayan Region will suffer.

As we know, India is one of the biggest democratic countries. The boundary States, particularly in the hilly region, are lagging behind the mainland in all respects. I would like to draw, once again, the attention of this august House and the Government of India to have a sympathetic attitude towards the boundary States. The constitution of the National Board for the development of Himalayan States is one of the remedial measures which should be taken up by the Government.

Lastly, I would like to say that this Region has not only economic and geographical problems but also some other social problems. The developmental works cannot be implemented properly because of social problems. Antisocial elements are there. Due to militant activities, we cannot take up the developmental activities properly. In this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Home Affairs also to control such militant activities so that the developmental works can be effectively implemented.

With these few words, let me conclude my speech.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to participate in the discussion on the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Virender Kashyap.

Actually, this type of a Board is a necessity for the regions which we always categorize as 'difficult area Regions'. The Himalayan Region, as we know, has got a lot of problems on its own. For example, when we talk of natural calamities, in Delhi we do not rather think in terms of having an earthquake even though it comes very seldom here but in the Himalayan Region, earthquakes come very often.

My friend has just now mentioned about certain problems of the State of Manipur. Manipur happens to be at the tail end of the Himalayan Ranges. Of course,

we are far away from Jammu and Kashmir and other places. Even then, we still feel the tremor and whatever difficulties we have in Jammu and Kashmir and the other border States of the country.

While drawing the attention to formation of this particular Board, I would like to mention that we have a particular Ministry under the Government of India, that is, Development of North-Eastern Region (DONER), which is functioning as the constitutional body for the entire North-Eastern Region. While constituting this particular Board, we shall not go in terms of, what is called, overlapping the powers and functions of this Ministry. Sometimes it might happen that when we have a body looking after the entire North-Eastern Region – this North-Eastern Region comes under the Himalayan Ranges also – we have to look at that demarcation while considering this.

18.00 hrs.

MR CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you may continue your speech next time.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Thank you, very much. This time, I came unprepared also. So, next time, I would come well prepared and continue my speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up Special Mentions and matters of urgent public importance.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Respected Chairman, Sir, in a parliamentary democracy, we have three wings, that is, the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary, which are all independent bodies. One wing cannot interfere into the affairs of the other wing because we have to maintain democracy. But last week, one hon. sitting Judge of the Madras High Court had said in the open court that a Union Minister had tried to influence him to grant bail in a criminal case, to father and a son, who are involved there. It has been very widely reported in all the national media also.

Sir, it is a very serious matter as it is a case of patent contempt of the Judiciary. This attempt of a Minister to interfere into the affairs of the Judiciary is unfair and unheard of.

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Therefore, on behalf of my party the AIADMK and on my own behalf, I strongly condemn this attempt of a Minister. I feel that the whole House should condemn this in one voice and a clear message should go from this House. This act of a Union Minister warrants a very serious action by the Government. We demand that the hen. Prime Minister should make a statement in this House regarding this matter. He should take stern action by dropping the concerned Minister from the Union Council of Ministers. I would also urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to direct the hon. Law Minister to get a detailed report on this and to restudy the case against the concerned Minister under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House and of the Union Government that all the Governments that came to power at the Centre after Independence had theoretically advocated for narrowing down of regional disparities but in reality, the regional disparities including per capita income have widened. It is also a fact that the Special Category States have a low resource base, and they are not in a position to mobilize resources for their developmental needs. Therefore, a special dispensation should be made for the Special Category States to enable them to narrow down the regional disparities and to catch up with the level of development in the rest of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, on 8th June I raised the issue regarding Air India. However, no action has been taken in this regard. On 2 July, I myself had met the Minister of Civil Aviation and requested him in this regard. Today, once agian, I am raising this issue here. In Andaman and Nicobar, the attitude of Air India is not fair. Air fare from Chennai to Port Blair and from Kolkata to Port Blair is between Rs. 17000 to Rs. 24000. It is highest fare on any Indian route. It it is compared with that of other routes, then Delhi-Guwahati journey takes 3 hours 15 minutes yet its air fare is Rs. 6500 whereas the air travel from Chennai to Port Blair and from Kolkata to Port Blair takes two hours but its fare is Rs. 17,000 to 24,000. It is creating difficulty. The people of this island are facing difficulties in purchasing costly air tickets and especially the tourism industry developed there is getting adversely affected. The return ticket for Singapore and Colambo is Rs. 13 thousands to 17 thousands. It is on account of this that the tourists are not coming to Andaman-Nicobar islands

by Air India. Tickets are being sold in black-market despite availability. This is occurring in two sectors-Kolkata-Port Blair, Chennai-Port Blair. I would like to quote an example, on 21 June I went to Safdarganj, there. ... (Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not mention his name.

the Development of

Himalayan States

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I requested him that my companion came from Chennai to Port Blair, he has sent SMS and also talked on telephone but he was told that there is no availability of ticket. On 21 June and 22 June, in two days four tickets each were sold from Chennai airport.

MR. SPEAKER: Please delete the name from the record.

SHRI VISHNU PADA RAY: It is strange that 4 tickets for four seats IC, ID, 2F and 10I were sold. There is black-marketing of tickets. Another thing is that at the time of NDA Government under the Prime Ministership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, there were at least two-three stretcher patients weekly like coma patients or head injury patients. They have to be taken to South group for treatment. I was a Member of Parliament in 1999 then there were 6 seats for stretcher patients but now it is only one. Its price has been fixed at Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 thousands. When UPA Government came to power, it once again restored the previous quota of 6 seats. However, now its price is Rs. 90 thousands. If a patient who is already on the stretcher pays Rs. 90 thousand for air ticket then how he can afford the cost of treatment. Keeping in view the above situation, kingfisher airlines has adopted a new method to exploit the passengers of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It has reserved 9 seats and is charging Rs. 11 lakh 82 thousand rupees for each ticket.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please make your demand.

SHRI VISHNU PADA RAY: I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Civil Aviation that the quota of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Chennai to Port Blair and from Kolkata to Port Blair should be resotred and the ticket should be provided at cheaper rates prevalent in Delhi and Kolkata and efforts should be made to protect tourism of this area and single ticket system for stretcher patients that was prevalent during the Vajpayee Government should be restored for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like

^{*}Not recorded.

to draw the attention of the Government towards an incident that has hurt the religions sentiments of Indians. A Beer company of America has printed a picutre of Lord Ganesha on the bottle of a brand of Beer which has hurt the religions sentiments of Indians. Thus, the printing of the picture of Lord Ganesha, worshipped God of Hindus, on a beer bottle manufactured by an American Company has hurt the religious sentiments of all the Hindus of the world.

So, through you, I would like to request the Government that it should make efforts to initiate legal action against the Beer company which has printed the picture of Ganpati Baba, worshipped God of Hindus on the bottles of a Beer brand. The Government should pay attention in this regard. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): This is a very serious matter which I am raising in this House during this late hour. The matter relates to Madras High Court where an hon. Judge has disclosed that a Union Minister had tried to influence him in granting anticipatory bail to two persons. This is a grave offence and it needs a thorough probe to ferret out the truth. As the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India has left it to the Government to look into the matter, I urge upon the Government to state what step is being taken in this regard. The Prime Minister's credentials are above board. But can he be unmindful of the fact that a slur on the Government cannot but be seen as a slur on its Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Member, Shri R. Dhruvanarayana—Not present.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Thank you hon. Chairman, Sir. I would like to raise a very important matter related to Justice Liberhan Commission's report. It is well known that a deliberate vandalism was brought upon the centuries old monument like the Babri Masjid. It was a direct blow on the secular character of our Indian Constitution. This sort of vandalism and destruction

took place on 6th December, 1992. This sort of action merited exemplary punishment for all those involved in the frenzied attack and the conspiracy that preceded it.

But it is amazing that the report was submitted to the Government after 16 years, with 399 sittings and 48 extensions. It is not only that but I am referring to other matters in this context. In 1987 a massacre of innocent Muslims in Mallian and Hashimpura took place. The report came 20 years later.

My point is that this is not the only duty of the Government to set up the Commission but

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your demand is to lay the Report. Is it so?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: It is not the only duty. Commissions are being set up one after another. But it is not desirable that all the reports will come out only depending on the wish of the hon. Justices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand?

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I think that the Government should think over it for enacting a legislation in this context so that in the days to come, in the period to come, no such incident will happen and the Government will take immediate steps after this sort of variablesm and communal tensions happen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now I invite Dr. G. Vivekanand to speak—not present.

Now the House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 6th July, 2009 at 11 a.m.

18.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 6, 2009/Asadha 15, 1931 (Saka).

Annexure /

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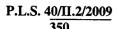
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