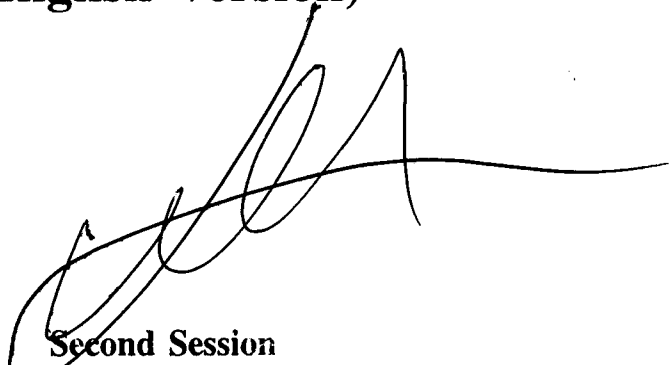


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)


Second Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 10, 2009/Asadha 19, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, there is drought like situation in the country. It is very urgent to hold discussion on this subject in the House. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down and let the 'Question Hour' begin.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will give your time during the 'Zero Hour,' presently let the Question Hour proceed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: When the discussion is held on the General Budget, then you can raise this important issue. Presently let the Question Hour begin.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Please give me an opportunity in the Zero Hour.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may raise this issue during the discussion on the General Budget.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I have already spoken on the General Budget.

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down and let the Question Hour begin.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 101, Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy—not present.

Shri Hansraj G. Ahir—not present.

Q. 102—Shri Jagdish Sharma.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Trading in Shares

*102. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of illegal trading in the shares have come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has superseded the governing Boards of some of the stock exchanges on account of illegal trading activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check illegal trading?

[*English*]

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

Statement

(a) to (e) Illegal trading in shares is trading in stocks in contravention to Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act (SCRA), 1956 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992. Trading in stock exchanges is regulated as per SCRA, 1956 and SEBI Act 1992. SEBI is the regulator for the securities market transactions in India. Exchanges and SEBI have made it mandatory for trading members to execute all the trades (except spot transactions) on the trading system of the Stock Exchanges so as to prevent trading of shares outside the Exchange. Further, it is also stipulated that trading members should allot unique client code to each of their clients at the time of order entry itself in order to identify the clients to whom the trades belong.

SEBI had been receiving complaints regarding alleged illegal trading of shares in various parts of the country.

These illegal activities are punishable under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. Administration of these provisions does not fall within the regulatory jurisdiction of SEBI. As and when such instances are reported or come to the notice of SEBI, it takes appropriate action and seeks help from State Governments. In the past, SEBI had superseded the Governing Boards of the stock exchanges on several grounds which, *inter-alia*, included illegal trading activities also.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that several major cases of illegal trading in the share market have come to light before the country. Recently, this case has come to light in September, October and November last year. I would like to know from the Government whether any agency has been set up to detect the illegal trading in the share market?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, the Statement which I have placed on the Table of the House clearly indicates how the functioning of the share markets are being conducted. There are two regulatory enactments – one is the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, and another is the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act, 1992. After the establishment of SEBI under the Act of 1992, SEBI is entrusted with the responsibility of the smooth functioning and conduct of the Stock Exchanges. Therefore, various measures have been taken to regulate the functioning of the Stock Exchanges, but it is correct, from time to time, irregularities, non-permitted activities, and violation of the norms take place, and SEBI takes appropriate action.

In the text of the Statement, I have already indicated that even some of the Governing Bodies of some State Exchanges were replaced, the existing Governing Bodies were suspended because of the irregularities, including the illegal trading. So, this is a continuous exercise, and the hon. Member is aware of it.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister of Finance, in his reply, has said that SEBI is already in place to deal with it. However, in his reply, he also said that SEBI takes action only when it receives complaints and not before that. The Government

is receiving major complaints regarding the illegal trading in the share market but it has no agency to check such incidents prior to the occurrence thereof. I had asked whether the Government of India or the Ministry of Finance have set up any such agency to check illegal business. I would like to know from the Government as to how many complaints have been received by SEBI during the last 5 years and the names of the officers against whom action has been taken by the SEBI on the basis of those complaints. I would like to know whether it is correct that the officers of the Stock Exchange against whom allegation was levelled are working in the Stock Exchange even today. I would like to know this from the Government.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, first of all, the hon. Member will have to appreciate that the stock exchange is an association of the individuals. They are regulated. As the companies are formed, the stock exchanges are formed. We have taken steps to corporatise the stock exchange and de-mutualization of the stock exchange. If you look at the background of the formation and development of the stock exchanges in India, you will find that those traders who are trading in stocks itself, they themselves used to form some sort of association and started transacting amongst themselves and a lot of irregularities used to take place. Thereafter, the first enactment took place in 1956 and after that in 1992. So, this aspect is to be kept in view. There is no central agency and we are not contemplating of constituting a central agency because that is totally against the spirit of the functioning of the stock markets all over the world.

In so far as steps are concerned, the steps which we have taken up to now as on 31st March, 2009 are as follows: number of actions initiated by SEBI is 3,727; inquiry is proceeding in 2370; number of actions disposed of is 1976; and number of actions pending is 351. Of these cases, there are various types of actions that have been taken. They include adjudication, summary process and prosecution proceedings. So the respective figures are 3993, 1884; pending 2112; in respect of summary process, the figures are 2296, disposed of 320, actions pending 1976; the figures in respect of prosecution proceedings are 1093, 150, 943. The second aspect that the hon. Member will have to appreciate is that the violations lead ultimately to the breach of contract and some sort of criminal activity. The authority is not vested in SEBI or any other regulatory body for taking action under these criminal activities. The authority is vested in

various State Governments and State Governments take action from time to time.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, I wanted to ask that.....

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down, you have already asked two question.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam Speaker, undoubtedly in recent years SEBI has immensely regulated the activities of the Stock Exchange and illegal activities are not taking place so rampantly. However, during the last one-two years the Stock Exchange of Gujarat like Ahmedabad, Baroda and Rajkot Stock Exchanges have been closed down. Since then a new trend of a 'Dabba trading' has been started. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government is getting information about 'Dabba' trading or not. I would like to explain about Dabba trading in one line. It is a kind of legal trading of shares. People sitting in Bhuj, Kutch, Baroda and Surat book large volume of shares through the traders brokers in Stock Exchange of Mumbai and its smaller volumes are operated through Demat and remaining parts are operated in cash. I would like to know whether SEBI are getting any information in this regard and if they are getting any information whether action is being taken against such share brokers. I would also like to know as to what efforts are being made to check 'Dabba' trading.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, it is correct that in some parts of the country the dabba trading is taking place. Dabba trading is nothing but the trading that takes place not in the places earmarked, that is the stock exchange premises, but through mutual arrangements between the participants. There is another type of illegal trading that is taking place over telephone which is called call trading. There is something else called insider trading which is done using the premises available in a regular stock market after the working hour is over, say after five o'clock. Normally those who use these facilities they are somehow or other associated with it and that is why it is called insider trading. All these are illegal and actionable; and appropriate actions have already been taken. In some of the stock markets, the Board of Governors of exchanges were changed including one in Gujarat.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister of Finance has been the Minister of Finance several times since the time of Indira ji and he is an experienced person as well. Through you, I would like to know as to what is the reason that despite so much efforts the Government is not able to regulate the stock exchanges and securities? I would also like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Finance whether out of his experience he feels that in present scenario the existing laws are not stringent enough to regulate them? So, I would like to know as to what is the reason that so many scams have come to light and sometimes due to these incidents much embarrassment has been caused to the Governments as well. Inquiries have also been held several times by the situation turns back to square one. I would like to know whether in present scenario he feels that the existing laws have become redundant and there is a need to amend, so that, these incidents could be contained.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, the hon. Member is correct. From time to time various scams relating to stock exchanges and stock markets have come to the surface. Hon. Members are fully aware that two such very prominent cases were of Harshad Mehta and of Ketan Parekh wherein Joint Parliamentary Committees were instituted. Following the recommendations of the JPC in the early 1990s the regulation of markets began. Even SEBI came to exist on the basis of the recommendations of various Parliamentary Committees from time to time. This is a constant exercise. The reason for this is very simple, Madam, and that is just to make quick money. The human ingenuity of making quick money by surpassing or avoiding the law of the land is continuing for quite some time, not only here. Everybody knows that even many educated people make certain deposits with the expectation of a very high rate of return without considering for a moment that those rates of return on savings deposits are simply impossible. There cannot be any investment where an amount of Rs. 100 can fetch you an interest rate of Rs. 40. There are some organisations which promise such rates of return and unfortunately they have their clients. This is a constant battle.

Madam, I have no hesitation in having a fresh look at it. But the point which is to be kept in mind is that as and when some type of distortions come, as I was referring to dabba trading, call trading and insider trading — appropriate mechanism has been evolved and we are

keeping the State Governments also on alert. My predecessor wrote to the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to this aspect. We even suggested that they you could create some special mechanism to deal with this type of cases so that they could be clearly and quickly disposed of and the criminality part associated with it could be taken care of.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 103, Shri S. Semmalai.

Restructuring of SEBs

*103. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electricity Act, 2003 envisages restructuring of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of States/UTs which have completed the process of restructuring of electricity Boards; and

(d) the benefits accrued as a result thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Sections 131 to 134 under Part XIII of the Electricity Act, 2003 provide the framework for reorganization of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs). The details of SEBs re-organized, not yet reorganized and

States/UTs which have Electricity Departments are indicated in the enclosed Annexure-I.

(d) (i) Out of the SEBs reorganized, Utilities in 6 States are reporting consolidated profits and six are reporting consolidated losses on accrual basis during the year 2007-08. The details of profit/loss (on accrual basis) is given in the enclosed Annexure-II.

(ii) The Ministry had awarded a study to the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) on the impact of reorganization of the SEBs. The study concluded that "despite some short comings, the overall impact of restructuring has been positive and in the right direction". The report given by IIPA states that the following overall improvements have been noticed in four of the States which have reorganized their SEBs (Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and Orissa):

- (i) Trend towards reducing AT&C losses.
- (ii) Increased and more focused investments.
- (iii) Capacity addition and strengthening of the power systems.
- (iv) Localisation and reduction of inefficiencies.
- (v) Improved customer care.
- (vi) Progress in metering, billing and collection etc.
- (vii) Increased accountability of the Utilities.
- (viii) Establishment of consumers.
- (x) Reporting and reviewing of performance of the Utilities on a regular basis.

Annexure I

| SEBs re-organized | SEBs and re-organized | Other States/UTs which have Electricity Departments and not SEBs |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Delhi | Bihar | Nagaland |
| Haryana | Jharkhand | Mizoram |
| Rajasthan | Kerala*** | Manipur |
| Uttar Pradesh | Punjab | Goa |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Uttaranchal | Tamil Nadu** | J & K |
| Andhra Pradesh | Meghalaya | Arunachal Pradesh |
| Karnataka | Himachal Pradesh*** | Tripura |
| Assam* | | Pondicherry |
| Orissa | | Chandigarh |
| West Bengal | | Daman and Diu |
| Gujarat | | Dadra and Nagar Haveli |
| Maharashtra | | Andaman and Nicobar Islands |
| Madhya Pradesh | | Lakshadweep |
| Chhattisgarh | | Sikkim |

*Assam: As trading licensee.

**Tamil Nadu: The Government of Tamil Nadu is also in the process of registering the Transmission Corporation a necessary step for restructuring of its Board. The Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of Generation & Distribution and Holding Company are also being finalized by the State Government.

***Kerala & Himachal Pradesh: Government of Kerala notified the 'Kerala Electricity First Transfer Scheme, 2008' on 25.09.2008 for vesting of functions, properties, interests, rights, obligations and liabilities of the KSEB in the State Government and also that these shall be administered by the Government in the name of "Kerala State Electricity Board" by appointing a special officer for this purpose and a managing committee till the date of re-vesting to be notified by the State Government. Similar notification has also been issued by Government of Himachal Pradesh on 15.06.2009.

Annexure II

Details of Profit and Loss (Accrual Basis) of Reorganized SEBs

| (Rs. Crores) | | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| State | Utility | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andhra Pradesh | AP Ganco | 63 | 151 | 198 |
| | AP Transco | 204 | 27 | 36 |
| | APCPDCL | 26 | 11 | 11 |
| | APEPDCL | 19 | 14 | 35 |
| | APNPDCL | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | APSPDCL | 41 | 53 | 54 |
| Andhra Pradesh Sum | | 358 | 261 | 341 |
| Gujarat | GSECL | 70 | 75 | 59 |
| | DGVCL | 10 | 20 | 2 |
| | MGVCL | 17 | 17 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|------|
| | PGVCL | 27 | 18 | 1 |
| | UGVCL | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| | GETCO | 5 | 50 | 33 |
| | GUVNL | 71 | 23 | 4 |
| Gujarat Sum | | 203 | 220 | 102 |
| Karnataka | BESCOM | 51 | 50 | 13 |
| | GESCOM | (4) | 11 | 3 |
| | HESCOM | 23 | 10 | 9 |
| | KPCL | 252 | 322 | 206 |
| | KPTCL | 52 | 19 | 61 |
| | MESCOM | 11 | 23 | 8 |
| | VVNL | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | CHESCOM | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Karnataka Sum | | 400 | 437 | 301 |
| Maharashtra | MSEB | (291) | | |
| | MSEDCL | (303) | (134) | 117 |
| | MSPGCL | 113 | 234 | 300 |
| | MSPTCL | 308 | 169 | 258 |
| Maharashtra Sum | | (173) | 269 | 675 |
| Orissa | CESCO | (29) | (122) | (82) |
| | GRIDCO | 26 | 237 | 566 |
| | NESCO | 25 | 14 | 36 |
| | OHPC | (24) | 54 | 121 |
| | OPGCL | 148 | 170 | 180 |
| | SESCO | (33) | (78) | (16) |
| | WESCO | (20) | 34 | (49) |
| | OPTCL | (15) | (1) | (1) |
| Orissa Sum | | 78 | 308 | 755 |
| Rajasthan | AVVNL | (0) | 0 | 0 |
| | JDVVNL | 0 | (0) | 0 |
| | JVVNL | (0) | 0 | (0) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------|---------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | RRVPNL | (0) | 0 | (0) |
| | RRVUNL | (0) | 0 | (0) |
| Rajasthan Sum | | 0 | 0 | (0) |
| West Bengal | WBPDC | 23 | 255 | 183 |
| | WBSEB | (257) | (3,980) | |
| | WBSEDCL | | | 108 |
| | WBSETCL | | | 81 |
| West Bengal Sum | | (234) | (3,725) | 372 |
| Assam | ASEB | (3) | (131) | (0) |
| | APGCL | (51) | (3) | 8 |
| | AEGCL | (4) | (68) | (54) |
| | CAEDCL | (16) | (29) | (62) |
| | LAEDCL | (28) | (9) | (15) |
| | UAEDCL | (38) | (23) | (15) |
| Assam Sum | | (140) | (262) | (138) |
| Delhi | BSES Rajdhani | 89 | 27 | (449) |
| | BSES Yamuna | 46 | 48 | (55) |
| | Delhi Transco | 94 | 35 | 52 |
| | Indraprashta | (49) | (30) | (16) |
| | NDPL | 113 | 186 | 282 |
| | Pragati | 48 | 119 | 83 |
| Delhi Sum | | 341 | 384 | (104) |
| Haryana | DHBVNL | (40) | (109) | (275) |
| | HPGCL | (1) | 1 | 2 |
| | HVPNL | (110) | (14) | 143 |
| | UHBVNL | (283) | (298) | (495) |
| Haryana Sum | | (433) | (420) | (625) |
| Madhya Pradesh | MPSEB | 151 | | |
| | MPPGCL | 6 | (36) | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | MPPTCL | (5) | 37 | (41) |
| | MP Madhya Kshetra | (305) | (524) | (494) |
| | VVCL | | | |
| | MP Paschim Kshetra | (200) | (154) | (680) |
| | VVCL | | | |
| | MP Purv Kshetra | (239) | (304) | (614) |
| | VVCL | | | |
| Madhya Pradesh Sum | | (592) | (981) | (1,827) |
| Uttar Pradesh | DVVN | (892) | (1,004) | (1,044) |
| | MVVN | (371) | (692) | (838) |
| | Pash VVN | (622) | (735) | (928) |
| | Poorv VVN | (1,357) | (1,172) | (1,260) |
| | UP JVNL | (45) | (61) | 3 |
| | UPPCL | (343) | (506) | (201) |
| | UPRVUNL | (268) | (273) | (41) |
| | KESCO | (146) | (183) | (203) |
| Uttar Pradesh Sum | | (4,044) | (4,627) | (4,512) |
| Uttarakhand | UJVNL | (2) | (12) | (16) |
| | UT PCL | (215) | (302) | (220) |
| | UT Transco | (12) | (17) | (2) |
| Uttarakhand Sum | | (229) | (332) | (238) |

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, as per the detailed statement placed by the Minister on the Table, there are still some States which have not complied with the process. They may have genuine fears that generation, transmission and distribution may not be beneficial and may not meet the power requirement of the respective States. In this situation, may I request the hon. Minister to state whether restructuring of State Electricity Boards would result in reduction in power tariff and benefit to *aam aadmi*?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, the State Electricity Boards have been reorganized in 14 States so far and it has been proved that in a few States since their reorganization their losses and thefts have

come down and their generation in a few States has increased. Not only that, even the tariff has also come down in a few states. It is possible to bring down such type of tariffs below the existing level.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this reorganization would lead to extensive job cuts and a freeze on future employment opportunities as feared by the trade unions.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, there should not be any fear in the mind of the trade unionists because wherever this reorganization has taken place the trade unionists have been assured that there would not be any retrenchment or reduction or bar on

any employment. Nowhere in the country where reorganization has taken place, such a reduction has been done. Care has been taken by the UPA Government right from 2005 that the workers' security must be there and we will protect the labour community.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam Speaker, the Electricity Regulatory Act has come into existence in 2003. It is intended to provide access of electricity to all by the year 2012. In this connection I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether under the revised definition of an electrified village — that is 10 per cent households of a village to be covered — how many villages in West Bengal, in percentage terms or in numbers, have so far been recognized as electrified villages.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The question refers to Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyakaran Yojna. We have taken a very effective decision that those houses which have not been electrified also should be electrified. So, by 2012 every household in the country will be having at least one unit. That is the plan of the UPA Government.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Centre will provide any aid to those state boards where power generation is affected due to shortage of rain? In this context, the details of the aid given and proposed to be given to the state of Madhya Pradesh?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, the hon. Member has asked the question in regard to shortage of power generation in the country. The power generation falls under the Concurrent List and this work should be done by the States. During the last 10-15 years, a notion that power generation is the sole responsibility of the Government of India has gained momentum whereas it is in the Concurrent List. Every state has to generate power for its people. Even today, there is a shortage of 15,000 to 20,000 megawatts of power. Last time, Shri Sharad Yadavji had proposed to call a meeting of the ministers and we called the meeting of ministers of all states. The minister of Madhya Pradesh also participated in that meeting. I reiterated my stand themselves in that meeting also, that the power generation has to be undertaken by state and the corporation will give the required financial assistance in this regard. At present, we are trying to set up around 78,000 megawatt power generation capacity in the 11th Plan since there is a shortage of power in the country. You might have observed that a projection of 41,000 megawatt was made in the 10th plan, but only 21,000 megawatt power could

be generated because we were not able to place the orders. I assumed office in February, 2006 and noticed that in the absence of orders, the power generation got reduced to 21,000 megawatt against the set target of 41,000 megawatt. The first thing we did in the 11th plan was to set the target of 78,000 megawatt. Power project of the proposed capacity of 80,000 megawatt of power are under construction in the country and we are confident in this regard. We have planned to generate 78,000 megawatt, and it seems that at least 60,000 megawatt of power would be generated. We face many problems because sometimes we do not get coal, and sometimes we do not get gas. There are other problems also and we want to give power to our country while countering all these problems since UPA Government has promised to provide electricity to every household by the year 2012.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, issues related to demand, supply, deficit, generation, theft and recovery from the persons against whom huge dues are outstanding in the state are taken into account at the time of reorganization of State Electricity Boards. A gas based power generation plan was set up in Ghaziabad, Dadri. In the absence of supply of gas, it could not be made operational. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there is any possibility of supply of gas by the Union Government for making the project operational, so that we are able to supply power to meet the demand within and outside the state.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, though this supplementary is not related to the original question, but I am aware about this problem. We have requested the Ministry of Petroleum to supply gas which would be supplied there soon. Accountability is fixed on restructuring and reorganization, when distribution and generation would be segregated, it would be known, exactly what kind of help is required and where did we go wrong. It would also be known where pilferage is taking place. Therefore, reorganization is very important by dint of which accountability would be fixed.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: The question tabled here should not be taken lightly because the scarcity of electricity has become a growing problem throughout the country. So many ideas are being floated.

Even in the reply of the Minister, it has been categorically mentioned that the report given by the IIPA states that the following overall improvements have been noticed in four of the States which have reorganized their SEBs — Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka and Orissa.
...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Privatisation has taken place in Orissa and Haryana. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I am mentioning the reply of the Minister; I do not need your advice on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Let me ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: I am correcting you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: I need not be corrected by you, but I want the answer from the Minister.

In West Bengal State Electricity Board, we have a tremendous transmission and distribution loss. The accumulated losses of the WBSEB have gone up to a skyrocketing amount. It has gone up to more than Rs.1000 crore. I want to know from the hon. Minister, whether this reorganization process of the SEBs have been thoroughly implemented up to the desired level of the Government and what is the accumulated loss of WBSEB?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: It is a fact that the hon. Member has brought to my notice. Earlier also, a number of times, we have requested the Government of states to reorganize. From time to time, they are asking for extension of stay for the reorganization, and we have been granting.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is already reorganized; it has been unbundled.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Yes I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)* I have to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Huge losses had accumulated there. Now improvement is there; now they are on the right track.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : One of the objects of Electricity Act, 2003 was unbundling of SEBs. Fourteen

States have already unbundled their SEBs; out of 14 States which have unbundled SEBs, six States have started earning profits. May I know from the hon. Minister, which are the States, even after unbundling, have started earning profits, without privatizing the distribution and transmission companies? Also, may I know the impact of unbundling and reorganization on AT&C losses? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Do not interrupt. Let the hon. Minister reply.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The hon. Minister is to reply. You are not the Minister. First you become a Minister and then reply! The Minister is here to reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Only speech of hon'ble Minister will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, first he wanted to know about the profits. So, I will reply to that, and then, I will come to the aspect of 'without privatizing'. The profit making reorganized States are — Andhra Pradesh which has made a profit of Rs. 341 crore, Gujarat which has made a profit of Rs. 102 crore, Karnataka which has made a profit of Rs. 301 crore, Maharashtra which has made a profit of Rs. 675 crore, Orissa which has made a profit of Rs. 755 crore, and West Bengal which has made a profit of Rs. 372 crore. Now, it is on the right track. The States which have been unbundled late, particularly Chhattisgarh is making profit because it has a huge coal with them and thereby they are generating more power

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is without privatizing and retaining it as a public sector undertaking.

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked the question. Let him reply.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am saying that all this is without privatizing and retaining the distribution and transmission company as a State Public Sector Undertaking.

*Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address to the Chair.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am coming to Chhattisgarh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You may tell about the West Bengal.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I have told about the profit. How can I tell you everything? Chhattisgarh made a profit of Rs. 473 crore in 2007-08 as the supply of power was bulk consumers like Railways, Bhillai Steel and SEZ outside the State. The State is making profit by selling power to other States. This is not expected out of reorganization. With reorganization you will know your accountability; what is from the distribution, generation or transmission. If you will not do this and totally depend on the States you will suffer. The States will have to give funding. Suppose, some State has to give free power to agriculturist or for the labourer community the State has to make provision of that money and give it to the Electricity Board. Whereas, we are finding some of the States are giving free power but the Boards are dying at the moment.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You have not replied to my question. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Your power is privatized in Kolkata electricity. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Next Q. 104—Shri Vishwa Mohan Kumar—Not present

Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam.

...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): That Question is over as the next Question has been called.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, a Halt an hour Discussion should be held on this.

MADAM SPEAKER: It is a very important question, you may give notice in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Shortfall in Revenue Collection

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*104. SHRI VIKRAMBHAJ ARJANBHAJ MADAM:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortfall in revenue collection;

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

(c) the shortfall registered in collection of each of the direct and indirect taxes during the year 2008-09 as compared to budget estimates; and

(d) the steps taken to improve collection and widen the tax base?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A Statement is Laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) During the Financial Year 2008-09, Government's revenue collection was as follows:—

(Rupees in crores)

| Sl.No. | Nature of Duty/Tax | Budget Estimate | Revised Estimate | Actual collection (Provisional) |
|--------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. | Direct Taxes | 3,65,000 | 3,45,000 | 3,38,212 |
| B. | Indirect Taxes | 3,21,264 | 2,81,359 | 2,69,879 |
| C. | Total | 6,86,264 | 6,26,359 | 6,08,091 |

With actual collection of Rs. 6,08,091 crore against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 6,26,359 crore, the revenue short fall was Rs. 18,268 crore.

The shortfall in collection of Indirect Taxes was on account of the Government's foregoing of revenue of over Rs. 40,000 crore to provide fiscal stimulus to the economy, as also the economic slowdown resulting from the global financial meltdown and consequent economic recession in developed economies. The economic slowdown dented

the profits of companies and also resulted in lesser salary payouts, resulting in decrease in collection in Corporate Tax and Personal Income Tax. The stock market also remained subdued which impacted the collection of Securities Transaction Tax. Therefore, direct tax collections were below the Revised Estimate.

(c) The details of actual collection viz-a-viz Budget Estimate in respect of each of the Direct and Indirect Taxes are as follows:

(Rupees in crores)

| Sl.No. | Nature of Duty/Tax | Budget Estimate | Revised Estimate | Actual collection (Provisional) | Shortfall viz-a-viz Budget Estimate |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Direct Taxes | | | | | |
| A. | Corporate Tax | 226361 | 222000 | 213823 | -12538 |
| 2. | Personal Income Tax | 120604 | 108000 | 109980 | -10624 |
| 3. | FBT (Fringe Benefit Tax) | 8160 | 8500 | 7997 | -163 |
| 4. | STT (Securities Transaction Tax) | 9000 | 5500 | 5408 | -3592 |
| 5. | BCTT (Banking Cash Transaction Tax) | 550 | 600 | 582 | 32 |
| 6. | Other Taxes | 325 | 400 | 422 | 97 |
| Total | | 3,65,000 | 3,45,000 | 3,38,212 | -26788 |
| B. Indirect Taxes | | | | | |
| 1. | Customs | 118930 | 108000 | 99817 | -19113 |
| 2. | Central Excise | 137874 | 108359 | 109346 | -28528 |
| 3. | Service Tax | 64460 | 65000 | 60716 | -3744 |
| C. Total Revenue | | 321264 | 281359 | 269879 | -51385 |

(d) To improve tax collection, further automation of the business processes and data analysis and strengthening audit and anti evasion measures are some of the administrative steps taken. On the Direct Taxes side, the Budget proposes several steps towards widening of the tax base such as (i) introduction of special provision for computing profits and gains of business on presumptive basis. (ii) mandatory quoting of PAN through the TDS regime and (iii) increasing the rate of Minimum Alternate Tax. Various tax proposals on indirect tax in

this year's Budget are estimated to yield a net revenue gain of Rs. 2000 crore in a full year.

[Translation]

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Madam Speaker, the hon'ble Minister has given many suggestions in regard to increasing the direct taxes. I would like to know from honourable Minister the likely increase in direct taxes proposed in this year's budget.

[*English*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, Budget discussion is going on but I have indicated that, as a result of the Budget proposal so far as the direct tax is concerned, it is tax neutral. There is no enhancement of direct taxes. Somewhere I have given concessions and somewhere I have imposed taxes. Only one area that has been imposed taxes is Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT). I have enhanced MAT from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. As the spread over period has also been extended from seven to ten years, it is not that next years onwards we will start getting at the rate of 15 per cent. All these issues can be explained in detail but to facilitate the hon. Member I have given a very exhaustive statement; tax-wise, categorizing direct taxes and indirect taxes, the reasons why there has been a shortfall. Substantially the shortfall is due to the international financial crisis melt down. Hon. Members have seen that exports have come down from October onwards. Import has come down from October onwards till now. If the export-import comes down naturally it will have its reflections on the Customs Duty, on the Indirect Tax side. In addition to that, we provided three fiscal stimuli in December 2008, January 2009 and February 2009. Its net impact in terms of fiscal relief is, Rs. 40,000 crore were given by way of reduction of the taxes. I am not going into the total impact of the stimulus package including the substantial step up on the developmental output. So, if we give tax concessions, if because of the international financial crisis export-import goes down, manufacturing sectors production become negative from positive, naturally, it will have its impact on the over all Government's revenue and I have given that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Madam, the hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram had brought a good scheme, VDIS in the year 1997 for unearthing black money. This scheme received a very good response at that time and the country was benefitted a lot. I would like to know whether the hon'ble Minister intends to bring any such scheme now?

[*English*]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, Question Hour is not meant for policy statement and it is a matter which relates to policy. It is not regarding information. We will get ample opportunity of debating the policy statement during the discussion on the Budget.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Madam, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether considering the

high price rise, there is any scheme for restructuring the present tax system. Under special package, there is tax rebate and capital subsidy on excise, transport, raw material and power to various industries in North-Eastern region. So, may I know from the hon. Minister how much rebate has been given and to whom for the last six years?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as North-Eastern region is concerned, there is already a package for industrial revival and industrial rejuvenation. One of the components is the series of tax concessions both direct and indirect to the entrepreneurs who are going and making investment in the North-Eastern region. This is a continuous process. We are reviewing it from time to time and whenever the correction is needed that correction is being made.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 105, Shri Jose K. Mani.

Investment of Pension Fund

*105. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invest the pension fund in the infrastructure sectors including private partnerships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government does not invest the corpus of pension funds in the financial instruments. However, the Government notifies the investment pattern for Non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds. The investment of the funds is the fiduciary responsibility of the Trustees of the funds. The investment pattern indicates only generic categories of investment instruments and specific individual investments are done by the trustees as per their judgement. The existing investment pattern allows investment of funds in debt securities with maturity of not less than three years tenure issued by bodies corporate including banks and public financial institutions provided that at least 75% of the investment in this category is made in instruments having an investment grade rating from at least one credit rating agency. The investment pattern also allows limited investment in shares of companies on which derivatives are available in Bombay

Stock Exchange or National Stock Exchange or equity linked schemes of mutual funds regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.

The corpus of funds under the New Pension System in respect of Government employees is invested in accordance with the same investment pattern as described above.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: I would like to know the present extent of the corpus of these Funds and also the present rate of interest for non-governmental PF and pension scheme and also contribution to NPS.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, so far as this question is concerned, it is in respect of the amount of investment from the Pension Fund to various areas. First question is whether the Government proposes to invest Pension Fund in the infrastructure sector including private partnerships. My answer is that the Government does invest from the Pension Fund. The Government provides guidelines for the Pension Fund including NPS. The Trustees of the Pension Fund currently see superannuation fund, gratuity fund and non-government provident funds. These funds have their respective Trustees. The Trustee Boards within the parameters of the Government guidelines make investments and within these guidelines the investments in the infrastructure companies are also permitted. If the hon. Member is interested to know the quantum of the corpus, I will let him know because that figure is not readily available with me. But it is expanding and it is not static. When more and more people are joining the Scheme, naturally the fund would expand.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: I would like to know whether all the representative beneficiaries are included in managing the Corpus of the NPAs.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: When the Trustees make investment decisions in various sectors, the trustees are the representatives of the persons who are beneficiaries from the Pension Fund and the entire exercise is to have the maximum return of the investment of the funds. Investment decisions are taken and if they earn more profit it goes to the Pension Fund and naturally the participants will get bigger dividend. The entire scheme is meant for them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 106, Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad—Not present

Shri Mukesh Bhairavdanji Gadhvi.

[Translation]

Subsidy to Solar Power Plants

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*106. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the initiatives taken to promote and expand non-conventional sources of energy including solar power;

(b) the achievements made in obtaining power from solar energy during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the targets fixed for generation of power from solar energy in the Tenth and Eleventh Plan periods;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide additional subsidy to solar energy based units so as to popularize the use of solar power amongst the masses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) 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. This apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in many States.

(b) During the last three years and the current year solar photovoltaic home lighting systems, solar lanterns, solar streetlights and SPV power plants of capacity aggregating to 9.35 MW have been installed in the country under the Ministry's Programme. In addition, 2532 nos. of remote villages and hamlets have been covered with solar lighting systems during this period.

(c) The targets of about 20 MW and 50 MW were fixed for the generation of power from solar energy in the 10th and 11th Plan periods respectively.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of implementing a scheme on mega-watt capacity grid interactive solar power

generation projects on build own and operate basis for which Ministry provides generation based incentive for feeding power to the grid. In addition, Ministry has recently launched demonstration programme on (i) Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Systems which aims at reducing the diesel power generation during the day time; and (ii) Tail-end grid connected solar power plants which aim at providing additional power during the day time and also strengthen the rural grid. Ministry provides central financial assistance for the installation of such projects.

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Madam Speaker, though you, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that uncelar thermal and Hydel power is praving very costly in Gujarat and other states. Whether the Union Government propose to take action in regard to tap other options i.e. solar energy and make optimum utilization if it by developing solar farms etc, as it is done in foreign countries? Secondly, the State Government has been making excuses in providing electricity to hilly areas of Gujarat, on the pretext that the Forest Department is not according sanction. Does the Government intend to erect poles etc. sourced by solar energy particularly in that area? Thirdly, whether the Government propose to increase the volume of solar energy in this proportion or not?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam Speaker, renewable energy has become essential, not only for our country, but for the entire world. Much attention is being paid towards solar energy. The Government of India is going to bring a policy under National Solar Mission very soon. The said policy is being drafted at a very fast pace. The entire House and the country will witness how much we want to promote solar energy. It is true that we face difficulties in some states because when we want to errect poles of solar energy, it becomes very difficult to approach those areas as for the directions of the Supreme Court. We are going to meet the State Chief Ministers to find out a way, so that it can be simplified and optimum utilization of solar energy may be made. The biggest difficulty before us is that the solar energy panels are very expensive. We are trying to reduce its cost so that the states may get maximum assistance and they may get this assistance from the Centre, and its cost will get reduced by reduction in taxes etc. Moreover, the more the consumption, the lesser will be its cost. Today new research is being carried out in California where cheaper

material cab be used in place of material presently being used in its panels. We are trying to pay more attention on promoting this energy in cooperation with the states. I am trying to meet the Chief Minister of every State as some body mentioned about Gujarat and try to generate more and more power by using solar energy in every state. Our Ministry is making efforts in this direction.

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Sir, I would like to ask antoher question from the hon'ble Minister. It is very good that UPA is progressing well in this direction. But if the Government of India embosses the Solar lantern and provide them on subsidized rates or free of cost to the small farmers and poor people living in villages in my opinion it would be a great serviece to the country.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, we are working in the direction providing solar lamps to more and more people so that their houses have electricity, their children may be able to study with ease and their familly may be relieved. Nowadays, a lot of work is being done on this. A few days back, I have seen a panel, which lits three lamps and can also power a fan. They carne in my Ministry. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The point is that the cost of solar energy is high.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Yes, the cost will be definitely higher. There is no doubt about it because the panel cost is higher. But we hope to bring down the cost of the panel by giving more relief to them from the financial side so that the price to the consumer, and particularly to the poorer consumer is brought down.

SHRI JANARDHANA SWAMY: Madam, going for solar power is a great way to be environmental friendly and also maybe the only solution moving forward given that we are on equatorial line and also we get abundant sunlight compared to many other countries. However, given the major limitation of this method, that is, supply is not available during nights, it creates a demand for energy storage techniques such as batteries to ensure supply of power during nights. The question is whether the Government has done anything to address this problem at the national level. If so, what and how are you planning to do it, how do we do it on a large scale and are we economical in doing so?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: There is no doubt about it. The biggest problem we have is that during the day time we have the solar energy and for storage, we use large batteries so that the power can be given in the night. A lot of studies are going on all over the world on how to store this energy. One of the methods that they are using now is hydrogen. In the present day, they are doing something with the batteries. They have started using lithium batteries rather than the conventional batteries that we are using. Work is going on this and we hope that soon there will be a major breakthrough. People use it as storage but also the current should be at the same level or rather the fluctuations that are there should not be of that extent that are existing otherwise. We want to see into it. Our Department is nowadays looking into how to give electricity when there is no sun in the night so that it can be used in the night. So, a lot of work is being done. I am confident that very soon, the breakthrough will come through and you will find that solar energy will be one of the major breakthroughs that we will make in this country.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, gross inadequacy of power in the country and under-utilisation of non-conventional sources of energy are matters of grave concern. The hon. Minister has answered that steps are being taken in this regard. Photovoltaic technology which is the basis of the solar energy has taken lead and in many countries, more efficient photovoltaic cells and foldable panels are available. Basic research need not be conducted in our country but will the Ministry adopt the latest photovoltaic technology wherever it is available? With the subsidy of the Department, what is being distributed now are inefficient and insufficient photovoltaic cells for storage system. Will the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy adopt the latest photovoltaic technology and make it popular? We are grossly under-utilised in this sector, Madam.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, the Member is very correct. This technology should be used. My Ministry is looking into all these things. Obviously, my Ministry intends to adopt anything that is good for the country and we are here to give whatever benefits we can give to this country. Today, solar power is expensive. There is no doubt about it. Solar power is expensive at this time. The cost is Rs. 15 per unit. So, we are looking into the aspect of bringing this cost down. Every method is being adopted by my Ministry these days to do this. We are

having quite a number of discussions with the people who are involved in solar energy technology.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Madam Speaker even today, most of the villages in States like Bihar have electricity poles, but no wire. If both poles and wire are available, transformers are missing. The people in these areas are leading their lives in dark, even after so many years of independence. The life in villages begin with sunrise and ends with sunset. They have to eat and go to sleep before nightfall. Children study in the light of a lamp, therefore, their eyesight is affected and they start wearing spectacles from childhood.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to how far solar energy is effective in tackling this problem and the details of steps being taken in this regard?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam Speaker, the focus of Rajiv Gandhi scheme has also been widened to cover all these things. I understand this, there is no doubt that certainly there are such villages, not only in Bihar, but in many states of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*. In Uttar Pradesh also, at all the places including my own state, there are some villages where the electricity would reach in next few years. The power grid does not reach there. They have got only one alternative-solar energy or wind energy. Either wind power can be generated in rural areas where it is possible to do so or it can be done by installing solar panels in the rural areas or small machines can be run on water also. Similarly, there is an option of generating power through micro hydel electricity projects which should be at the village level. We are thinking on the same lines for Bihar and other states also so that their village households may get electrified. They have the option of bio-gas, as all villages have cattle, I am of the opinion that the food cooked by using bio-gas and the solar energy can also help kids in getting them rid of spectacles because their homes would be electrified. If television is run on that electricity people would become more informed by watching news. My Ministry is working in this direction and is making great efforts, but the State Government should send us requirement for their villages. We sanction it from here and State Government there implement it and concession from our side. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

Members can also say. But this has to come from the State Government. The State Government is the nodal agency that writes to the Central Government.

[*Translation*]

You can write to the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: State Government will not send it, you directly give it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: You have to accept it. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: I would have accepted it, but I cannot. I do not want to say any such thing, otherwise you will hold me responsible for it. Therefore, it is done through proper channel, it comes from the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the hon'ble Minister reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: You received it. ...(*Interruptions*) Formulate a policy. ...(*Interruptions*).

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: If need arises on your behalf, I will present all these before the Cabinet and hopefully the Cabinet would pay attention in this direction. ...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Madam, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon'ble Minister that natural resources of energy, like geo thermal, wind velocities and sun-shine etc. are in abundance in Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir. The sun-shine of that area has maximum ultra-violet rays in comparison to other parts. He said that solar energy is costly. I would like to bring to his notice that many resources of geo-thermal energy are found in many parts of Ladakh and Jammu and earlier many surveys in this regard were conducted. Therefore, I would like to ask whether these surveys have thrown any positive outcome because we have not seen any work on the ground in regard to tapping of geo-thermal energy?

Madam, similarly I would like to bring to the notice of hon'ble Minister that there are many such regions in Ladakh where wind velocity is very high round the year. The power can also be generated through wind-velocity. I would also like to draw his attention towards the fact that some surveys in this regard were conducted earlier also. I would like to know whether he is aware of any such survey or any report of those surveys has been

submitted because we are not seeing anything at ground level in regard to generating energy from wind velocity, if not, whether some energy would be generated after conducting survey in this regard?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam, I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that this Ministry has done a lot in regard to tapping solar energy in Ladakh region. Now, when he is talking about wind energy, I would like to tell him that there is a place called Padam in Janskar of Ladakh, where hamlets are scattered. Our mission is also going to visit there and it will examine the wind velocity and also where power can be generated from that wind velocity. So far as question asked by the hon'ble Members whether any surveys have been conducted there is concerned, I would like to say that I am not aware of it till now. As per the information, I have received just now

[*English*]

we are trying to harness hydro and solar energy which are better suited than geo thermal energy.

[*Translation*]

Even then I would like to tell you that I had met the hon. Chief Minister. I have called officers of his Secretariat here. They will come here next week. The Ministry in consultation with them will formulate a policy for the entire Ladakh region and see as to what can be done there and how soon it can be done. We will make maximum endeavour in this regard. So far diesel based power stations have been operating there which are taken from Mumbai. It costs a lot, if we are able to make available solar panels etc. at affordable cost, then it would be very beneficial for us.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to say that the hon. Minister has himself admitted that the biggest constraint in expansion of solar energy is the high cost of solar panels at present. I am of the view that if an alternative is given to the consumer it will get scaled up automatically and technology will become cheaper. Hon. Minister has himself admitted just now that he has talked to the Ministry of Finance in this regard in that some financial help could be extended so that solar panels may become affordable. It will prove an effective step. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any concrete proposal have been submitted by his Ministry to the Ministry of Finance before presentation of the budget and action taken by the Government there to?

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Madam Speaker, I would like to tell that as far as the solar panels are concerned, you have admitted that the solar panels are costly because silicaon is used in them. However, of late, it is being heard that under a new technological breakthrough

in California. Solar panels without silicon have been prepared. These panels cost less. My Ministry deals with so many industries. So, we are trying and are in the process of asking the industries to examine the panels being manufactured in California so that they could be brought here at cheaper cost. Besides, we are providing a lot of concessions here to the companies manufacturing solar panels. They get income tax concessions. I would read the full text of reply for you.

[English]

The Government is supporting research, development, upgradation of solar energy system components and materials used in the manufacture of such systems. The focus of research is solar-photovoltaic technology which is to support the research group and industries in reducing the cost of solar cells, modules, etc.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

I will send you this reply.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Updating of Land Records

*101. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has launched any new programme for strengthening revenue administration, updating of land records and survey/resurvey of land in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme;

(c) whether proposals from the State Governments have been received by the Union Government in this regard;

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

(e) the details of the assistance provided to various States under the said programme since inception, State-wise?

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

(b) The Cabinet, in its meeting held on 21st August, 2008, had approved merging of the Centrally-sponsored schemes of Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (SRA&ULR) and Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) and their replacement with a modified Centrally-sponsored scheme in the shape of **the National Land Records Modernization Programme (NLRMP)**.

The salient features of the new Programme are the following:

- The NLRMP has been conceptualized as a major system and reform initiative that is concerned not merely with computerization, updating and maintenance of land records and validation of titles, but also as a programme that will add value and provide a comprehensive database for planning developmental, regulatory and disaster management activities by providing location-specific information, while providing citizen services based on land records data.
- A system of concurrent and continuous updating of land records based on current changes will be in operation in all the tehsils, taluks, revenue circles, etc. Simultaneously, steps will be taken for comprehensive survey/re-survey of land using modern technology like High Resolution Satellite Imagery, aerial photography, electronic total stations, GPS etc.
- A major focus of the Programme will be on citizen services, such as providing records of rights (RoRs) with maps; other land-based certificates such as caste certificates, income certificates (particularly in rural areas), domicile certificates; information for eligibility for development programmes; land passbooks, etc.
- The activities to be supported under the Programme, *inter alia*, include computerization of the records of rights (RoRs), digitization of maps and updating of land records, survey/resurvey using modern technology including aerial photogrammetry, computerization of registration, automatic generation of mutation notices, inter connectivity amongst revenue offices and connectivity between registration and revenue offices along with training & capacity building of the concerned officials and functionaries.

- The programme is to be implemented in a time-bound manner and it is expected that all the districts in the country will be covered by the end of the 12th Plan. Further, all the activities under the NLRMP are to converge in the district and district will be the unit of implementation.
- Under the Programme, the Central Government is providing financial assistance to the States—100% for the Components of Computerization of textual & spatial land records, training and capacity building, 50% for survey/resurvey and modern record rooms and 25% for computerization of Registration offices and their connectivity to revenue offices.
- It has been decided that the Central share shall be released in two installments, the first installment being 75% of the sanctioned amount. Upon utilization of 60% of the first installment, States/UTs will be eligible to get the second installment of 25%.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposals received from the States and UTs were examined and placed before the Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee under the NLRMP, which sanctioned the amounts as per the admissibility and approved funding pattern, to 20 States/UTs for covering 69 districts during the year 2008-09. Seventy-five per cent of total sanctioned Central share amount to each State/UT was released as the first installment.

(e) During 2008-09, which also happened to be the first year of the new programme, the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee sanctioned Rs. 255.73 crore for release towards Central share. Accordingly, funds to the tune of Rs. 192.04 crores were released as 1st installment.

The details of funds sanctioned by the Committee and released to the States/UTs under the programme during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to 30th June, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

*Proposals received from the States/UTs and amounts sanctioned under the NLRMP.
State/UT-wise since inception of the scheme in 2008-09*

(Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | State proposals | Central share asked for | Amount sanctioned | Amount released |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 52658.19 | 29039.69 | 4475.465 | 3356.60 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2887.25 | 727.50 | * | — |
| 3. | Bihar | 3031.72 | 1702.29 | 997.965 | 748.48 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3716.19 | 2177.20 | 953.925 | 715.445 |
| 5. | Haryana | 866.13 | 452.06 | 380.075 | 285.06 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 2817.85 | 2016.20 | 957.78 | 718.33 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | 217.00 | 129.50 | 87.50 | 65.625 |
| 8. | Kerala | 8447.04 | 5037.40 | * | — |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 10199.90 | 10199.90 | 1688.445 | 1266.33 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 52260.63 | 34319.90 | 4924.025 | 3693.01 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 11. | Manipur | 1330.39 | 823.09 | 224.075 | 168.53 |
| 12. | Meghalaya | 1340.00 | 912.00 | 575.238 | 431.43 |
| 13. | Mizoram | 1457.16 | 1457.16 | * | — |
| 14. | Nagaland | 1362.22 | 873.05 | 78.63 | 58.97 |
| 15. | Orissa | 7710.65 | 3957.87 | 1232.363 | 924.27225 |
| 16. | Punjab | 4068.86 | 3131.78 | 1085.5505 | 814.17 |
| 17. | Sikkim | 961.50 | 921.50 | 12.48 | 9.36 |
| 18. | Tripura | 2300.55 | 1814.34 | 362.2345 | 271.68 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 4854.492 | 2768.346 | 1795.33 | 1346.50 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 52541.50 | 20341.70 | 5322.0595 | 3991.55 |
| 21. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 86.93 | 86.93 | 72.13 | 54.10 |
| 22. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 668.00 | 668.00 | 44.90 | 57.97 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 730.27 | 730.27 | 302.57 | 226.93 |
| Total | | 216514.422 | 124287.676 | 25573.3705 | 19204.34225 |

*under process.

[Translation]

Supply of Power Generating Equipment

*107. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in supply of power generating equipment by some companies including Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) is affecting power generation capacity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There have been delay in implementation of power projects due to delay in supplies from the power equipment manufacturing companies including BHEL. Out of 15075 MW capacity commissioned during 11th Plan so far, 8447MW thermal capacity was delayed mainly due to delay in supply of

power generating equipment. The Project details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. There is no delay in Hydro & Nuclear Power Plants on account of delay in supply of power generating equipment.

Further, commissioning of thermal projects totaling 118427 MW which are under construction for benefits during 11th Plan has been delayed due to delay in supply of power generating equipment. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The following steps have been taken to meet the equipment manufacturing requirements:

* Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has enhanced its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW of main plant equipment per annum from its earlier capacity of 6,000 MW. BHEL has also put in place an action plan to enhance capacity to deliver 15,000 MW per annum by December, 2009 and further enhance its capacity upto 20,000 MW by 2011 depending upon the market demand.

- * A Joint Venture Agreement has been signed between NTPC Ltd. and BHEL to take up work related to Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for power plants and other infrastructure projects.
- * NTPC Ltd. has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bharat Forge Limited to promote a joint venture company initially to take up manufacture of castings, forgings, fittings and high pressure piping.
- * M/s L&T has already formed a Joint Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical steam generator and steam turbine generators in India.
- * M/s JSW and Toshiba have formed joint venture company to manufacture power generating equipment.
- * Bharat Forge and Alstom have signed an agreement to form joint venture company for manufacturing in India.
- * M/s BB Engineering and Ansaldo signed an agreement to form joint venture company for manufacturing in India.
- * All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.

Statement I*Power Projects Commissioned during 11th Plan and Delayed Due to Delayed Supplies*

As on 07-July-2009

| Sector/Project Name | Impl. Agency | Unit No. | Cap. (MW) | Contract com Date | Act(A)/Ant. Comm. Date |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| BHEL PROJECT | | | | | |
| CENTRAL SECTOR | | | | | |
| Bhilai TPP Expn | NSPCL | U-1 | 250 | 02/2008 | 20.04.2008(A) |
| Kahalgaon St-2,Ph-1 | NTPC | U-6 | 500 | 05/2007 | 16.03.2008(A) |
| Mejla TPS | DVC | U-6 | 250 | 01/2007 | 01.10.2007(A) |
| Sipat-II | NTPC | U-5 | 500 | 12/2007 | 27.12.2008(A) |
| | | Sub Total: | 1500 | | |
| STATE SECTOR | | | | | |
| Amarkantak TPS U-5 | MPPGCL | U-5 | 210 | 02/2007 | 15.06.2008(A) |
| Bakereshwar TPS | WBPDC | U-4 | 210 | 03/2007 | 23.12.2007(A) |
| | | U-5 | 210 | 06/2007 | 07.06.2009(A) |
| Bellary TPP | KPCL | U-1 | 500 | 12/2006 | 03.12.2007(A) |
| Dholpur CCGT | RRVUNL | GT-2 | 110 | 03/2007 | 16.06.2007(A) |
| | | ST | 110 | 08/2007 | 27.12.2007(A) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| Dhuvaran CCPP Extn. | GSECL | ST | 40 | 01/2006 | 13.08.2007(A) |
| Guru Har Govind TPS-II | PSEB | U-3 | 250 | 10/2006 | 13.08.2008(A) |
| | | U-4 | 250 | 01/2007 | 31.07.2008(A) |
| Korba East TPP St-V | CSEB | U-2 | 250 | 03/2007 | 11.12.2007(A) |
| Paras TPS Expn, U-1 | MSPGCL | U-1 | 250 | 11/2006 | 31.05.2007(A) |
| Rayalseema TPP St-II | APGENCO | U-4 | 210 | 12/2006 | 20.11.2007(A) |
| Sanjay Gandhi TPP Extn.III | MPPGCL | U-5 | 500 | 09/2006 | 18.06.2007(A) |
| Santalidih TPP Extn. Ph.-I | WBPDCCL | U-5 | 250 | 01/2007 | 07.11.2007(A) |
| | | Sub Total: | 3350 | | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | |
| O.P. Jindal STPP | Jindal Power Ltd. | U-1 | 250 | 02/2007 | 02.09.2007(A) |
| | | U-2 | 250 | 06/2007 | 06.03.2008(A) |
| | | U-3 | 250 | 09/2007 | 10.02.2008(A) |
| | | U-4 | 250 | 12/2007 | 17.06.2008(A) |
| Trombay TPS Extn | Tata Power Company | U-8 | 250 | 08/2008 | 26.03.2009(A) |
| | | Sub Total: | 1250 | | |
| | | Total BHEL | 6100 | | |
| NON-BHEL PROJECTS | | | | | |
| Central Sector | Nil | | | | |
| STATE SECTOR | | | | | |
| Durgapur TPS Extn | DPL | U-7 | 300 | 01/2007 | 24.11.2007(A) |
| Sagardighi TPP | WBPDCCL | U-1 | 300 | 01/2007 | 21.12.2007(A) |
| | | U-2 | 300 | 04/2007 | 20.07.2008(A) |
| | | Sub Total: | 900 | | |
| PRIVATE SECTOR | | | | | |
| Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol) | Torrent Power Gen.Ltd. | Blk-I | 382.5 | 09/2007 | 04.02.2009(A) |
| | | Blk-II | 382.5 | 12/2007 | 07.05.2009(A) |
| | | Blk-3 | 382.5 | 02/2008 | 08.06.2009(A) |
| Toranagallu TPP | JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd. | U-1 | 300 | 08/2008 | 23.04.2009(A) |
| | | Sub Total: | 1447.5 | | |
| | | Total Non-BHEL | 2347.5 | | |
| Total (11th Plan): 8747.5 (BHEL: 6100 + Non BHEL: 2347.5) | | | | | |

Statement-II

11th plan power projects under construction and likely getting delayed due to delay in supply of power generating equipments

| Project Name | Impl. Agency | Unit No | capacity (MW) | Supply of Items causing Delay in Project Execution |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------|---------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Simhadri STPP Extn. | NTPC | U-3 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor |
| | | U-4 | 500 | HPT, IPT |
| Indira Gandhi TPP | APCPL | U-1 | 500 | HP turbine, Alloy and super heater headers |
| | | U-2 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor, generator, Alloy and supter header |
| | | U-3 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor, generator, Alloy and supter header |
| Chandrapura TPS Extn. | DVC | U-7 | 250 | Station transformer, Boiler pressure parts & HP piping |
| | | U-8 | 250 | IPT, LP T, Boiler pressure parts & HP piping |
| Kodarma TPP | DVC | U-1 | 500 | Bottom ring header, CC pumps, HP turbine, LP rotor, Generator Transformer & Station Transformer etc. |
| | | U-2 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor, Generator Transformer, Station Transformer etc. |
| Maithon RB TPP | DVC | U-1 | 525 | Delay in supply of HPT, LPT, LP by pass valve, codenser tubes, LP HP heaters, TDBFP, CC Pumps, bottom ring header, riser tubes etc. |
| | | U-2 | 525 | Delay in supply of HPT, LPT, condenser tubes, LP HP heaters, TDBFP, CC Pumps, riser tubes etc. |
| Barsingsar Lignite | NLC | U-1 | 125 | Critical Piping, ducting material, HPT, IPT, LP rotor, Generator Transformer, Generator rotor etc. |
| | | U-2 | 125 | TG bearing pedestals, LP rotor, Inner casing, HP Module, Generator Stator & rotor |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----|--|
| Vallur TPP | NTECL | U-1 | 500 | HP turbine, IPT, etc. |
| | | U-2 | 500 | HP turbine |
| Durgapur Steel TPS | DVC | U-1 | 500 | Bottom ring header, CC pumps, HP turbine, IPT, LP rotor etc. |
| | | U-2 | 500 | HP turbine, IPT, LP rotor etc. |
| Mejia TPS Extn | DVC | U-1 | 500 | CC pumps, Boiler pressure parts, flame scanner etc. |
| | | U-2 | 500 | HP turbine |
| Kothagudem TPP-VI | | U-1 | 500 | Boiler pressure parts etc, |
| Hazira CCPP Extn. | GSECL | GT+ST | 351 | Steam turbine, parts etc. |
| Surat Lignite TPP Extn. | GIPCL | U-3 | 125 | Turbine, piping, loose material, boiler non pressure parts. |
| | | U-4 | 125 | Turbine, piping, loose material, boiler non pressure parts, |
| Bellary TPP St-II | KPCL | U-2 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor, etc. |
| Raichur | | U-8 | 250 | LP rotor, etc. |
| Bhusawal TPS Expn. | MSPGCL | U-4 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor, etc. |
| | | U-5 | 500 | HPT, IPT, LP rotor, etc. |
| Khaperkheda TPS Expn. | | U-1 | 500 | Bottom ring header, HPT, IPT, condenser tube support plates |
| New Parli TPP | | U-2 | 250 | Critical piping, ducting material, boiler pressure parts, etc. |
| Paras TPS Expn | | U-2 | 250 | Boiler pressure parts, ducting material, rotary parts, critical piping, LP piping etc, |
| Chhabra TPS | RRRVUNL | U-1 | 250 | Boiler pressure parts, seal boxes, furnace gates, ID fans, PA fans etc. |
| | | U-2 | 250 | Boiler pressure parts |
| Santaldih TPP Extn Ph-II | | U-6 | 250 | Boiler pressure parts |
| Barh STPP-I | NTPC | U-1 | 660 | Delay in supply of material due to dispute between NTPC & Techno pro, Russia. HP Piping, C&I, Turbine etc. |
| | | U-2 | 660 | |
| | | U-3 | 660 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-------|---|
| Sipat-I | | U-1 | 660 | HP & LP heaters, hanger/supports, HP piping, feed water pipe etc. |
| | | U-2 | 660 | HP & LP heaters, hanger/supports, HP piping, feed water pipe etc. |
| | | U-3 | 660 | HP & LP heaters, hange/supports, HP piping, feed water pipe etc. |
| Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II | Lanco Kondapalli Ltd. | GT | 233 | Gas trubine, generator etc. |
| | | ST | 133 | Stream trubine and generator |
| Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1,U-2 | | U-2 | 300 | Boiler, Turbine and Generator components |
| Toranagallu TPP | JSW Energy (Vijayanagar) Ltd. | U-2 | 300 | Supply of boiler and turbine package |
| Anpara-C | Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd. | U-1 | 600 | Boiler drum etc. |
| Total | | | 18427 | |

Amendments in Land Acquisition Act

*108. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has finalized the draft amendments in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894;

(b) if so, the details of the amendments proposed therein;

(c) whether responses of the State Governments have been received by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said amendments are likely to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The draft amendments to the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 are under active consideration of the Government.

(b) and (e) The details of the amendments are yet to be finalized.

(c) The Standing Committee on Rural Development had far ranging consultations with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, various Union Ministeries, experts and other stakeholders, both written and oral. The Standing Committee had 17 sittings for this purpose.

(d) The details of the consultations were presented in the form of the 39th Report. This Report was laid in Parliament on 21st October, 2009.

[English]

Management of Stock Exchanges

*109. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has noticed deficiencies in the management of many stock exchanges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to remove the deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the regulator for the securities markets in India including the stock exchanges which are an important part of the securities market infrastructure. As part of ongoing regulatory supervision of stock exchanges, SEBI conducts inspections of stock exchanges during which deficiencies in the management of stock exchanges come to its notice. These deficiencies are discussed with management of the exchange for expeditious compliance. Pursuant to the inspection, the exchanges are required to submit timely and periodic compliance reports to SEBI duly approved by the Governing Boards of the exchanges.

SEBI has not reported any deficiency in the management of the major stock exchanges in the country—National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). However, SEBI has noticed some deficiencies in some of the stock exchanges *i.e.* (i) Mangalore Stock Exchange (ii) Saurashtra Kutch Stock Exchange Ltd. (iii) Magadh Stock Exchange Ltd. (iv) Coimbatore Stock Exchange Ltd. and (iv) Madhya Pradesh Stock Exchange Ltd.

Based on inspection findings and the regulatory provisions, SEBI has initiated appropriate actions against such stock exchanges including withdrawal or non-renewal of recognition and appointment of Committees to look into the day to day affairs of the Exchange.

Demand and Supply for Power

*110. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand and supply of power in various States of the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the shortage of power in the peak and the non-peak hours in the above period;

(c) whether various States are witnessing severe unscheduled power cuts affecting economic activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the delayed monsoon has contributed towards drop in generation of hydel power;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any perspective plan has been drawn to meet the requirement of power in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to improve the power situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) The State/UT System-wise demand and supply of power in the country in terms of peak power and energy and the shortages during the last three years and in the current year (April to June, 2009) in the enclosed Statement. The quantum of shortage in a State/UT/System varies on a day to day and hour to hour basis depending on demand and supply of power. The unscheduled power cuts are imposed by the power utilities generally due to forced outages of generating units, transmission & distribution system and overloading of transmission and distribution system and/or low voltage/low frequency in the system. Such outages affect the economic activities.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam, during the month of June, 2009, the hydro energy generation in the country at 9628 MU was 334 MU less than the target of 9,962 MU, representing a shortfall of 3.4% with reference to the target and 9.3% less than the generation during the corresponding month of last year. The progress of monsoon had been sluggish during most part of the month of June and rainfall had been deficient. Less than normal rainfall in the catchment areas of the hydro power projects in the Southern, Western and Eastern parts of the country, during the month, has also contributed to the shortfall in generation.

(g) and (h) Planning Commission has set a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan to meet the power requirement of the country, out of which a capacity of 15,075 MW has already been commissioned as on 1.7.2009, and the balance capacity is under various stages of construction.

The actions taken by the Government to improve the power situation in the country are as follows:

- A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set up for the 11th Plan.
- Rigorous monitoring of on-going generation projects.

- Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under competitive bidding.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.
- Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- Import of coal to bridge the gap between demand for coal and its domestic supply.
- Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power stations.
- Taking necessary steps to augment manufacturing capacity of power equipment in the country.
- Reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP).
- Promoting demand side management, energy conservation and energy efficiency measures.

Statement

Power Supply Position (Provisional)

(Figures in MU net/MW net)

| State/System/Region | April to June, 2009 | | | | April to June, 2009 | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Require- ment (MU) | Availa- bility (MU) | Surplus/Deficit (-) | | Peak Demand (MW) | Peak Met (MW) | Surplus/Deficit (-) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 404 | 404 | 0 | 0.0 | 287 | 287 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 6,488 | 6,406 | -82 | -1.3 | 4,476 | 4,107 | -369 | -8.2 |
| Haryana | 7,717 | 7,313 | -404 | -5.2 | 6,085 | 5,226 | -859 | -14.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,317 | 1,307 | -10 | -0.8 | 940 | 900 | -40 | -4.3 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 2,921 | 2,279 | -642 | -22.0 | 2,000 | 1,388 | -612 | -30.6 |
| Punjab | 11,139 | 9,842 | -1,297 | -11.6 | 9,078 | 7,131 | -1,947 | -21.4 |
| Rajasthan | 9,736 | 9,321 | -415 | -4.3 | 5,971 | 5,500 | -471 | -7.9 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 17,770 | 14,476 | -3,294 | -18.5 | 11,080 | 8,563 | -2,517 | -22.7 |
| Uttarakhand | 2,071 | 1,968 | -103 | -5.0 | 1,348 | 1,228 | -120 | -8.9 |
| Northern Region | 59,563 | 53,316 | -6,247 | -10.5 | 35,491 | 29,574 | -5,917 | -16.7 |
| Chhattisgarh | 3,323 | 3,234 | -89 | -2.7 | 2,819 | 2,703 | -116 | -4.1 |
| Gujarat | 17,031 | 16,735 | -296 | -1.7 | 8,975 | 8,481 | -494 | -5.5 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 9,951 | 7,950 | -2,001 | -20.1 | 6,522 | 5,250 | -1,272 | -19.5 |
| Maharashtra | 32,359 | 26,193 | -6,166 | -19.1 | 18,645 | 14,853 | -3,792 | -20.3 |
| Daman and Diu | 468 | 418 | -50 | -10.7 | 280 | 255 | -25 | -8.9 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 914 | 814 | -100 | -10.9 | 488 | 451 | -37 | -7.6 |
| Goa | 819 | 787 | -32 | -3.9 | 455 | 400 | -55 | -12.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Western Region | 64,865 | 56,131 | -8,734 | -13.5 | 35,315 | 30,031 | -5,284 | -15.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 18,811 | 17,305 | -1,506 | -8.0 | 11,325 | 9,934 | -1,391 | -12.3 |
| Karnataka | 11,273 | 10,511 | -762 | -6.8 | 7,196 | 6,352 | -844 | -11.7 |
| Kerala | 4,412 | 4,238 | -174 | -3.9 | 3,045 | 2,837 | -208 | -6.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 18,426 | 17,406 | -1,020 | -5.5 | 10,161 | 9,675 | -486 | -4.8 |
| Puducherry | 539 | 508 | -31 | -5.8 | 316 | 266 | -50 | -15.8 |
| Lakshadweep# | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 53,461 | 49,968 | -3,493 | -6.5 | 29,216 | 26,369 | -2,847 | -9.7 |
| Bihar | 3,014 | 2,444 | -570 | -18.9 | 2,249 | 1,568 | -681 | -30.3 |
| DVC | 3,575 | 3,509 | -66 | -1.8 | 1,823 | 1,823 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jharkhand | 1,397 | 1,322 | -75 | -5.4 | 1,088 | 947 | -141 | -13.0 |
| Orissa | 5,231 | 5,166 | -65 | -1.2 | 3,029 | 3,015 | -14 | -0.5 |
| West Bengal | 8,795 | 8,538 | -257 | -2.9 | 5,270 | 5,197 | -73 | -1.4 |
| Sikkim | 116 | 98 | -18 | -15.5 | 84 | 84 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands# | 60 | 45 | -15 | -25.0 | 40 | 32 | -8 | -20 |
| Eastern Region | 22,128 | 21,077 | -1,051 | -4.7 | 12,913 | 11,904 | -1,009 | -7.8 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 79 | 59 | -20 | -25.3 | 87 | 66 | -21 | -24.1 |
| Assam | 1,247 | 1,134 | -113 | -9.1 | 850 | 809 | -41 | -4.8 |
| Manipur | 111 | 78 | -33 | -29.7 | 110 | 79 | -31 | -28.2 |
| Meghalaya | 340 | 277 | -63 | -18.5 | 270 | 224 | -46 | -17.0 |
| Mizoram | 85 | 65 | -20 | -23.5 | 66 | 64 | -2 | -3.0 |
| Nagaland | 139 | 111 | -28 | -20.1 | 91 | 76 | -15 | -16.5 |
| Tripura | 220 | 196 | -24 | -10.9 | 175 | 172 | -3 | -1.7 |
| North-Eastern Region | 2,221 | 1,920 | -301 | -13.6 | 1,620 | 1,380 | -240 | -14.8 |
| All India | 202,238 | 182,412 | -19,826 | -9.8 | 111,066 | 97,355 | -13,711 | -12.3 |

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position

| State/System/Region | April, 2008 — March, 2009 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Require- ment (MU) | Availa- bility (MU) | Surplus/Deficit (-) | | Peak Demand (MW) | Peak Met (MW) | Surplus/Deficit (-) | |
| | | | (MU) | (%) | | | (MW) | (%) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 1,414 | 1,414 | 0 | 0.0 | 279 | 279 | 0 | 0 |
| Delhi | 22,398 | 22,273 | -125 | -0.6 | 4,036 | 4,034 | -2 | 0.0 |
| Haryana | 29,085 | 26,625 | -2,460 | -8.5 | 5,511 | 4,791 | -720 | -13.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 6,260 | 6,241 | -19 | -0.3 | 1,055 | 1,014 | -41 | -3.9 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 11,467 | 8,698 | -2,769 | -24.1 | 2,120 | 1,380 | -740 | -34.9 |
| Punjab | 41,635 | 37,238 | -4,397 | -10.6 | 8,690 | 7,309 | -1,381 | -15.9 |
| Rajasthan | 37,797 | 37,388 | -409 | -1.1 | 6,303 | 6,101 | -202 | -3.2 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 69,207 | 54,309 | -14,898 | -21.5 | 10,587 | 8,248 | -2,339 | -22.1 |
| Uttarakhand | 7,841 | 7,765 | -76 | -1.0 | 1,267 | 1,267 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Northern Region | 227,104 | 201,951 | -25,153 | -11.1 | 33,034 | 29,504 | -3,530 | -10.7 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14,866 | 14,475 | -391 | -2.6 | 2,887 | 2,830 | -57 | -2.0 |
| Gujarat | 67,482 | 60,851 | -6,631 | -9.8 | 11,841 | 8,960 | -2,881 | -24.3 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 42,054 | 34,841 | -7,213 | -17.2 | 7,564 | 6,810 | -754 | -10.0 |
| Maharashtra | 121,901 | 95,761 | -26,140 | -21.4 | 18,049 | 13,766 | -4,283 | -23.7 |
| Daman and Diu | 1,797 | 1,576 | -221 | -12.3 | 240 | 215 | -25 | -10.4 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,574 | 3,457 | -117 | -3.3 | 504 | 443 | -61 | -12.1 |
| Goa | 2,801 | 2,754 | -47 | -1.7 | 466 | 413 | -53 | -11.4 |
| Western Region | 254,475 | 213,715 | -40,760 | -16.0 | 37,240 | 30,153 | -7,087 | -19.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 71,511 | 66,673 | -4,838 | -6.8 | 11,083 | 9,997 | -1,086 | -9.8 |
| Karnataka | 43,168 | 40,578 | -2,590 | -6.0 | 6,892 | 6,548 | -344 | -5.0 |
| Kerala | 17,645 | 15,562 | -2,083 | -11.8 | 3,188 | 2,751 | -437 | -13.7 |
| Tamil Nadu | 69,668 | 64,208 | -5,460 | -7.8 | 9,799 | 9,211 | -588 | -6.0 |
| Puducherry | 2,020 | 1,773 | -247 | -12.2 | 304 | 275 | -29 | -9.5 |
| Lakshadweep# | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 204,012 | 188,794 | -15,218 | -7.5 | 28,958 | 26,245 | -2,713 | -9.4 |
| Bihar | 10,527 | 8,801 | -1,726 | -16.4 | 1,842 | 1,333 | -509 | -27.6 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| DVC | 14,002 | 13,699 | -303 | -2.2 | 2,217 | 2,178 | -39 | -1.8 |
| Jharkhand | 5,361 | 5,110 | -251 | -4.7 | 889 | 887 | -2 | -0.2 |
| Orissa | 20,519 | 20,214 | -305 | -1.5 | 3,062 | 2,987 | -75 | -2.4 |
| West Bengal | 31,289 | 30,290 | -999 | -3.2 | 5,387 | 5,379 | -8 | -0.1 |
| Sikkim | 343 | 330 | -13 | -3.8 | 97 | 95 | -2 | -2.1 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands# | 236 | 184 | -52 | -22 | 40 | 38 | -2 | -5.0 |
| Eastern Region | 82,041 | 78,444 | -3,597 | -4.4 | 12,901 | 11,789 | -1,112 | -8.6 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 426 | 271 | -155 | -36.4 | 130 | 79 | -51 | -39.2 |
| Assam | 5,107 | 4,567 | -540 | -10.6 | 958 | 797 | -161 | -16.8 |
| Manipur | 556 | 477 | -79 | -14.2 | 128 | 95 | -33 | -25.8 |
| Meghalaya | 1,713 | 1,386 | -327 | -19.1 | 457 | 293 | -164 | -35.9 |
| Mizoram | 330 | 269 | -61 | -18.5 | 100 | 64 | -36 | -36.0 |
| Nagaland | 475 | 436 | -39 | -8.2 | 95 | 86 | -9 | -9.5 |
| Tripura | 800 | 728 | -72 | -9.0 | 167 | 156 | -11 | -6.6 |
| North-Eastern Region | 9,407 | 8,134 | -1,273 | -13.5 | 1,820 | 1,358 | -462 | -25.4 |
| All India | 777,039 | 691,038 | -86,001 | -11.1 | 109,809 | 96,785 | -13,024 | -11.9 |

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position

| State/System/Region | April, 2007 — March, 2008 | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | Require- ment (MU) | Availa- bility (MU) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU) | Peak Demand (MW) | Peak Met (MW) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (%) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 1,446 | 1,446 | 0 | 0.0 | 275 | 275 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Delhi | 22,439 | 22,301 | -138 | -0.6 | 4,075 | 4,030 | -45 | -1.1 |
| Haryana | 29,353 | 25,652 | -3,701 | -12.6 | 4,956 | 4,821 | -135 | -2.7 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5,992 | 5,814 | -178 | -3.0 | 1,061 | 1,010 | -51 | -4.8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Jammu and Kashmir | 11,782 | 8,362 | -3,420 | -29.0 | 1,950 | 1,439 | -511 | -26.2 |
| Punjab | 42,372 | 38,795 | -3,577 | -8.4 | 8,672 | 7,340 | -1,332 | -15.4 |
| Rajasthan | 36,738 | 35,597 | -1,141 | -3.1 | 6,374 | 5,564 | -810 | -12.7 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 62,628 | 51,335 | -11,293 | -18.0 | 11,104 | 8,568 | -2,536 | -22.8 |
| Uttarakhand | 7,047 | 6,845 | -202 | -2.9 | 1,200 | 1,150 | -50 | -4.2 |
| Northern Region | 219,797 | 196,147 | -23,650 | -10.8 | 32,462 | 29,495 | -2,967 | -9.1 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14,079 | 13,409 | -670 | -4.8 | 2,421 | 2,188 | -233 | -9.6 |
| Gujarat | 68,747 | 57,614 | -11,133 | -16.2 | 12,119 | 8,885 | -3,234 | -26.7 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 41,560 | 35,700 | -5,860 | -14.1 | 7,200 | 6,436 | -764 | -10.6 |
| Maharashtra | 114,885 | 93,846 | -21,039 | -18.3 | 18,441 | 13,575 | -4,866 | -26.4 |
| Daman and Diu | 1,774 | 1,580 | -194 | -10.9 | 240 | 215 | -25 | -10.4 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 3,388 | 3,372 | -16 | -0.5 | 460 | 424 | -36 | -7.8 |
| Goa | 2,740 | 2,707 | -33 | -1.2 | 457 | 408 | -49 | -10.7 |
| Western Region | 247,173 | 208,228 | -38,945 | -15.8 | 38,277 | 29,385 | -8,892 | -23.2 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 64,139 | 61,511 | -2,628 | -4.1 | 10,048 | 9,162 | -886 | -8.8 |
| Karnataka | 40,320 | 39,230 | -1,090 | -2.7 | 6,583 | 5,567 | -1,016 | -15.4 |
| Kerala | 15,663 | 15,284 | -379 | -2.4 | 2,918 | 2,730 | -188 | -6.4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 65,780 | 63,954 | -1,826 | -2.8 | 10,334 | 8,690 | -1,644 | -15.9 |
| Puducherry | 1,841 | 1,841 | 0 | 0.0 | 276 | 276 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep# | 24 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 187,743 | 181,820 | -5,923 | -3.2 | 26,777 | 24,368 | -2,409 | -9.0 |
| Bihar | 9,155 | 7,933 | -1,222 | -13.3 | 1,882 | 1,243 | -639 | -34.0 |
| DVC | 13,387 | 13,039 | -348 | -2.6 | 1,852 | 1,803 | -49 | -2.6 |
| Jharkhand | 5,139 | 4,458 | -681 | -13.3 | 865 | 787 | -78 | -9.0 |
| Orissa | 18,846 | 18,500 | -346 | -1.8 | 3,142 | 2,905 | -237 | -7.5 |
| West Bengal | 29,020 | 27,902 | -1,118 | -3.9 | 5,283 | 4,987 | -296 | -5.6 |
| Sikkim | 284 | 267 | -17 | -6.0 | 69 | 66 | -3 | -4.3 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands# | 240 | 180 | -60 | -25 | 40 | 32 | -8 | -20.0 |
| Eastern Region | 75,831 | 72,099 | -3,732 | -4.9 | 12,031 | 10,699 | -1,332 | -11.1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Arunachal Pradesh | 391 | 302 | -89 | -22.8 | 101 | 75 | -26 | -25.7 |
| Assam | 4,816 | 4,412 | -404 | -8.4 | 848 | 766 | -82 | -9.7 |
| Manipur | 530 | 501 | -29 | -5.5 | 119 | 97 | -22 | -18.5 |
| Meghalaya | 1,620 | 1,232 | -388 | -24.0 | 455 | 279 | -176 | -38.7 |
| Mizoram | 288 | 246 | -42 | -14.6 | 97 | 58 | -39 | -40.2 |
| Nagaland | 377 | 334 | -43 | -11.4 | 91 | 88 | -3 | -3.3 |
| Tripura | 777 | 686 | -91 | -11.7 | 171 | 141 | -30 | -17.5 |
| North-Eastern Region | 8,799 | 7,713 | -1,086 | -12.3 | 1,742 | 1,347 | -395 | -22.7 |
| All India | 739,343 | 666,007 | -73,336 | -9.9 | 108,866 | 90,793 | -18,073 | -16.6 |

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Power Supply Position

| State/System/Region | April, 2006 — March, 2007 | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Require- ment (MU) | Availa- bility (MU) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (MU) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (%) | Peak Demand (MW) | Peak Met (MW) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (MW) | Surplus/Deficit (-) (%) |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Chandigarh | 1,343 | 1,341 | -2 | -0.1 | 264 | 247 | -17 | -6.4 |
| Delhi | 22,397 | 22,012 | -385 | -1.7 | 4,000 | 3,736 | -264 | -6.6 |
| Haryana | 26,249 | 23,132 | -3,117 | -11.9 | 4,837 | 4,201 | -636 | -13.1 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 5,136 | 4,996 | -140 | -2.7 | 873 | 873 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 11,725 | 7,983 | -3,742 | -31.9 | 1,530 | 1,309 | -221 | -14.4 |
| Punjab | 38,641 | 34,839 | -3,802 | -9.8 | 8,971 | 6,558 | -2,413 | -2.69 |
| Rajasthan | 33,236 | 31,715 | -1,521 | -4.6 | 5,794 | 4,946 | -848 | -14.6 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 57,441 | 48,370 | -9,071 | -15.8 | 9,184 | 7,531 | -1,653 | -18.0 |
| Uttarakhand | 5,957 | 5,599 | -358 | -6.0 | 1,108 | 991 | -117 | -10.6 |
| Northern Region | 202,125 | 179,986 | -22,139 | -11.0 | 31,516 | 26,644 | -4,872 | -15.5 |
| Chhattisgarh | 14,063 | 13,169 | -894 | -6.4 | 2,631 | 1,907 | -724 | -27.5 |
| Gujarat | 62,464 | 54,083 | -8,381 | -13.4 | 11,619 | 8,110 | -3,509 | -30.2 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 38,710 | 32,834 | -5,876 | -15.2 | 8,090 | 6,404 | -1,686 | -20.8 |
| Maharashtra | 110,005 | 89,138 | -20,867 | -19.0 | 17,455 | 12,679 | -4,776 | -27.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Daman and Diu | 1,602 | 1,408 | -194 | -12.1 | 210 | 189 | -21 | -10.0 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2,923 | 2,879 | -44 | -1.5 | 415 | 388 | -27 | -6.5 |
| Goa | 2,624 | 2,606 | -18 | -0.7 | 459 | 419 | -40 | -8.7 |
| Western Region | 232,391 | 196,117 | -36,274 | -15.6 | 36,453 | 27,463 | -8,990 | -24.7 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 60,964 | 58,280 | -2,684 | -4.4 | 10,208 | 8,641 | -1,567 | -15.4 |
| Karnataka | 40,797 | 39,948 | -849 | -2.1 | 6,253 | 5,811 | -442 | -7.1 |
| Kerala | 15,023 | 14,716 | -307 | -2.0 | 2,787 | 2,728 | -59 | -2.1 |
| Tamil Nadu | 61,499 | 60,445 | -1,054 | -1.7 | 8,860 | 8,624 | -236 | -2.7 |
| Puducherry | 1,808 | 1,808 | 0 | 0.0 | 265 | 265 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Lakshadweep# | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Southern Region | 180,091 | 175,197 | -4,894 | -2.7 | 26,176 | 24,350 | -1,826 | -7.0 |
| Bihar | 8,425 | 7,741 | -684 | -8.1 | 1,399 | 1,162 | -237 | -16.9 |
| DVC | 11,542 | 11,308 | -234 | -2.0 | 1,650 | 1,602 | -48 | -2.9 |
| Jharkhand | 4,369 | 4,154 | -215 | -4.9 | 687 | 671 | -16 | -2.3 |
| Orissa | 17,101 | 16,796 | -305 | -1.8 | 2,695 | 2,608 | -87 | -3.2 |
| West Bengal | 26,538 | 25,966 | -572 | -2.2 | 4,784 | 4,669 | -115 | -2.4 |
| Sikkim | 223 | 218 | -5 | -2.2 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands# | 240 | 190 | -50 | -21 | 40 | 32 | -8 | -20.0 |
| Eastern Region | 68,198 | 66,183 | -2,015 | -3.0 | 10,491 | 10,058 | -433 | -4.1 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 286 | 259 | -27 | -9.4 | 87 | 76 | -11 | -12.6 |
| Assam | 4,297 | 3,984 | -313 | -7.3 | 771 | 688 | -83 | -10.8 |
| Manipur | 451 | 429 | -22 | -4.9 | 106 | 101 | -5 | -4.7 |
| Meghalaya | 1,368 | 1,063 | -305 | -22.3 | 402 | 269 | -133 | -33.1 |
| Mizoram | 235 | 221 | -14 | -6.0 | 83 | 80 | -3 | -3.6 |
| Nagaland | 343 | 328 | -15 | -4.4 | 79 | 79 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Tripura | 802 | 728 | -74 | -9.2 | 169 | 142 | -27 | -16.0 |
| North-Eastern Region | 7,782 | 7,012 | -770 | -9.9 | 1,477 | 1,166 | -311 | -21.1 |
| All India | 690,587 | 624,495 | -66,092 | -9.6 | 100,715 | 86,818 | -13,897 | -13.8 |

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

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Survey of Tribals Living Below Poverty Line**Statement I**

*111. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the tribals living Below Poverty Line (BPL);

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any special scheme/programme for the upliftment of the tribals living Below Poverty Line; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of tribals benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Planning Commission as the Nodal agency in the Government of India estimates poverty ratios, social-group wise, at national and state levels based on large Sample Surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation once every five years. The latest such survey was undertaken during the period July, 2004 to June 2005 (NSS 61st Round). The Ministry of Rural Development in association with States and UTs conducts the BPL census to identify the households living below the poverty line in the rural areas, including tribals. The last census was conducted in 2002 and the detailed list of BPL rural households with social classification is maintained by the State Governments.

The State-wise percentage of ST Population below poverty line for 2004-05 as per Planning Commission is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs supplements the efforts of other Ministries and States in upliftment of the tribals in the country. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a scheme titled "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP)" for employment-cum-income generation activities and the infrastructure incidental thereto. The ultimate objective of this scheme is to boost demand-based income-generation and thus raise the economic and social status of tribals.

(d) The number of tribals benefitted from the scheme during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

*State-wise percentage of ST Population
below poverty line—2004-05*

| Sl.No. | State | % age of ST Pop. Below Poverty Line | |
|--------|-------------------|--|-------|
| | | Rural | Urban |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30.46 | 49.98 |
| 2. | Assam | 14.08 | 2.12 |
| 3. | Bihar | 53.32 | 57.20 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 54.74 | 41.04 |
| 5. | Delhi | 0.00 | 9.35 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 34.70 | 21.38 |
| 7. | Haryana | 0.00 | 4.55 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 14.86 | 2.40 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8.75 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 54.18 | 43.59 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 23.52 | 58.29 |
| 12. | Kerala | 44.25 | 19.22 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 58.58 | 44.65 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 56.60 | 40.39 |
| 15. | Orissa | 75.57 | 61.83 |
| 16. | Punjab | 30.70 | 1.90 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 32.64 | 24.07 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 32.14 | 32.52 |
| 19. | Tripura | 41.19 | 0.35 |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 32.41 | 37.37 |
| 21. | Uttarakhand | 43.19 | 64.41 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 42.42 | 23.27 |
| | All India | 47.32 | 33.28 |

Source: Planning Commission.

Statement II*Fund released and beneficiaries under SCA to STP during the last three years*

| Sl.No. | Name of State/U.T. | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | | Fund released (Rs. in lakh) | Beneficiaries* | Fund released (Rs. in lakh) | Beneficiaries* | Fund released (Rs. in lakh) | Beneficiaries* |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3344.33 | 84775 | 3712.99 | 224174 | 4176.75 | 94467 |
| 2. | Assam | 3601.59 | — | 3220.27 | 22653 | 3755.65 | — |
| 3. | Bihar | 656.00 | 605 | 715.50 | — | 0.00 | — |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 5477.04 | 97845 | 5893.78 | — | 6829.20 | — |
| 5. | Goa | 110.00 | 612 | 133.00 | — | 0.00 | — |
| 6. | Gujarat | 4882.13 | 179647 | 5419.14 | — | 4571.44 | 17375 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 1022.14 | 81823 | 1133.43 | 122891 | 1276.00 | — |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 7041.25 | — | 7711.12 | — | 2198.25 | — |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 1088.00 | — | 956.24 | — | 676.00 | — |
| 10. | Karnataka | 1242.00 | 5838 | 1372.00 | 7679 | 1544.00 | — |
| 11. | Kerala | 318.13 | 1444 | 352.36 | 3143 | 396.25 | 3700 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 10126.02 | 65044 | 9129.39 | 148485 | 12644.25 | 63837 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3888.00 | 32596 | 4293.00 | — | 2500.00 | — |
| 14. | Manipur | 796.00 | — | 879.00 | 3125 | 989.00 | — |
| 15. | Orissa | 7695.87 | 82367 | 8543.41 | 87512 | 10110.50 | — |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 4214.00 | 47266 | 4654.00 | 29624 | 5236.00 | — |
| 17. | Sikkim | 135.52 | 8560 | 280.36 | 6683 | 315.00 | — |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 375.55 | — | 142.59 | — | 469.00 | — |
| 19. | Tripura | 1240.34 | 2555 | 1318.28 | — | 1548.00 | — |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 454 | 425.36 | 481 | 644.25 | — |
| 21. | Uttarakhand | 50.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — |
| 22. | West Bengal | 2270.00 | 14584 | 2894.59 | 17268 | 3255.75 | — |
| Grand Total | | 59573.91 | 675209 | 63179.81 | 647940 | 63135.29 | 179379 |

*The figures as reported by the States - based on information compiled as on 31.03.2008 for 2006-07 and 31.05.2009 for 2007-08 and 2008-09.

No funds have been released during 2009-10 so far.

Power Theft

*112. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether theft is a major impediment in the growth of power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases of power theft registered during the last three years;

(c) whether any special courts have been set up for speedy disposal of power theft cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Theft of electricity is one of the major

contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities and growth of power sector in the country. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages. The financial health of power utilities is also one of the criteria for assessing the viability of new investments. Theft of electricity is also an important reason for high AT&C losses in the country. All India AT&C losses stand at 30.56% during 2007-08 (as per the CEA).

(b) This information is being maintained by the states. However, information received from the State Governments is placed at enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, so far 23 States have set up special courts under Section 153 of the Electricity Act, 2003 as per details given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I*Number of Power Theft case Registered in States*

| Sl.No. | State | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | Total |
|--------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 323392 | 214664 | 53251 | 591307 |
| 2. | Bihar | 243 | 1218 | 1109 | 2570 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 694 | 418 | 83 | 1195 |
| 4. | Delhi | 414 | 1776 | 360 | 2550 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 4409 | 6823 | 1604 | 12836 |
| 6. | Haryana | 11563 | 5791 | 673 | 18027 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 1105 | 1455 | 201 | 2761 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 16706 | 14435 | 14841 | 45982 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 8123 | 10162 | 6502 | 24787 |
| 11. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Punjab | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| 15. | Rajasthan | 1335 | 7666 | 669 | 9670 |
| 16. | Tamil Nadu | 35 | 15 | 1 | 51 |
| 17. | Tripura | 233 | 358 | 35 | 626 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 13575 | 7311 | 8998 | 29884 |
| Total | | 381827 | 272092 | 88327 | 742246 |

Statement II*Status of Setting up of Special Courts*

| Sl.No. | States | Setting up of Special Courts |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Assam | Yes |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | — |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | Yes |
| 4. | Bihar | — |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | Yes |
| 6. | Goa** | — |
| 7. | Gujarat | Yes |
| 8. | Haryana | Yes |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | Yes |
| 10. | Jharkhand | — |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | Yes |
| 12. | Karnataka | Yes |
| 13. | Kerala | — |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | Yes |
| 15. | Maharashtra | Yes |
| 16. | Meghalaya | Yes |
| 17. | Manipur | Yes |
| 18. | Mizoram | — |
| 19. | Nagaland | Yes |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|-----|
| 20. | Orissa | Yes |
| 21. | Punjab | Yes |
| 22. | Rajasthan | Yes |
| 23. | Sikkim | Yes |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | Yes |
| 25. | Tripura | Yes |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | Yes |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | Yes |
| 28. | West Bengal | Yes |
| 29. | Delhi* | Yes |
| Total | 29 | 23 |

Wind Energy Generation

*113. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the targets fixed for generation of power from wind energy in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of wind energy generated in the country during the Tenth Five Year Plan and at present and the cost thereof, year-wise;

(c) the total installed capacity of wind energy plants so far set up in the country, project-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has identified more locations for harnessing wind energy in various parts of the country;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the process of setting up of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A target of 10,500 MW has been fixed for installation of wind power projects during Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) A capacity of 5,456 MW was added from wind power projects during the Tenth Five Year Plan period. The year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The cost of wind power projects is about Rs. 6.0 crore per MW depending upon location of the project and type of the machine.

(c) The total installed capacity of wind power projects in the country as on 31.05.2009 is 10,330 MW. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) A total of 216 locations have already been identified which are considered potential sites for installation of wind power projects. State-wise list of potential sites is enclosed a Statement-III. In addition, wind monitoring studies are going on at 90 locations in the country and suitability of these sites for wind power development will be decided after obtaining the results of the studies.

(f) The steps taken by the Government to increase wind energy generation in the country are the provision of accelerated depreciation, concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generator, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided by states to increase wind energy generation in potential States.

Statement I

Year-wise Wind Power installed capacity (MW) during Tenth Five Year Plan

| Years | Capacity |
|--------------|--------------|
| 2002-03 | 242 |
| 2003-04 | 615 |
| 2004-05 | 1,111 |
| 2005-06 | 1,746 |
| 2006-07 | 1,742 |
| Total | 5,456 |

Statement II

State-wise Wind Power installed capacity

(as on 31.05.2009)

| States | Capacity (MW) |
|----------------|---------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 123 |
| Gujarat | 1587 |
| Karnataka | 1340 |
| Kerala | 27 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 213 |
| Maharashtra | 1961 |
| Rajasthan | 738 |
| Tamil Nadu | 4337 |
| Others | 4 |
| Total | 10,330 |

Statement III

List of 216 Potential Sites for Wind Power Projects in the Country (WPD>200 W/m² at 50 magl)

| Sl.No. | Station | District |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TAMIL NADU | | |
| 1. | Achankuttam | Tirunelveli |
| 2. | Alagiyapandiyapuram | Tirunelveli |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|----------------|-------------|-----|-------------------|---------------|
| 3. | Andhiyur* | Coimbatore | 32. | Pushpathur 2* | Dindigul |
| 4. | Andipatti | Madurai | 33. | Rameswaram | Ramanad |
| 5. | Arasampalayam | Coimbatore | 34. | Sankaneri* | Tirunelveli |
| 6. | Ayikudy | Tirunelveli | 35. | Sembagaramanpudur | Kanyakumari |
| 7. | Edayarpalayam | Coimbatore | 36. | Servallar Hills | Tirunelveli |
| 8. | Ennore | Chengelpet | 37. | Sultanpet | Coimbatore |
| 9. | Gangaikondan* | Tirunelveli | 38. | Talayathu | Tirunelveli |
| 10. | Kannankulam* | Kanyakumari | 39. | Thannirpandal | Coimbatore |
| 11. | Kattadimalai | Kanyakumari | 40. | Tuticorin | Tuticorin |
| 12. | Kayattar-I | Tuticourin | 41. | Vakaikulam | Tuticorin |
| 13. | Kayattar-II* | Tuticourin | | GUJARAT | |
| 14. | Kethanur | Coimbatore | 42. | Adesar | Kutch |
| 15. | Kumarapuram* | Tirunelveli | 43. | Amrapar (Gir) | Junagadh |
| 16. | Mangalapuram | Tirunelveli | 44. | Amrapar (Seth) | Rajkot |
| 17. | Meenakshipuram | Theni | 45. | Bamanbore II | Surendranagar |
| 18. | Mettukadai | Erode | 46. | Bayath | Kutch |
| 19. | Muppandal | Kanyakumari | 47. | Bhandariya | Jamnagar |
| 20. | Muttom* | Kanyakumari | 48. | Butavadar | Jamnagar |
| 21. | Myvadi | Coimbatore | 49. | Dhank I | Rajkot |
| 22. | Naduvakkurichi | Tirunelveli | 50. | Dhank II | Rajkot |
| 23. | Nettur* | Tirunelveli | 51. | Gala | Jamnagar |
| 24. | Onamkulam* | Tuticourin | 52. | Godladhar | Rajkot |
| 25. | Ottapidaram | Tuticourin | 53. | Haripar | Jamnagar |
| 26. | Ovrai | Tirunelveli | 54. | Harshad | Jamnagar |
| 27. | Panakudi | Tirunelveli | 55. | Jafrabad | Amreli |
| 28. | Pongalur | Coimbatore | 56. | Jamanvada | Kutch |
| 29. | Poolavadi | Coimbatore | 57. | Jasapar | Amreli |
| 30. | Poosaripatti* | Coimbatore | 58. | Kagavad | Rajkot |
| 31. | Puliyamkulam | Tirunelveli | 59. | Kalyanpur | Jamnagar |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 60. | Khambada | Amreli |
| 61. | Kukma | Kutch |
| 62. | Lamba | Jamnagar |
| 63. | Limbara | Rajkot |
| 64. | Mahidad* | Surendranagar |
| 65. | Motisindholi | Kutch |
| 66. | Mundra | Kutch |
| 67. | Navadra | Jamnagar |
| 68. | Nani Kundal | Amreli |
| 69. | Navibander | Porbander |
| 70. | Okha | Jamnagar |
| 71. | Okhamadhi | Jamnagar |
| 72. | Poladiya | Kutch |
| 73. | Ratabhe | Surendranagar |
| 74. | Rojmal | Bhavnagar |
| 75. | Sanodar | Bhavnagar |
| 76. | Sinai | Kutch |
| 77. | Suwarda | Jamnagar |
| 78. | Surajbari | Kutch |
| 79. | Warshamedi | Rajkot |
| ORISSA | | |
| 80. | Chandipur | Balasore |
| 81. | Chatrapur | Ganjam |
| 82. | Damanjodi | Koraput |
| 83. | Gopalpur | Ganjam |
| 84. | Paradwip | Cuttack |
| 85. | Puri | Puri |
| MAHARASHTRA | | |
| 86. | Alamprabhu Pathar* | Kolhapur |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-----------------|------------|
| 87. | Amberi* | Satara |
| 88. | Aundhewadi* | Nasik |
| 89. | Brahmanwel* | Dhule |
| 90. | Chakla* | Nandurbar |
| 91. | Chalkewadi | Sathara |
| 92. | Dhalgaon | Sangli |
| 93. | Dongerwadi* | Sangli |
| 94. | Gawalwadi | Nasik |
| 95. | Gude Panchagani | Sangli |
| 96. | Kankora* | Aurangabad |
| 97. | Kas* | Satara |
| 98. | Kavadya Donger* | Ahmednagar |
| 99. | Khandke | Anagar |
| 100. | Kolgaon* | Ahmednagar |
| 101. | Lonavla | Pune |
| 102. | Mander Deo* | Satara |
| 103. | Matrewadi* | Satara |
| 104. | Panchpatta* | Ahmednagar |
| 105. | Panchagani | Satara |
| 106. | Raipur* | Dhule |
| 107. | Palsi* | Satara |
| 108. | Sautada* | Beed |
| 109. | Takarmauli* | Dhule |
| 110. | Thoseghar | Satara |
| 111. | Vijayadurg | Sidhudurg |
| 112. | Vankusawade* | Satara |
| 113. | Varekarwadi | Satara |
| 114. | Vaspeta \$ | Latur |
| 115. | Bhud* | Sangli |
| 116. | Rohina* | Latur |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | ANDHRA PRADESH | |
| 117. | Alangarapetta* | Ananthapur |
| 118. | Badhrampalli Kottala* | Ananthapur |
| 119. | Bhimunipatnam | Vishakapatnam |
| 120. | Banderlapalli* | Kurnool |
| 121. | Borampalli* | Ananthapur |
| 122. | Burugula* | Kurnool |
| 123. | Chinnababaiyapalli* | Ananthapur |
| 124. | Jamalamadugu I* | Cuddapah |
| 125. | Jamalamadugu II* | Cuddapah |
| 126. | Kadavakallu* | Ananthapur |
| 127. | Kakulakonda | Chittoor |
| 128. | Kondamithipalli* | Kurnool |
| 129. | Kodumuru* | Kurnool |
| 130. | Korrakodu* | Ananthapur |
| 131. | Madugupalli* | Ananthapur |
| 132. | M.P.R. Dam | Ananthapur |
| 133. | Mustikovala | Anantapur |
| 134. | Nallakonda* | Anantapur |
| 135. | Narasimhakonda | Nellore |
| 136. | Nazeerabad* | Rangareddy |
| 137. | Pampanoor Thanda* | Anantapur |
| 138. | Payalakuntla | Cudappah |
| 139. | Ramgiri-I | Anantapur |
| 140. | Ramgiri-III | Anantapur |
| 141. | Siddanagatta* | Kurnoor |
| 142. | Singanamala | Anantapur |
| 143. | Tallimadugula* | Anantapur |
| 144. | Talaricheruvu* | Anantapur |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 145. | Tirumala | Chittoor |
| 146. | Tirumalayapalli | Cuddappah |
| 147. | Ulindakonda* | Kurnool |
| 148. | Vajrakarur | Anantapur |
| | RAJASTHAN | |
| 149. | Devgarh* | Chittorgarh |
| 150. | Harshnath* | Sikar |
| 151. | Jaisalmer | Jaisalmer |
| 152. | Jaisalmer 2* | Jaisalmer |
| 153. | Khodal | Barmer |
| 154. | Mohangarh | Jaisalmer |
| 155. | Phalodi | Jodhpur |
| | LAKSHADWEEP | |
| 156. | Agathi | Kavarathi |
| 157. | Amini | Kavarathi |
| 158. | Bitra | Kavarathi |
| 159. | Chetlat | Kavarathi |
| 160. | Kadmat | Kavarathi |
| 161. | Kalpeni | Kavarathi |
| 162. | Kavarathi | Kavarathi |
| 163. | Minicoy | Kavarathi |
| | KARNATAKA | |
| 164. | B.B. Hills | Chikkamagalur |
| 165. | Chalamatti | Dharwad |
| 166. | Channavadayanapura* | Chamaraja Nagar |
| 167. | Chikodi* | Belgaum |
| 168. | Gokak | Belgaum |
| 169. | Hanamsagar | Raichur |
| 170. | Hanumanahatti | Belgaum |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--------|-------------------|-------------|
| 171. | Horti* | Bijapur |
| 172. | Jogimatti | Chitradurga |
| 173. | Kappataguda* | Gadag |
| 174. | Khamkarhatti* | Belgaum |
| 175. | Malgatti | Raichur |
| 176. | Mannikere | Belgaum |
| 177. | Mavinhunda* | Belgaum |
| 178. | Ramgad* | Bellary |
| 179. | Sangundi | Bijapur |
| 180. | Arasinagundi+ | Chitradurga |
| 181. | Bullenahalli 1+ | |
| 182. | Bullenahalli 1+ | |
| 183. | Gujanur + | Gadag |
| 184. | Jogimatti + | Chitradurga |
| 185. | Madikaripura + | Chitradurga |
| 186. | Sogi A+ | Bellary |
| 187. | Sogi B+ | Bellary |
| 188. | Subramanya Halli* | Bellary |
| 189. | Nargund* | Gadag |
| KERALA | | |
| 190. | Kanjicode | Palakkad |
| 191. | Kailasammedu | Idukki |
| 192. | Kailasammedu | Idukki |
| 193. | Kotamala | Palakkad |
| 194. | Kottathara | Palakkad |
| 195. | Kulathummedu | Idukki |
| 196. | Kuttikanam | Idukki |
| 197. | Nallasingham | Palakkad |
| 198. | Panchalimedu | Idukki |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 199. | Parampukettimedu | Idukki |
| 200. | Ponmudi | Thiruvananthapuram |
| 201. | Pullikanam | Idukki |
| 202. | Ramakalmedu | Idukki |
| 203. | Senapathi | Idukki |
| 204. | Sakkulathumedu | Idukki |
| 205. | Tolanur | Palakkad |
| 206. | Pushpagiri \$ | Idukki |
| MADHYA PRADESH | | |
| 207. | Jamgodrani | Dewas |
| 208. | Kukru | Betul |
| 209. | Mahuria* | Shajahpur |
| 210. | Mamatkheda | Ratlam |
| 211. | Nagda* | Dewas |
| 212. | Sendhva | Khargon (West Nimar) |
| 213. | Valiyarpani | Khargaon (West Nimar) |
| WEST BENGAL | | |
| 214. | Ganga Sagar* | South 24 Parganas |
| ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS | | |
| 215. | Keating Point | Nicobar |
| UTTARAKHAND | | |
| 216. | Bachelikhal | Narendranagar |

Note: *25m Mast \$50m Mast +30m Mast

Note: Sl.No. 17 to 23 in Karnataka with 30m mast (KPCL & NAL mast)

A Threshold WPD value of 200 W/m² and above at 50 maql is considered as a potential.

Power Generation

*114. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the hydel and thermal generation of power in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the generation of power meets the existing requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of targets set and the actual achievements in capacity augmentation programme of power under the public and private sectors during the Ninth and Tenth Plan periods; and

(e) the reasons for shortfall in achieving the targets and the corrective steps taken to ensure that there is no slippage of targets in the Eleventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise and year-wise power generation from hydro and thermal stations in the various parts of the country during the last three years (2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09) and the current year (April-June, 2009) is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Despite achieving growth rate of 7.3%, 6.3%, 2.7% and 5.8% in power generation during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April-June, 2009) respectively, there is overall shortage of power in the country. The shortages vary from State to State and season to season as well as time of day depending on the demand and supply of power. The details of power supply position in the country during the last three years and in the current year (April-June, 2009) are given below:

| | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (April-June, 2009) |
|---------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|
| Energy Requirement | (MU) | 690587 | 739343 | 777039 | 202238 |
| Energy Availability | (MU) | 624495 | 666007 | 691038 | 182412 |
| Energy Shortage | (MU) | 66092 | 73336 | 86001 | 19826 |
| | % | 9.6 | 9.9 | 11.1 | 9.8 |
| Peak Demand | (MW) | 100715 | 108866 | 109809 | 111066 |
| Peak Met | (MW) | 85818 | 90793 | 96785 | 97355 |
| Peak Shortage | (MW) | 13897 | 18073 | 13024 | 13711 |
| | (%) | 13.8 | 16.6 | 11.9 | 12.3 |

(d) The capacity addition target of 40245 MW and 41,110 MW was fixed for 9th and 10th Plan respectively. As against this, the actual augmentation of capacity of 19,119 MW and 21,180 MW was achieved during 9th

and 10th Plan respectively. The details of Sector-wise target fixed & achievement for the above two Plans are as given below:

(Figures in MW)

| Category | Sector | 9th Plan | | 10th Plan | |
|----------|---------|----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Thermal | Central | 7574 | 3084 | 12790 | 7330.00 |
| | State | 4938 | 5440.6 | 6676 | 3553.64 |
| | Private | 17033 | 5176.2 | 5951 | 1230.60 |
| | Total | 29545 | 13700.8 | 25417 | 12114.24 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----------------------|---------|-------|---------|----------|----------|
| Hydro | Central | 3455 | 540 | 8742 | 4495.00 |
| | State | 5810 | 3912.25 | 4481 | 2691.00 |
| | Private | 555 | 86 | 1170 | 700.00 |
| | Total | 9820 | 4538.25 | 14393 | 7886.00 |
| Nuclear All India | Central | 880 | 880 | 1300 | 1180.00 |
| | Central | 11909 | 4504 | 22832 | 13005.00 |
| | State | 10748 | 9352 | 11157 | 6244.64 |
| | Private | 17588 | 5262.2 | 7121 | 1930.00 |
| Total | 40245 | 19119 | 41110 | 21179.64 | |

(e) The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the targets during 10th Plan are given below:

- Delay and non sequential supplies/erection by suppliers/contractors.
- Delay in tie-up of super critical technology by indigenous manufacturers.
- Non-availability of gas/fuel.
- Delay in award of works.
- Projects not taken up/Escrow cover not given/financial closure not achieved/funds not tied-up.
- Delay in approval of investment decision of Hydro projects.
- Delay in environmental clearance, geological surprises, natural calamities, R&R issues, delay

in signing of MoU with host State, Court Cases for hydro projects.

- Law & Order problems.

The corrective steps being taken during the 11th Plan include expediting Letter of Award (LOA) in respect of 11th Plan projects augmentation of annual manufacturing capacity of main plant equipment of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) for 5000 MW to 10,000 MW and subsequently to 15,000 MW by December, 2009 and 20,000 MW by 2011 depending on the market demand, enhancing manufacturing capacity of power plant equipment through Joint Ventures, sensitizing stakeholders towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the balance of plant requirements, rigorous monitoring of the on-going projects by the Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and a Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP).

Statement

State-wise/Source-wise Generation details during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April to June)

| Region | Sector | State | Generation (Million Unit) | | 2007-08 | 2006-07 |
|----------|--------|---------------|---------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
| | | | 2009-10 (Apr. to Jun.) | 2008-09 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Northern | BBMB | Total Hydro | 2545.67 | 11109.07 | 10960 | 10064.34 |
| | Delhi | Total Thermal | 2873.23 | 10978 | 10935 | 10561.25 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| | Haryana | Thermal | 4499.86 | 15884.63 | 13332.2 | 13355.62 |
| | | Hydro | 49.44 | 282.4 | 269.5 | 255.78 |
| | | Total Generation | 4549.3 | 16167.03 | 13602 | 13611.4 |
| | Himachal Pradesh | Total Hydro | 4519.84 | 14466.53 | 13945 | 13513.66 |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | Thermal | 0 | 0.28 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hydro | 4042.84 | 9870.99 | 8919.59 | 7306.22 |
| | | Total Generation | 4042.84 | 9871.27 | 9919.6 | 7306.22 |
| | Punjab | Thermal | 5051.67 | 18066.41 | 16322.7 | 15434.7 |
| | | Hydro | 1038.92 | 4227.74 | 4602.52 | 4396.3 |
| | | Total Generation | 6090.59 | 22294.15 | 20925 | 19831 |
| | Rajasthan | Thermal | 5878.44 | 24033.97 | 22974.7 | 21715.05 |
| | | Hydro | 11.17 | 670.97 | 1399.63 | 1116.14 |
| | | Total Generation | 5889.61 | 24704.94 | 24374 | 22831.19 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | Thermal | 22232.83 | 83722.62 | 83147.5 | 80954.27 |
| | | Hydro | 232.02 | 1097.11 | 922.94 | 1416.61 |
| | | Thermal Generation | 22464.9 | 84819.73 | 84070 | 82370.88 |
| | Uttarakhand | Total Hydro | 2507.01 | 11324.96 | 9715.19 | 6689.22 |
| Western | Chhattisgarh | Thermal | 11531.81 | 42084.36 | 28341.6 | 25727.64 |
| | | Hydro | 78.71 | 291.71 | 262.65 | 388.41 |
| | | Total Generation | 11610.5 | 42376.07 | 28604 | 26116.05 |
| | Goa | Total Thermal | 97.07 | 324.84 | 326.99 | 354.59 |
| | Gujarat | Thermal | 14375.03 | 51305.21 | 51887.2 | 49826.58 |
| | | Hydro | 466.27 | 2860.84 | 5672.49 | 4870.48 |
| | | Total Generation | 14841.3 | 54166.05 | 57560 | 54697.06 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Thermal | 10391.61 | 42659.47 | 40275.8 | 34022.83 |
| | | Hydro | 909.09 | 4827.63 | 6169.5 | 5697.7 |
| | | Total Generation | 11300.7 | 47487.1 | 46445 | 39720.53 |
| | Maharashtra | Thermal | 17274.74 | 65965.02 | 66980.6 | 60534.79 |
| | | Hydro | 1867.91 | 5204.36 | 6236.12 | 7236.99 |
| | | Total Generation | 19142.7 | 71169.38 | 73217 | 67771.78 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
|----------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------|--------|
| Southern | Andhra Pradesh | Thermal | 17653.17 | 63949.58 | 58471.4 | 55360.91 | |
| | | Hydro | 478.17 | 8160.41 | 9872.45 | 9822.15 | |
| | | Total Generation | 18131.3 | 72109.99 | 68344 | 65183.06 | |
| | Karnataka | Thermal | 4527.51 | 14785.81 | 13324.5 | 13899.21 | |
| | | Hydro | 2295.26 | 13154.13 | 14785 | 15189.17 | |
| | | Total Generation | 6822.77 | 27939.94 | 28110 | 29088.38 | |
| | Kerala | Thermal | 1139.15 | 3619.06 | 2486.61 | 1591.49 | |
| | | Hydro | 1396.48 | 5911.78 | 8424.53 | 7592.78 | |
| | | Total Generation | 2535.63 | 9530.84 | 10911 | 9184.27 | |
| | Lakshadweep | Total Thermal | 7.18 | 28.07 | 28.67 | 28.25 | |
| | Lakshadweep | Total Generation | 7.18 | 28.07 | 28.67 | 28.25 | |
| | Puducherry | Total Thermal | 68.48 | 258.17 | 275.27 | 277.71 | |
| | Tamil Nadu | Thermal | 12695.5 | 47129.56 | 47493.9 | 44625.99 | |
| | | Hydro | 732.82 | 5369.48 | 6432.83 | 6284.3 | |
| | | Total Generation | 13428.3 | 52499.04 | 53927 | 50910.29 | |
| | | Andaman Nicobar Islands | Thermal | 50.4 | 200.5 | 195.7 | 182.05 |
| | | | Hydro | 1.5 | 9.98 | 8.37 | 9.34 |
| | | | Total Generation | 51.9 | 210.48 | 204.07 | 191.39 |
| Eastern | Bihar | Thermal | 3202.36 | 9741.71 | 6976.6 | 6616.65 | |
| | | Hydro | 1.74 | 51.13 | 57.83 | 67.21 | |
| | | Total Generation | 3204.1 | 9792.84 | 7034.4 | 6683.86 | |
| | DVC | Thermal | 3626.2 | 15320.69 | 14802.7 | 13748.53 | |
| | | Hydro | 18.87 | 432.12 | 451.3 | 357.31 | |
| | | Total Generation | 3645.07 | 15752.81 | 15254 | 14105.84 | |
| | Jharkhand | Thermal | 1557.75 | 5420.87 | 4623.01 | 5331.44 | |
| | | Hydro | 5.81 | 237.63 | 210.83 | 208.47 | |
| | | Total Generation | 1563.56 | 5658.5 | 4833.8 | 5539.91 | |
| | Orissa | Thermal | 8015.14 | 29962.85 | 31907.1 | 31499.63 | |
| | | Hydro | 851.91 | 5714.33 | 7874.84 | 7203.52 | |
| | | Total Generation | 8867.05 | 35677.18 | 39782 | 38703.15 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | Sikkim | Thermal | 0.01 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| | | Hydro | 864.93 | 2265.73 | 476.6 | 236.12 |
| | | Total Generation | 864.94 | 2265.87 | 476.78 | 236.27 |
| | West Bengal | Thermal | 10819.15 | 40232.28 | 38380.5 | 36678.94 |
| | | Hydro | 206.5 | 945.45 | 755.96 | 412.64 |
| | | Total Generation | 11025.65 | 41177.73 | 39136.5 | 37091.58 |
| North-Eastern | Arunachal Pradesh | Total Hydro | 272.49 | 1591.12 | 1552.01 | 965.71 |
| | Assam | Thermal | 779.23 | 3109.96 | 2851.13 | 2757.79 |
| | | Hydro | 214.53 | 1400.45 | 1555.33 | 816.85 |
| | | Total Generation | 993.76 | 4510.41 | 4406.5 | 3574.64 |
| | Manipur | Thermal | 0 | 0 | 0.86 | 2.68 |
| | | Hydro | 38.76 | 497.59 | 604.82 | 475.42 |
| | | Total Generation | 38.76 | 497.59 | 605.69 | 478.1 |
| | Meghalaya | Total Hydro | 140.78 | 742.44 | 888.22 | 537.6 |
| | Mizoram | Total Thermal | 1.8 | 2.51 | 2.65 | 3.51 |
| | Nagaland | Total Hydro | 19.74 | 312.54 | 361.68 | 182.01 |
| | Tripura | Thermal | 318.01 | 1274.39 | 1244.69 | 1164.31 |
| | | Hydro | 4.07 | 50.54 | 36.02 | 46.32 |
| | | Total Generation | 322.08 | 1324.93 | 1280.7 | 1210.63 |
| | Grand Total | | 184421 | 703181.93 | 681014 | 639615.33 |

Participatory Notes

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

(a) whether there is opposition from certain sections to Government's decision for the continuation of Participatory Notes in the capital market;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) SEBI has informed that, as per their records, no such opposition has been received from any entity.

Participatory Notes (PN) in the Indian context, is a derivative instrument issued in foreign jurisdictions, by an FII/sub-accounts or one of its associates, against underlying Indian securities. PNs are "market access products" variously known as Overseas Derivative Instruments, Equity Linked Notes, Capped Return Notes, and Participating Return Notes etc. The investors in PNs derive the economic benefits of investing in the security

without actually holding it. The investor in PN does not own the underlying Indian security, which is held in the FII which issues the PN. The PN holder also does not enjoy any voting rights in relation to security/shares referenced by the PN. In February, 2004, the SEBI regulations were amended and regulation 15 A was introduced in order to recognize and regulate PNs.

However, concerns have been expressed in some quarters on account of money-laundering concerns arising out of the fact that as PNs are issued outside India and the transaction is essentially a transaction between two non-residents who are not subject to Indian law. Hence, it is said that the identity of the actual investor is not likely to be known to the regulatory bodies.

When a PN is traded on an overseas exchange, the regulator in that jurisdiction would be the authority to regulate that trade. However, SEBI has also provision in terms of the SEBI (FII) Regulations, 1995, according to which an FII may issue Offshore Derivative Instruments (ODIs)/Participatory Notes (PNs) with Indian instruments as the underlying securities, subject to the subscriber being a regulated entity. Further downstream issue of PNs, if any, may also be done only to regulated entities. Besides, FIIs are required to report at the end of every month, in a prescribed format, all information relating to PNs issued by them including the names of subscribers to the said PNs. FII investments into India are also subject to Indian Anti-Money Laundering laws and strict KYC norms. SEBI has mandated that P-Notes with Indian underlyings can only be issued to regulated entities subject to 'Known-Your-Client norms.

Credit Flow to Agriculture Sector

*116. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target set and the achievement made thereon for the credit flow to Agriculture Sector by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last two years;

(b) whether the Government is considering to double the credit flow to the Agriculture Sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any assessment has been made by banks for the estimated need of credit flow to the Agriculture Sector in 2009-10; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the said need is to be met by the PSBs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As against the agriculture targets of Rs. 1,50,000 crore and Rs. 1,95,000 crore set for the domestic commercial banks, including Public Sector Banks (PSBs), for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, these banks have lent Rs. 1,81,088 crore and Rs. 2,23,668 crore respectively. No separate target is set for PSBs.

(b) to (e) The Government has made an internal assessment of the likely demand in the agriculture sector during the year 2009-10. Accordingly, the agriculture lending target for the year 2009-10 has been set at Rs. 3,25,000 crore for all banks against the target of Rs. 2,80,000 crore set for the year 2008-09. Of this, the targets for domestic commercial banks, including PSBs, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks have been set at Rs. 2,50,000 crore, Rs. 45,000 crore and Rs. 30,000 crore respectively.

The PSBs have led from the front in lending to the agriculture sector. The lending by domestic commercial banks which was Rs. 52,441 crore in the year 2003-04 has increased to Rs. 2,23,668 crore in 2008-09, of which Rs. 1,64,350 crore (around 57.23% of overall target of Rs. 2,80,000 crore) was lent by PSBs.

[Translation]

Account of NREGA Workers

*117. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making the entire payment of wages to NREGA workers through their accounts in bank/post offices;

(b) if so, the number of accounts of NREGA workers which have been opened in banks/post-offices till now, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints against some banks for not opening of such accounts or demanding commission on opening of accounts;

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

(e) the time by which payment of wages will be made to all the NREGA workers through banks/post offices?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) During the year 2008-09, as reported by the State Government, out of total wage payment of Rs. 18155.20 crore to un-skilled workers Rs. 10339.72 crore was disbursed through Banks/Post Offices which is around 56.96% of the total wages disbursed.

(b) As per latest reported figures, 6.8 crore accounts have been opened for NREGA workers in Banks/Post Offices. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) A total of 16 complaints have been received in this Ministry in this regard from individuals

during the period 1.4.2008 to 30.6.2009. In addition, some States such as West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan have also raised issues of Banks charging commissions/transaction fee and not cooperating in opening accounts of NREGA workers.

Complaints received from the individuals have been sent to concerned State Governments for enquire and appropriate action. Problems raised by the States have been taken up with the Department of Financial Services, Planning Commission and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to resolve the issues concerned on priority.

(e) Department of Financial Services has been requested to take action for expanding the outreach of financial services so that wage payment can be made entirely through NREGA worker's accounts. In view of this, it is not possible to fix a time for making entire wage payment through Banks/Post Offices.

Statement

| Sl.No. | State | No. of Bank Account Opened | No. of Post Office Account Opened | Total Accounts |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1019153 | 11196554 | 12215707 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 3. | Assam | 1031851 | 736037 | 1767888 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1402113 | 3305140 | 4707253 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1773667 | 2424532 | 4198199 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 603553 | 964333 | 1567886 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1584455 | 12073 | 170528 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 367063 | 41901 | 408964 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 135705 | 2218 | 137923 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 974016 | 1808537 | 2782553 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 2475185 | 348676 | 2823861 |
| 12. | Kerala | 847129 | 56658 | 903787 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 4917011 | 646908 | 5563919 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 559051 | 302700 | 861751 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 15. | Manipur | 50822 | 131904 | 182726 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 426 | 41 | 467 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 12394 | 9457 | 21851 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 1146 | 0 | 1146 |
| 19. | Orissa | 1044636 | 785373 | 1830009 |
| 20. | Punjab | 110471 | 47966 | 158437 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 3399226 | 3960234 | 7359460 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 15963 | 14190 | 30153 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 8068905 | 3923 | 80/2828 |
| 24. | Tripura | 234578 | 135828 | 370406 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 5715193 | 148402 | 5863595 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 610108 | 107981 | 718089 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 2081702 | 3020022 | 5821724 |
| 28. | Puducherry | 14574 | 0 | 14574 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 36390 | 295 | 36685 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 7643 | 0 | 7643 |
| Total | | 38388131 | 30211883 | 68600014 |

Losses in Indian Banks

(f) if so, the details thereof?

*118. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH *ALIAS* LALAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 51 American banks have been declared bankrupt since September, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian banks, financial institutions and business organisations have suffered losses as a consequence thereof;

(d) if so, the total estimate of the said losses;

(e) whether the Government is taking any action in this regard; and

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As per the information available on the website *www.fdic.gov* of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, an independent agency of the US Federal Government, 68 US banks have failed since September, 2008.

(c) and (d) The existing Management Information System of RBI does not generate the data on losses suffered by Indian banks, financial institutions and business organizations exclusively due to the failure of these US banks. However, in the wake of the sub-prime crisis, some of the Indian banks have suffered Marked-to-Market (MTM) losses on account of their exposure in credit

derivatives and investments. The total overseas exposure of Indian banks, both private sector and public sector

banks, in credit derivatives and investments, and the MTM loss position as at end May-2009 is given below—

(Amount Rs. in crore)

| | Exposure | | MTM Losses | | Provisions | | Credit losses | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector | Private sector | Public sector |
| Credit Derivatives | 7,547 | 9,952 | 341 | 858 | 336 | 851 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments | 20,471 | 7,283 | 1,552 | 782 | 1,538 | 821 | 277 | 7 |
| Total | 28,018 | 17,235 | 1,893 | 1,640 | 1,874 | 1,672 | 277 | 7 |

(e) and (f) To mitigate the potential impact of global financial crisis on Indian economy and to ensure uninterrupted and adequate credit to the productive sectors, RBI and Government have taken a series of measure which, *inter-alia*, include releasing ample rupee and forex liquidity in the system, strengthening credit delivery mechanism particularly for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), permitting banks to restructure assets, softening of policy rates, stimulus packages for Non-banking Finance Companies (NBFCs), MSMEs, exporters and housing sector.

[English]

Externally Aided Projects

*119. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a substantial share of loans from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other Multi/Bilateral agencies remained underutilised as a result of which the Government of India is paying heavy commitment charges;

(b) if so, the details of the commitment charges paid during the last five years;

(c) the details of the externally aided projects in respect of which such commitment charges are being paid, project-wise during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any remedial measures have been taken to arrest this trend, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the quantum of loan taken by Government from different External Agencies, agency-wise, and the interest paid in respect thereto during each of the last three years; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken to ensure that externally aided project are completed within the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f) Payment of commitment charges is an integral part of the general terms & conditions of loan from the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and some bilateral agencies. The commitment charge has to be paid as the entire loan amount is not disbursed in one instalment at the commencement of the project. Once the loan becomes effective, disbursement of funds are taken from the lender as per the implementation schedule of the project. Interest starts accruing as soon as disbursement takes place. Commitment charges, where levied, are usually a fraction of interest rate.

Government of India has a monitoring mechanism for externally aided projects. Projects are checked against readiness indicators before they are launched. During implementation, the projects are monitored through joint review meetings periodically. State level portfolio reviews and site visits are also undertaken from time to time.

In respect of para (b), (c) and (e) the details of loans and commitment charges are enclosed as Statements-I, II, III and IV respectively.

Statement I*Commitment Charges of Government loan from 2004-2005 to 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

| Donor „ | Loan Curr. | Loan Amt. | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
|----------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Normal | | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 6,405,221.03 | 10,047.96 | 11,957.80 | 12,874.66 | 15,498.17 | 12,213.41 |
| | INR | | 451,050.13 | 531,710.25 | 584,391.84 | 607,798.34 | 558,424.23 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 6,794,298.38 | 8,033.60 | 7,515.67 | 6,837.43 | 5,578.04 | 4,184.36 |
| | INR | | 361,156.91 | 333,164.15 | 321,494.77 | 225,622.63 | 195,880.89 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 434,636.68 | 357.98 | 347.62 | 330.60 | 307.26 | 580.69 |
| | INR | | 20,702.52 | 18,561.31 | 19,304.69 | 17,199.26 | 39,178.03 |
| IDA IDA | XDR | 6,839,285.17 | 12,323.55 | 8,462.43 | 4,721.41 | 2,786.96 | 1,387.02 |
| | INR | | 818,222.18 | 555,808.93 | 313,065.75 | 172,616.03 | 98,603.77 |
| Back to Back | | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | 656,108.00 | 0.00 | 57.50 | 249.81 | 444.77 | 1,465.24 |
| | INR | | 0.00 | 2,541.88 | 11,249.85 | 17,740.83 | 67,855.77 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | 1,925,480.00 | 0.00 | 537.59 | 1,458.34 | 3,204.44 | 3,457.23 |
| | INR | | 0.00 | 23,937.66 | 82,752.31 | 129,292.86 | 159,702.24 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | 65,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.56 |
| | INR | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,486.07 |
| IDA IDA | XDR | 1,087,600.00 | 0.00 | 241.58 | 1,100.28 | 1,214.69 | 731.91 |
| | INR | | 0.00 | 15,981.28 | 72,919.73 | 75,108.33 | 51,588.77 |
| Grand Total (INR) | | | 1,651,131.74 | 1,481,705.46 | 1,405,178.94 | 1,245,378.28 | 1,173,719.78 |

Statement II*Commitment Charges of Government loan from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009*

| Donor, Loan | Loan Curr. | Agree Dt. | Loan Amt. | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Normal | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | | 6,405,221.03 | 12,874.66 | 15,498.17 | 12,213.41 |
| | INR | | | 584,391.84 | 607,798.34 | 558,424.23 |
| 1. 1415-IND Karnataka Urban Infra. Dev. Project | USD | 10.05.1996 | 76,379.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 2. | 1647-IND Rajasthan Urban Infra. Dev. Project | USD INR | 01.12.1999 | 250,000.00 | 721.08 32,789.78 | 620.95 25,013.80 | 324.64 14,828.20 |
| 3. | 1704-IND Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environment | USD INR | 19.05.2000 | 145,000.00 | 469.63 21,347.50 | 321.34 12,949.84 | 192.35 8,748.66 |
| 4. | 1803-IND Gujarat Power Sector Development Programme | USD INR | 14.12.2000 | 150,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 5. | 1804-IND Gujarat Power Sector Development Programme | USD INR | 14.12.2000 | 109,063.40 | 22.13 1,007.64 | 2.15 87.99 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 6. | 1813-IND Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project | USD INR | 18.12.2001 | 177,765.23 | 1,138.08 51,681.60 | 960.39 38,695.42 | 734.57 33,335.92 |
| 7. | 1826-IND Gujarat Earthquaka Rehabilitation and | USD INR | 26.04.2001 | 315,142.53 | 310.96 14,133.90 | 186.70 7,547.45 | -14.28 -611.59 |
| 8. | 1839-IND Western Transport Corridor Project | USD INR | 14.12.2001 | 145,601.85 | 455.94 20,744.06 | 222.69 8,996.74 | 69.54 3,013.17 |
| 9. | 1868-IND MP Power Sector Development Programme | USD INR | 10.12.2001 | 150,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 10. | 1869-IND M.P. Power Sector Development Project | USD INR | 21.03.2002 | 178,991.46 | 247.71 11,315.64 | 19.44 815.35 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 11. | 1870-IND WB Corridor Development Project | USD INR | 10.12.202 | 79,206.83 | 434.39 19,710.30 | 450.55 18,121.02 | 353.13 16,061.31 |
| 12. | 1944-IND East-West Corridor Project | USD INR | 25.08.2003 | 320,000.00 | 1,468.53 66,802.29 | 1,043.01 41,738.68 | 296.09 13,296.51 |
| 13. | 1958-IND MP State Roads Sector Development | USD INR | 05.12.2002 | 30,000.00 | 50.25 2,267.35 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 14. | 1959-IND MP State Roads Sector Development | USD INR | 05.12.2002 | 150,000.00 | 912.59 41,061.87 | 647.49 26,248.28 | 180.62 7,754.27 |
| 15. | 1974-IND Modernizing Government and Fiscal Reform in Kerala | USD INR | 16.12.2002 | 200,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 16. | 1981-IND Railway Sector Improvement Project | USD INR | 21.04.2004 | 212,300.00 | 1,495.88 67,719.42 | 1,378.55 55,483.03 | 934.58 42,497.48 |
| 17. | 2018-IND Rural Roads Sector-I Project | USD INR | 25.11.2004 | 400,000.00 | 1,081.78 49,287.37 | 1,319.43 52,791.92 | 763.13 34,383.50 |
| 18. | 2029-IND National Highways Sector-I Project | USD INR | 27.10.2004 | 400,000.00 | 1,128.03 51,323.22 | 1,357.37 54,673.56 | 518.42 22,871.28 |
| 19. | 2036-IND Assam Power Sector Project | USD INR | 10.12.2003 | 150,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|--|------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 20. | 2037-IND Assam Power Sector Development Project | USD INR | 10.12.2003 | 100,000.00 | 546.05 24,839.08 | 489.09 19,575.61 | 151.34 6,839.23 |
| 21. | 2046-IND Urban Water Supply and Environment Imp. in | USD INR | 09.03.2005 | 181,000.00 | 473.30 21,412.46 | 926.95 36,902.22 | 968.40 44,401.33 |
| 22. | 2050-IND Chhattisgarh State Roads Dev. (Sector) | USD INR | 14.12.2004 | 180,000.00 | 572.71 26,015.34 | 1,028.25 41,025.32 | 1,018.88 46,651.48 |
| 23. | 2141-IND Assam Government & Public Resource | USD INR | 16.12.2004 | 125,000.00 | 269.06 12,232.23 | 133.68 5,470.07 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 24. | 2142-IND Assam Government and Public Resource | USD INR | 16.12.2004 | 25,000.00 | 73.86 3,352.29 | 139.17 5,581.89 | 158.52 7,265.64 |
| 25. | 2151-IND Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project in J & K | USD INR | 17.03.2005 | 250,000.00 | 583.43 26,379.53 | 1,92.10 47,641.19 | 1,450.74 66,590.87 |
| 26. | 2154-IND National Highway Project-II Project | USD INR | 15.12.2005 | 400,000.00 | 377.50 17,114.00 | 1,066.92 42,765.52 | 1,725.34 79,168.56 |
| 27. | 2248-IND Rural Roads Sector-II Investment-Programme | USD INR | 29.08.2006 | 180,000.00 | 41.77 1,863.99 | 352.04 -1,203.83 | 30.48 1,493.63 |
| 28. | 2281-IND Rural Cooperative Credit Restr. and Development | USD INR | 11.12.2006 | 1,000,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 1,550.35 63,335.73 | 1,875.00 86,988.84 |
| 29. | 2293-IND Kolkata Environmental Imp. | USD INR | 21.02.2007 | 80,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 55.26 2,179.71 | 165.59 7,679.43 |
| 30. | 2293-IND Kolkata Environmental Imp. | USD INR | 25.10.2007 | 50,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 23.92 1,064.43 |
| 31. | 2309-IND Uttarakhand Power Sector Investment | USD INR | 22.02.2007 | 41,920.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 34.32 1,361.81 | 107.94 5,015.14 |
| 32. | 2312-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector | USD INR | 23.01.2008 | 33,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 24.11 1,204.30 |
| 33. | 2331-IND Jammu and Kashmir Urban Development Investment | USD INR | 28.12.2007 | 42,200.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 75.90 3,729.17 |
| 34. | 2414-IND Rural Road Sector-II Investment Programme | USD INR | 28.03.2008 | 77,650.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 84.47 4,153.48 |
| | IBRD IBRD | USD INR | | 6,794,298.38 | 6,837.43 321,494.77 | 578.04 225,622.63 | 4,184.36 195,880.89 |
| 35. | 3470-A-IN Second National Highway Project | USD INR | 18.06.1992 | 130,775.87 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 36. | 3907-6-IN Second Chennai Water Supply Pj | USD INR | 20.11.1995 | 75,632.82 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |

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|---|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 37. 3923-A-IN Bombay Sewage Disposal | | USD INR | 28.12.1995 | 100,591.78 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 38. 4014-A-IN Orissa Power Sector Restructuring | | USD INR | 10.07.1996 | 208,078.21 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 39. 4156-IN Andhra Pradesh Hazard Mitigation | | USD INR | 03.06.1997 | 25,890.74 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 40. 4166-IN Andhra Pradesh Imagation Project | | USD INR | 30.06.1997 | 106,215.33 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 41. 4192-IN Andhra Pradesh State Highway pj. | | USD INR | 30.07.1997 | 332,540.85 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 42. 4296-IN National Agricul Technology Project | | USD INR | 22.06.1998 | 78,043.74 | -0.37 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 43. 4360-IN AP Economic Restructuring Project | | USD INR | 04.02.1999 | 287,039.64 | 25.11 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 44. 4365-IN U.P. Diversified Agri. Support Project | | USD INR | 30.07.1998 | 79,020.89 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 45. 4441-IN A P Power Restructuring Project | | USD INR | 05.03.1999 | 169,843.94 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 46. 4478-In Second Tamil Nadu Urban Development | | USD INR | 14.07.1999 | 82,440.16 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 47. 4492-IN Integrated Watershed Dev. (Hills II) Project | | USD INR | 14.07.1999 | 85,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 48. 4545-IN UP Power Sector Restructuring Project | | USD INR | 19.05.2000 | 140,303.24 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 49. 4555-IN Telecommunication Sector Reforms Tech. | | USD INR | 11.08.2000 | 28,616.51 | 4.93 226.80 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 50. 4559-IN Third National Highways Project | | USD INR | 11.08.2000 | 403,934.93 | 366.38 16,665.10 | 199.06 8,005.15 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 51. 4577-IN Gujarat State Highway Project | | USD INR | 18.10.2000 | 280,000.00 | 181.66 8,181.42 | 45.63 1,862.28 | 3.06 121.83 |
| 52. 4594-IN Rajasthan Power Sector Restructuring Project | | USD INR | 27.02.2001 | 166,187.50 | 98.70 4,463.91 | 3.17 135.80 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 53. 4606-IN Karnataka State Highways Improvement | | USD INR | 26.07.2001 | 360,000.00 | 207.79 9,475.87 | 24.85 1,013.47 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 54. 4622-IN Grand Trunk Road Improvement Project | | USD INR | 27.07.2001 | 487,122.25 | 523.79 23,765.65 | 339.68 13,753.12 | 131.67 6,027.55 |

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|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 55. 4653-IN Kerala State Transport Project | | USD INR | 06.05.2002 | 255,000.00 | 352.84 16,049.67 | 288.32 11,588.95 | 261.16 11,928.04 |
| 56. 4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project | | USD INR | 05.08.2002 | 463,000.00 | 881.18 39,868.93 | 833.34 33,749.23 | 732.81 35,497.33 |
| 57. 4684-IN Uttar Pradesh State Road Project | | USD INR | 19.02.2003 | 488,000.00 | 831.96 37,684.93 | 623.48 25,246.22 | 372.47 17,956.77 |
| 58. 4706-IN Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project | | USD INR | 28.08.2003 | 348,000.00 | 663.85 30,054.75 | 541.77 21,938.78 | 328.01 15,769.73 |
| 59. 4719-IN Allahabad Bypass Project | | USD INR | 16.12.2003 | 240,000.00 | 453.22 20,519.33 | 298.59 12,310.56 | 158.72 6,896.46 |
| 60. 4730-IN Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement | | USD INR | 18.02.2005 | 39,500.00 | 69.31 3,154.57 | 41.69 1,677.72 | 23.72 1,083.78 |
| 61. 4750-IN Madhya Pradesh Sector Restructuring | | USD INR | 30.11.2004 | 394,020.00 | 928.96 41,807.75 | 904.05 36,519.90 | 863.92 39,403.78 |
| 62. 4753-IN Rural Road Project | | USD INR | 08.11.2004 | 99,500.00 | 247.51 11,247.51 | 247.51 9,940.53 | 247.54 794.06 |
| 63. 4764-IN Lucknow-Muzaffarpur National Highway | | USD INR | 18.11.2005 | 620,000.00 | 1,000.63 57,176.86 | 1,035.60 41,936.23 | 794.06 38,407.65 |
| 64. 4860-IN Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project | | USD INR | 07.08.2007 | 220,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 151.30 5,944.69 | 267.23 11,470.04 |
| | GODE Germany | EUR INR | | 434,636.68 | 330.60 19,304.69 | 307.26 17,199.26 | 580.69 39,178.03 |
| 65. 11321E NLC III Dt. 27.1.87 | | EUR INR | 27.01.1987 | 6,135.50 | 0.12 6.73 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 66. 1421147E Modernisation of Signaling | | EUR INR | 01.08.1997 | 94,589.00 | 219.35 12,807.84 | 209.31 11,718.26 | 193.03 13,027.82 |
| 67. 2382239E Minor Irrg. Project Maharashtra Dt. 31.12.1998 | | EUR INR | 01.06.2000 | 23,008.14 | 42.13 2,460.45 | 37.72 2,110.89 | 34.84 2,351.49 |
| 68. 290191E Pulse Polio Immunization | | EUR INR | 20.12.2007 | 42,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 40.61 2,733.25 |
| 69. 335767E Rehabilitation Gas Plant | | EUR INR | 11.12.1995 | 6,530.65 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 70. 3385263E Pulse Polio Immunization VIII | | EUR INR | 12.12.2006 | 20,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 9.12 506.87 | 1.81 121.13 |
| 71. 3429490E 172.38 M Ramagundam Open Cast | | EUR INR | 30.03.1989 | 44,070.21 | 0.02 0.87 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |

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|-----|--|------------|------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 72. | 4262255E NLC Dt. 27.1.87 | EUR INR | 27.01.1989 | 30,677.51 | 0.06 3.05 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 73. | 4500766E Nabardxi-Reform of the | EUR INR | 20.12.2007 | 100,000.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 258.33 17,430.17 |
| 74. | 734969E Fertilizer Sector Programme VII | EUR INR | 29.10.2001 | 20,335.58 | 0.29 16.95 | -0.15 -8.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 75. | 9151975E Rural Water Supply Rajasthan, Ph.-I | EUR INR | 17.06.1994 | 3,000.00 | 1.62 94.77 | 5.36 299.57 | 4.95 334.17 |
| 76. | 9361337E Rural Water Supply & Sanitation-MH | EUR INR | 28.12.2000 | 22,445.71 | 51.33 2,997.24 | 48.13 2,694.27 | 47.11 3,180.01 |
| 77. | 99350E Orissa Lift Irrigation Project | EUR INR | 19.02.1993 | 21,844.38 | 15.69 916.35 | -2.22 -122.60 | 0.00 0.00 |
| | IDA IDA | SDR INR | | 6,839,285.17 | 4,721.41 313,065.75 | 2,786.96 172,616.03 | 1,387.02 98,603.77 |
| 78. | 2661-IN District Primary Education Project | XDR INR | 22.12.1994 | 166,412.21 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 79. | 2733-IN Assam Rural Infrastructure | XDR INR | 06.06.1995 | 80,050.46 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 80. | 2745-IN T.N. Water Resources Consolidation | XDR INR | 22.09.1995 | 153,108.86 | -18.89 -1,218.79 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 81. | 2774-IN Hydrology Project | XDR INR | 22.09.1995 | 70,790.60 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 82. | 2801-IN Orissa Water Resources Consolidation | XDR INR | 05.01.1996 | 143,427.13 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 83. | 2833-IN Second State Health Systems Dev. | XDR INR | 18.04.1996 | 228,943.81 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 84. | 2876-IN Second District Primary Edu. Proj. | XDR INR | 15.07.1996 | 291,700.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 85. | 2916-IN Eco-Development Project | XDR INR | 30.09.1996 | 13,888.94 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 86. | 2930-IN Capacity Bldg. Tech. Assist | XDR INR | 14.03.1997 | 31,099.39 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 87. | 2936-IN Tuberculosis control Project | XDR INR | 14.03.1997 | 89,174.04 | 8.98 625.33 | 0.04 2.27 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 88. | 2942-IN Rural Women's Dev. & Empowerment | XDR INR | 14.09.1998 | 6,705.96 | 2.58 179.86 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |

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|---|---|-----|------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 89. 2964-IN Malana Control Project | | XDR | 30.07.1997 | 82,488.39 | 22.85 | 3.94 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 1,490.29 | 241.70 | 0.00 |
| 90. 3012-IN Third District Primary Education | | XDR | 23.02.1998 | 91,903.00 | 16.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 1,087.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 91. 3018-IN U.P. Forestry Project | | XDR | 30.12.1997 | 33,148.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 92. 3053-IN Kerala Forestry Project | | XDR | 13.08.1998 | 21,660.99 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 93. 3103-IN AP Economic Restructuring Project | | XDR | 04.02.1999 | 171,797.54 | 35.59 | -5.70 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 2,361.74 | -350.72 | 0.00 |
| 94. 3149-IN Maharashtra Health Systems Dev. | | XDR | 14.01.1999 | 73,762.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 33.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 95. 3152-IN Uttar Pradesh Sodic Land Reclamation | | XDR | 04.02.1999 | 141,700.00 | 23.81 | 1.55 | 0.11 |
| | | INR | | | 1,579.73 | 95.71 | 8.01 |
| 96. 3242-IN Second National HIV/AIDS Control Project | | XDR | 14.09.1999 | 140,820.00 | 7.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 492.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 97. 3307-IN UP Third District Primary Education Project | | XDR | 23.02.2000 | 132,300.00 | 16.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 1,116.38 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 98. 3332-IN AP District Poverty Initiatives Project | | XDR | 12.05.2000 | 82,097.59 | 43.96 | 9.17 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 2,888.86 | 586.19 | 0.00 |
| 99. 3338-IN UP Health Systems Development Project | | XDR | 19.05.2000 | 62,185.89 | 83.03 | 41.79 | 14.26 |
| | | INR | | | 5,458.79 | 2,549.64 | 1,005.49 |
| 100. 3339-IN Rajasthan District Poverty Initiatives Project | | XDR | 12.05.2000 | 70,343.78 | 90.21 | 38.62 | 3.10 |
| | | INR | | | 5,951.00 | 2,418.46 | 201.68 |
| 101. 3340-1-IN Immunization Strengthening Project | | XDR | 26.02.2004 | 59,317.07 | 0.48 | 0.32 | -0.01 |
| | | INR | | | 31.91 | 19.98 | -0.32 |
| 102. 3340-IN Immunization Strengthening Project | | XDR | 19.05.2000 | 105,727.87 | 0.00 | 1.54 | -0.02 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 95.84 | -1.35 |
| 103. 3396-IN Second Renewable Energy Project | | XDR | 11.08.2000 | 37,200.00 | 35.15 | 12.90 | 1.13 |
| | | INR | | | 2,318.35 | 805.58 | 73.24 |
| 104. 3413-IN Third Technical Education Project | | XDR | 18.10.2000 | 48,900.00 | 22.68 | 4.24 | 0.00 |
| | | INR | | | 1,561.20 | 260.38 | 0.00 |
| 105. 3430-IN MP District Poverty Initiatives Project | | XDR | 05.12.2000 | 69,769.97 | 55.34 | 9.61 | 0.60 |
| | | INR | | | 3,627.29 | 609.26 | 39.25 |
| 106. 3431-IN Kerala Rural Water Supply & Environmental | | XDR | 04.01.2001 | 41,776.40 | 46.11 | 12.70 | 3.68 |
| | | INR | | | 3,037.77 | 804.82 | 252.86 |

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|---|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 107. 3482-IN Second National Leprosy Elimination Project | XDR INR | 19.07.2001 | 23,294.46 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 108. 3528-IN Karnataka Watershed Development Project | XDR INR | 26.07.2001 | 65,736.00 | 113.04 7,482.44 | 55.43 3,422.15 | 16.52 1,188.07 | |
| 109. 3529-IN Rajasthan Second District Primary Education | XDR INR | 27.07.2001 | 51,759.39 | 59.52 3,939.85 | 28.72 1,772.89 | 3.13 221.12 | |
| 110. 3590-IN Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply & | XDR INR | 08.03.2002 | 109,052.00 | 183.61 12,151.59 | 80.02 4,941.73 | 21.23 1,527.04 | |
| 111. 3603-IN Mizoram State Roads Project | XDR INR | 15.03.2002 | 90,471.00 | 208.83 13,818.71 | 128.27 7,914.87 | 57.31 4,136.31 | |
| 112. 3603-IN Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project | XDR INR | 15.03.2002 | 93,452.00 | 181.15 11,989.98 | 95.82 5,913.76 | 35.00 2,523.24 | |
| 113. 3618-IN Mizoram State Roads Project | XDR INR | 06.05.2002 | 47,500.00 | 55.97 3,778.35 | 21.95 1,373.27 | 3.75 278.21 | |
| 114. 36181-IN Mizoram State Roads Project | XDR INR | 01.08.2007 | 12,100.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 5.55 356.45 | 6.19 459.75 | |
| 115. 3635-IN Karnataka Community-Based Tank | XDR INR | 04.06.2002 | 63,420.00 | 133.32 8,767.17 | 72.56 4,425.28 | 33.93 2,416.73 | |
| 116. 3637-IN Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstr. | XDR INR | 04.06.2002 | 279,841.00 | 316.67 20,891.85 | 154.65 9,651.65 | 56.03 3,884.16 | |
| 117. 3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project | XDR INR | 05.08.2002 | 62,500.00 | 50.24 3,325.32 | 30.01 1,851.59 | 14.63 1,057.76 | |
| 118. 3692-IN AP Community Forest Management Project | XDR INR | 08.10.2002 | 85,500.00 | 125.18 8,285.32 | 58.82 3,632.40 | 19.51 1,406.08 | |
| 119. 3718-IN Technical/Engineering Education Quality Imp. | XDR INR | 04.02.2003 | 162,471.00 | 368.55 24,282.15 | 130.08 8,133.48 | 13.83 914.77 | |
| 120. 3732-IN Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction | XDR INR | 03.04.2003 | 114,000.00 | 83.61 5,682.25 | 18.63 1,145.36 | 2.50 171.36 | |
| 121. 3749-IN Chhattisgarh District Rural Poverty Project | XDR INR | 18.08.2003 | 68,936.00 | 185.85 12,276.49 | 104.18 6,471.33 | 43.04 2,973.59 | |
| 122. 3777-IN Food and Drugs Capacity Building Project | XDR INR | 29.09.2003 | 39,700.00 | 93.48 6,198.87 | 51.61 3,181.82 | 23.58 1,748.61 | |
| 123. 3821-IN Maharashtra Rural Water Sy & Sanitation Jal. | XDR INR | 30.09.2003 | 128,800.00 | 226.72 15,404.26 | 60.12 3,698.94 | 4.74 324.42 | |
| 124. 3867-IN Rajasthan Health Systems Development | XDR INR | 03.06.2004 | 61,000.00 | 129.02 8,729.46 | 65.32 4,067.47 | 16.99 1,212.23 | |

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| 125. 3882-IN Elementary Education Project (Sarva Shiksha) | | XDR INR | 03.06.2004 | 334,900.00 | 271.68 17,845.60 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 126. 3907-IN Uttaranchal Decentralised Watershed | | XDR INR | 30.07.2004 | 47,400.00 | 130.94 8,568.19 | 80.61 4,966.99 | 33.13 2,376.71 |
| 127. 3952-IN Integrated Disease Surveillance Project | | XDR INR | 23.09.2004 | 46,900.00 | 105.69 7,081.61 | 60.92 4,966.99 | 18.99 2,376.71 |
| 128. 3987-IN Rural Roads Project | | XDR INR | 08.11.2004 | 206,000.00 | 290.91 19,672.22 | 99.73 6,237.71 | 22.79 1,690.72 |
| 129. 4013-IN Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project | | XDR INR | 14.01.2005 | 105,000.00 | 288.99 18,913.98 | 188.04 11,583.46 | 83.43 5,995.41 |
| 130. 4018-IN Tamil Nadu Health System Project | | XDR INR | 05.01.2005 | 60,636.00 | 167.14 11,058.50 | 104.28 6,435.86 | 44.11 3,184.89 |
| 131. 4133-IN H.P. Mid Himalayan Watershed | | XDR INR | 19.01.2006 | 41,400.00 | 73.13 4,822.12 | 69.92 4,306.74 | 28.88 2,072.94 |
| 132. 4161-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project | | XDR INR | 24.07.2006 | 41,100.00 | 35.90 2,368.17 | 55.01 3,447.70 | 17.77 1,319.15 |
| 133. 4162-IN National Agricultural Innovation Project | | XDR INR | 24.07.2006 | 97,000.00 | 84.83 5,595.50 | 131.24 8,225.81 | 43.45 3,225.13 |
| 134. 4227-IN Reproductive & Child Health Project Phase-II | | XDR INR | 16.10.2006 | 245,000.00 | 81.67 5,454.63 | 360.64 22,283.43 | 109.62 7,510.24 |
| 135. 4228-IN Tuberculosis Control Project Phase-II | | XDR INR | 16.10.2006 | 115,700.00 | 38.57 2,575.96 | 154.56 9,548.07 | 45.11 3,090.89 |
| 136. 4232-IN Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply & San. Proj. | | XDR INR | 16.10.2006 | 83,500.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 152.86 9,406.09 | 74.07 5,332.22 |
| 137. 4299-IN Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project | | XDR INR | 05.07.2007 | 167,900.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 160.53 11,036.83 |
| 138. 4319-IN Vocational Training Improvement Project | | XDR INR | 02.11.2007 | 185,100.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 138.19 10,005.69 |
| 139. 4338-IN Strengthening Rural Credit Co-Op. Project | | XDR INR | 02.11.2007 | 196,800.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 156.51 11,301.98 |
| 140. 4360-IN Himachal Pradesh Development Policy | | XDR INR | 19.11.2007 | 42,500.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 6.73 432.28 | 10.63 788.61 |
| 141. N018-1-IN Reproductive and Child Health Project | | XDR | 26.03.2003 | 9,454.05 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |
| 142. N018-IN Reproductive & Child Health Pj. | | XDR INR | 30.07.1997 | 179,101.13 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 | 0.00 0.00 |

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|---|-----|------------|------------|---|-----------|------------|------------|
| 143. N041-IN Orissa Health System Development | XDR | 13.08.1998 | 56,639.40 | | 15.27 | 0.04 | 0.00 |
| | INR | | | | 992.57 | 2.56 | 0.00 |
| 144. N042-IN Women and Child Development Project | XDR | 06.07.1999 | 194,489.53 | | 71.50 | 9.71 | 0.00 |
| | INR | | | | 4,737.90 | 605.12 | 0.00 |
| 145. N044-IN Rājasthan District Primary Education Project | XDR | 06.07.1999 | 60,109.82 | | 71.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | INR | | | | 1,120.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 146. N045-IN Economic Reform Tech. Assistant Project | XDR | 19.05.2000 | 20,921.77 | | 39.84 | 20.21 | 5.05 |
| | INR | | | | 2,630.14 | 1,256.87 | 330.32 |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | | 656,108.00 | | 249.81 | 444.77 | 1,465.24 |
| | INR | | | | 11,249.85 | 17,740.83 | 67,855.77 |
| 147. 2159-IND Chhattisgarh Imigation Dev. Project | USD | 20.03.2006 | 46,108.00 | | 29.68 | 108.46 | 216.38 |
| | INR | | | | 1,331.18 | 4,324.22 | 10,049.64 |
| 148. 2166-IND Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector) | USD | 12.05.2005 | 10,000.00 | | 220.12 | 149.64 | 359.00 |
| | INR | | | | 9,918.67 | 6,064.47 | 16,517.62 |
| 149. 2330-IND M.P. State Roads Sector Project-II | USD | 23.07.2007 | 320,000.00 | | 0.00 | 186.67 | 707.05 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 7,352.15 | 32,289.73 |
| 150. 2366-IND Rajasthan Urban Sector Development | USD | 17.01.2008 | 60,000.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 147.07 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7,148.71 |
| 151. 2445-IND Rural Road Sector-II Investment Project | USD | 10.11.2008 | 130,000.00 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 35.75 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,850.08 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | | 925,480.00 | | 1,458.34 | 3,204.44 | 3,457.23 |
| | INR | | | | 82,752.31 | 129,292.86 | 159,702.24 |
| 152. 4749-IN India : Hydrology Project Phase-II | USD | 19.01.2006 | 104,980.00 | | 251.69 | 232.30 | 222.96 |
| | INR | | | | 11,388.18 | 9,405.10 | 10,828.79 |
| 153. 4796-IN Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project | USD | 19.08.2005 | 325,000.00 | | 363.12 | 730.63 | 681.81 |
| | INR | | | | 33,132.12 | 730.63 | 681.81 |
| 154. 4798-IN Third Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project | USD | 14.09.2005 | 300,000.00 | | 691.55 | 624.73 | 544.93 |
| | | | | | 31,301.03 | 25,292.89 | 26,440.25 |
| 155. 4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project | USD | 02.05.2006 | 216,000.00 | | 151.98 | 499.05 | 473.86 |
| | INR | | | | 6,930.19 | 20,530.44 | 20,359.05 |
| 156. 4837-IN IInd Operation under Orissa Socio- | USD | 28.08.2006 | 150,000.00 | | 0.00 | 133.86 | 81.36 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 5,516.41 | 3,405.35 |
| 157. 4843-IN Punjab State Road Sector Project | USD | 26.02.2007 | 250,000.00 | | 0.00 | 345.82 | 424.86 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 13,749.85 | 19,366.21 |
| 158. 4845-IN Third Pradesh Economic Reform | USD | 08.02.2007 | 150,000.00 | | 0.00 | 116.71 | 124.73 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 4,725.82 | 6,603.07 |
| 159. 4846-IN Tamil Nadu Imigated Agriculture | USD | 12.02.2007 | 335,000.00 | | 0.00 | 417.15 | 790.89 |
| | INR | | | | 0.00 | 16,397.15 | 34,840.01 |

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|-----|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 160. 4857-IN Andhra Pradesh Commun. Based Tank | | USD | 08.06.2007 | 94,500.00 | 0.00 | 104.18 | 111.84 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 4,093.39 | 4,799.31 |
| GODE Germany | | EUR | | 65,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.56 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,486.07 |
| 161. 1425319E Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure | | EUR | 09.07.2008 | 65,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.56 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,486.07 |
| IDA I D A | | XDR | | 1,087,600.00 | 1,100.28 | 1,214.69 | 731.91 |
| | | INR | | | 72,919.73 | 75,108.33 | 51,588.77 |
| 162. 3635-1-IN Karnataka Community Based Tank | | XDR | 02.11.2007 | 21,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.82 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,099.72 |
| 163. 3732-I-IN Addl. Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural | | XDR | 25.01.2008 | 42,700.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.07 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,588.13 |
| 164. 4054-IN-PO Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction | | XDR | 12.05.2005 | 24,672.00 | 822.00 | 42.86 | 20.99 |
| | | INR | | | 54,308.28 | 2,660.32 | 1,462.26 |
| 165. 4054-IN-TN Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction | | XDR | 12.05.2005 | 283,728.00 | 0.00 | 492.85 | 238.75 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 30,593.72 | 16,614.59 |
| 166. 4103-IN-TN Empr. and Pov. Reduction Vazhdhu | | XDR | 14.09.2005 | 79,400.00 | 218.49 | 110.30 | 34.93 |
| | | INR | | | 14,665.18 | 6,851.34 | 2,427.25 |
| 167. 4211-IN Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project | | XDR | 24.07.2006 | 82,200.00 | 37.90 | 140.05 | 59.62 |
| | | INR | | | 2,496.23 | 8,644.86 | 4,308.93 |
| 168. 4225-IN Second Operation under Orissa Socio- | | XDR | 28.08.2006 | 50,500.00 | 21.88 | 25.28 | 8.43 |
| | | INR | | | 1,450.05 | 1,560.59 | 585.55 |
| 169. 4229-IN Karnataka Health System Dev. and Reform | | XDR | 16.10.2006 | 96,500.00 | 0.00 | 170.44 | 39.68 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 10,501.70 | 2,718.62 |
| 170. 4251-IN Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation | | XDR | 26.02.2007 | 104,100.00 | 0.00 | 111.13 | 99.50 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 6,770.20 | 7,159.41 |
| 171. 4254-IN Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform | | XDR | 08.02.2007 | 50,800.00 | 0.00 | 23.18 | 16.96 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 1,425.25 | 1,226.00 |
| 172. 4255-IN Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agri. Modernization & | | XDR | 12.02.2007 | 99,800.00 | 0.00 | 98.61 | 47.01 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 6,100.34 | 3,267.29 |
| 173. 4291-IN Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank | | XDR | 08.06.2007 | 63,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 72.84 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,987.60 |
| 174. 4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) | | XDR | 09.08.2007 | 41,400.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39.19 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,821.65 |
| 175. 4380-IN Bihar Development Policy Operation-1 | | XDR | 15.01.2008 | 47,800.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.12 |
| | | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,321.78 |
| Grand Total (INR) | | | | | 1,405,178.94 | 1,245,378.28 | 1,173,719.78 |

Statement III*Authorisation of Government Loan from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

| Donor, | Loan Curr | Agree Dt. | Loan Amount | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Back to Back | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | | 1,773,700.00 | 221,200.00 | 765,000.00 | 787,500.00 |
| | INR | | | 10,012,034.47 | 30,805,752.87 | 36,021,907.69 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | | 1,683,500.00 | 1,101,000.00 | 276,500.00 | 306,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 49,833,860.56 | 11,134,366.89 | 13,997,084.13 |
| IDA I D A | USD | | 2,940.00 | 822.83 | 0.00 | 2,940.00 |
| | INR | | | 37,243.05 | 0.00 | 134,481.79 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | | 65,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 65,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,225,948.68 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | | 326,338,000.00 | 159,456,000.00 | 125,691,000.00 | 41,191,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 61,829,223.46 | 44,291,120.27 | 18,836,726.68 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | | 784,900.00 | 483,900.00 | 215,900.00 | 85,100.00 |
| | INR | | | 32,551,431.36 | 13,533,297.70 | 6,063,908.83 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | | 56,610.00 | 27,750.00 | 10,400.00 | 18,460.00 |
| | INR | | | 1,866,712.59 | 651,905.03 | 1,315,390.80 |
| Normal | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | | 2,047,770.00 | 1,301,920.00 | 202,850.00 | 543,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 58,927,974.34 | 8,168,558.13 | 24,837,963.02 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | | 661,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 655,000.00 | 4,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 90,524.72 | 26,376,167.49 | 182,968.42 |
| IDA I D A | USD | | 2,881.70 | 1,134.20 | 1,215.00 | 532.50 |
| | INR | | | 51,336.57 | 48,926.78 | 24,357.67 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | | 233,000.00 | 20,000.00 | 182,000.00 | 31,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 1,160,550.00 | 10,348,438.28 | 2,015,452.45 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | | 121,682,000.00 | 25,437,000.00 | 76,889,000.00 | 19,356,000.00 |
| | INR | | | 9,863,222.19 | 27,094,222.71 | 8,851,537.51 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | | 1,871,000.00 | 582,300.00 | 604,400.00 | 684,300.00 |
| | INR | | | 39,170,693.28 | 37,885,711.58 | 48,760,667.61 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | | 20,400.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20,400.00 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,453,627.97 |
| Grand Total (INR) | | | | 265,394,806.58 | 210,338,467.73 | 166,722,023.24 |

Statement IV*Interest Payment of Government Loan from 2006-2007 to 2008-2009*

(Amt. in Thousands)

| Donor | Loan Curr | Agree Dt. | Loan Amount | 2006-2007 | 2007-2008 | 2008-2009 |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Normal | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | | 6,613,021.03 | 102,022.22 | 152,919.41 | 141,522.09 |
| | INR | | | 4,624,674.02 | 6,129,620.61 | 6,437,341.93 |
| GORU Russian Federation | USD | | 2,600,000.00 | 34,179.94 | 46,187.84 | 53,812.79 |
| | INR | | | 1,496,456.66 | 1,839,257.92 | 2,682,573.33 |
| GOUS United States of America | USD | | 3,193,969.15 | 19,775.87 | 17,248.91 | 14,838.80 |
| | INR | | | 896,232.33 | 693,525.20 | 690,899.84 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | | 8,474,845.32 | 237,422.68 | 274,277.49 | 178,104.65 |
| | INR | | | 10,731,856.43 | 11,076,207.14 | 8,245,786.64 |
| IDA I D A | USD | | 8,416,148.32 | 35,207.24 | 33,313.54 | 31,423.50 |
| | INR | | | 1,595,878.66 | 1,346,255.28 | 1,437,626.64 |
| OPEC OPEC | USD | | 61,255.31 | 193.86 | 185.08 | 233.15 |
| | INR | | | 8,784.91 | 7,481.02 | 10,818.51 |
| EECS E.E.C. (SAC) | GBP | | 30,332.00 | 134.49 | 127.98 | 135.90 |
| | INR | | | 11,201.45 | 10,425.26 | 10,859.51 |
| COBE Belgium | EUR | | 17,352.55 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | | 3,388,576.18 | 14,361.42 | 13,765.40 | 13,951.31 |
| | INR | | | 838,543.85 | 770,890.00 | 933,373.05 |
| GOFR France | EUR | | 892,782.37 | 10,556.53 | 9,553.53 | 8,471.91 |
| | INR | | | 615,223.77 | 539,303.01 | 576,587.06 |
| GOCZ Rep. of Czech & Slovak | INR | | 602,913.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| GORU Russian Federation | INR | | 18,796,974.20 | 96,675.62 | 33,706.57 | 20,005.94 |
| | INR | | | 96,675.62 | 64,133.00 | 42,912.15 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | | 1,784,450,352.60 | 24,486,550.61 | 23,636,082.31 | 23,073,358.17 |
| | INR | | | 9,465,493.80 | 8,329,589.37 | 10,740,359.51 |
| GOSC Switzerland | CHF | | 98,971.54 | 327.01 | 301.54 | 275.39 |
| | INR | | | 12,062.08 | 10,213.46 | 12,076.71 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------------------|-----|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| IDA I D A | XDR | | 17,313,585.55 | 97,766.79 | 101,399.96 | 101,185.46 |
| | INR | | | 6,513,434.55 | 6,281,406.14 | 7,288,750.94 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | | 321,928.24 | 1,716.18 | 1,712.17 | 1,710.31 |
| | INR | | | 113,884.99 | 106,935.33 | 122,444.66 |
| Back to Back | | | | | | |
| ADB Asian Development Bank | USD | | 1,132,308.00 | 56.70 | 1,735.44 | 6,648.30 |
| | INR | | | 2,546.72 | 68,575.24 | 307,159.39 |
| IBRD I B R D | USD | | 2,163,480.00 | 4,748.61 | 19,159.14 | 19,970.99 |
| | INR | | | 214,829.19 | 776,530.39 | 929,052.28 |
| GODE Germany | EUR | | 65,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 162.50 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10,324.03 |
| GOJP Japan | JPY | | 225,241,000.00 | 0.00 | 28,156.80 | 177,620.74 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 9,595.54 | 82,061.51 |
| IDA I D A | XDR | | 1,066,600.00 | 292.49 | 992.06 | 1,697.61 |
| | INR | | | 19,390.50 | 61,361.69 | 121,336.20 |
| IFAD I F A D | XDR | | 37,700.00 | 0.00 | 2.84 | 19.94 |
| | INR | | | 0.00 | 175.55 | 1,450.11 |
| Grand Total (INR) | | | | 37,257,169.51 | 38,121,481.14 | 40,6893,794.20 |

[*Translation*]

Anganwadi Workers and Helpers

*120. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO": Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding exploitation of Anganwadi workers and helpers;

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

(c) 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) to (c) In the last one year only one complaint regarding alleged exploitation of Anganwadi Helper has been received on 8.06.2009 by the Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development from an NGO namely Manav Adhikar Sanrakshan Sansthan, Uttar Pradesh. The complaint is

about the removal of Anganwadi Helper in Mahamayanagar District, in Uttar Pradesh.

Complaint has been forwarded to Government of Uttar Pradesh, for appropriate action.

Development of Tourism Projects

907. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Government including Rajasthan have demanded funds from the Union Government for development of tourism projects in their States during the current financial year;

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

(c) the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily undertaken by the 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.

In the current financial year 20 projects for Rs. 4372.51 lakh have been sanctioned for development and promotion of tourism in the country.

[English]

Unauthorised Activities in Government Colonies

908. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3253 dated 15th April, 2008 and Unstarred Question No. 393 dated 31st October, 2008 regarding Unauthorised Activities in Government Colonies and to state:

(a) whether the Government has since collected the information;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons and the time by which the information is likely to be furnished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Implementation Reports in respect of assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 3253 dated 15 April, 2008 and Unstarred Question No. 393 dated 21 October, 2008, have already been sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs *vide* O.M. 20014/11/2008-W3 dated 27.4.2009. Copies of these Implementation Reports are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Ministry of Urban Development

Date of Fulfillment: 27.4.2009

| Question No. & Date | Subject | Promise Made | When & How Fulfilled | Reasons for delay |
|--|---|---|----------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| USQ No. 3253 dated 15.4.2008 by Shri Nakul Das Rai & Shri Ravi Prakash Verma | 'Unauthorized Activities in Government colonies' Asking for:- | (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House. | (a) No, Sir. | It took time to collect information from different offices. |
| | (a) whether continuous loitering around by suspicious and unauthorized persons, illegally parked vehicles, unauthorized repairing works, encroachment upon parks etc. in the Government colonies particularly Aram Bagh area, New Delhi near Block No. 143 and 185 etc. have not been addressed inspite of various representations by the Government Employees Resident Welfare Association in this regard; | | | |

1

2

3

4

5

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to launch any campaign to get the encroached parks and Government land vacated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in and around Government colonies?

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) As per the extant instructions, detection/prevention/removal of encroachments is an ongoing exercise. As and when any instance comes to CPWD's notice, necessary action is taken for removal of such encroachments in Government Colonies.

(f) As already mentioned, CPWD takes necessary action to check such activities in Government colonies. Regarding removal of jhuggies from Aram Bagh Area, CPWD has already paid an amount of Rs. 13.29 lakhs to MCD for relocation of unauthorized jhuggies from this area.

Delhi Police also keeps vigil around the area and takes necessary steps to check unauthorised activities in and around Government colonies. Details of steps taken by Delhi Police particularly in Aram Bagh area are as follows:

(i) Intensive and regular patrolling by beat on foot as well as by motor cycle staff is done.

(ii) Regular meetings with residents of the area are held by them.

(iii) The details of action taken on encroachment around Aram Bagh, by P.S. Pahar Ganj is as under:-

Cases Registered

| Cases | Under Section | 2007 | 2008 (Upto 08.04.08) |
|-------------------|---------------|------|-------------------------|
| I.P.C. | 283/431 | 01 | — |
| | 283/290 | 03 | — |
| D.P. Act | 66 | — | 03 |
| Motor Vehicle Act | 122 & 177 | 371 | 228 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--|---|---|--|---|
| USQ No. 393 datd 21.10.208 by Shri Nakul Das Rai | <p>'Unauthorized Activities in Government Colonies'</p> <p>Refer to Unstarred Question No. 3253 dated 15th April, 2008 regarding unauthorised activities in Government colonies and asking for:-</p> <p>(a) whether the Government has since collected the information;</p> <p>(b) if so, the details thereof; and</p> <p>(c) if not, the reasons and the time by which the information is likely to be furnished?</p> | (a) to (c) No Sir. Information is being collected from concerned Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same. | (a) to (c) The information has been collected and the same is annexed. | It took time to collect information from concerned Departments. |

Unauthorized Activities in Government colonies

Asking for:-

(a) whether continuous loitering around by suspicious and unauthorized persons, illegally parked vehicles, unauthorized repairing works, encroachment upon parks etc. in the Government colonies particularly Aram Bagh area, New Delhi near block No. 143 and 185 etc. have not been addressed inspite of various representations by the Government Employees Resident Welfare Association in this regard;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to launch any campaign to get the encroached parks and Government land vacated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) As per the extant instructions, detection/prevention/removal of encroachments is an ongoing exercise. As and when any instance comes to CPWD's notice, necessary action is taken for removal of such encroachments in Government Colonies.

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check such activities in and around Government colonies?

(f) As already mentioned, CPWD takes necessary action to check such activities in Government colonies. Regarding removal of jhuggies from Aram Bagh Area, CPWD has already paid an amount of Rs. 13.29 lakhs to MCD for relocation of unauthorized jhuggies from this area.

Delhi Police also keeps vigil around the area and takes necessary steps to check unauthorised activities in and around Government colonies. Details of steps taken by Delhi Police particularly in Aram Bagh area are as follows:

- (i) Intensive and regular patrolling by beat on foot as well as by motor cycle staff is done.
- (ii) Regular meetings with residents of the area are held by them.
- (iii) The details of action taken on encroachment around Aram Bagh, by P.S. Pahar Ganj is as under:-

Cases Registered

| Cases | Under Section | 2007 | 2008 (Upto 08.04.08) |
|-------------------|------------------|------|----------------------------|
| I.P.C. | 283/431 | 01 | — |
| | 283/290 | 03 | — |
| D.P. Act | 66 | — | 03 |
| Motor Vehicle Act | 122 & 177 | 371 | 228 |

Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation

909. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the housing schemes for providing houses to the employees of Central Government being constructed by the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation in different parts of the country including National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi including Meerut and Gurgaon;

(b) whether the schemes are being implemented as per the envisaged plan; and

(c) if so, the time frame for allotment of such houses/flats, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The present status in respect of the housing schemes of Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) is given below:

(i) Houses are under construction in the following schemes:

1. Chennai Phase-II
2. Hyderabad Phase-III
3. Bhubaneswar Phase-I
4. Mohali Phase-I
5. Jaipur Phase-II

(ii) Housing Schemes that have been announced/ under planning:

1. At Vishakhapatnam where construction is to be commenced after approval of plan by statutory authorities.
2. At Meerut, where construction is to be commenced after finalizing the construction agency.
3. Housing scheme at Gurgaon under planning stage.

(b) The projects under construction are progressing as per schedule.

(c) Houses under all the above schemes except Gurgaon Housing Scheme have been allotted. Houses under Gurgaon Housing Scheme would be allotted after its announcement.

[Translation]

Environmental Review of Dams

*910. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee to conduct environmental review of dams in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Recovery of IT Arrears

911. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Income-Tax arrears as on 31st March, 2009;

(b) whether the Government had constituted a task force for recovery of income tax arrears;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the amount recovered by this task force as on 31st December, 2008; and

(e) the time by when the Government is likely to recover the full arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The total Income Tax arrears including arrear and current demands as on 31st March Rs. 2,01,276 Crore.

(b) Yes, Sir. Task Force had been constituted in F.Y. 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2007-08.

(c) F.Y. 2004-05 & 2005-06: A Task Force was set up within the Income Tax Department in August 2004 with the object of evolving and implementing a multi-pronged strategy for collection of arrears of tax. Due to the efforts of the Task Force and the special attention given by the Income-Tax Department to the recovery of arrears, an amount of Rs. 7084 Crore was collected out of arrears during 2004-05 as compared to 5540 Crore and Rs. 5470 Crore collected during 2003-04 and 2002-03 respectively. The special drive for the collection of arrears was continued during 2005-06, and an amount of Rs. 8064 Crore has been collected during the said financial year.

F.Y. 2007-08: The FM had directed the constitution of task force for each CCIT region to go into the statements of entire arrears of taxes and classify them into:

- (i) case of assesseees who are available, visible and carrying on some business or activity even while avoiding/evading payment of tax;

(ii) cases where the assessee is available but there are no assets or there are inadequate assets for recovery;

(iii) cases where the assesses are not traceable.

The task force was to identify the persons in whose cases the demand is confirmed till ITAT or who have not contested the demand raised but have not paid the taxes and then classify the cases into the above mentioned three categories.

The officers in the field were simultaneously directed to ensure analysis of each demand categorized in the "demand difficult of recover" category. So that the same may be effectively monitored by the higher authorities. The Task Force was to particularly consider each of the items categorized at "demand difficult to recover" category while monitoring the outstanding demand. The entire effort resulted in collection of Rs. 9070 Crore of arrear demand in R.Y. 2007-08.

(d) The amount of tax arrears recovered by the Department including the task force as on 31st December 2008 are as under:

| F.Y. | Amount Recovered |
|---------|------------------|
| 2004-05 | 7084 Crore |
| 2005-06 | 8064 Crore |
| 2006-07 | 9070 Crore |

(e) Tax outstanding get added on every month and become arrears when they are carried forward to the next year. As such, tax arrears is not a static concept. It is not possible to recover arrears in full at any given point of time. The recovery of tax arrears in F.Y. 2008-09 was Rs. 10016 Crore.

Inter-State Transmission

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open up Inter-State Transmission of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the State Governments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 allows private participation in transmission business. The Tariff Policy framed by the Government of India after consultation *inter alia* with the State Governments provides in Para 7.1(6) as under:-

"Investment by transmission developer other than CTU/STU would be invited through competitive bids. The Central Government will issue guidelines in three months for bidding process for developing transmission capacities. The tariff of the projects to be developed by CTU/STU after the period of five years or when the Regulatory Commission is satisfied that the situation is right to introduce such competition (as referred to in para 5.1) would also be determined on the basis of competitive bidding."

The Government of India has framed guidelines for competitive bidding in transmission service in exercise of its powers under section 63 of the Act. The Government of India has also formulated guidelines for encouraging competition in development of transmission projects. An empowered committee has been constituted in terms of the guidelines with the mandate, *inter alia*, to identify and facilitate development of projects under the scheme. Under the Tariff Based Competitive Route through Private Sector Participation, presently, two project, *viz.*, (i) Augmentation of Talcher-II transmission system and (ii) System Strengthening in NR for import of power from North Karanpura and other projects outside NR and System Strengthening in WR for import of power from North Karnapura and other projects outside Western Region and also for projects within Western Region are being implemented by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) and one project, *viz.*, (iii) Scheme for enabling import of NER/ER surplus by NR through Power Finance Corporation (PFC). Empowered Committee has identified three more projects recently for implementation through Competitive Bidding. Apart from this, Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), Central Transmission Utility (CTU), has entered into Joint Venture with the following private companies for Inter-State Transmission:

(i) JV with TATA Power Ltd. (POWER LINK Transmission Ltd.)

- (ii) JV with Torrent Power Ltd. (Torrent Powergrid Co. Ltd.)
- (iii) JV with Jaiprakash Hydro Power Ltd. (Jaypee Powergrid Ltd.)
- (iv) JV with Reliance Energy Ltd. (Parbati Koldam Transmission System Co. Ltd.)
- (v) JV with Teesta Urja. Ltd. (Teesta Valley Power Transmission Ltd.)

[Translation]

Disinvestment

913. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports submitted by the Disinvestment Commission to the Government till date;

(b) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) disinvested on the basis of recommendations made in

the reports and the quantum of funds raised from each such disinvested PSU;

(c) the extent to which the purpose for disinvestment has been served;

(d) the details of problems, if any, arising out of such disinvestment; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Disinvestment Commissions submitted 25 reports to the Government.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The purpose of disinvestment was served fully.

(d) and (e) No problems were faced in disinvestment.

Statement

Details of Strategic Sale and Related Transactions

| S.No. | Name of CPSE disinvested | Type of disinvest disinvestment | Name of buyer | percentage of Government equity sold | Residual equity of | Amount realised (Rs. crore) |
|------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1999-2000 | | | | | | |
| 1. | Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. | Strategic sale | Hindustan Lever Ltd. | 74% | 26% | 105.45 |
| 2000-01 | | | | | | |
| 1. | Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. | Strategic sale | Sterlite Industries (India) Ltd. | 51% | 49% | 551.50 |
| 2001-02 | | | | | | |
| 1. | HTL Ltd. | Strategic sale | Himachal Futuristic Communication Ltd. | 74% | 26% | 55.00 |
| 2. | India Tourism Development Corporation | | | | | |
| | (i) Ashok Bangalore | 30 years lease-cum-management contract | Bharat Hotels Ltd. | — | 89.87% | 39.41@ |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|--|----------------|--|--------|-------|----------|
| | (ii) Bodhgaya Ashok | Strategic sale | Lotus Nikko Hotels | 89.97% | — | 1.81 |
| | (iii) Hassan Ashok | Strategic sale | Malnad Hotels and Resorts (P) Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 2.27 |
| | (iv) Madurai Ashok | Strategic sale | Sangu Chakra Hotels Private Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 4.98 |
| | (v) TBABR, Mamallapuram | Strategic sale | G.R. Thanga Maligai (P) Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 6.13 |
| | (vi) Agra Ashok | Strategic sale | Shri Mohan Singh | 89.97% | — | 3.61 |
| | (vii) Laxmi Vilas Palace, Udaipur | Strategic sale | Bharat Hotels Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 6.77 |
| | (viii) Qutub Hotel, New Delhi | Strategic sale | Sushil Gupta and Consortium | 89.97% | — | 34.45 |
| | (ix) Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi | Strategic sale | Silverlink Holding Ltd. & Cosortium | 89.97% | — | 71.93 |
| 3. | HCI | | | | | |
| | (i) Centaur Hotel Juhu, Mimbai | Strategic sale | Tulip Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. | 100% | — | 153.00* |
| | (ii) Indo Hokke Hotels Ltd. Rajgir | Strategic sale | Inpac Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd. | 100% | — | 6.51* |
| 4. | IBP Ltd. | Strategic sale | Indian Oil Corpn. | 33.58% | 26 | 1,153.68 |
| 5. | Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. | Strategic sale | Zuari Maroc Phosphates Pvt. Ltd. | 74% | 26 | 151.70 |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | |
| 1. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd. | Strategic sale | Sterlite Opportunities & Ventures Ltd. | 26% | 49.92 | 445.00 |
| 2. | Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. | Strategic sale | Reliance Petro Investments Ltd | 26% | 33.95 | 1,490.84 |
| 3. | ITDC | | | | | |
| | (i) Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort | Strategic sale | M. Far Hotels Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 40.38 |
| | (ii) Manali Ashok | Strategic sale | Auto Impex Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 3.66 |
| | (iii) Khajuraho Ashok | Strategic sale | Bharat Hotels Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 2.19 |
| | (iv) Varanasi Ashok | Strategic sale | Ramnath Hotels (P) Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 8.38 |
| | (v) Aurangabad Ashok | Strategic sale | Loksangam Hotels & Resorts Pvt. Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 16.50 |
| | (vi) Kanishka, New Delhi | Strategic sale | Nehru Place Hotels Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 92.38 |
| | (vii) Indraprastha, New Delhi | Strategic sale | Moral Trading & Investment Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 43.38 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----------------|--|---|--|---------|-------|--------|
| | (viii) Chandigarh Project | Strategic sale | TAJGVK Hotels & Resorts Ltd. | 100% | — | 17.27 |
| | (ix) Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi | Strategic sale | Consortium of Unison Hotels Ltd. & Formax Commercial Pvt. Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 29.28 |
| | (x) Hotel Airport Kolkata | Strategic sale | Bright Enterprises Pvt. Ltd. | 89.97% | — | 19.39 |
| 4. | HCI-Centaur Hotel Airport, Mumbai | Strategic sale | Batra Hospitality Pvt. Ltd. | 100% | — | 83.00* |
| 5. | Modern Foods (India) Ltd. | Sale of residual shares to SP (Put Option by Gol) | Hindustan Lever Ltd. | 25.995% | — | 44.07 |
| 6. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd. 2003-04 | ESPS | Employees | 1.46 | 48.45 | 6.19 |
| 1. | Hindustan Zinc Ltd. | Call Option by SP | Sterlite Opportunities & Ventures Ltd. | 18.92 | 29.53 | 323.88 |
| 2004-05 | | | | | | |
| 1. | Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. | ESPS | Employees | 4.58 | 0.42 | 64.81 |

*Proceeds to go to Air India. @ Inclusive of Minimum Guaranteed Annual Payment (MGAP), Security Deposit and Business Transfer Consideration etc.

Details of Disinvestment Proceeds from Sale of Small Portion of Government's Equity.

| | | Rs. crore | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| S.No. | Name of CPSEs | 1997-98 Amount | 1998-99 Amount | 1999-00 Amount |
| 1. | Concor | | 221.65 | |
| 2. | GAIL | | | 945 |
| 3. | MTNL | 910 | | |
| 4. | ONGC | | 2484.96 | |

Concor — Container Corporation of India Ltd.

Gail — Gail (India) Limited.

MTNL — Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

ONGC — Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited.

*[English]***NCPCR**

914. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various steps taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights since its inception;

(b) whether the Commission has urged upon all State Governments to take steps for rehabilitation of child labourers;

(c) if so, the response of the State Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Commission has set up any helpline across the country to enable the people to lodge complaints about harassment of children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and will be laid on the table of the House.

Tackling Global Meltdown

915. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy measures announced by the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to tackle the impact of the global meltdown during the last one year;

(b) the extent to which the measures have proved to be beneficial to the Indian Economy, sector-wise;

(c) whether there has been 31 per cent liquidity expansion of banks from 2008 following the RBI's steps to tackle the crisis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) During the first six months of the financial year 2008-09, RBI

addressed the need to regulate monetary expansion resulting from high global and domestic inflation and increased capital inflows. The Cash Reserve Ratio and the repo rates were revised upward. With the onset of the global financial crisis in September 2008, the economy witnessed liquidity tightening. RBI announced downward revision in the repo rate, reverse repo rate, and the cash reserve ratio in various tranches. The Statutory Liquidity Ratio was cut from 25 per cent of Net Demand & Time Liabilities to 24 per cent in November 2008 to enable increased liquidity. The Government also came up with fiscal stimulus packages involving tax cuts, expenditure hikes and sector specific measures for textiles, housing, infrastructure, automobiles, micro and small sector and exports sectors.

(b) The impact of the policy measures taken by the Government/RBI has been favourable. The liquidity situation has improved significantly. The economy has also recorded a real GDP growth of 6.7% for the year 2008-09. However, since the policy measures have macro-economy wide focus, it is difficult to gauge the sectorwise precise effect.

(c) and (d) Broad Money (M_3) growth during 2008-09 was 18.4 per cent as against 21.2 percent growth in 2007-08. During the current year, year on year growth in M_3 as on June 19, 2009 was 20.2 per cent as against 21.5 percent in the corresponding period last year.

Construction of New Hotels by ITC and ITDC

916. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction activity of the New Hotels is being adversely affected owing to the sluggish demand due to the economic slowdown;

(b) if so, the number of new ITC and ITDC hotels under construction across the country;

(c) whether the demand for hotels other than Five Star Hotels is increasing in view of the high costs of branded hotels;

(d) if so, whether the Government would stress the need for construction of three and four star hotels with affordable tariff to give fillip to the hospitality industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. Setting up of a hotel is a capital intensive activity and has a long gestation period. Considering the general demand, hotel projects under various categories are coming up all over the country. As regards India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), presently no new hotels are under construction.

(c) to (e) To encourage the growth of budget category hotels, on the request of Ministry of Tourism, a five year Tax Holiday was announced in the budget of 2007-08 for new two, three and four star category hotels and Convention Centres coming up between 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010 in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad. Similarly, a five year tax holiday was also announced in the budget of 2008-09 for two, three or four star hotels that are established in specified districts which have UNESCO-declared 'World Heritage Sites' except the revenue districts of Mumbai and Delhi. The hotel should be constructed and start functioning during the period April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2013.

Marketing Outlets for Rural Products

917. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance being provided by the Union Government to the Swarozgaris to showcase and market their products under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY);

(b) the number of village Haats/marketing outlets set up under the scheme, State-wise including Tamil Nadu and Haryana;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for setting up of such marketing facilities in the country to promote these products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, central assistance is provided to the swarozgaries through State Governments/Districts Rural Development Agencies by

creating following opportunities to showcase and market their products:

- (i) Ministry of Rural Development releases funds for organization of one regional SARAS fair in each State during a financial year. The central assistance upto Rs. 25 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh is provided for organizing SARAS fairs in metro cities and in other cities respectively.
- (ii) In addition, expenditure incurred in organizing fairs/exhibitions and participation of swarozgaris in fairs and exhibitions is provided from the funds available under SGSY Programme Infrastructure.
- (iii) As per the guidelines for setting up of haats at various levels, funds upto Rs. 15 lakhs can be released for creation of a village haat, Rs. 1.5 crores for a district level haat and Rs. 3 crores for a Haat at State Capital. These funds are shared between Center and State in the ratio 75:25. However, funds are shared between Center and North Eastern States in the ratio of 90:10.

(b) State-wise number of village Haats/marketing outlets set up under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Rural Development has issued detailed guidelines for setting up of rural haats at various levels. The proposals for setting up of haats received by the Ministry before issuance of these guidelines have been returned to the State Governments for revision and resubmission. No proposal has been received has been received from the State Government thereafter.

Statement

Permanent Marketing Centres set-up under SGSY

| Sl.No. | State | No. of Permanent marketing centres set-up (completed) |
|--------|------------------|---|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 18 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 1 |
| 3. | Himachal Pradesh | 24 |
| 4. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 |
| 5. | Rajasthan | 10 |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu | 43 |
| 7. | Uttar Pradesh | 1 |
| 8. | Uttarakhand | 17 |

IMF Estimates for Global Economy

918. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has revised its estimates for global economy and predicted recently that in the financial year 2009-10 the global economy would contract by 1.3 per cent for the first time in 60 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the precise macro-economic implications of this contraction of India; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the latest World Economic Outlook, April 2009 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), world output is projected to decline by 1.3 per cent in the year 2009 on account of the global economic meltdown, as against the growth of 3.2 per cent in 2008.

The impact of the global economic crisis was transmitted to Indian economy initially through financial sector in form reversal of capital flows, and then to real sector through negative growth in exports since October 2008. This, *inter alia*, led to slow down of growth rate of Indian economy to 6.7 per cent during 2008-09 as against 9.0 per cent during 2007-08. The forecast growth for fiscal 2009-10 is around 7.0 +/- 0.75 per cent.

The effect of global economic recession, however, has been minimal on the Indian 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.

JNNURM Fund for States

919. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposal for construction of ring roads in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Government thereon;

(c) whether any fund has been released to State Governments for the upgradation of existing roads and bridges and for construction of new roads and bridges under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether any case of underutilisation of fund has come up; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and reason therefor, State-wise including Kerala?

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

(c) to (f) A list containing details of fund released for roads, road over bridges and flyovers under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) State-wise for the last three years is enclosed as Statement. In some projects, delay has occurred *inter-alia* on account of tender process, technical/financial and administrative approval of the competent authority of the State and issues relating to land acquisition and encroachments.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Name of the City | Project Title | Approved | Total ACA | As per MoF | % of Amount |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | | Cost (Rs. in lakhs) | Commitment (Central Share) (Rs. in Lakh) | Release Order-ACA Released till date (Rs. in Lakh) | Utilised against Total Amount Released (GOI+State +ULB/others Upto QPR of March 09) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II | 3,300.00 | 1,155.00 | 1,023.75 | 104% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----|----------------|------------|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Flyover at Green Lands Junction | 1,727.00 | 604.45 | 485.55 | 111% |
| 3. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Flyover at Chandrayangagutta | 1,101.00 | 385.35 | 362.09 | 113% |
| 4. | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada | Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation | 3,625.02 | 1,812.52 | 453.12 | #DIV/O! |
| 5. | Andhra Pradesh | Vijayawada | Formation of IRR connecting NH-9 and NH-5 in between the flyovers at Milk Project and Ramvarappadu in Vijayawada City | 7,424.00 | 3,712.00 | 928.00 | 19% |
| 6. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road | 1,212.00 | 424.20 | 424.00 | 100% |
| 7. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road | 2,955.00 | 1,034.25 | 1,034.00 | 100% |
| 8. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C. No. 5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda | 1,851.00 | 647.85 | 485.88 | 100% |
| 9. | 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 | 2,144.00 | 750.40 | 749.20 | 77% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------|-----------|---|----------|----------|----------|------|
| 10. | 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 nad Maninagar | 1,500.00 | 525.00 | 524.00 | 100% |
| 11. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad | 1,857.00 | 649.95 | 648.98 | 100% |
| 12. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Virangam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad | 2,011.00 | 703.85 | 701.92 | 77% |
| 13. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of four line flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad | 1,670.00 | 584.50 | 584.26 | 100% |
| 14. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad | 1,513.00 | 529.55 | 529.56 | 100% |
| 15. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Construction of six Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area | 5,013.00 | 1,754.55 | 1,314.64 | 100% |
| 16. | Gujarat | Rajkot | Construction of ROB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. railway line along Gondal Road and Mavdi Road | 2480.74 | 1,240.37 | 310.09 | 39% |
| 17. | Gujarat | Surat | Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura | 6500 | 3,250.00 | 2,437.50 | 89% |
| 18. | Gujarat | Surat | Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station | 932 | 466.00 | 349.50 | 93% |
| 19. | Gujarat | Surat | Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha | 758 | 379.00 | 379.00 | 100% |
| 20. | Gujarat | Surat | Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magadalla Road and Bamroli | 841.39 | 420.79 | 315.51 | 91% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------------|----------|---|----------|----------|--------|---------|
| 21. | Gujarat | Surat | Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan | 1427.12 | 713.56 | 178.39 | 4% |
| 22. | Gujarat | Surat | Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin | 2077.12 | 1,038.56 | 259.64 | 16% |
| 23. | Gujarat | Vadodara | Construction of Road over bridge across Vadodara-Jambusar NG Railway Line at Rly Km 2/3-4 in lieu of railway crossing no. 2 between station Vishwamitri and Jambusar at 40 M wide ring road at Kalali | 4435.1 | 2,217.55 | — | #DIV/O! |
| 24. | Gujarat | Vadodara | Construction of Road over bridge 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 | 2,285.00 | 571.25 | 8% |
| 25. | 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 | 698.00 | 349.00 | 131% |
| 26. | Gujarat | Vadodara | Construction on 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 | 984.00 | 492.00 | 80% |
| 27. | Himachal Pradesh | Shimla | Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge) | 1,009.06 | 807.25 | 201.81 | 132% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|---|----------|----------|----------|------|
| 28. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle | 1,245.21 | 435.82 | 326.88 | 103% |
| 29. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of underpass Taogre circle | 1,755.90 | 614.57 | 153.64 | 0% |
| 30. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar) | 889.58 | 311.35 | 155.67 | 100% |
| 31. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area | 4,361.16 | 1,526.41 | 1,144.80 | 131% |
| 32. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area | 5,044.90 | 1,765.72 | 1,324.29 | 89% |
| 33. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of bridge at Gali Anjaneya junction | 3,193.24 | 1,117.63 | 279.40 | 99% |
| 34. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction | 2,157.91 | 755.27 | 566.46 | 118% |
| 35. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of underpass at Nagavara road junction | 2,162.88 | 757.01 | 189.25 | 50% |
| 36. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Constructoin of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction | 1,874.28 | 656.00 | 164.00 | 23% |
| 37. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction | 3,809.93 | 1,333.48 | 333.37 | 39% |
| 38. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction | 2,543.79 | 890.33 | 222.58 | 83% |
| 39. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord road junction | 2,782.49 | 973.87 | 486.92 | 89% |
| 40. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli junction | 2,486.90 | 870.42 | 435.20 | 113% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|----------------|----------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 41. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao junction | 2,260.62 | 791.22 | 197.80 | 53% |
| 42. | Karnataka | Bangalore | Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction | 2,284.84 | 799.69 | 399.96 | 86% |
| 43. | Karnataka | Mysore | Upgradation of Outer Ring Road at Mysore | 21,902.47 | 17,521.98 | 4,380.49 | 0% |
| 44. | Kerala | Kochi | Road Improvement and Bridge Construction at Kochi | 10,964.00 | 5,482.00 | 950.50 | #DIV/0! |
| 45. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | Construction of 8 important roads at Indore | 4,083.35 | 2,041.68 | 1,531.26 | 87% |
| 46. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road | 1,966.34 | 983.17 | 245.79 | 95% |
| 47. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore | 3,974.64 | 1,987.32 | 496.83 | 89% |
| 48. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city | 631.00 | 315.50 | 236.64 | 59% |
| 49. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUIP | 33,638.80 | 11,773.58 | 2,943.40 | 49% |
| 50. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Elevated road on Sahar road-MUIP | 15,513.34 | 5,429.67 | 1,357.42 | 62% |
| 51. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | Road Over Bridges (ROBs) | 8,628.00 | 4,314.00 | 3,236.50 | 100% |
| 52. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies | 1,828.65 | 914.33 | 228.58 | 0% |
| 53. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath | 253.00 | 126.50 | 31.63 | 0% |
| 54. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari | 900.80 | 450.40 | 112.60 | 0% |
| 55. | 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 | #DIV/0! |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|----------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 56. | Maharashtra | Nanded | Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II, III and IIIB Roads | 21,497.33 | 17,197.86 | 12,898.41 | 97% |
| 57. | Maharashtra | Nanded | Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I) | 6,108.55 | 4,886.84 | 1,221.74 | 71% |
| 58. | Maharashtra | Nanded | Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures | 5,815.49 | 4,652.39 | 4,652.40 | 141% |
| 59. | Maharashtra | Pune | Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road | 661.00 | 330.50 | 82.63 | 400% |
| 60. | Maharashtra | Pune | Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction | 726.00 | 363.00 | 272.25 | 214% |
| 61. | Maharashtra | Pune | Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge | 782.00 | 391.00 | 293.25 | 111% |
| 62. | Nagaland | Kohima | Roads at Transportation | 2,525.60 | 2,273.04 | 568.26 | 132% |
| 63. | Punjab | Amritsar | Construction of two lane Elevated Road from G.T. Road to Golden Temple and Construction of 4 lane Elevated Road on G.T. Road from Maqbulpura Chowk to Bhandari-Pul | 14,949.00 | 7,474.50 | 7,474.14 | 100% |
| 64. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai | Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.) | 4,440.80 | 1,554.28 | 777.14 | 100% |
| 65. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai | Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai | 3,287.50 | 1,150.63 | 287.66 | 99% |
| 66. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai | Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai | 548.30 | 191.91 | 95.94 | 71% |
| 67. | Uttarakhand | Dehradun | Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city | 2,943.00 | 2,354.40 | 588.60 | 0% |
| 68. | Uttarakhand | Haridwar | Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city | 2,005.00 | 1,604.00 | 320.80 | 0% |
| 69. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Construction of Flyover between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani | 3,802.00 | 1,330.70 | 665.34 | 103% |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------|---------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| 70. | West Bengal | Kolkata | EM Bypass Connector from Padampukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata | 5,309.67 | 1,858.38 | 464.61 | 71% |
| 71. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Dunlop Interchange | 3,756.25 | 1,314.69 | 328.67 | 0% |
| 72. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Left Turning North Bound Off Ramp at Beck Bagan (Vol. I and Vol. II) | 1,806.15 | 632.15 | 158.04 | 0% |
| 73. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing | 15,360.00 | 5,376.00 | 1,344.00 | 0% |
| 74. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Construction of flyover at Nager Bazar junction on Jessore Road | 4,809.00 | 1,683.15 | 420.15 | 0% |
| 75. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Constructoin of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island | 29,166.14 | 10,208.16 | 2,552.04 | #DIV/0! |

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Pong Dam

920. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the oustees of Pong Dam in Himachal Pradesh have been rehabilitated;

(b) if so, the number of the oustees rehabilitated so far, the number of them rehabilitated in Rajasthan and those yet to be rehabilitated in Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for rehabilitation of all oustees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Pong Dam Oustees have been rehabilitated in Rajasthan. Till date, 10584 number Pong Dam Oustees have been allotted land in Rajasthan and about five thousand Pong Dam Oustees are yet to be rehabilitated.

(c) Negotiation with Rajasthan Government through Ministerial level, Secretarial level and District level meetings are being held from time to time to resettle the remaining Pong Dam Oustees.

Survey on Backward Region

921. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has conducted any survey regarding backwardness of the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/being for the development of backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Union Government has not conducted any survey regarding the backwardness of the backward areas of the country. However, the Planning Commission had set up an Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG) on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, in August 2004 for addressig the growing regional imbalances. The IMTG submitted its report in January 2005. The Task Group identified 170 districts as backward based on 17 socio economic variables, covering the paramenters on economic status, health status, educational status, infrastrutural inadequacy and parameters portaying overall

regional backwardness for capturing low levels of human development. These 170 districts and all the remaining districts covered by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in 2006-07, comprised the 250 districts which were identified for implementation of the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme.

The Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF) was approved in the financial year 2006-07. The district component of the BRGF has three sub components, namely, the development grant, the capacity building grant and the pending entitlements of districts under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY). The BRGF provides for untied grants which can be used to meet gaps in human development, infrastructural development and development in the productive sector and the capacity building grant for training and capacity development of the representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the official functionaries. The Panchayats and the Municipalities are the planning and implementation authorities under the BRGF so that the goals and outcomes reflect the perceived and the felt needs of the people. Since 2006-07, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj has sanctioned Rs. 9526.34 crore to the States under the district component of the BRGF.

[English]

Norms Under PMGSY

922. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government regarding construction of bridges under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments for relaxation in norms under PMGSY;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for construction of long span bridges

(exceeding 25 meters) under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Chief Minister, Assam in his Memorandum submitted to the Hon'ble Prime Minister during his visit to Assam on 25th-26th August, 2008 had requested for review of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana Guidelines so that PMGSY funds can be utilized for construction of bridges having span longer than 25 meters. In a review meeting held at Guwahati on 10th October, 2007 some States had also requested that long span bridges exceeding 25 meters may be funded under PMGSY.

(d) Ministry of Rural Development vide letter No. P-12025/8/2001-RC (Pt.) dated 17th December, 2008 has amended clause 8.5 (v) of PMGSY Programme Guidelines. Accordingly, bridges upto 50 meter lengths are now fully funded by Government of India under PMGSY. Earlier this limit was only 25 meters.

Statement

No. of proposals received and sanctioned for bridges having span more than 25 meters during the last three years and current year under PMGSY

| Sl.No. | State | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|--------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Assam | 188 | 95 | 230 | — |
| 2. | Bihar (NEAs) | — | 23 | 40 | — |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | — | 15 | — | — |
| 4. | Orissa | — | — | 74 | — |
| 5. | Tripura | — | — | 14 | — |
| 6. | Uttarakhand | — | — | — | 3 |

Report on Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation

923. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Technical Expert Group (TEG) constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Gaurisankar Ghosh to examine various issues in the rural water supply and sanitation sector;

(b) whether the Government has implemented these recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) The main recommendations of the Technical Expert Group (TEG) are as given below:

The group has submitted its recommendations for changes to be carried out at micro-level, district level, States level and at the central level. The funds disbursed by Government of India pertaining to water and sanitation sector should be dealt in a holistic manner in the Mission mode. The basis for funds allocation to the States is required to be revised after taking into consideration the problem existing at the grassroot level for implementation of the Schemes.

For giving effect to these changes, the structure and working of Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water and Sanitation Mission is required to be changed in a fundamental way. The group suggested three tier structure for Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water and Sanitation Mission, the first should be a Council to be headed by Minister of Rural Development, the second to be the Governing Body of the Council accountable to the Minister of Rural Development and the third tier should be the Secretariat of the Mission for carrying out the mandate of the Mission.

The Group had also recommended that the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water and Sanitation Mission should be the nodal point for coordination of all initiatives with major agencies both bilateral and multi-lateral working in rural drinking water and sanitation sectors.

(b) and (c) The draft Note for the Cabinet incorporating various recommendations of the Technical Expert Group has been circulated to various Ministries/ Departments for their comments.

Fiscal Deficit

924. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the fiscal deficit projected for the year 2009-10;

(b) whether any measures are being implemented to put a check on the growing fiscal deficit and also achieve the targets laid down in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether targets set forth in FRBM have not been achieved;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The fiscal deficit for the year 2009-10 is projected at Rs. 4,00,996 crore in the Budget Estimates 2009-10. This amounts to 6.8 per cent of GDP.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken measures during the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act regime to reduce fiscal deficit and achieve the targets laid down in the FRBM Act.

(c) The Government has taken various measures to increase revenue buoyancy through better tax administration which has resulted in improving the gross tax to GDP ratio from 9.2 per cent in 2003-04 to 12.6 per cent in 2007-08. At the same time, measures taken in Expenditure management have also contributed in reducing the fiscal deficit from 4.5 per cent of GDP in 2003-04 to 2.7 per cent in 2007-08.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) With respect to reduction in fiscal deficit, the target set forth under the FRBM Rules has been achieved for the year 2007-08. However, during 2008-09, due to unprecedented global economic and its impact on India, the Government had to respond by taking several fiscal measures to support domestic demand. These measures resulted in shortfall in revenues and substantial increase in public expenditure. In view of the above, the target set forth in FRBM Rules with regard to fiscal deficit has not been achieved during 2008-09. Further, Government was also not able to eliminate revenue deficit as mandated under the FRBM Act by 31st March, 2009.

(f) In view of the continuing global economic crises and its impact on India, Government has taken a conscious decision to step up public expenditure in

infrastructure and also to boost domestic demand for goods and services. The details of the extraordinary economic circumstances have been given in the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement and Macro-Economic Framework Statement presented in the Parliament along with the Union Budget 2009-10 on 6th July, 2009.

(g) The short term fiscal stimulus now provided has to be balanced against long term prudence and fiscal sustainability. The Government intends to return to the FRBM target for fiscal deficit at the earliest and as soon as the negative effects of the global crisis on the Indian economy have been overcome. On the medium term fiscal perspective, the Government will await the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Further, to bring the fiscal deficit under control, the Government will initiate institutional reform measures which will encompass all aspects of Budget such as subsidies, taxes, expenditure and disinvestment. Accordingly, in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement presented in the Parliament along with the Union Budget 2009-10 on 6th July, 2009, the Government has given a fiscal roadmap wherein it has been indicated that the fiscal deficit in 2010-11 and 2011-12 will be brought down to 5.5 per cent and 4 per cent of GDP respectively.

Setting up of Power Plants

925. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals from the State Governments for setting up of power plants are under consideration of the Union Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As per Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno-economic clearance by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for proposal for setting up of thermal projects by the States has been dispensed with. No proposal (Detailed Project Report) from the State Governments for setting up of Hydro Electric Projects in the State Sector is under consideration in CEA for concurrence.

Community Participation in Rural Water Supply

926. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the ongoing Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to promote involvement of communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has been restructured from 01.04.2009 and has been renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP).

(b) and (c) The aim of the NRDWP is to provide for drinking water security in rural areas, with a comprehensive approach of the State towards decentralized planning, convergence with related programmes, appropriate technical support for all levels and involvement of the panchayati raj institutions. The maintenance of water supply systems, ensuring of water quality, reliability and convenience of availability to every rural household in equitable manner has been given priority. It recognizes that the fundamental basis on which drinking water security can be ensured is the decentralized approach through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and community participation.

Losses Suffered by States

927. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy losses are suffered by State Governments on account of reduction in the rate of Central Sales Tax (CST);

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

(c) whether various States have given suggestions to the Centre to reduce such losses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) As part of ongoing reforms in the indirect tax sector, the rate of Central Sales Tax (CST) has been reduced from 4% to 3% w.e.f. 01.04.2007 and further to 2% w.e.f. 01.06.2008. Under the related compensation scheme mutually agreed between the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers and the Central Government, the States furnish information on the resultant CST revenue loss in each financial year since 2007-08. From the information furnished upto 30th June, 2009, 14 States including Haryana have reported CST revenue loss of Rs. 10,361.56 crore in aggregate for the financial years 2007-2008 and 2008-09, out of which Haryana has reported revenue loss of Rs. 1,496.72 crore. The State-

wise of CST revenue loss furnished by the 14 States are shown in columns-3, 4 and 5 of the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) A compensation scheme has been finalized in consultation and mutual agreement with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. The mechanism for compensation of the consequent CST revenue loss allows additional revenue sources to the States. Accordingly, the Centre has authorized the States to collect Value Added Tax (VAT) on tobacco. Central Government has also abolished 'Form-D' which was hitherto used by Government Departments for availing the benefit of lower rate of CST on Inter-State Government purchases.

Further, funds are released to the concerned States by the Department of Revenue from its budget for compensating any residual loss, if reported. The State-wise release of such funds up to 30th June 2009 has been shown in column-6 of the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Details of CST Revenue Loss & Compensation

(up to 30th June 2009)
(Rs. crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Loss reported for 2007-08 | Loss reported for 2008-09 | Total Reported Loss for 2007-08 | Funds Released |
|--------|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 301.58 | 675.14 | 976.72 | 993.28 |
| 2. | Assam | 155.47 | 0.00 | 155.47 | 70.89 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 367.11 | 111.32 | 478.43 | 150.01 |
| 4. | Delhi | 411.23 | 367.57 | 778.80 | 376.46 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 764.04 | 1022.40 | 1786.46 | 751.29 |
| 6. | Haryana | 545.05 | 951.67 | 1496.72 | 620.00 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 150.34 | 311.42 | 461.76 | 105.02 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 818.93 | 623.28 | 1442.21 | 545.00 |
| 9. | Orissa | 380.17 | 0.00 | 380.17 | 137.02 |
| 10. | Punjab | 69.16 | 0.00 | 69.16 | 24.32 |
| 11. | Rajasthan | 146.81 | 175.88 | 322.69 | 144.80 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 564.33 | 1277.76 | 1842.09 | 647.54 |
| 13. | Uttarakhand | 95.03 | 0.00 | 95.03 | 20.00 |
| 14. | West Bengal | 75.85 | 0.00 | 75.85 | 45.87 |
| Total | | 4845.12 | 5516.44 | 10361.56 | 4631.50 |

NREGS

928. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in terms of man-days created and funds disbursed during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether any social audit of the programme has been undertaken; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Section 17(2) of NREG Act provides that the Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all projects under the scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat. Accordingly, States have been directed to conduct social audit of each and every work of NREGA within three months. So far, State Governments have reported that Social Audit has been done in 2.19 lakh Gram Panchayats.

Statement

| Sl.No. | States | Persondays of employment generated | | | | Funds disbursed (Central release) in lakhs | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (up to May 09) | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 678.77 | 2010.28 | 2735.45 | 613.00 | 102541.43 | 137105.40 | 321910.19 | 91437.72 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 4.53 | 2.79 | 25.71 | 0.95 | 1450.85 | 1265.38 | 2948.84 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 572.92 | 487.61 | 751.07 | 181.44 | 26550.85 | 52175.01 | 95872.16 | 16177.71 |
| 4. | Bihar | 596.87 | 843.03 | 991.75 | 165.19 | 54831.38 | 46707.83 | 138819.05 | 22111.39 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 700.21 | 1316.11 | 1243.18 | 166.26 | 71850.74 | 114415.71 | 166449.34 | 21228.59 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 100.48 | 90.06 | 213.07 | 59.02 | 7433.94 | 5915.71 | 16419.20 | 14349.60 |
| 7. | Haryana | 24.12 | 35.76 | 69.11 | 6.40 | 3589.39 | 4840.97 | 13656.65 | 1313.47 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 29.9 | 97.53 | 205.28 | 24.46 | 4667.64 | 12754.06 | 40974.63 | 6537.90 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 32.3 | 36.8 | 78.80 | 9.80 | 4136.37 | 7071.37 | 10472.53 | 3968.90 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 10. | Jharkhand | 520.47 | 747.54 | 749.97 | 80.24 | 55854.59 | 65069.07 | 180580.14 | 21441.09 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 222.01 | 197.78 | 287.64 | 57.63 | 24850.69 | 25298.49 | 39851.14 | 11574.44 |
| 12. | Kerala | 20.48 | 60.75 | 153.75 | 15.30 | 3739.51 | 6900.55 | 19887.32 | 13734.04 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 1971.77 | 2753.01 | 2946.97 | 570.92 | 190944.20 | 260279.82 | 406111.54 | 112584.56 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 159.28 | 184.86 | 419.85 | 105.28 | 21815.64 | 2923.75 | 18756.08 | 7804.70 |
| 15. | Manipur | 18.57 | 48.32 | 285.62 | 5.50 | 1692.89 | 6184.13 | 36540.97 | 8025.71 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 24.22 | 41.33 | 86.31 | 7.58 | 3224.68 | 5918.73 | 7802.60 | 3132.94 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 7.85 | 31.53 | 125.52 | 14.15 | 2023.90 | 3343.49 | 15194.15 | 6858.96 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 13.08 | 24.31 | 202.70 | 15.36 | 910.11 | 4399.59 | 26805.72 | 10899.24 |
| 19. | Orissa | 799.34 | 405.23 | 403.75 | 46.70 | 78380.49 | 53695.69 | 87843.67 | 9304.63 |
| 20. | Punjab | 15.57 | 19.15 | 39.89 | 2.58 | 3445.75 | 2972.32 | 6775.32 | 1965.60 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 998.87 | 1678.38 | 4829.55 | 1004.82 | 78041.00 | 105600.20 | 652157.16 | 208053.81 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 2.42 | 8.6 | 26.34 | 1.97 | 691.50 | 629.75 | 4097.14 | 1972.92 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 182.79 | 645.25 | 1203.59 | 328.52 | 18409.21 | 51609.09 | 140126.58 | 17699.50 |
| 24. | Tripura | 50.13 | 181.05 | 351.12 | 22.91 | 2754.66 | 17016.45 | 46036.60 | 14411.22 |
| 25. | Uttarakhand | 822.91 | 1363.05 | 2278.39 | 238.55 | 4470.60 | 11003.65 | 10116.44 | 6477.42 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 40.6 | 80.34 | 104.33 | 10.08 | 56914.69 | 166589.89 | 393390.13 | 131473.35 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 440.08 | 968.77 | 786.61 | 202.85 | 38868.84 | 88262.88 | 92275.09 | 37359.92 |
| 28. | Goa | | | 1.00 | 0.32 | | 114.00 | 618.21 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | 0.48 | 0.20 | | 135.00 | 702.75 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 45.00 | 45.10 | 0.00 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 90.00 | 21.86 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | | | 1.82 | 0.18 | | 45.00 | 262.26 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Pondicherry | | | 1.64 | 0.00 | | 45.00 | 419.44 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | | | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 45.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 |
| | Total | 9050.54 | 14359.2 | 21600.57 | 3958.16 | 864085.53 | 1260467.98 | 2993960.00 | 801899.33 |

[*Translation*]

Externally Aided Gravity Water Supply Scheme

929. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gravity Water Supply Scheme an externally aided project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Shimla city is still lying pending for being granted in principle approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to get in principle approval; and

(d) the reasons for not granting approval till date?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Review of NREGS

930. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the shortcomings noticed in implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/proposed to review the progress made by different States under NREGS;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide additional benefits to States where the job demand is very high under the scheme;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for better implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Ministry of Rural Development has been actively monitoring the progress of NREGA. Performance of the States regarding implementation of the Act is reviewed periodically in the Performance Review Committee meetings and other high level meetings convened with the State Governments. National Level Monitors are deputed to various districts to oversee the progress of implementation of the Act. As a result of this, various procedural gaps relating to maintenance of records, work planning, wage disbursement etc. have been brought to the notice of the Ministry.

(d) and (e) NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds for implementation of NREGA in accordance with the labour demand. Under the Act, there is no provision for providing additional benefits to the States.

(f) The following steps have been taken for better implementation of the scheme:

(i) Generating Awareness

To generate greater awareness among rural households about NREGA, intensive IEC activities have been undertaken. These include use of print as well as electronic media.

(ii) Staffing

States have been instructed to appoint dedicated staff for NREGA. Salary of such dedicated staff is borne by the Central Government out of the admissible administrative expenditure admissible under the Act.

(iii) Strict Vigilance and Monitoring

Implementation of NREG Act is monitored on regular basis. National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers visit various districts to oversee the progress of the Act. Professional institutions such as IIMs, IITs, Agricultural Universities and other Social Sciences Institutes have been engaged to assess the implementation of NREGA in the States.

(iv) Transparency

- Wage payment to unskilled workers is to be made through Banks and Post Offices.

- States have been directed to conduct social audit of each and every work of NREGA within three months.
- A comprehensive Web-based MIS www.nrega.nic.in has been implemented which places all data in public domain.
- A Citizen Information Board has been introduced. This board is to be displayed at all prominent places.

(v) Grievance redressal mechanism

A grievance redressal mechanism has been set up. National toll-free telephone Helpline under NREGA has been established which receives complaints and queries relating to NREGA. States have also been requested to set up similar helplines.

Renovation and Modernization of Power Plants

931. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has recently approved a loan for renovation and modernization of old coal based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of power plants covered under the proposed modernization programme, plant-wise, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government is considering to install any pollution control mechanism in such plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. The World Bank on 18th June, 2009, has approved a loan of USD 180 million and a Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant equivalent to USD 45.4 million for the rehabilitation of the following Coal Fired Stations in India:

(i) Bandel (Unit-5)/West Bengal.

(ii) Koradi (Unit-6)/Maharashtra.

(iii) Panipat (Unit-3 and 4)/Haryana.

The emission from these coal fired stations is governed by the applicable statutory requirements and compliance verification by the Pollution Control Boards of the respective State Governments.

Performance of Delhi Metro

932. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) has noticed some irregularities in the performance of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);

(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 URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Action has been initiated to lay on the Table of the House the Performance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India regarding implementation of Phase-I of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.

Bank Robberies

933. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spurt in the incidents of bank robberies in various parts of the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the amount looted from the nationalized banks during the current financial year, so far; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to strengthen the bank security to check the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The total number of cases and amounts involved in dacoity/robbery/

theft as reported by the commercial banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) during last four quarters are as under:

| During the Quarter ended | No. of incidents | Amount (Rs. in lakh) |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| June 2008 | 111 | 1009.00 |
| September 2008 | 159 | 566.58 |
| December 2008 | 146 | 374.08 |
| March 2009 | 171 | 412.99 |

While the number of incidents have increased, the amount lost has shown a decreasing trend, except during the quarter ended March, 2009.

(b) The amount looted from the nationalized banks for the quarter ended June 2009 was Rs. 218.47 lakh in 68 incidents.

(c) The steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to strengthen bank security are as under:

- (i) RBI issues circulars to banks on security arrangements from time to time advising them to be more vigilant, tighten up security arrangements and take preventive action against robberies/dacoities in their branches.
- (ii) Security measures implemented by Banks are reviewed in the State Level Security Committee meeting convened periodically by the Regional Directors of RBI in all the States. Besides senior officials of commercial banks and RBI, the meetings are attended to by Secretary level State Government officials, Police chiefs, officials of CBI, Customs and Fire Service. The Committee takes stock of the security environment including crimes against banks in respective States, discusses steps needed to be taken to strengthen security in banks and advise issue of state specific requisite guidelines/instructions to banks.
- (iii) The RBI has also stipulated deployment of armed police guards and periodical security inspections of currency chest branches.
- (iv) The data on crimes against banks is also shared with the Head Offices of banks concerned on quarterly basis to enable them to further strengthen their security arrangements.

(v) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) had circulated guidelines on Security arrangements in banks in July 2004 for protection of banks' properties. Banks are required to devise their own security arrangements at their branches, ATMs etc. with the approval of their respective Board of Directors. Thus, it is normally left to the discretion of the management of the banks concerned to arrange for required security at their branches.

(vi) The RBI through their Regional Directors is also involved in assessment and review of security arrangements at the branches of banks by the use of affordable modern technology. Accordingly, based on threat perception, security scenario, sensitive/border areas, etc. of respective branches towards strengthening security arrangements, security equipments/gadgets like (i) Alarm System, (ii) Closed Circuit TV (CCTV), (iii) Collapsible door/shutter, (iv) Night latches, (v) Grill Gate to strong room, (vi) Time lock device and (vii) Armoured Cash Vans etc. are required to be put in place by the banks.

[*Translation*]

Urban Development Schemes

934. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed and achievement made in respect of Government sponsored schemes for urban development in the country, State-wise during each of the last three years;

(b) whether any proposals from the State Governments have been received by the Union Government for Urban Development in these States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Government of India has launched Jawaharlal Nehru

National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 03.12.2005 for reform driven planed development of urban areas in the country. In so far as the Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of the Jawahrala Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), is concerned, te Mission allocation made and achievement State-wise during the last three years is at Statement-I.

In so far as Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is concerned, the seven years allocation and achievement during last three years is at Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Under UIG, the details relating to Detailed Project Rported (DPRs) received is enclosed as Statement-III.

Under UIDSSMT, the proposals recommended by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) is enclosed at Statement-IV.

(d) All the proposals which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines of UIG and UIDSSMT of JNNURM are considered for approval/release of funds subject to their techincal appraisal and availability of funds.

Statement I

UIG of JNNURM

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | Number of projects approved | Total Allocation for 7 years (Rs. in crore) | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed (Rs. in crore) | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released (2006-07) (Rs. in lakhs) | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released (2007-08) (Rs. in lakhs) | Additional Central Assistance (ACA) releasased (2008-09) (Rs. in lakhs) |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 48 | 2118.45 | 2014.93 | 4710.83 | 48916.54 | 21398.95 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 33 | 107.4 | 162.44 | 0.00 | 2006.94 | 2053.91 |
| 3. | Assam | 2 | 273.2 | 284.50 | 0.00 | 791.26 | 6321.15 |
| 4. | Bihar | 8 | 592.41 | 394.75 | 0.00 | 461.93 | 1955.62 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 2 | 270.87 | 45.59 | 0.00 | 1544.92 | 405.20 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 248.03 | 342.91 | 4800.00 | 1272.80 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Delhi | 2 | 2823.18 | 174.72 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2220.58 |
| 8. | Goa | 0 | 120.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 66 | 2578.81 | 2168.03 | 15576.20 | 24563.54 | 47035.34 |
| 10. | Haryana | 4 | 323.32 | 352.26 | 1297.88 | 1339.84 | 9147.46 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 130.66 | 78.79 | 522.61 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4 | 488.36 | 469.47 | 2359.35 | 6877.36 | 2500.00 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 4 | 941.2 | 482.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6682.46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|----------------|-----|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 14. | Karnataka | 46 | 1524.59 | 1569.48 | 10167.19 | 18955.86 | 12992.94 |
| 15. | Kerala | 10 | 674.76 | 634.49 | 4405.00 | 6319.93 | 3350.50 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 20 | 1328.5 | 968.05 | 11107.42 | 7914.35 | 15931.43 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 77 | 55055.55 | 5048.66 | 41358.21 | 56827.52 | 88349.54 |
| 18. | Manipur | 2 | 152.87 | 46.32 | 0.00 | 580.66 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 2 | 156.68 | 196.16 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4904.04 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 1 | 148.22 | 15.14 | 0.00 | 378.41 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 1 | 116.28 | 22.73 | 0.00 | 179.00 | 389.26 |
| 22. | Orissa | 5 | 322.35 | 637.12 | 120.26 | 9978.37 | 3338.00 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 5 | 707.75 | 339.80 | 2241.75 | 4145.29 | 4939.22 |
| 24. | Punjab | 2 | 206.8 | 202.45 | 0.00 | 4068.00 | 993.20 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 14 | 748.69 | 777.43 | 4146.93 | 10654.03 | 20280.78 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 1 | 106.13 | 21.53 | 0.00 | 538.20 | 538.20 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 51 | 2250.66 | 2147.18 | 12913.28 | 16093.02 | 28446.1 |
| 28. | Tripura | 1 | 140.18 | 70.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1760.85 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 29 | 2769.41 | 2392.05 | 1860.47 | 21365.55 | 43078.75 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 9 | 405.34 | 230.73 | 0.00 | 1523.85 | 2678.56 |
| 31. | West Bengal | 39 | 3218.4 | 1257.51 | 8708.45 | 5687.25 | 22857.17 |
| Total | | 463 | 31499.99 | 23548.33 | 126295.83 | 252984.42 | 354549.22 |

Statement II

State-wise Status of allocation provided and ACA released under UIDSSMT during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl.No. | Name of States | Allocation for the Mission | Release of ACA during 2006-07 | Release of ACA during 2007-08 | Release of ACA during 2008-09** |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 49031.00 | 25568.26 | 23546.05 | 75586.14 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 746.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1771.19 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 3. | Assam | 10129.00 | 1363.93 | 1645.22 | 6946.80 |
| 4. | Bihar | 25478.00 | 3642.83 | 2689.05 | 4342.50 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 13478.00 | 2447.46 | 4289.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Goa | 2211.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 35182.00 | 6002.90 | 2678.67 | 12169.74 |
| 8. | Haryana | 19559.00 | 0.00 | 4189.99 | 2524.58 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 1744.00 | 357.33 | 392.11 | 85.59 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3545.00 | 10100.02 | 2724.25 | 1508.92 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 11452.00 | 0.00 | 4003.32 | 0.00 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 44314.00 | 8216.71 | 6091.10 | 14891.23 |
| 13. | Kerala | 23282.00 | 3363.03 | 5194.27 | 8783.42 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 43843.00 | 7554.74 | 10864.06 | 12973.89 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 66476.00 | 11774.69 | 10174.78 | 88262.04 |
| 16. | Manipur | 1260.00 | 0.00 | 644.49 | 2200.95 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 719.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 644.97 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 824.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 699.77 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1028.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Orissa | 18179.00 | 2234.43 | 2435.04 | 4410.38 |
| 21. | Punjab | 22660.00 | 0.00 | 7587.04 | 8367.20 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 40143.00 | 4300.70 | 3555.95 | 1981.71 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 120.00 | 0.00 | 735.08 | 1085.40 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 70597.00 | 12168.51 | 10493.41 | 29231.76 |
| 25. | Tripura | 1376.00 | 0.00 | 2005.00 | 1577.38 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 94792.00 | 20534.14 | 10340.12 | 16866.71 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 4670.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2469.30 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 31525.00 | 5267.38 | 4122.00 | 11388.40 |
| 29. | Delhi | 112.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Puducherry | 557.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 31. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 448.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Chandigarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 33. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | 193.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 26.00 |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | 104.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 35. | Daman and Diu | 220.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31.00 |
| Total | | 639997.00 | 124897.06 | 120400.00 | 328026.97 |

**Include release of funds for the projects approved upto December, 2008 within additional grants provided for the Annual Plan 2008-09.

Statement III

(*UIG of JNNURM*)

| Sl.No. | State Name | No.of DPR recived | No.of Projects approved |
|--------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 116 | 48 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 13 | 3 |
| 3. | Assam | 13 | 2 |
| 4. | Bihar | 21 | 8 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 3 | 2 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 10 | 2 |
| 7. | Delhi | 49 | 2 |
| 8. | Goa | 3 | 0 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 109 | 66 |
| 10. | Haryana | 7 | 4 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 3 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 8 | 4 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 6 | 4 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 75 | 46 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|----------------|-----|-----|
| 15. | Kerala | 23 | 10 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 45 | 20 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 162 | 77 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 5 | 2 |
| 19. | Manipur | 5 | 2 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 8 | 1 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 15 | 1 |
| 22. | Orissa | 15 | 5 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 6 | 2 |
| 24. | Punjab | 17 | 5 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 18 | 14 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 7 | 1 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 68 | 51 |
| 28. | Tripura | 3 | 1 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 56 | 29 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | 12 | 9 |
| 31. | West Bengal | 56 | 39 |
| Total | | 958 | 463 |

Statement IV

State wise List of Projects Recommended by SLSC and Projects Approved for Release of funds Under UIDSSMT

| Name of States | No. of Projects recommended by SLSC | No. of Projects approved for release of found |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 102 | 84 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 9 | 9 |
| Assam | 32 | 30 |
| Bihar | 14 | 11 |
| Chhattisgarh | 4 | 4 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 1 |
| Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 |
| Gujarat | 63 | 52 |
| Haryana | 8 | 8 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14 | 6 |
| Jharkhand | 5 | 5 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 35 | 35 |
| Kerala | 35 | 25 |
| Karnataka | 62 | 38 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 50 | 46 |
| Maharashtra | 115 | 94 |
| Manipur | 5 | 5 |
| Meghalaya | 2 | 2 |
| Mizoram | 2 | 2 |
| Nagaland | 8 | 0 |
| Orissa | 28 | 16 |
| Punjab | 25 | 17 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| Puducherry | 2 | 1 |
| Rajasthan | 45 | 37 |
| Sikkim | 5 | 5 |
| Tripura | 8 | 4 |
| Tamil Nadu | 142 | 123 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 113 | 60 |
| Uttarakhand | 3 | 1 |
| West Bengal | 29 | 26 |
| Total | 968 | 748 |

[English]

Sanitation Facilities in Schools

935. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in the country which do not have sanitation facilities till date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has set any target to provide these facilities in every school particularly for the girls;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds released, utilized and achievements made in this regard during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to achieve the target on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) The State-wise details of number of schools not having sanitation facility as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2007-2008 data are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) includes a component of providing toilets to every Government school in rural area set up prior to 2006

that are not having toilets. Plan has been prepared to provide sanitation facility in all these schools by the end of March, 2010. As per the provisions under TSC, separate toilets for girls and boys are to be provided in co-educational schools. Provision for toilets in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) schools is also included under SSA.

(d) Funds under TSC are released for all components together (including for school toilets) as per approved projects. Funds released, utilized under TSC and achievements made under school toilets component during the last three years, State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-II. Outlay approved, utilized and achievement under SSA during the last three years State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-III.

(e) Month-wise plan has been prepared by each district to complete all school toilet units under TSC by end of March, 2010. Regular monitoring of progress is done through meetings, letters and video conferencing to achieve the planned objective.

Statement I

Details of elementary schools not having school toilet facilities (as per DISE 2007-08)

| Sl.No. | States | No. of schools not having toilet facilities |
|--------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 56 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 38899 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3559 |
| 4. | Assam | 49157 |
| 5. | Bihar | 34939 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 109 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 31001 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 206 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 19 |
| 10. | Delhi | 453 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|
| 11. | Goa | 677 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 11459 |
| 13. | Haryana | 1048 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 8940 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12929 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 27387 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 16700 |
| 18. | Kerala | 1974 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 9 |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 36608 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 21738 |
| 22. | Manipur | 1954 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 7324 |
| 24. | Mizoram | 633 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 576 |
| 26. | Orissa | 29207 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 211 |
| 28. | Punjab | 2328 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 66017 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 130 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 18335 |
| 32. | Tripura | 1205 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 16125 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 3205 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 21736 |
| | Total | 466853 |

Statement II

The State-wise funds released, utilised under TSC and achievement of school toilet constructed during the last three years

| Sl.No. | State Name | 2006-07 (Rs. in lakh) | | 200708 (Rs. in lakh) | | 2008-09 (Rs. in lakh) | | No. of School Toilets constructed | | |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | | Release | Exp. | Release | Exp. | Release | Exp. | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 9455.20 | 4571.57 | 878.78 | 4091.37 | 1391.81 | 4227.67 | 12624 | 13888 | 30727 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 105.70 | 0.00 | 282.91 | 1530.16 | 277.38 | 238 | 936 | 1910 |
| 3. | Assam | 337.74 | 521.30 | 4256.13 | 875.78 | 8310.66 | 4114.05 | 1256 | 1548 | 8296 |
| 4. | Bihar | 830.23 | 3350.98 | 9554.97 | 5794.58 | 7150.57 | 7140.02 | 7010 | 11836 | 15065 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 4677.48 | 3201.40 | 5158.04 | 5939.38 | 1144.14 | 3042.53 | 4805 | 15812 | 18511 |
| 6. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.00 | 142.28 | 37.65 | 0.00 | 0 | 7.65 | 101 | 0 | 335 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 4976.36 | 3754.78 | 8528.33 | 4193.76 | 978.81 | 4344.62 | 6208 | 2493 | 3180 |
| 9. | Haryana | 2334.61 | 1441.39 | 2755.14 | 2038.66 | 1069.09 | 1152.75 | 2591 | 2292 | 14 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 27.01 | 470.94 | 1024.50 | 355.13 | 679.7 | 466.9 | 631 | 1858 | 1959 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 703.33 | 1791.20 | 429.37 | 1115.82 | 989.93 | 4620 | 1347 | 4291 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 2747.69 | 3318.54 | 1909.95 | 2674.82 | 3188.2 | 3001.85 | 4329 | 15200 | 6913 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 1924.30 | 3035.37 | 1383.75 | 2659.55 | 3176.18 | 1843.62 | 8117 | 13700 | 790 |
| 14. | Kerala | 363.18 | 673.83 | 2229.06 | 1408.58 | 388.99 | 719.59 | 221 | 672 | 605 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 4386.49 | 3180.88 | 6793.58 | 6247.67 | 9767.83 | 7524.65 | 9536 | 12760 | 23697 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 8719.53 | 5648.90 | 6785.73 | 6951.51 | 3526.29 | 5062.78 | 17100 | 26562 | 8871 |
| 17. | Manipur | 90.81 | 14.83 | 748.44 | 126.34 | 99.83 | 494.2 | 43 | 154 | 885 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | 550.06 | 124.91 | 0.00 | 284.53 | 578.3 | 346.44 | 59 | 1104 | 549 |
| 19. | Mizoram | 647.91 | 727.84 | 182.70 | 243.44 | 679.15 | 336.57 | 997 | 2222 | 0 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 89.61 | 31.53 | 170.05 | 229.92 | 99.78 | 170.88 | 4 | 51 | 522 |
| 21. | Orissa | 5465.48 | 3499.85 | 5858.40 | 5508.23 | 7204.33 | 3966.11 | 7458 | 15763 | 16623 |
| 22. | Puducherry | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 23.74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 146.21 | 223.18 | 66.76 | 1 | 3571 | 2240 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 1148.29 | 3126.98 | 3191.56 | 2492.64 | 2516.85 | 2232.06 | 13875 | 12501 | 9796 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|--------|--------|
| 25. | Sikkim | 137.64 | 279.21 | 0.00 | 57.90 | 254.86 | 0 | 77 | 33 | 1 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 4873.92 | 3596.93 | 2243.15 | 5404.73 | 473.31 | 2427.37 | 4127 | 5627 | 2919 |
| 27. | Tripura | 0.00 | 320.61 | 882.41 | 58.82 | 158.76 | 740.63 | 1088 | 31 | 459 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 17210.53 | 13632.48 | 15085.11 | 16466.30 | 38139.95 | 25679.19 | 17856 | 60035 | 84045 |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 157.40 | 497.17 | 664.36 | 427.36 | 861.89 | 478.15 | 490 | 320 | 870 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 945.99 | 1796.80 | 9056.89 | 3725.40 | 3047.06 | 2894.19 | 6475 | 13973 | 9780 |
| Total | | 72097.46 | 61770.46 | 91169.88 | 79114.89 | 97755.5 | 83772.28 | 131937 | 236289 | 253853 |

Statement III*State-wise outlay approved, utilised and Achievement under SSA during the last three years*

| Sl.No. | States | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|---------|-----|--------|
| | | Outlay approved Fin. (Rs. in lakh) | Achievement Phy. Fin. (Rs. in lakh) | Outlay approved Fin. (Rs. in lakh) | Achievement Phy. Fin. (Rs. in lakh) | Outlay approved Fin. (Rs. in lakh) | Achievement Phy. Fin. (Rs. in lakh) | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 62.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 62.50 | 0 | 0.00 | 253.90 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 3.86 | 0 | 0.00 | 743.40 | 267 | 71.31 | 644.21 | 0 | 113.48 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 37.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Assam | 195.88 | 0 | 194.59 | 14.85 | 1 | 14.80 | 1144.80 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Bihar | 1200.86 | 12661 | 305.36 | 894.49 | 2484 | 451.00 | 643.24 | 0 | 3.63 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0.80 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 31.65 | 0 | 5.63 | 23.02 | 27 | 23.02 | 4.60 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 15.00 | 33 | 3.30 | 25.30 | 0 | 0.00 | 41.50 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 9.40 | 0 | 0.90 | 8.50 | 0 | 8.40 | 0.10 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Delhi | 122.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 122.00 | 588 | 122.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 11. | Goa | 59.39 | 37 | 39.25 | 26.28 | 367 | 19.48 | 49.19 | 0 | 14.25 |
| 12. | Gujarat | 4.90 | 337 | 3.81 | 58.56 | 124 | 56.06 | 92.77 | 12 | 65.99 |
| 13. | Haryana | 162.42 | 845 | 42.80 | 680.95 | 1661 | 490.45 | 755.01 | 835 | 372.49 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 104.24 | 487 | 88.97 | 156.42 | 374 | 135.65 | 569.31 | 215 | 49.81 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|---------|------|--------|
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 154.89 | 1541 | 154.89 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 84.87 | 0 | 13.81 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 588.50 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 18. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 472.20 | 0 | 0.00 | 401.22 | 0 | 12.09 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | 4.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 382.40 | 1735 | 382.40 | 245.53 | 86 | 16.02 |
| 21. | Manipur | 443.96 | 3734 | 108.04 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 152.80 | 650 | 127.04 | 123.80 | 619 | 123.80 | 194.20 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Madhya Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2120.64 | 8477 | 1335.61 | 785.03 | 156 | 1.00 |
| 25. | Nagaland | 366.60 | 373 | 306.16 | 188.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 65.80 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Orissa | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 17.56 | 5192 | 14.60 | 3.84 | 70 | 0.00 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 56.56 | 2146 | 56.56 | 6.22 | 51 | 6.22 | 5.20 | 6 | 1.20 |
| 28. | Punjab | 14.60 | 63 | 12.60 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 115.88 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 23.02 | 318.50 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 401.00 | 1907 | 329.12 | 20.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 19.80 | 0 | 17.10 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 20.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Tripura | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 124.00 | 620 | 124.00 | 72.20 | 361 | 16.00 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 290.40 | 0 | 175.44 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 425.40 | 2123 | 425.30 | 205.80 | 0 | 34.30 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 66.72 | 4186 | 58.30 | 2019.12 | 301 | 1077.80 | 602.82 | 0 | 14.69 |
| Total | | 3654.03 | 29000 | 1837.32 | 8719.61 | 25011 | 4904.92 | 8239.22 | 1741 | 921.30 |

[Translation]

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

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme

936. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY
ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been allocated to States to convert dry toilets into low cost flush toilets in urban areas under the low cost sanitation scheme during the last three years and the current year, and

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme implemented by this Ministry being demand driven programme, no funds are allocated State-wise. However, funds are released under the above Scheme to the State Governments as and when proposals are received from them. The details of State-wise funds released during last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of State-wise funds Released Under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme:*

| | | | | | Rs. in Crore |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| S.No. | Name of State | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 (as on 31.5.2009) |
| 1. | Uttar Pradesh | 27.00 | 60.48 | 33.64 | 0.51 |
| 2. | Bihar | 0.00 | 23.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 0.00 | 7.07* | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 7.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.85 |
| 6. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.31 |
| 7. | West Bengal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.29 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Nagaland | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.81 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Manipur | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.69 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 27.00 | 97.97 | 37.75 | 1.67 |

*The fund was refunded due to non receipt of proposals.

[English]

**Fraudulent Practices by Institutes
Accredited by IRDA**

937. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of institutes accredited by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) for conducting online and manual courses for insurance agents have been found indulging in fraudulent practices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the complaints received during the last two years till date in this regard and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that they have received 17 complaints during

the last two years. On the basis of complaints, IRDA reviewed the performance of the concerned institutes in the routine check up, accreditation of 4 online Institutes was terminated during the period.

**Repatriation of Foreign Exchange by
Tobacco Companies**

938. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tobacco Companies are repatriating substantial amount of foreign exchange by way of royalty/technical fees to its foreign collaborators;

(b) if so, the details of repatriation made by each of such tobacco companies during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government has been consulted by the tobacco companies for making such payments;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to levy some cess on the royalties or fees that are expatriated to foreign companies to partially fund the Government programme on tobacco diseases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

IRDA and Insurance Cover for Senior Citizens

939. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received report from the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) which points out that some Insurance Companies are denying health insurance cover to senior citizens;

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

(c) whether IRDA has directed the Insurance Companies to give health insurance cover to all the people till the age of 65 years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of people to be benefited by this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) had constituted a Committee on Health Insurance for Senior Citizens in April, 2007. The report of the Committee was submitted to IRDA. IRDA has examined the recommendations of the Committee and appropriate action has been taken thereon by issuing circulars directing the insurance companies that all health insurance products filed hereafter must allow entry till 65 years of age and

any denial of Health Insurance to senior citizens has to be made in writing with reasons furnished and recorded. It is expected that all uninsured senior citizens in the age group of 60 to 65 years will be benefited.

[Translation]

Funds Allocation under CAPART

940. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Non-Government organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organisations (VOs) assisted by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of projects received, sanctioned and funds disbursed to them during the said period;

(c) whether funds are utilized properly by these organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (e) The details of Non Government Organisations (NGOs) and Voluntary Organizations (VOs) assisted by CAPART during the last three years and the current year alongwith projects received sanctioned and funds disbursed to them, State and UT-wise are indicated in the enclosed Statement. As regards the proper utilization of funds by the recipients, as a result of an evaluation, in four the progress was either not found satisfactory or violation of terms and conditions was suspected. Further assistance to these organisations has been stopped till the issues are resolved. In addition to this, two organisations have been blacklisted and action as per the guidelines of CAPART has been initiated. The details of the number of organisations which have been under Further Assistance Stopped (FAS) and Blacklisted categories are indicated in column 8&9 of enclosed Statement.

Statement**Year 2006-07**

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | No.of VOs/ NGOs assisted | No.of projects received | No.of projects sanctioned | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) | Amount disbursed placed under | No.of VOs/NGOs VOs/NGOs FAS | No.of blacklisted |
|--------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 33 | 490 | 38 | 3,21,97,203 | 2,45,69,325 | 1 | — |
| 2. | Assam | 3 | 95 | 3 | 15,92,200 | 13,35,100 | — | — |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Bihar | 11 | 358 | 13 | 57,59,282 | 50,52,094 | — | — |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5,98,400 | 5,98,400 | — | — |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 3 | 20 | 8 | 89,51,347 | 31,72,085 | — | — |
| 7. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1,27,700 | — | — | — |
| 9. | Delhi | 1 | 29 | 1 | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | — | — |
| 10. | Gujarat | 19 | 90 | 27 | 3,08,75,049 | 1,41,98,324 | — | — |
| 11. | Haryana | 9 | 147 | 9 | 29,80,136 | 23,83,866 | — | — |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 8 | 38 | 9 | 25,93,590 | 17,90,722 | — | — |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 7 | 32 | 7 | 13,73,950 | 8,63,570 | — | — |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 14 | 72 | 35 | 6,98,89,022 | 3,83,97,786 | 1 | — |
| 15. | Karnataka | 13 | 39 | 36 | 16,47,66,630 | 7,12,24,363 | — | — |
| 16. | Kerala | 2 | 12 | 2 | 8,42,225 | — | — | — |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 88 | 7 | 24,82,865 | 11,87,939 | — | — |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 23 | 81 | 52 | 12,27,35,718 | 6,02,03,143 | — | — |
| 19. | Manipur | 6 | 122 | 6 | 19,02,727 | 15,05,143 | — | — |
| 20. | Meghalaya | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. | Mizoram | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. | Nagaland | 3 | 23 | 3 | 15,07,540 | 10,92,586 | — | — |
| 23. | Orissa | 19 | 193 | 41 | 6,07,45,928 | 1,97,00,454 | — | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------|----|-----|----|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 24. | Puducherry | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 25. | Punjab | 3 | 28 | 3 | 6,45,200 | 6,25,200 | — | — |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 19 | 137 | 31 | 7,19,55,209 | 1,66,85,521 | — | 1 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 1 | 5 | 1 | 10,84,00 | 8,67,200 | — | — |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 12 | 95 | 17 | 2,79,34,681 | 97,52,180 | — | — |
| 29. | Tripura | 4 | 5 | 4 | 20,28,180 | 16,77,850 | — | — |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 4 | 593 | 4 | 72,00,726 | 6,56,162 | — | — |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 47 | 4 | 36,59,467 | 28,81,651 | — | — |
| 32. | West Bengal | 9 | 178 | 10 | 66,00,255 | 31,50,081 | — | — |

Year 2007-08

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | No. of VOs assisted | No. of projects received | No. of projects sanctioned | Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) | Amount VOs (Rs. in lakhs) | No. of blacklisted placed under FASH | No. of VOs/NGOs |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 126 | 512 | 129 | 4,78,14,946 | 3,16,41,477 | 1 | — |
| 2. | Assam | 19 | 152 | 19 | 87,99,232 | 57,13,109 | — | — |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Bihar | 34 | 395 | 43 | 4,76,81,933 | 1,06,36,286 | — | — |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 2 | 15 | 3 | 23,72,000 | 4,90,000 | — | — |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 4 | 24 | 5 | 28,02,899 | 7,05,691 | — | — |
| 7. | Dadara and Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. | Delhi | 2 | 17 | 2 | 18,26,475 | 1,79,849 | — | — |
| 10. | Gujarat | 17 | 48 | 17 | 1,67,17,951 | 70,19,849 | — | — |
| 11. | Haryana | 25 | 88 | 29 | 1,27,77,788 | 93,43,865 | — | — |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 13 | 84 | 14 | 1,03,88,339 | 78,17,552 | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------------|----|-----|----|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 15 | 40 | 17 | 58,37,810 | 50,82,375 | — | — |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 9 | 47 | 13 | 53,62,326 | 42,23,894 | — | — |
| 15. | Karnataka | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12,23,145 | — | — | — |
| 16. | Kerala | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 8 | 61 | 8 | 31,90,100 | 16,41,008 | — | — |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 3 | 29 | 3 | 21,66,904 | 19,05,534 | — | — |
| 19. | Manipur | 33 | 160 | 34 | 1,35,34,158 | 78,38,812 | — | — |
| 20. | Meghalaya | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5,52,000 | 2,16,800 | — | — |
| 21. | Mizoram | 2 | 9 | 3 | 18,85,758 | 17,31,678 | — | — |
| 22. | Nagaland | 7 | 13 | 7 | 19,73,241 | 10,28,566 | — | — |
| 23. | Orissa | 41 | 217 | 43 | 2,27,20,287 | 1,21,22,227 | — | — |
| 24. | Puducherry | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4,26,000 | 3,97,297 | — | — |
| 25. | Punjab | 6 | 36 | 7 | 19,14,550 | 13,09,650 | — | — |
| 26. | Rajasthan | 15 | 141 | — | 76,01,626 | 56,03,901 | — | — |
| 27. | Sikkim | — | 2 | 15 | — | — | — | — |
| 28. | Tamil Nadu | 11 | 168 | 11 | 36,20,126 | 28,24,689 | — | — |
| 29. | Tripura | 6 | 24 | 6 | 20,61,281 | 12,58,468 | — | — |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 60 | 530 | 68 | 5,69,07,885 | 2,43,51,572 | — | — |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 2 | 40 | 2 | 7,80,585 | 4,14,513 | — | — |
| 32. | West Bengal | 23 | 144 | 25 | 1,64,13,156 | 87,62,302 | — | — |

Year 2008-09

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | No.of VOs/N GOs assisted | No.of project received | No.of project sanctioned | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakh) | Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) | No.of VOs placed under FAS | No.of blacklisted VOs/NGOs |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 92 | 714 | 96 | 5,95,15,480 | 2,63,840 | 1 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------------------|----|-----|----|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 3. | Assam | 9 | 70 | 9 | 29,00,561 | 16,12,630 | — | — |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | Bihar | 55 | 178 | 64 | 3,94,19,680 | 2,06,12,155 | — | — |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 2 | 3 | 3 | 21,16,900 | 15,07,720 | — | — |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 7 | 25 | 7 | 48,85,548 | 3,73,256 | — | — |
| 8. | Dadara and Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | Delhi | 8 | 35 | 8 | 22,87,145 | 13,94,161 | — | — |
| 11. | Gujarat | 22 | 98 | 22 | 86,59,797 | 41,24,406 | — | — |
| 12. | Haryana | 20 | 107 | 22 | 83,61,062 | 42,57,280 | — | — |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 11 | 52 | 14 | 80,42,230 | 48,61,350 | — | — |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5 | 48 | 7 | 42,10,300 | 23,46,350 | — | — |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 6 | 33 | 7 | 24,67,537 | 12,94,015 | — | — |
| 16. | Karnataka | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | Kerala | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2,63,000 | — | — | — |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | 10 | 70 | 12 | 1,08,10,475 | 62,48,312 | — | — |
| 19. | Maharashtra | 12 | 66 | 12 | 63,39,240 | 19,71,535 | — | — |
| 20. | Manipur | 12 | 120 | 12 | 84,62,975 | 27,95,623 | — | — |
| 21. | Meghalaya | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. | Mizoram | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23. | Nagaland | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. | Orissa | 47 | 173 | 48 | 1,89,19,875 | 78,49,656 | — | — |
| 25. | Puducherry | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26. | Punjab | 4 | 25 | 4 | 9,84,400 | 4,47,200 | — | — |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 13 | 120 | 15 | 1,02,48,432 | 60,52,534 | — | — |
| 28. | Sikkim | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,91,580 | — | — | — |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 12 | 189 | 13 | 95,96,575 | 46,44,959 | — | — |
| 30. | Tripura | 2 | 19 | 2 | 4,94,790 | 2,01,250 | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|---|---|
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 128 | 654 | 134 | 7,27,00,586 | 3,44,14,132 | — | — |
| 32. | Uttarakand | 7 | 32 | 7 | 62,57,648 | 30,52,598 | — | — |
| 33. | West Bengal | 40 | 194 | 44 | 2,62,80,691 | 1,21,57,668 | — | — |

Year 2009-10 (as on 31.05.2009)

| Sl.No. | Name of State/UT | No.of VOs/ NGOs assisted | No.of projects received | No.of projects sanctioned | Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs) | Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs) | No.of VOs placed under FAS | No.of blacklisted VOs/NGOs |
|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 3. | Assam | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4. | Arunachal Pradesh | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | Bihar | 2 | 30 | 2 | 6,27,200 | — | — | — |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 1 | — | 1 | 15,99,950 | — | — | — |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10. | Delhi | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 11. | Gujarat | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. | Haryana | — | 28 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 13 | 1 | 28,40,063 | — | — | — |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 15. | Jharkhand | 1 | 8 | 1 | 92,025 | — | — | — |
| 16. | Karnataka | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 17. | Kerala | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | — | 17 | — | — | — | — | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------|---|----|---|-----------|----------|---|---|
| 19. | Maharashtra | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20. | Manipur | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. | Meghalaya | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 22. | Mizoram | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23. | Nagaland | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 24. | Orissa | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12,92,456 | 6,40,838 | — | — |
| 25. | Puducherry | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 26. | Punjab | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 27. | Rajasthan | — | 22 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 28. | Sikkim | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 30. | Tripura | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 32. | Uttarakhand | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 33. | West Bengal | — | 13 | — | — | — | — | — |

[English]

Loan to Farmers

941. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers are being asked to produce no dues certificate from other banks for procuring fresh loans from any nationalised bank;

(b) if so, whether various banks have been collecting sums of money for issuing such no dues certificate and the farmer is incurring expenditure even before applying for a loan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has constituted any Committee in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the main recommendations made therein; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per extant guidelines for Reserve Bank of India, loans upto Rs. 50,000/- have been made collateral and margin free and the requirement of 'No Dues Certificate' has been dispensed with.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Impact of Meltdown on Tourist Traffic

942. DR. K.S. RAO:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian tourists going abroad on vacations to different countries each year during the last three years;

(b) whether the global meltdown has any impact on tourist traffic and hospitality industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) The number of departures of Indians to foreign countries during 2006, 2007 and 2008 were 8.34 million, 9.78 million and 10.65 million respectively.

(b) and (c) The number of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during 2006, 2007, 2008 and January-June, 2009, and the growth rates over the corresponding period of previous year, are given below:-

| Period | FTAs (in Million) | Growth over previous year |
|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 2006 | 4.45 | 13.5% |
| 2007 | 5.08 | 14.3% |
| 2008* | 5.37 | 5.6% |
| 2009* January-June | 2.47 | -9.3% |

*Provisional

The lower growth rate in FTAs during 2008 and the decline during January-June 2009 may be due to various reasons including the global financial slowdown. The decline in the FTAs has adversely impacted the hospitality industry in the country.

Allotment of more Funds to Karnataka

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

(a) the details of formulae adopted for allocation of various types of funds/grants etc. to the State Governments;

(b) the details of funds allocated to State Governments as per recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission;

(c) whether the some State Governments including Karnataka have sought for more funds; and

(d) if so, the reasons advanced by each such State Government and the reaction of the Central Government on each such request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Planning Commission provides State-wise allocations of (i) Normal Central Assistance under the Gadgil-Mukherji formula, (ii) Special Plan Assistance and (iii) Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas. Allocation of Special Plan Assistance is made to Special Category States based on an assessment of the specific needs of different States. Special Central Assistance for Hill Areas is allocated on the basis of areas and population of the designated hill districts/talukas. Different ministries also allocate funds based on the criteria of the schemes administered by them. The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) has recommended grants-in aid to States for the period of 2005-10, mainly adopting criteria such as fiscal capacity of the States, road lengths, plinth area of public buildings, forest area, relief expenditure, requirement indicated by States and previous expenditure in various sectors. For local bodies, the following criteria have been adopted:-

| Sl.No. | Criterion | Weight (per cent) |
|--------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Population | 40.0 |
| 2. | Geographical area | 10.0 |
| 3. | Distance from highest per capita income | 20.0 |
| 4. | Revenue effort of which | 20.0 |
| | (a) with respect to own revenue of States | 10.0 |
| | (b) with respect to GSDP | 10.0 |
| 5. | Index of deprivation | 10.0 |

(b) to (d) A statement indicating State-wise and sector-wise allocations recommended by the TFC for the period 2005-10 is enclosed. Recently, Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested additional support for the Aarogyasri Scheme. Government of Karnataka has requested a special grant to meet 50% of the estimated resource gap for the development of infrastructure in Bangalore. On these requests, the Union Government will take appropriate decisions. Government of Karnataka has requested the 13th Finance Commission, *inter alia*, for a special grant of Rs. 25,800 crore for state specific challenges.

In the presentation to the 13th Finance Commission, States have asked for adequate funds to be provided for

purposes such as major irrigation projects, course change and erosion of major rivers, coastal problems, railways, national highways, ports, airports, national level security problems in the States and for meeting the financial burden

on account of implementation of 6th pay Commission recommendations by the Union Government. As per terms of its reference, the 13th Finance Commission will submit its report by 31st October, 2009.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | States | Grants-in-aid | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Non-Plan Revenue Deficit (2005-10) | health Sector (2005-10) | Education (2005-10) | Maintenance of Roads & Bridges (2005-10) | Maintenance of Buildings (2006-10) | Maintenance of Forests (2005-10) | Heritage Conservation (2006-10) | State Specific (2006-10) | Local Bodies (2005-10) | Calamity Relief (2005-10) | Total (Col. 2 to Col. 11) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | — | — | — | 980.12 | 242.53 | 65.00 | 40.00 | 500.00 | 1961.00 | 1425.93 | 5214.58 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1357.88 | — | — | 44.36 | 57.42 | 100.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 | 71.00 | 112.56 | 1758.22 |
| 3. | Assam | 305.67 | 966.02 | 1107.37 | 330.12 | 230.64 | 40.00 | 20.00 | 130.00 | 581.00 | 767.89 | 4478.71 |
| 4. | Bihar | | 1819.69 | 2683.76 | 309.36 | 359.61 | 5.00 | 40.00 | 400.00 | 1766.00 | 592.37 | 7975.79 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | | | 262.40 | 183.09 | 85.00 | 10.00 | 300.00 | 703.00 | 444.45 | 1987.94 |
| 6. | Goa | | | | 39.48 | 24.18 | 3.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 30.00 | 8.73 | 135.39 |
| 7. | Gujarat | | | | 895.20 | 203.61 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 200.00 | 1345.00 | 1019.47 | 3708.28 |
| 8. | Haryana | | | | 182.72 | 151.80 | 2.00 | 15.00 | 100.00 | 479.00 | 515.46 | 1445.98 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 10202.38 | | | 261.64 | 147.60 | 20.00 | 10.00 | 50.00 | 155.00 | 400.52 | 11247.14 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 12353.46 | | | 117.68 | 164.54 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 100.00 | 319.00 | 343.89 | 13438.57 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | | 360.98 | 651.73 | 409.04 | 159.61 | 30.00 | 10.00 | 330.00 | 580.00 | 501.46 | 3032.82 |
| 12. | Karnataka | | | | 1458.12 | 205.12 | 55.00 | 50.00 | 600.00 | 1211.00 | 475.16 | 4054.40 |
| 13. | Kerala | 470.37 | | | 642.32 | 103.50 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 500.00 | 1134.00 | 354.32 | 3254.51 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | | 181.64 | 459.56 | 586.88 | 443.02 | 115.00 | 20.00 | 300.00 | 2024.00 | 1011.27 | 5141.37 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | | | | 1189.68 | 223.61 | 70.00 | 50.00 | 300.00 | 2774.00 | 923.77 | 5531.06 |
| 16. | Manipur | 4391.98 | | | 76.96 | 37.71 | 30.00 | 5.00 | 30.00 | 55.00 | 22.11 | 4648.76 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 1796.86 | | | 86.40 | 35.02 | 30.00 | 5.00 | 35.00 | 58.00 | 44.88 | 2091.16 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 2977.79 | | | 42.12 | 23.29 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 65.00 | 30.00 | 26.19 | 3194.39 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 5536.50 | | | 120.88 | 46.17 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 15.19 | 5839.74 |
| 20. | Orissa | 488.04 | 196.37 | 323.30 | 1475.08 | 389.14 | 75.00 | 50.00 | 170.00 | 907.00 | 1199.37 | 5273.30 |
| 21. | Punjab | 3132.67 | | | 420.96 | 151.80 | 2.00 | 10.00 | 96.00 | 495.00 | 605.16 | 4913.59 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|------------------|---------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 22. | Rajasthan | | | 100.00 | 633.32 | 213.09 | 25.00 | 50.00 | 450.00 | 1450.00 | 1722.50 | 4643.91 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 188.67 | | | 18.64 | 32.15 | 8.00 | 5.00 | 100.00 | 14.00 | 69.74 | 436.20 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | | | | 1214.40 | 242.53 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 300.00 | 1442.00 | 866.46 | 4135.39 |
| 25. | Tripura | 5494.20 | | | 61.48 | 50.11 | 15.00 | 5.00 | 49.00 | 65.00 | 51.12 | 5790.91 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | | 2312.38 | 4454.07 | 2403.16 | 600.28 | 20.00 | 50.00 | 800.00 | 3445.00 | 1177.11 | 15262.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 5114.68 | 50.00 | | 324.56 | 97.60 | 35.00 | 5.00 | 240.00 | 196.00 | 369.28 | 6432.12 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 3044.72 | | 391.86 | 412.92 | 181.23 | 15.00 | 40.00 | 890.00 | 1664.00 | 933.64 | 7573.37 |
| Total All States | | 56855.87 | 5887.08 | 10171.65 | 15000.00 | 5000.00 | 1000.00 | 625.00 | 7100.00 | 25000.00 | 16000.00 | 142639.60 |

[*Translation*]

Biomass Co-Generation Power Projects

944. SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the number of installed capacity of power projects based on bio-gas, biomass combustion and bagasse co-generation set up in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the amount of assistance/grant/subsidy for setting up of such projects, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any action plan to achieve the target fixed for energy generation through biomass and bagasse for the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total capacity of 861 MW has been installed in the country based on biogas, biomass combustion and bagasse co-generation projects during the last three years viz 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09. State-wise information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The state-wise information on the Central Financial Assistance provided by the Ministry for setting up such

projects during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A target of adding 1700 MW installed capacity, consisting of 500 MW from biomass and 1200 MW from bagasse cogeneration projects has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan period. The Government provides Central Financial Assistance for setting up power generation projects based on biomass and bagasse cogeneration. Besides fiscal incentives are provided such as accelerated depreciation, excise duty exemption, concessional custom duty on equipment and components required for initial setting up of biomass power projects, ten years tax holiday on income generated from biomass power projects loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. This part, preferential tariff is being provided for sale of power from biomass and bagasse cogeneration projects in the potential states.

Statement I

State-wise installed capacity of Biogas Biomass Bagasse Co-generation Project set up in country during the last three years

| S.No. | State | Total Capacity (MW) |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 66.75 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 128.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|---------------|--------|
| 3. | Gujarat | 4.00 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 69.70 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 150.20 |
| 6. | Punjab | 8.25 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 16.00 |
| 8. | Tamil Nadu | 164.60 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 253.00 |
| Total | | 861.10 |

Statement II

State-wise installed capacity of Biogas Biomass Bagasse Co-generation Project set up in country during the last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S.No. | State | Total Capacity (MW) |
|-------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 754.24 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 1065.82 |
| 3. | Gujarat | 2.44 |
| 4. | Karnataka | 762.42 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 1296.02 |
| 6. | Punjab | 4.90 |
| 7. | Rajasthan | 73.50 |
| 8. | Tamil Nadu | 398.42 |
| 9. | Uttar Pradesh | 1.60 |
| Total | | 4359.36 |

[English]

Financial Assistance for MRTS

945. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for viability gap funding of Rs. 650 crores for implementation of Mass Rapid Transit System on Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor, under the Mumbai Metro Rail Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry is considering giving its sanction for the above project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra approached the Central Government for approving Viability Gap Funding to the tune of Rs. 650 crore for Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar-Corridor (11 kms) of Mumbai Metro Project in July 2006.

(c) and (d) The Viability Gap Funding eligible from Government of India is to the extent of 20% of the project cost of Rs. 2356 crore *i.e.* Rs. 471 crore. The balance Viability Gap Funding of Rs. 179 crore shall be the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government has communicated in June, 2009 about the requirement of funding of 50% each in 2009-10 and 2010-11. Accordingly the Ministry of Finance has noted about making a provision of Rs. 235.50 crore as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in Budget 2009-10.

Modification in JNNURM

946. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the State Governments including Gujarat to modify the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) fund allocation pattern; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and response of the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Per-Capita Availability of Power

947. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita availability of power in the country in terms of units during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is planning to increase the per-capita availability of power in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The per capita consumption of electricity in terms of kWh state-wise and year-wise during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The Government is planning to increase the per-capita availability of electricity in the country to over 1000 units by 2012. This is one of the major objectives of the National Electricity Policy, 2005.

Following steps have been taken by the Government to increase availability 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) A capacity of about 14,000 MW is planned to be added from renewable energy sources.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Launching of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of 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) Development of an extensive network of high voltage transmission commensurate with the capacity addition programme and new inter-regional transmission capacities through the development of a National Grid.

Statement

(Figs. in kWh)

| State/UTs | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Haryana | 1090.39 | 1208.21 | 1295.69 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 765.86 | 872.00 | 966.86 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 711.01 | 758.63 | 794.65 |
| Punjab | 1436.79 | 1506.28 | 1613.84 |
| Rajasthan | 572.20 | 590.69 | 692.90 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 311.82 | 340.50 | 345.69 |
| Uttarakhand | 654.84 | 706.84 | 855.60 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Chandigarh | 1553.96 | 1486.68 | 1556.90 |
| Delhi | 1766.94 | 1417.22 | 1433.49 |
| Northern Region | 602.56 | 623.09 | 666.61 |
| Gujarat | 1283.77 | 1330.82 | 1493.25 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 580.34 | 581.73 | 623.14 |
| Chhattisgarh | 685.81 | 934.78 | 873.31 |
| Maharashtra | 934.43 | 975.43 | 1025.41 |
| Goa | 1970.08 | 2097.71 | 2165.60 |
| Daman and Diu | 8300.12 | 8950.43 | 9456.40 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 11567.67 | 13310.33 | 14761.84 |
| Western Region | 916.28 | 969.08 | 1033.26 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 723.10 | 802.38 | 877.18 |
| Karnataka | 720.43 | 805.50 | 834.43 |
| Kerala | 424.13 | 440.77 | 443.85 |
| Tamil Nadu | 976.81 | 1079.94 | 1132.39 |
| Puducherry | 2509.25 | 2692.81 | 2348.53 |
| Lakshadweep | 368.29 | 402.14 | 426.86 |
| Southern Region | 757.79 | 836.56 | 882.22 |
| Bihar | 85.86 | 91.00 | 96.79 |
| Jharkhand | 548.74 | 659.15 | 680.05 |
| Orissa | 633.93 | 664.68 | 749.85 |
| West Bengal | 380.61 | 396.79 | 436.48 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 407.77 | 458.05 | 514.61 |
| Sikkim | 429.81 | 533.38 | 711.84 |
| Eastern Region | 332.21 | 357.67 | 389.72 |
| Assam | 170.65 | 175.09 | 186.65 |
| Manipur | 215.21 | 194.80 | 219.13 |
| Meghalaya | 517.54 | 546.83 | 624.28 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Nagaland | 179.34 | 173.29 | 197.09 |
| Tripura | 190.62 | 178.90 | 202.28 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 297.66 | 299.11 | 451.68 |
| Mizoram | 250.15 | 262.63 | 349.69 |
| North-Eastern Region | 201.44 | 203.98 | 227.36 |
| All India | 631.41 | 671.89 | 717.13 |

Note: As per UN methodology, Per Capita Consumption equal to Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Population.

Gas-Based Power Plants

948. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals to set up gas based power plants in various States are pending with the Union Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) of Union Government is not required to set up Gas-based Power Plants. As such, no proposals to set up Gas-based Power Plants for techno-economic clearance are lying pending with the Union Government.

Allocation for Watershed Projects

949. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of prevailing programmes for taking up watershed projects in the country and structure of such programmes;

(b) the funds allocated, utilized and achievements made thereunder during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to restructure these programmes and increase the financial allocation for taking up watershed projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the involvement of private sector has been sought in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Department of Land Resources (DoLR) has been implementing three Centrally Sponsored area development programmes namely Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis as per Haryali Guidelines. The projects are being implemented at the rate of Rs. 6000/- per hectare by the Panchayati Raj Institutions with project duration of 5 years. The funding is shared between the Centre and the States in the ratio of 75:25 for DPAP and DDP and 11:1 for IWDP.

(b) The watershed programmes implemented by the DoLR are demand driven and no allocation is made to the States. The State-wise funds released, number of projects sanctioned and number of projects completed during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The three programmes of DPAP, DDP and IWDP of the Department of Land Resources have now been consolidated into a single programme called **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**.

The modified scheme of IWMP is based on Common Guidelines for Development of Watershed Projects, 2008. The scheme has been approved by the Government on 26.2.2009. Under IWMP, the projects will be implemented by dedicated institutions at the State and District level. At village level, the projects will be implemented by the Watershed Committee under the overall supervision of Gram Sabha/Gram Panchayat. The cost per hectare has been revised to Rs. 15,000 per Ha. for the hilly and difficult areas and Rs. 12,000 per Ha. for other areas. This cost will be shared between the Centre and States

in the ratio of 90:10. The project duration has been made flexible from 4 to 7 years. The components of livelihoods for the landless and production systems and micro-enterprises have been added in the programme. For the 11th Plan, an outlay of Rs. 15,359 crores has been provided for the watershed programme as against the outlay of Rs. 4400 crores during 10th Plan. Voluntary Organizations can also be involved as Project Implementing Agency (PIA) in the implementation of IWMP projects as per the Common Guidelines for Development of Watershed Projects 2008.

Statement

*Achievement during last three years (2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09)
(Funds released Rs. in Crore, Projects sanctioned & Projects Completed in Numbers)*

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Funds Released | Project sanctioned | Project Completed* |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 351.93 | 528 | 630 |
| 2. | Bihar | 22.06 | 113 | 0 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 125.71 | 161 | 37 |
| 4. | Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 349.96 | 731 | 573 |
| 6. | Haryana | 65.55 | 163 | 105 |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 107.39 | 103 | 23 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 40.78 | 148 | 3 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 21.33 | 147 | 0 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 349.21 | 507 | 539 |
| 11. | Kerala | 16.07 | 5 | 0 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 240.68 | 467 | 10 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 312.40 | 359 | 528 |
| 14. | Orissa | 135.97 | 194 | 12 |
| 15. | Punjab | 9.61 | 1 | 1 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 669.65 | 1355 | 1268 |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 186.72 | 218 | 175 |
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | 297.55 | 239 | 150 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------|------|------|
| 19. | Uttarakhand | 81.92 | 119 | 1 |
| 20. | West Bengal | 27.88 | 91 | 0 |
| | Total | 3412.37 | 5649 | 4055 |
| North-Eastern States | | | | |
| 21. | Arunachal Pradesh | 73.75 | 79 | 0 |
| 22. | Assam | 97 | 37 | 2 |
| 23. | Manipur | 32.03 | 9 | 0 |
| 24. | Meghalaya | 26.92 | 46 | 0 |
| 25. | Mizoram | 66.37 | 8 | 0 |
| 26. | Nagaland | 68.15 | 3 | 27 |
| 27. | Sikkim | 9.21 | 4 | 0 |
| 28. | Tripura | 6.96 | 6 | 0 |
| | Total | 380.39 | 192 | 29 |
| | Grand Total | 3792.76 | 5841 | 4084 |

*Projects completed during last three years irrespective of date of sanction.

Women Partnership in Panchayati Raj System

950. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of women partnership has increased after implementation of Panchayati Raj system in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted any evaluation of qualitative changes in Panchayats after augmentation of women partnership; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. After the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 came into force, elections are held regularly to the Panchayats and the representation

of women as well as weaker sections of the society in all the three tiers of Panchayats is being ensured. The percentage of representation of women in Panchayats is generally higher than the mandated one third elected posts. The statewise break up of percentage of women in the three tiers of the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In 2007-08, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj commissioned a Study on Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) in Gram Panchayats. The Study was guided by an Academic Advisory Committee and was based on a nationwide survey carried out by AC Neilson ORG-MARG, New Delhi, Prof. Niraja Gopal Jayal of Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi supervised the writing up of the principal conclusions. The Study Report was released on 24th April, 2008 at the National Convention of Presidents of Zila Parishads and Intermediate Panchayats. This Study helped analyse various issues related to Elected Women Representatives *vis-a-vis* their male counterparts. It also investigated their

socio-economic characteristics, tracked their political careers over the past three rounds of elections and, specifically examined the quality of their post-election participation in terms of performance of their roles.

An important objective of the entire process of empowering women through Panchayati Raj was to broaden the focus of development to include issues that directly concerned women. The major findings of the Study Report about the quality of their functioning in the Gram Panchayats are as under:

- (i) Overall, Elected Women Representatives are functioning within an enabling environment at the level of the village community and the household. Quality of participation assessed across various dimensions turned out to be reasonably good. A significantly large proportion of female Pradhans reported executing the important role of being a local Panchayati Raj functionary. The responsibilities that accompany a high position in the Panchayat are reflected in their spending the greater part of their time in Panchayat related works.
- (ii) Perceptions about change in the kind of recognition and support received from officials as well as the community were captured by the survey. The Block Panchayats take into account 'a lot' of the concerns voiced by Pradhans which reflects a positive impact of women's representation. There was heightened response from local Government functionaries towards issues raised by them.
- (iii) The initiatives taken by elected representatives at the community level involve providing an enabling environment for ordinary citizens, especially women, both within and outside the household.
- (iv) Due to encouragement by the elected representatives, the attendance of women in Gram Sabhas increased, the frequency of their raising issues also went up.
- (v) The attention drawn by women towards issues of 'women & children' and 'sanitation' increased, 76% elected representatives mentioned an increase in the number of functional safe drinking water sources and claimed that the number of households with sanitary latrines had gone up.

72% EWRs reported that they were being involved in issues for providing civic amenities like street lights, drinking water etc. during the current term.

- (vi) Around four-fifths of the elected representatives who have served multiple terms said that there was an increase in the proportion of girls getting enrolled in primary schools. Almost 78% female Pradhans reported making special efforts to encourage girls to go to schools.
- (vii) Among the social issues, the discouragement of child marriage emerged as one which attracted the highest (70%) rate of intervention by EWRs. The problems of gambling and alcoholism were reportedly addressed by representatives in 40% and 26% cases respectively.
- (viii) 62% EWRs mentioned having come across incidents of domestic violence and said they had tried to reduce it.
- (ix) The awareness of people regarding the various development and poverty-reduction schemes was an indication of the efforts taken by the elected representatives in disseminating information.

About responses to specific queries about women's representation and their empowerment on account of participation in the political process the findings are as under:

- (i) Reservation has played a significant role as four-fifths of all the representatives got elected from reserved seats. The role of reservation was also evident from the fact it emerged as an important motivator (43%) for contesting the first election.
- (ii) In the case of women representatives, prior association with any form of politics was low, and for most women the act of contesting the first election signaled their entry into active politics.
- (iii) Husbands and other family members were reported as playing an important role in motivating women representatives to contest elections the first time. Their male counterparts were usually self-motivated.
- (iv) The positive impact of entering politics and working as a Panchayati Raj functionary is evident from the fact that a sizeable proportion

perceived an enhancement in their self-esteem (79%), confidence (81%) and decision-making abilities (74%). Becoming a Pradhan or Ward Member augments respect within the family (67%) as well as in the community at large (82%). This change is more perceptible with elected women representatives who also perceive an increased voice for themselves in decisions related to important issues including economic ones, in their family (66-71%).

- (v) About 64% of the women Pradhan agree that more attention is paid to them when they take up local issues with the concerned officials. Two-third of the elected representatives reported that their interaction with line Departments and parallel bodies had increased and improved over time.
- (vi) 60% women representatives mentioned that they did not experience gender-based discrimination

in the Panchayats and they did not feel ignored on account of being women.

- (vii) Female representatives reported getting recognition from their peers and community for the work done by them.
- (viii) 95% EWRs felt that they could freely raise issues during Gram Sabha meetings.

The Study suggests that if women are adequately empowered through a political process, they would have enhanced capabilities for decision making, which in turn, would be reflected in the quality of participation, impacting performance as well as their own development. The framework for enhancing participation and Women's Development is conceived as:

Women's Empowerment → Decision Making Ability
→ Quality of Participation → Enhanced Performance → Women's Development.

Statement

*Number of Panchayats and Elected Women Representatives in the three tiers of PRIs
(As per information received from the States/UTs by 30.6.2009)*

| Sl.No. | States/UT | No. of Panchayats of all three tiers | Total Representatives (in numbers) | Women Representatives | |
|--------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|------|
| | | | | Number | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 22945 | 224003 | 74019 | 33.0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 9356 | 9471 | 3889 | 41.1 |
| 3. | Assam | 2431 | 25436 | 9903 | 38.9 |
| 4. | Bihar | 9040 | 130091 | 70400 | 54.1 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 9982 | 160548 | 54159 | 33.7 |
| 6. | Goa | 191 | 1559 | 534 | 34.3 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 14068 | 114187 | 38068 | 33.3 |
| 8. | Haryana | 6293 | 67277 | 25854 | 38.4 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 3330 | 24581 | 9552 | 38.9 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 3979 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11. | Karnataka | 5833 | 96090 | 41210 | 42.9 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 12. | Kerala | 1165 | 18482 | 6518 | 35.3 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 23412 | 396516 | 136196 | 34.3 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 28283 | 229740 | 77997 | 34.0 |
| 15. | Manipur | 169 | 1736 | 758 | 43.7 |
| 16. | Orissa | 6578 | 92454 | 33630 | 36.4 |
| 17. | Punjab | 12604 | 90963 | 31809 | 35.0 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 9457 | 120247 | 42543 | 35.4 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 258 | 986 | 394 | 40.0 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 13031 | 116488 | 39364 | 33.8 |
| 21. | Tripura | 540 | 5733 | 1986 | 34.6 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 52890 | 771661 | 299025 | 38.8 |
| 23. | Uttarakhand | 7335 | 61021 | 33610 | 55.1 |
| 24. | West Bengal | 3705 | 51499 | 19812 | 38.5 |
| Union Territories | | | | | |
| 25. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 75 | 856 | 296 | 34.6 |
| 26. | Chandigarh | 19 | 187 | 62 | 33.2 |
| 27. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 12 | 125 | 47 | 37.6 |
| 28. | Daman and Diu | 15 | 97 | 37 | 38.1 |
| 29. | Lakshadweep | 11 | 110 | 41 | 37.3 |
| 30. | Puduchery | 108 | 1021 | 406 | 39.8 |
| Total | | 247115 | 2813165 | 1052119 | 37.4 |

Securities Transaction Tax

951. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the revenue generated through Securities Transaction Tax (STT) in the year 2008-09 and expected revenue in 2009-10;

(b) whether the Government proposes to do away with STT;

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

(d) plans of the Government to replenish any loss in such revenue due to removal of STT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The revenue generated through Securities Transaction Tax (STT) in the year 2008-09 is Rs. 5407 crores and expected revenue in 2009-10 is Rs. 6000 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Civil Amenities in Small Towns

952. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANARO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civil amenities are not sufficient in small towns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is shortage of civil amenities in small towns. This is mainly due to lack of sufficient funds and limited technical capabilities at the disposal of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

(c) and (d) Government of India, in December 2005, has launched two centrally sponsored scheme to improve financial soundness of ULBs and infrastructure facilities and civil amenities in all towns/cities as per Census 2001 except those towns/cities covered under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(i) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) to provide financial assistance for Urban Renewal, Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation, Solid Waste Management, roads, parking lots, preservation of water bodies, prevention of soil erosion and landslides etc.

(ii) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) to provide housing and related civic amenities for urban poor by taking projects for holistic development of slums in small towns.

Training to Panchayat and Gram Sabha Representatives

953. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether any re-orientation and training programmes are imparted to the representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and members of Committees of Gram Sabha in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated to the State and the share of Union Government in this regard during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to increase its share;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj is providing financial assistance to State Governments for imparting training to elected representatives and officials of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) including members of Committees of Gram Sabha. This Ministry has prepared a "National Capability Building Framework (NCBF)", which provides a blueprint for regular and sustained capability building of elected representatives and officials and other stakeholders in Panchayati Raj, through a series of training and handholding activities that include foundation courses, basic functional courses, sectorally focused training programmes, annual refresher courses, exposure visits to beacon panchayats formation of PRI elected representative networks and setting up of helplines etc.

This framework is being implemented in 250 districts of 278 States covered under the programme of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) through its Capacity Building component of Rs. 250 crore per annum. In addition, under the scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj assists States in providing training to elected representatives and functionaries of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the non-BRGF districts. This allocation is provided on 75:25 sharing basis between the Government of India and the States. The allocation under this Scheme for 2009-10 is Rs. 35.00 crore. Funds are released to the States on the basis of their action plans prepared in accordance with the Programme Guidelines.

(c) The State-wise and Year-wise details of funds allocated and released under BRGF and share of Union Government released under RGSY during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of the Union Government at present for increasing its share.

Statement

Release of funds to States under Capacity Building Component of BRGF/RGSY during (2006-07 to 2008-09)

| Sl.No. | Year State | Allocation under BRGF (Rs. in Crore) | 2006-07 Amount Released (Rs. in Crore) | | 2007-08 Amount Released (Rs. in Crore) | | 2008-09 Amount Released (Rs. in Crore) | |
|--------|-------------------|--|--|------|--|------|--|-------|
| | | | BRGF | RGSY | BRGF | RGSY | BRGF | RGSY |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 13.00 | 13.00 | 4.00 | 13.00 | 0.82 | — | 4.00 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.47 | — | — | — | 6.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 11.00 | 9.12 | 0.94 | — | 3.26 | — | 5.64 |
| 4. | Bihar | 36.00 | 14.45 | 4.39 | — | — | — | — |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 13.00 | 9.10 | — | — | — | 13.00 | — |
| 6. | Gujarat | 6.00 | — | — | — | 3.95 | 6.04 | — |
| 7. | Goa (*) | — | — | — | — | 0.34 | — | — |
| 8. | Haryana | 2.00 | — | 1.89 | — | 0.07 | 3.23 | 0.95 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 2.00 | — | 0.79 | 2.00 | 2.52 | 1.96 | 6.78 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 21.00 | — | — | 21.00 | — | — | — |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 12. | Karnataka | 5.00 | — | 1.82 | 10.00 | — | — | — |
| 13. | Kerala | 2.00 | — | 0.44 | 2.00 | 0.58 | — | 0.59 |
| 14. | Lakshadweep | — | — | 0.12 | — | — | — | — |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | 24.00 | 14.95 | 0.62 | 24.00 | 0.62 | 24.00 | 11.31 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | 12.00 | 6.19 | — | — | — | 29.80 | 3.55 |
| 17. | Manipur | 3.00 | — | — | — | 0.40 | 4.60 | 0.40 |
| 18. | Meghyala | 3.00 | — | — | — | — | 3.93 | — |
| 19. | Mizoram | 2.00 | — | — | — | — | 2.00 | — |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 20. | Nagaland | 3.00 | — | — | — | — | 3.00 | — |
| 21. | Orissa | 19.00 | — | — | 19.00 | 3.14 | — | — |
| 22. | Puducherry | — | — | 0.03 | — | — | — | — |
| 23. | Punjab | 1.00 | — | — | — | 4.43 | — | — |
| 24. | Rajasthan | 12.00 | 7.87 | — | — | 2.57 | — | — |
| 25. | Sikkim | 1.00 | 0.94 | 0.41 | — | — | 1.00 | — |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 6.00 | — | — | — | 2.36 | 16.32 | — |
| 27. | Tripura | 1.00 | — | 0.45 | — | — | 0.83 | 3.95 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 34.00 | — | 8.99 | 25.30 | — | — | — |
| 29. | Uttarakhand | 3.00 | — | — | — | — | 9.00 | — |
| 30. | West Bengal | 11.00 | 10.50 | 1.00 | 5.02 | 3.21 | 16.97 | 1.59 |
| Total | | 250.00 | 86.62 | 26.36 | 121.32 | 28.27 | 135.68 | 44.75 |

Acronyms: BRGF: Backward Regions Grant Fund, RGSY: Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (*) Goa is not covered under BRGF.

[English]

6th Central Pay Commission

954. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a Fast Track/Review/Anomalies Committee for revision of pay scales of certain categories of employees in connection with the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the cases of the categories of employees referred to the Committee; and

(c) the details of the decision taken by the Committee in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government has set up a Fast Track Committee to look into the issues relating to pay scales of Master Craftsmen, Yantriks in Coast Guards and the common category of

Pharmacists after the implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission's recommendations. The Committee's recommendations are under examination.

National Mission for Empowerment of Women

955. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Mission on empowerment of Women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) It is proposed to set up a National Mission for Socio-economic Empowerment of Women under which different Ministries/Departments implementing women centric and/or pro-women programmes will be mandated to focus on a unified programme for empowerment of women ensuring convergence at appropriate levels.

(c) It is expected that the details of the Mission would be finalised by the end of August, 2009 for its implementation.

[Translation]

NREGS

956. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons given job cards under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) alongwith the number of persons actually benefited therefrom so far; and

(b) the benefits accrued to the beneficiaries, as a result of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A household is the basic unit for issue of job card and also for providing employment under NREGA, Up to May, 2009, a total of 10,08,63,527 households have been issued job cards under the Act. Number of households which were provided employment during 2006-07 was 2,10,16,099; during 2007-08 was 3,38,89,122; during 2008-09 was 4,49,40,870 and during 2009-10 (up to May, 09) is 1,58,85,473.

(b) As reported by the States, a total of 90.5 crore persondays of employment was generated during 2006-07, 143.59 crore during 2007-08; 216.01 crore during 2008-09 and 38.89 crore has been generated in 2009-10 (up to May, 09). On an average number of days of employment provided to each households during 2006-07 was 43 days; during 2007-08 was 42 days; during 2008-09 was 48 days and is 25 days during 2009-10.

[English]

NPS for All Citizens

957. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a New National Pension Scheme has been launched for all the citizens; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The New Pension System (NPS) has been launched for all citizens on a voluntary basis with effect from 1st May, 2009. Any citizen of India aspiring to open an NPS account can contact any of the twenty one (21) Points of Presence (POPs) appointed by PFRDA. The subscriber to NPS will have the option to invest in any of the 3 investment schemes managed by the Pension Fund Managers, each scheme investing in three different assets classes, that is, equity, government securities and credit risk bearing fixed income securities. The offer document containing details of the NPS application form for opening NPS account and welcome brochure is available on the website of PFRDA at www.pfrda.org.in.

Decline in Foreign Women Tourists

958. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline of number of foreign women tourists to the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) to (c) The number of female and total Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in the country show an increasing trend from 2003 to 2007 as may be seen from the figures given below:-

| Year | FTAs in million | |
|------|-----------------|-------|
| | Female | Total |
| 2003 | 1.00 | 2.73 |
| 2004 | 1.32 | 3.46 |
| 2005 | 1.52 | 3.92 |
| 2006 | 1.73 | 4.45 |
| 2007 | 2.02 | 5.08 |

Though the overall FTAs figure for 2008 is estimated at 5.37 million, its sex-wise break-up is not available.

Expansion of Delhi Metro

959. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand the metro and its network to other major cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise, including Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the progress made in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) and (c) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Metro Rail Projects approved by the Government of India for other major cities

| Sl.No. | Project | Length (in km) | Total Estimated Completion Cost (Rs. in crore) | Remarks |
|---|---|-------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| National Capital Region | | | | |
| 1. | Extension of Delhi Metro from Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Sushantlok (Gurgaon) | 14.47 | 1581 | It is targeted for completion by 31.7.2010. |
| 2. | Extension of Delhi Metro from New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to Noida Sector-32 | 7.0 | 827 | It is targeted for completion 31.8.2009. |
| 3. | Central Secretariat to Badarpur | 20.16 | 4012 | It is targeted for completion by June, 2010. |
| Other than National Capital Region | | | | |
| 4. | Bangalore Metro Rail Project (BMRCL) | 33 | 6395 | It is targeted for completion by 30.09.2012. |
| 5. | East-West Metro corridor, Kolkata (KMRCL) | 13.77 | 4676 | It is targeted for completion by 31.01.2015. |
| 6. | Mumbai Metro Project (Varsova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Line-I, Mumbai) under Public Private Partnership Mode | 11.07 | 2356 | The State Government is implementing this project on Public Private Partnership Mode. It is targeted for completion by 2011-12. |
| 7. | Chennai Metro Rail Project (CMRCL) | 46.5 | 14,600 | The project is scheduled to be completed in 2014-15. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|----|--|-------|-------|--|
| 8. | Hyderabad Metro Rail Project, Andhra Pradesh (under PPP Mode) | 71.29 | 11892 | The concession for Hyderabad Metro Rail Project has been awarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh to consortium led by M/s Nav Bharat based on concession agreement approved by Empowered Institute and Empowered committee of Ministry of Finance, Government of India. No Viability Gap Funding is envisaged. The lowest bidder has quoted negative Viability Gap Funding of Rs. 30311 crore spread over 34 years. Financial closure has not been achieved. |

[Translation]

Losses of SEBs

960. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in the country are incurring huge financial losses;

(b) if so, the details of the losses incurred by these Boards during each of the last three years, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government has formulated any strategy to reduce these losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has for the last few years been publishing an Annual Report on the performance of State Power Utilities (State Electricity Boards [SEBs]/ unbundled utilities/Power Departments) and private distribution companies created as a result of reform measures in various States. The sixth Report covering the performance of State Power Utilised for the years

2005-06 to 2007-08 has been published by PFC. The details of profit/losses (on accrual basis) incurred by SEBs during the years 2005-06 to 2007-08 given in the Report are given in the enclosed Statement.

Some of the main reasons for SEBs/Power Utilities incurring commercial losses are:

- (i) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.
- (ii) Revision of tariffs not taking place on timely basis.
- (iii) Higher cost of power purchase.

(c) and (d) The SEBs/Power Utilities are under the jurisdiction of their respective State Governments and Electricity Regulatory Commissions set up under the Electricity Act, 2003. However, the Central Government has taken the following major initiatives in this regard:

- (i) Theft is one of the main reasons of high Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT & C) losses. Legal provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for dealing with theft of electricity have been further strengthened by the Electricity

- (Amendment) Act, 2007 making the offence of theft cognizable and non-bailable.
- (ii) Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP) has been sanctioned for the XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction.
- (iii) Emphasis is given on metering of feeders and supply to consumers for energy accounting and auditing for identifying the location of high losses so that corrective measures can be taken. Up to 100 per cent grant is provided for this purpose under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP).
- (iv) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the tariff will be regulated by the Electricity Regulatory Commissions on the basis of principles laid down in the Act which, *inter-alia*, include efficiency improvement and reduction of cross subsidies. Section 61 states that the Appropriate Commission, for determining the terms and conditions for determination of tariff, shall be guided, *inter-alia*, by multi-year tariff principle.
- (v) Due to proposed capacity addition under the 11th Plan and functioning of power exchanges for development of power market, cost of power purchased is expected to be rationalized.

Statement

State-wise details of Profit and Loss

(Rs. in crores)

| Region | State | 2005-06 | | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | |
|---------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| | | Profit/Loss after tax (accrual basis) | Profit/Loss without subsidy | Profit/Loss after tax (accrual basis) | Profit/Loss without subsidy | Profit/Loss after tax (accrual basis) | Profit/Loss without subsidy |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Eastern | Bihar | (429) | (1,273) | (855) | (1,575) | (775) | (1,495) |
| | Jharkhand | (588) | (951) | (359) | (569) | (1,025) | (1,235) |
| | Orissa | 78 | 78 | 308 | 308 | 755 | 755 |
| | Sikkim | (26) | (26) | (26) | (26) | (30) | (30) |
| | West Bengal | (234) | (234) | (3,725) | (3,725) | 372 | 372 |
| Eastern Total | | (1,199) | (2,407) | (4,658) | (5,588) | (703) | (1,632) |
| North Eastern | Arunachal Pradesh | (130) | (130) | (84) | (84) | (83) | (83) |
| | Assam | (140) | (247) | (262) | (262) | (138) | (138) |
| | Manipur | (240) | (240) | (172) | (172) | (159) | (159) |
| | Meghalaya | (41) | (52) | (94) | (118) | 1 | (31) |
| | Mizoram | (40) | (40) | (72) | (72) | (42) | (42) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Nagaland | (89) | (89) | (94) | (94) | (75) | (75) |
| | Tripura | 9 | (37) | 25 | (20) | 23 | (27) |
| North Eastern Total | | (672) | (836) | (753) | (822) | (472) | (554) |
| Northern | Delhi | 341 | 341 | 384 | 384 | (104) | (104) |
| | Haryana | (433) | (1,723) | (420) | (1,965) | (625) | (2,901) |
| | Himachal Pradesh | 20 | (56) | 2 | (94) | (25) | (25) |
| | Jammu and Kashmir | (1,421) | (1,421) | (1,228) | (1,228) | (1,351) | (1,351) |
| | Punjab | 13 | (1,423) | (1,626) | (3,050) | (1,390) | (4,238) |
| | Rajasthan | 0 | (1,651) | 0 | (1,744) | (0) | (3,639) |
| | Uttar Pradesh | (4,044) | (4,994) | (4,627) | (5,737) | (4,512) | (6,311) |
| | Uttarakhand | (229) | (229) | (332) | (332) | (238) | (238) |
| Northern Total | | (5,752) | (11,156) | (7,847) | (13,765) | (8,245) | (18,808) |
| Southern | Andhra Pradesh | 358 | (1,241) | 261 | (1,697) | 341 | (2,526) |
| | Karnataka | 400 | (1,141) | 437 | (1,326) | 301 | (1,433) |
| | Kerala | 101 | (43) | 216 | 217 | 217 | 217 |
| | Puducherry | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 34 | 34 |
| | Tamil Nadu | (1,329) | (2,508) | (1,219) | (2,549) | (3,498) | (4,955) |
| Southern Total | | (431) | (4,896) | (265) | (5,316) | (2,605) | (8,662) |
| Western | Chhattisgarh | 402 | 402 | 437 | 437 | 473 | 473 |
| | Goa | 144 | 144 | 125 | 125 | 139 | 139 |
| | Gujarat | 203 | (996) | 220 | (1,041) | 102 | (1,097) |
| | Madhya Pradesh | (592) | (953) | (981) | (1,399) | (1,827) | (2,396) |
| | Maharashtra | (173) | (174) | 269 | 269 | 675 | 675 |
| Western Total | | (16) | (1,576) | 70 | (1,610) | (437) | (2,206) |
| Grand Total | | (8,071) | (20,869) | (13,452) | (27,101) | (12,462) | (31,862) |

*[English]***Loan Under PMRY**

961. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from the States and beneficiaries regarding rejection of applications, delay in sanctioning and disbursement of loan by public sector banks under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY);

(b) if so, the bank-wise details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) A few complaints are received from time to time by the Government regarding rejection of applications, delay in sanctioning and disbursement of loans, etc. under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and the same are taken up with the concerned bank for remedial action.

(b) Bank-wise details of the number of complaints received are not maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The monitoring of performance of banks under PMRY had been left to the Committee at the district, State and Central levels and the respective banks, as per monitoring mechanism prescribed by RBI.

(c) PMRY has been merged with Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) and a new scheme called Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) has been introduced by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) with effect from 1st April, 2008. The scheme is monitored by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), a statutory body under Ministry of MSME.

*[Translation]***Disbursement of Loans**

962. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of loans disbursed by the banks has shown increase every year during the last three years;

(b) if so, the rate of growth in the loan amount for the said period;

(c) whether there is a variation in growth rate among the public sector banks, private sector banks and foreign banks;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to remove variations in growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As reported by the RBI, outstanding gross bank credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks registered a positive year-on-year growth of 28.5% in 2007, 22.8% in 2008 and 19.3% in 2009.

(c) and (d) During the financial year ending 2009, credit growth of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) was higher compared to Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks. The variation in credit growth could be on account of several factors including the business model followed by the concerned banks and their exposure to risk in a given economic scenario.

(e) The banking sector is regulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government has no influence or direct role to play in the credit growth of private and foreign banks as their business growth is decided by their respective boards. In the case of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), however, bank-wise credit targets are jointly decided by the Government and the bank concerned. In the Financial Year 2009, PSBs as group were able to achieve the overall credit target set by the Government.

*[English]***Use of CFLs**

963. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to popularize the use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) as a power saving device; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken/being taken including financial assistance provided or proposed to be provided by the Government in this regard, State-wise?

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

(b) The Government of India, through the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), has launched a scheme named the "Bachat Lamp Yojana" in the country on 25.02.2009 to provide Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) at the price of an incandescent bulb by leveraging the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The manufacturers will provide CFLs under this programme and will earn Carbon Emission Rights (CEFs) revenues that will accrue as a result of reduced energy consumption by use of CFLs. The CERs would then be sold in the international market and the differential cost of supplying the bulb at the price of an incandescent bulb would be recouped by the manufactures.

Three Tripartite Agreements have been signed one each with the States of Haryana, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. Two Tripartite Agreements have been signed with the State of Andhra Pradesh. At present, one pilot project each for Haryana and Andhra Pradesh has been registered by the CDM Executive Board. A Programme of Activities (PoA) has been prepared to enable replication of the scheme in the household sector of the country. To facilitate this scheme, BEE is bearing the entire monitoring cost required under the approved CDM methodology, under a scheme approved by the Government for which a provision of Rs. 48.00 crores has been made.

[Translation]

Works under NREGS

964. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been able to plan and execute the various components of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether soil erosion due to flood has affected the works under the scheme in various States including Bihar;

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

(e) the details of works done so far for flood control and protection under NREGS in the country particularly in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) In accordance with Section 13 (1) of NREG Act, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Section 16(5) of the Act further provides that at least 50% of the works in terms of its cost under the scheme shall be implemented through the Gram Panchayats.

(c) No such reports have been received in the Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Out of a total of 27.20 lakh works taken up in 2008-09 in the country, 0.95 lakh works related to flood control and protection sector. In Bihar, as per reports received from the State Government, out of a total of 105063 works taken up, 9134 works were related to flood control and protection.

Waiving off Debts of States

965. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received request from some States including Madhya Pradesh for waiving of debt/interest on their debt recently;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Union Government on each such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommended a Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF) over the period 2005-10. The Scheme has two components—(i) consolidation of central loans (from Ministry of Finance) contracted till 31.3.2004 and outstanding as on 31.3.2005, and (ii) providing interest relief and grant of debt waiver to States, based on their fiscal performance.

The Finance Ministry annually processes, suo-moto cases of debt waiver to states, whether or not any claim is received from States. No request has been received recently for debt waiver/interest relief from Madhya Pradesh.

A statement showing Interest relief and Debt waiver awarded to States, so far is enclosed.

Statement*Interest relief and Debt waiver awarded to States*

(Rs. in Crore)

| State | For the year 2005-06 | | For the year 2006-07 | | For the year 2007-08 | | For the year 2008-09 | | For the year 2009-10 | | Total (2005-10) | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | Relief in Interest | Loan Waiver | Relief in Interest | Loan Waiver | Relief in Interest | Loan Waiver | Relief in Interest | Loan Waiver | Relief in Interest | Loan Waiver | Relief in Interest | Loan Waiver |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 553.02 | 483.23 | 527.23 | 703.08 | 526.69 | 703.08 | 481.3 | 703.08 | 426.99 | 703.08 | 2088.24 | 2592.47 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 16.77 | | 15.97 | 20.21 | 14.9 | 20.21 | 13.58 | 20.21 | 11.99 | | 61.22 | 60.63 |
| Assam | 71.99 | 105.41 | 50.01 | 105.41 | 28.3 | 105.41 | 6.24 | 105.41 | 1.18 | | 156.54 | 421.64 |
| Bihar | 306.16 | | 283.93 | | 257.68 | | 228.36 | 384.93 | 194.56 | 384.93 | 1076.13 | 384.93 |
| Chhattisgarh | 71.43 | 93.26 | 66.1 | 93.26 | 66.36 | 93.26 | 58.82 | 93.26 | 49.7 | 93.26 | 262.71 | 373.04 |
| Goa | 0 | | 17 | 20.21 | 15.24 | 20.2 | 13.05 | | 10.63 | | 45.29 | 40.41 |
| Gujarat | 377.64 | 315.89 | 357.48 | 471.87 | 356.75 | 471.87 | 324.78 | 471.87 | 256.82 | | 1416.65 | 1731.5 |
| Haryana | 77.17 | 96.67 | 69.3 | 96.67 | 60.18 | | 50.03 | 96.67 | 38.74 | | 256.68 | 290.01 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 37.11 | 27.20 | 33.96 | 45.29 | 32.31 | 45.29 | 28.5 | | 24.21 | | 131.8 | 117.78 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | | | | | | 54.21 | | 45.16 | | 99.37 | 0 |
| Jharkhand | 0 | | | | 81.00 | 104.96 | 71.83 | 104.96 | 60.81 | 104.96 | 152.83 | 209.92 |
| Karnataka | 292.18 | 358.33 | 275.86 | 358.82 | 278.82 | 358.31 | 250.7 | 358.31 | 217.04 | 49.66 | 1097.56 | 1433.28 |
| Kerala | 168.4 | | 155.9 | 102.40 | 141.58 | 147.86 | 125.44 | | 105.54 | | 591.32 | 250.26 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 287.76 | 363.06 | 273 | 363.06 | 279.27 | 363.06 | 253.41 | 363.06 | 225.61 | 363.06 | 1093.44 | 1452.24 |
| Maharashtra | 270.61 | | 236.97 | 339.97 | 201.57 | 339.97 | 163.38 | 339.97 | 122.08 | 339.97 | 872.53 | 1019.91 |
| Manipur | 30.02 | 37.54 | 16.5 | 37.54 | 2.7 | 37.54 | -11.2 | 37.54 | -11.17 | | 38.02 | 150.16 |
| Meghalaya | 0 | | 11.91 | 14.9 | 11.04 | 14.9 | 10.02 | 14.9 | 8.74 | | 32.97 | 44.7 |
| Mizoram | 0 | | 10.66 | 12.93 | 10.08 | 12.92 | 9.3 | 12.92 | 8.33 | | 30.04 | 38.77 |
| Nagaland | 13.08 | | 12.24 | 15.87 | 11.27 | 15.87 | 10.11 | 15.87 | 8.76 | | 46.7 | 47.61 |
| Orissa | 314.42 | 381.90 | 196.7 | 381.9 | 183.98 | 381.9 | 141.65 | 381.9 | 121.85 | | 836.75 | 1527.6 |
| Punjab | 131.17 | 63.92 | 133.94 | 153.39 | 125.09 | 153.39 | 110.24 | | 98.78 | | 500.44 | 370.7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Rajasthan | 224.14 | 308.70 | 194.93 | 308.7 | 183.29 | 308.7 | 149.41 | 308.7 | 133.40 | | 751.77 | 1234.8 |
| Tamil Nadu | 212.97 | 263.28 | 195.13 | 263.28 | 191.33 | 263.27 | 166.39 | 263.27 | 141.60 | 153.14 | 765.82 | 1053.1 |
| Tripura | 18.95 | 22.25 | 17.86 | 22.25 | 16.44 | 22.25 | 14.72 | | 12.92 | | 67.97 | 66.75 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 910.41 | 1063.71 | 836.29 | 1063.91 | 820.48 | 1063.91 | 721.81 | 1063.91 | 624.83 | | 3288.99 | 4255.44 |
| Uttaranchal | 6.63 | | 6.35 | 13.08 | 6.66 | 13.08 | 6.51 | 9.4 | 6.57 | | 26.15 | 35.56 |
| Total | 4392.03 | 3984.35 | 3995.22 | 5007.51 | 3903.01 | 5061.21 | 3452.59 | 5150.14 | 2945.67 | 2192.06 | 18688.52 | 21395.27 |

Note: The figures of Debt waive to States are subject to change on receipt of Finance Accounts from States.

[English]

Project Reports on IDSMT

966. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project reports on Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) received by the Union Government from various States including Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(b) the status of each of such reports and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The centrally sponsored scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) has been subsumed in the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) since

December, 2005 and no new projects were received during last three years. However, ongoing projects were assisted. Total number of towns assisted and Central assistance released including Gujarat State are given below:

| Year | Ongoing towns assisted | Central Assistance Released |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2006-07 | 276 | Rs. 106.95 crore |
| 2007-08 | Nil | Nil |
| 2008-09 | Nil | Nil |

The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

21 towns of Gujarat were released Central assistance amounting to Rs. 718.17 lakh during 2006-07. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

State-wise number of towns covered and Central Assistance Released under IDSMT Scheme during last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | 2006-07 | | 2007-08 | | 2008-09 | | Total | |
|--------|-------------------|---------|--------|---------|----|---------|----|-------|--------|
| | | NO | CA | NO | CA | NO | CA | NO | CA |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 14 | 738.17 | — | — | — | — | 14 | 738.17 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6 | 144.00 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 144.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|----------|---|---|---|---|-----|----------|
| 3. | Assam | 7 | 189.00 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 189.00 |
| 4. | Bihar | 7 | 299.06 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 299.06 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 15 | 664.41 | — | — | — | — | 15 | 664.41 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 21 | 718.17 | — | — | — | — | 21 | 718.17 |
| 7. | Haryana | 7 | 311.72 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 311.72 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 6 | 183.00 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 183.00 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4 | 101.59 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 101.59 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 17 | 454.47 | — | — | — | — | 17 | 454.47 |
| 11. | Kerala | 9 | 523.09 | — | — | — | — | 9 | 523.09 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 19 | 606.60 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 606.60 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 27 | 1287.84 | — | — | — | — | 27 | 1287.84 |
| 14. | Manipur | 7 | 168.00 | — | — | — | — | 7 | 168.00 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 3 | 72.00 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 72.00 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 1 | 32.10 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 32.10 |
| 17. | Orissa | 5 | 120.00 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 120.00 |
| 18. | Punjab | 5 | 128.00 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 128.00 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 11 | 381.79 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 381.79 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 20 | 1020.8 | — | — | — | — | 20 | 1020.8 |
| 21. | Tripura | 2 | 48.00 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 48.00 |
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 44 | 1346.70 | — | — | — | — | 44 | 1346.70 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 19 | 1156.41 | — | — | — | — | 19 | 1156.41 |
| Grand Total | | 276 | 10695.00 | — | — | — | — | 276 | 10695.00 |

Note: No Allocation of Fund during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Statement II

Central Assistance released under IDSMT Scheme during last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl.No. | State | CA Released | | | Total |
|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| GUJARAT | | | | | |
| 1. | Salaya | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 2. | Ranavav | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------|---------------|--------|---|---|--------|
| 3. | Bantva | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 4. | Dharampur | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 5. | Talod | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 6. | Jafrabad | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 7. | Kutiyana | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 8. | Songadh | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 9. | Adityana | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 10. | Devagadhbaria | 21.96 | — | — | 21.96 |
| 11. | Halvad | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 12. | Navsari | 93.50 | — | — | 93.50 |
| 13. | Harij | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| 14. | Vapi | 44.71 | — | — | 44.71 |
| 15. | Jasdan | 45.00 | — | — | 45.00 |
| 16. | Jamjodhpur | 45.00 | — | — | 45.00 |
| 17. | Lunawada | 45.00 | — | — | 45.00 |
| 18. | Vijapur | 45.00 | — | — | 45.00 |
| 19. | Rajpipla | 45.00 | — | — | 45.00 |
| 20. | Jambusar | 45.00 | — | — | 45.00 |
| 21. | Karjan | 24.00 | — | — | 24.00 |
| Grand Total | | 718.17 | — | — | 718.17 |

Note: No Allocation of Fund during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09.

ADB Fund for Urban Infrastructure

967. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided funds for development of urban infrastructure projects in the country;

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

(c) the present status of each project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A list of ongoing ADB assisted projects in urban sector is enclosed as statement. There are non ongoing projects in Orissa with assistance from ADB.

Statement*Details of the State-wise projects with assistance from ADB in urban sector*

| Sl.No. | Name of the Project | Loan (US \$ million) | Date of Signing | Terminal date |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | | | | |
| 1. | Loan No. 2151-IND: Multi-sector Project for Infrastructure Rehabilitation in Jammu and Kashmir | 250.0 | 17th March, 2005 | 31st December, 2009 |
| 2. | Loan No. 2331-IND: Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project 1) | 42.2 | 28th December, 2007 | 31st October, 2012 |
| Karnataka | | | | |
| 3. | Loan No. 1704-IND: Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environment Management Project | 145.0 | 19th May, 2000 | 30th September, 2009 |
| 4. | Loan No. 2312-IND: North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program- Project 1 | 33.0 | 23rd January, 2008 | 31st December, 2011 |
| Kerala | | | | |
| 5. | Loan No. 2166-IND & Grant No. 0005-IND: Tsumani Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project Total: 100 (loan) & 100 (Grant) | 32.45 | 12th May, 2005 | 31st October, 2009 |
| 6. | Loan No. 2226-IND Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project | 221.2 | 8th December, 2006 | 30th June, 2012 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | |
| 7. | Loan No. 2046-IND: Urban Water Supply & Environment Improvement in Madhya Pradesh | 181.0 | 9th March, 2005 | 31st March, 2011 |
| 8. | Loan No. 2456-IND: Urban water supply & Environment Improvement in Madhya Pradesh- Supplementary loan | 71.0 | 10th November, 2008 | 30th September, 2011 |
| Rajasthan | | | | |
| 9. | Loan No. 1647-IND: Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development Project | 250.0 | 1st December, 1999 | 31st March, 2009 |
| 10. | Loan No. 2366-IND: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program: Project 1 | 60.0 | 17th January, 2008 | 30th June, 2013 |
| 11. | Loan No. 2506-IND: Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program: Project 2 | 150.0 | 18th February, 2009 | 30th June, 2014 |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | |
| 12. | Loan No. 2166-IND & Grant No. 0005-IND: Tsumani Emergency Assistance (Sector) Project Total: 100 (loan) & 100 (Grant) | 67.55 | 12th May, 2005 | 31st October, 2009 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|--------------------|--|-------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Uttarakhand | | | | |
| 13. | Loan No. 2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program: Project 1 | 60.0 | 23rd October, 2008 | 31st December, 2012 |
| West Bengal | | | | |
| 14. | Loan No. 1813-IND: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project | 177.8 | 18th December, 2001 | 31st December, 2010 |
| 15. | Loan No. 2293-IND: Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (Supplementary loan) | 80.0 | 21st February, 2007 | 31st December, 2010 |

Note: Loan No. 2166-IND is in two States—Kerala & Tamil Nadu

Augmentation of Resources in Banking and Insurance Sectors

968. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to augment resources in the banking and insurance sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to attract the inflow of foreign investment in the above sectors thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) To enable the banks augment resources to support their growth plans, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines for issue of Hybrid Tier I and Tier II instrument by the banks. Further, to attract inflow of foreign investment, the extant guidelines permit upto 74% foreign investment in private sector banks and upto 20% in public sector banks. Foreign Direct Investment in Insurance Sector is permissible upto 26% under the automatic route and in accordance with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) licensing requirements. The extent of inflow of foreign investment in these sectors depends upon the appetite, requirement and plans of the entities in these sectors.

Mobile Banking System

969. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) proposes to introduce mobile banking system in the country in view of the desire of a large number of Indians about mobile banking as per KPMG's 'Consumers and Convergence III' global survey;

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

(c) the time by which mobile banking is likely to be introduced by SBI in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that, after obtaining due permission from Reserve Bank of India, they have started offering mobile banking service to their customers with the following facilities: (i) Balance Enquiry (ii) Mini Statement showing the last five transactions in the account (iii) Transfer of funds from the account upto Rs. 5000/- per day to accounts maintained at SBI or any other Bank of India (iv) Payment of utility bills/Insurance premium etc. (v) Top up of prepaid mobile connections (vi) Request for cheque book and (vii) De-mat enquiry services. The number of registered Mobile Banking users as at the end of 30th June, 2009 stood at 17358. The State-wise break-up of registered users is given in the enclosed Statement. SBI proposes to extend the service to all branches based on the response they receive.

Statement

State-wise number of registered mobile banking users as on 30.06.2009

| Sl.No. | State | No. of users |
|--------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Gujarat | 3799 |
| 2. | Karnataka | 518 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|
| 3. | West Bengal | 660 |
| 4. | Sikkim | 55 |
| 5. | Madhya Pradesh | 2840 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 535 |
| 7. | Orissa | 408 |
| 8. | Punjab | 217 |
| 9. | Haryana | 143 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 59 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 29 |
| 12. | Tamil Nadu | 1614 |
| 13. | Puducherry | 27 |
| 14. | Andhra Pradesh | 758 |
| 15. | Kerala | 604 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 719 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 2588 |
| 18. | Goa | 214 |
| 19. | Delhi | 461 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 109 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 147 |
| 22. | Assam | 318 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 10 |
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh | 23 |
| 25. | Manipur | 15 |
| 26. | Tripura | 9 |
| 27. | Mizoram | 35 |
| 28. | Meghalaya | 55 |
| 29. | Bihar | 389 |
| Total | | 17358 |

*[Translation]***Anganwadi Centres**

970. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWAR:

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

(a) the existing number of Anganwadi Centres in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of Anganwadi Centres in the country;

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

(d) the number of women and children benefited/likely to be benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment about the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) State/UT-wise number of sanctioned and operational A WCs/Mini-A WCs across the country is given in the Col. Nos: 4 and 5 of the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) In order to cover all the hitherto uncovered habitations across the country, States/Union Territory Administrations were requested to undertake a micro level survey especially having regard to predominantly SC/ST/Minority habitations, as per revised population norms and furnish specific requirements of additional projects/Anganwadi Centres (A WCs)/Mini-A WCs for 3rd phase of expansion of the Intergrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. As of now, there are 13,56,027 sanctioned A WCs/Mini-A WCs across the country.

Besides, State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to submit requirements, if any, for Anganwadi on Demand, in conformity of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 13.12.2006.

(d) State-wise number of beneficiaries (children below six years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers)

under ICDS Scheme is given the Col. Nos. 6 to 11 of the enclosed Statement. Under the Scheme, all children below six years of age and Pregnant and Lactating Mothers are eligible.

(e) and (f) For the Eleventh Five year Plan, an estimation of allocated budget of Rs. 44,400 crore has been made taking into consideration the expansion of ICDS Scheme.

Statement

| Sl.No. | Month of Report | State/UT | No. of Anganwadis/mini-AWCs | | Beneficiaries for Supplementary Nutrition | | | Beneficiaries for Pre-school Education | | |
|--------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Sanctioned as on 31.3.2009 | Operational* | Total Children (6 months-6 years) | Pregant & lactating Mothers (P&LM) | Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM) | Boys (3-6 years) | Girls (3-6 years) | Total (3-6 years) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | 12/08 | Andhra Pradesh | 91307 | 72035 | 4110458 | 1060723 | 5171181 | 965171 | 964538 | 1929709 |
| 2. | 12/08 | Arunachal Pradesh | 6028 | 4277 | 195765 | 24551 | 220316 | 46859 | 47881 | 94740 |
| 3. | 12/08 | Assam | 59695 | 36849 | 2335687 | 510462 | 2846149 | 684574 | 680674 | 1365248 |
| 4. | 04/07 | Bihar | 91968 | 80211 | 3507877 | 710378 | 4218255 | 981475 | 955923 | 1937398 |
| 5. | 12/08 | Chhattisgarh | 64390 | 31721 | 1906599 | 501686 | 2408285 | 414384 | 433336 | 847720 |
| 6. | 12/08 | Goa | 1212 | 1112 | 44950 | 11965 | 56915 | 9474 | 9287 | 18761 |
| 7. | 11/08 | Gujarat | 48617 | 43718 | 2388410 | 438897 | 2827307 | 574641 | 49336 | 623977 |
| 8. | 12/08 | Haryana | 25699 | 17192 | 1003704 | 286254 | 1289958 | 220636 | 194820 | 415456 |
| 9. | 12/08 | Himachal Pradesh | 18925 | 18248 | 415515 | 96652 | 512167 | 82757 | 81752 | 164509 |
| 10. | 12/08 | Jammu and Kashmir | 28577 | 18797 | 411037 | 98911 | 509948 | 116548 | 101805 | 218353 |
| 11. | 12/08 | Jharkhand | 38186 | 32114 | 2318540 | 663220 | 2981760 | 589125 | 632326 | 1221451 |
| 12. | 12/08 | Karnataka | 63377 | 54260 | 3249645 | 802317 | 4051962 | 793769 | 760227 | 1553996 |
| 13. | 12/08 | Kerala | 33115 | 32115 | 1133228 | 222745 | 1355973 | 259763 | 253852 | 513615 |
| 14. | 10/08 | Madhya Pradesh | 90999 | 68973 | 4510508 | 921802 | 5432310 | 1204529 | 1180135 | 2384664 |
| 15. | 12/08 | Maharashtra | 110486 | 81363 | 5540256 | 980462 | 6520718 | 1501109 | 1404528 | 2905637 |
| 16. | 03/08 | Manipur | 11510 | 7621 | 315529 | 54810 | 370339 | 79501 | 77251 | 156752 |
| 17. | 12/08 | Meghalaya | 5115 | 3337 | 319157 | 57447 | 376604 | 69295 | 72283 | 141578 |
| 18. | 12/08 | Mizoram | 1980 | 1682 | 110454 | 29850 | 140304 | 24805 | 24998 | 49803 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 19. | 12/08 | Nagaland | 3455 | 3194 | 297230 | 62996 | 360226 | 66183 | 58214 | 124397 |
| 20. | 12/08 | Orissa | 71134 | 41697 | 4095554 | 788498 | 4884052 | 642103 | 629497 | 1271600 |
| 21. | 12/08 | Punjab | 26656 | 20169 | 1027982 | 292048 | 1320030 | 274805 | 246811 | 521616 |
| 22. | 12/08 | Rajasthan | 61119 | 48356 | 2987329 | 786082 | 3773411 | 612618 | 598488 | 1211106 |
| 23. | 12/08 | Sikkim | 1233 | 988 | 32218 | 5139 | 37357 | 6308 | 6458 | 12766 |
| 24. | 12/08 | Tamil Nadu | 54439 | 47265 | 2192905 | 502523 | 2695428 | 569761 | 556839 | 1126600 |
| 25. | 12/08 | Tripura | 9878 | 7351 | 275909 | 66413 | 342322 | 88480 | 72930 | 161410 |
| 26. | 12/08 | Uttar Pradesh | 187517 | 149998 | 20405306 | 3892754 | 24298060 | 4922998 | 4483075 | 9406073 |
| 27. | 12/08 | Uttarakhand | 23159 | 9079 | 504816 | 115882 | 620698 | 109787 | 107825 | 217612 |
| 28. | 12/08 | West Bengal | 117170 | 91372 | 4905073 | 706486 | 5611559 | 1094326 | 1080690 | 2175016 |
| 29. | 12/08 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 720 | 672 | 19260 | 4563 | 23823 | 4183 | 4214 | 8397 |
| 30. | 12/08 | Chadigarh | 500 | 370 | 33731 | 7410 | 41141 | 7151 | 7367 | 14518 |
| 31. | 12/08 | Delhi | 6606 | 6106 | 572470 | 111568 | 684038 | 116134 | 107202 | 223336 |
| 32. | 12/07 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 253 | 219 | 17575 | 2975 | 20550 | 3139 | 3058 | 6197 |
| 33. | 12/08 | Daman and Diu | 107 | 102 | 6388 | 1709 | 8097 | 1365 | 1477 | 2842 |
| 34. | 03/08 | LakshawEEP | 107 | 87 | 6752 | 1870 | 8622 | 1695 | 1685 | 3380 |
| 35. | 12/08 | Puducherry | 788 | 688 | 25075 | 8774 | 33849 | 1644 | 1768 | 3412 |
| All India | | | 1356027 | 1033338 | 71222892 | 14830822 | 86053714 | 17141095 | 15892550 | 33033645 |

*As on month indicated in Col. (2) above.

Based on State level consolidated reports sent by State Government/UT Administration.

[English]

Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme

971. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for discontinuation of the Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the effectiveness of the programme was evaluated before deciding its discontinuance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the agencies involved in evaluation studies?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) While drawing up proposals for the 11th Plan, the Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme was reviewed within the Ministry and a decision was taken to the effect that since IREP had already demonstrated its objectives, no fruitful purpose would be served with its continuation during the 11th Plan, as most of the components of this programme have been covered in the other programmes/schemes of the Ministry.

Irregularities in NREGS

972. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
 DR. K.S. RAO:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of complaints received and irregularities noticed in implementing the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) by the Union Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether any study has been conducted by the Government/NGOs on the above subject;

(d) if so, the findings of the study; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A total of 674 complaints have been received under

NREGA during the last three years and the current year. These complaints mainly relate to procedural deficiencies and implementation irregularities. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. The complaints were sent to the concerned State Governments for enquiry and appropriate action.

(c) and (d) Several studies have been conducted by the Government and the NGOs with regard to implementation of NREGA. These studies have reported that there has been delay in issuance of job cards, non issuance of dated receipts for application for employment, delay in wage payment, poor record keeping, insufficient works for meeting labour demand etc. However, these studies have also revealed that there has been increase in awareness among rural households about NREGA, increase in wages, increase in household income, reduced distress migration, increase in women participation and large participation of ST/SC beneficiaries under NREGA. Large number of works under soil and water conservation sector and individual lands belonging to SC/ST/BPL households have been taken up.

(e) Ministry of Rural Development has taken various steps to strengthen the implementation of NREGA. These include strict monitoring, social audit, development of a web based Management Information System (MIS), establishment of a National toll free Helpline for grievance redressal, transparency and awareness generation about NREGA through intensive IEC activities.

Statement

| Sl.No. | State | Number of complaints received in 2006-07 | Number of complaints received in 2007-08 | Number of complaints received in 2008-09 | Number of complaints received in 2009-10 | Total |
|--------|------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 12 |
| 2. | Assam | 1 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 17 |
| 3. | Bihar | 7 | 26 | 39 | 4 | 76 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 2 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 28 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|----------------|----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 7. | Haryana | 1 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 16 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 6 | 12 | 35 | 2 | 55 |
| 9. | Karnataka | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| 10. | Kerala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 37 | 50 | 14 | 108 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 4 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| 13. | Manipur | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| 14. | Mizoram | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 15. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Orissa | 4 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 28 |
| 17. | Punjab | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 2 | 7 | 30 | 17 | 56 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| 20. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 17 | 40 | 119 | 28 | 204 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 1 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 19 |
| Total | | 58 | 178 | 358 | 80 | 674 |

Coal Based Power Plants

973. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal based power plants sanctioned during the last three years and the current year in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated and utilized for setting up of such plants during the last three years, plant-wise;

(c) whether the environment clearance has been obtained for setting up of these plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) With the enactment of the Electricity Act 2003, any power generating company any establish, operate and maintain a power generating station without obtaining a license under this Act, if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid and as such Techno-Economic Clearance (TEC) of Union Government is not required to set up the Power Plants.

(c) and (d) The Power utilities make applications for grant of environment clearance to the Ministry of Environment and Forests directly. However, in case of delay in grant of environment/forests clearance, the matter is taken up with the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Cruise Tourism

974. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to develop the cruise tourism in the country in view of its vast coastline;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) There is tremendous potential of Cruise Tourism in the country, accordingly, the Cruise Shipping Policy of Ministry of Shipping has been approved. The following projects have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism for development of Cruise Tourism in 2008-09.

1. Development of tourism infrastructure at Cochin Port, Kerala for Rs. 1450.00 lakh to Cochin Port Trust, Kochi.
2. Purchase of Ferries in Tamil Nadu for Rs. 52.70 lakh to Poompuhur Shipping Corporation Ltd., Chennai.

The Cochin Port was also one of the eleven ports in the world which hosted the Volvo Ocean Race from 3rd to 13th December, 2008.

Saving Schemes for the Depositors

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

- (a) whether the depositors are putting their money in saving schemes other than that of the nationalized banks;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the details of their rates of interest;
- (c) whether the private sector companies are offering better rate of interests;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to regulate the flow of deposits with the private companies in order to secure money of the depositors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) With the de-regulation of the interest rates relating to banks, financial institutions and debt markets, investment options available to depositors have increased both in number and variety, offering a wider choice for their savings. This has contributed directing the flow of savings into instruments other than savings schemes of the nationalized banks.

(e) and (f) Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 regulates the invitation and acceptance of deposits by non-banking non-financial companies. Sections 58A, 58A, 58AAA and 620A of the Companies Act, 1956 deal with the protection of depositors.

[Translation]

Hydro Power Projects

976. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to set up hydro-electric power projects in the country with the help of any Multi-National Power Company (MNPCs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any hydro power policy to meet the increasing demand of power in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Government has so far not set any hydro-electric project in the country on the basis of the Detailed Project (DPR), submitted by any Multi-National Power Company (MNPCs).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has already formulated and notified new Hydro Power Policy, 2008 in the Official Gazette vide dated 31.3.2008. Some of the salient features of the aforesaid Policy are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Salient features of New Hydro Policy, 2008*

- The existing dispensation available to the Public Sector under the National Tariff Policy 2006, regarding exemption from tariff based bidding up to January 2011, is also extended to private sector hydroelectric projects, with obtain CEA's concurrence, sign PPAs with distribution licensees and achieve financial closure before January, 2011.
- In order to enable the project developer to recover the costs incurred by him in obtaining the project site, as mentioned in para 5 above, he would be allowed a special incentive by way of merchant sales of up to a maximum of 40% of the saleable energy. Projects that do not conform to the prescribed time lines would however lose this incentive of merchant sales in a graded manner. With a view to ensure timely completion of these projects, delays of every six months in the commissioning date would result in reduction of merchant sales by 5%. This condition would be operationalised by the appropriate regulator duly apportioning the Annual Fixed Charge accordingly.
- An additional 1% free power (above 12%) from hydro projects to be provided for Local Area Development Fund for socio-economic development.
- Project Affected Family to be given 100 Unit of Electricity per month free for 10 years.
- Project developer to assist in implementing rural electrification in the vicinity of the project area and contribute the 10% share of the State Govt. under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) Schemes.

Special Tourism Status to Certain States

977. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have been accorded special tourism status;

(b) the total fund allocated to such States during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to accord special tourism status to more States of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Ministry of Tourism has neither accorded special tourism status to any State nor is any proposal under consideration.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

NPAs of Banks

978. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount given as loans by Public Sector Banks and other financial institutions have been recovered on time;

(b) if so, the extent of amount recovered during the last three years and the amount declared as Non-Performing Assets (NPAs);

(c) the details of the defaulters in this regard and the steps taken to recover the amount from them; and

(d) the estimated amount of interest lost due to NPAs by the Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and financial institutions always strive to recover their loans in time, according to the repayment schedule of the loans, their loan recovery policies and the extant guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The PSBs have made recoveries of Rs. 23,210 crore, Rs. 22,148 crore and Rs. 22,127 crore during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08, respectively. The gross non-performing assets (NPAs) of PSBs as at the end of March 2006, 2007 and 2008 stood at Rs. 41,378 crore, Rs. 38,602 crore and Rs. 39,749 crore, respectively. The four public financial institutions (PFIs) namely, EXIM Bank, National Bank for

Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Housing Bank (NHB) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) have made recoveries of Rs. 32,962 crore, Rs. 57,501 crore and Rs. 73,121 crore during the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively. The gross NPAs of PFIs as at the end of March 2007, 2008 and 2009 stood at Rs. 1,060 crore, Rs. 839 crore and Rs. 495 crore, respectively.

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, Government and RBI have put in place an effective institutional mechanism which, *inter-alia*, includes 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.

(d) The quantum of loss of interest due to NPAs depends upon various factors including the amount of NPAs, period for which the accounts have remained under NPA category, sacrifice in amount of interest in compromise settlements, etc. The existing management information system of RBI does not generate this data.

[English]

Power Deficit

979. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has projected power deficit in the country during 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any action plan to meet the projected power deficit in country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to cope up with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has projected energy and peaking shortage of the order of 9.3% (78,429 MU) and 12.% (14,978 MW) respectively in the country during the year 2009-10.

(c) to (e) 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 up for the 11th Plan. Out of this, a capacity of approximately 15,075 MW has been commissioned.
- (ii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
- (iii) Harnessing surplus captive power into grid. A capacity of 12,000 MW of captive power is likely to be added to the system 11th Plan.
- (iv) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development hydro power in the country.
- (v) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vi) Initiatives for augmentation of manufacturing capacity of equipment for electric power in the country.
- (vii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
- (viii) Augmentation of gas supply to utilize the stranded capacity of gas based power stations.
- (ix) Import of coal to bridge the gap between anticipated demand and domestic supply of coal.
- (x) Reduction of Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses under Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP).

Abolition of Entry Load by SEBI

980. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has recently abolished entry load on the investment in mutual fund schemes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) SEBI has mandated that the upfront commission to distributors will be paid by investors directly and there shall be no entry load for all mutual fund schemes from August 1, 2009. A maximum of one percent of the redemption proceeds can be used by Asset Management Companies to pay commissions to the distributor and for marketing and selling expenses. All commissions payable to distributors from different competing schemes of various mutual funds have to be disclosed to investors.

[*Translation*]

Power Grid Stations

981. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up power grid stations in the country particularly in the backward and rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL), as Central Power Utility (CTU), is responsible for development of Inter-State Transmission System for transfer of bulk power from Central sector generating stations to various utilities, leading to development of National Grid. The development of Intra-State transmission system and distribution system for supply of power within the State including power supply to backward/rural areas is mainly under the purview of State Utilities. PGCIL has already established 120 number of Grid Substation with a total transformation capacity of 769,500 MVA across the country.

[*English*]

Loan to SMEs

982. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring lending rates for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) at affordable rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether SMEs sector has been facing problems in securing loans;

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

(e) whether Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has procured a loan from the World Bank to assist SMEs;

(f) whether some State Governments including Karnataka have approached the Union Government to direct SIDBI to resume refinance facility to State Finance Corporations; and

(g) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) It has been the constant endeavor of the Government to make loans affordable for the SME sector. As a part of stimulus package, SIDBI has provided refinance to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for on lending to MSME sector at affordable rates. In order to make the lending more affordable to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), SIDBI had reduced its PLR to 11% p.a. Under the revised interest rate structure, direct loans to Micro Enterprise upto Rs. 10 lakh would be charged between 9.5% p.a. to 11.5% p.a. based on internal rating. Interest rate for rupee term loans to MSMEs (including loan to micro enterprises above Rs. 10 lakh) ranges from 10.75% p.a. to 12.75% p.a. based on the internal rating. Besides, SIDBI provides interest rebate upto 1% p.a. to SIDBI's assisted borrowers.

(c) and (d) To alleviate the problems of credit delivery faced by Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) specially in the wake of Global slowdown, Government of India has taken a number of measures which include viz. Special refinance to SIDBI for Rs. 7000 crore to provide onlending to MSME sector at a cheaper rate; fixing self targets for financing MSME sector by banks adopting a cluster based approach; enactment of MSMED act, 2006, protection against delayed payment by buyers including large corporate borrowers; restructuring of SME loans; creation of MSME refinance fund under SIDBI and enhancing collateral free limits under CGTMSE for micro enterprise borrowers under two stimulus packages etc.

(e) A loan agreement with World Bank for a Loan of USD 400 million has been signed by SIDBI in June, 2009 to provide financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. 4 State Governments including Karnataka State Government had approached Government of India for resuming refinance to their State Financial Corporations (SFCs). After considering the matter, RBI was requested to permit SIDBI to commence refinance to these SFCs subject to the condition that the respective State Governments give commitments to adequately capitalize the SFCs and turn their net worth positive before end of FY 2009. Based on the commitments made by the concerned State Governments, RBI permitted SIDBI to provide refinance to these SFCs (including Karnataka State Finance Corporation). Refinance support to these SFCs has since commenced.

Facilities in Slums

983. DR. K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate and number of people migrated from rural to urban areas during the last three years;

(b) the number of existing slums in each of the metro cities and the steps taken to ensure basic human necessities of life to the people living there;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new policy to develop these slums with reasonable facilities within ten years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Census of India reports the details regarding migration from rural to urban areas every 10 years, the last such reporting year being 2001. Figures on the rate and number of rural-urban migrants over the last three years are not available.

(b) Urban development being a State subject, data as to the number of slums are maintained by the concerned State/local authorities. However, with a view to assisting States with the provision of infrastructure facilities and basic services to the urban poor, including

slum-dwellers in cities and towns, the Government is implementing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 3rd December, 2005. JNNURM covers all the metro cities in the country.

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to formulate a new policy to develop slums at present. However, keeping in view the problems of affordable housing and basic amenities to slum-dwellers and the urban poor, the Government has proposed to introduce a new scheme called Rajiv Awas Yojana. The scheme would extend support to States that are willing to assign property rights to people living in slum areas to enable them construct houses. The Government's effort would be to facilitate the creation of slum-free India through the instrument of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

Accommodation for Tourists of Commonwealth Games, 2010

984. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to offer doles to hoteliers to speed up developing hotels to provide accommodation to the visitors during the 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) Construction of hotels is primarily a private sector activity. In view of the forthcoming Commonwealth Games, 2010, on the request of the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Finance has granted a five year Tax Holiday under Section 80-ID (1) of the Income Tax Act to new hotels under two, three and four star category coming up in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the Districts of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Gautam Budh Nagar and Ghaziabad between 1.4.2007 to 31.3.2010.

[Translation]

Aadivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana

985. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States where "Aadivasi Mahila Sashtikaran Yojana" is being implemented for the welfare of tribal women by the Government;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from different State Governments including Maharashtra Government under the said scheme;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Adivasi Mahila Sashktikaran Yojana is a scheme

implemented by National Scheduled Tribes Finance Development Corporation (NSTFDC). The State which are implementing this scheme are Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

(b) to (d) A Statement showing details of State from which proposals have been received and funds sanctioned/released is enclosed.

Statement

Cumulative details of Funds sanctioned/released under AMSY as on 30.06.2009

| S.No. | Name of the State/UT where AMSY implementable | States from where Proposals received | State where funds released for implementation | Amount sanctioned by NSTFDC | Amount Disbursed by NSTFDC |
|-------|---|--------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | ✓ | ✓ | 1300.68 | 1090.92 |
| 2. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | • | • | | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | • | • | | |
| 4. | Assam | • | • | | |
| 5. | Bihar | • | • | | |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | ✓ | ✓ | 312.75 | 215.10 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | • | • | | |
| 8. | Goa | • | • | | |
| 9. | Gujarat | ✓ | • | 750.00 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | ✓ | ✓ | 54.00 | 54.00 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | ✓ | ✓ | 127.90 | 29.25 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | ✓ | ✓ | 67.20 | 46.35 |
| 13. | Karnataka | ✓ | • | 108.00 | 0.00 |
| 14. | Kerala | ✓ | ✓ | 55.67 | 25.85 |
| 15. | Lakshadweep | • | • | | |
| 16. | Manipur | • | • | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------|---|---|---------|---------|
| 17. | Maharashtra | √ | √ | 770.60 | 435.37 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | √ | • | 3.75 | 0.00 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | √ | √ | 777.50 | 180.00 |
| 20. | Mizoram | √ | √ | 45.00 | 62.10 |
| 21. | Nagaland | • | • | | |
| 22. | Orissa | √ | • | 56.00 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | √ | √ | 311.05 | 190.60 |
| 24. | Sikkim | √ | √ | 119.97 | 119.97 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | • | • | | |
| 26. | Tripura | √ | √ | 11.50 | 11.50 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | √ | • | 9.00 | 0.00 |
| 28. | West Bengal | √ | √ | 4481.13 | 3615.41 |
| Total | | | | 9361.70 | 6076.42 |

Note: The SCAs after getting sanction from NSTFDC complete documentation with beneficiaries and request for release of funds from NSTFDC. Hence there exists gap between amount sanctioned and amount disbursed by NSTFDC.

The scheme is implementable in states/UTs where State Channelising Agency has been nominated by the Government.

[English]

**Rate of Interest on Savings and FDs
in Post Offices**

986. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the interest rates on savings and fixed deposits of senior citizens in post offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to start a minimum one year's recurring scheme in the post offices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to revise the rate of interest of various small savings schemes and to start a minimum one year's recurring scheme in the post offices.

[Translation]

Deposit in Foreign Banks

987. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of some of the States have urged the Union Government to bring back the money staked in foreign banks/financial institutions;

(b) whether Government has identified the foreign/financial institution where such money has been deposited;

(c) whether Union Government has taken up with the foreign bank/countries, the imperative need to lift the secrecy clause and part with the privilege information; and

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

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

(b) There are no authentic details of foreign/financial institutions where black money has been deposited by Indian nationals.

(c) and (d) 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, including banking information, can be obtained from foreign countries for appropriate action under the Indian tax laws.

[English]

Accounting Norms

988. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted/is adopting any new accounting norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has consulted the States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the views thereof and the decisions arrived at so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Government has not adopted any new accounting norms.

(b) Not applicable [in view of reply at (a) above].

(c) Not applicable [in view of reply at (a) above].

(d) Not applicable [in view of reply at (a) above].

[Translation]

Dabhol Power Project

989. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether assured gas supply for power generation under the Dabhol Power Project has been made available;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the construction of gas terminal for the project is likely to be completed and the time since when actual power generation is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Gas supply from KG Basin has been allocated to Dabhol Power Plant of the Ratnagiri Gas & Power Private Limited (RGPPL). RGPPL has signed Gas Sales & Purchase Agreement (GSPA) with Reliance Industries Limited and NIKO on May 28, 2009 for supply of gas to the tune of 2.7 Metric Million Standard Cubic Metres per Day (MMSCMD) upto September, 2009 and as per the allocation as notified by Government of India for period after September, 2009 upto March 31, 2014.

(d) Gas terminal is mechanically completed and is ready to receive commissioning cargo which is expected to be available in fair weather window commencing October, 2009. Actual power generation using gas at the Dabhol Power plant was started on 28th August, 2007 by gas supplied through Dahej-Dabhol pipeline.

[English]

Kisan Credit Cards

990. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down by banks for issuing Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to the farmers;

(b) the number of farmers particularly tribal farmers having Kisan Credit Cards in the country, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the details of the benefits available to the said card holders;

(d) whether the credit limit of Kisan Credit Cards was fixed in 1998-99;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the existing credit limit of Kisan Credit Card holders;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government is aware that banks are creating unnecessary hurdles in providing Kisan Credit Cards to the poor farmers; and

(h) if so, the details of the complaints received and the action taken thereon, State-wise during 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a), (d) to (f) As per the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, formulated by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in 1998-99, the following criteria is to be adopted for issuing KCC to the eligible farmers in the country:

1. All farmers including oral lessees, tenant farmers, share croppers are eligible.
2. All crop loans are required to be routed through KCC only.
3. The credit limit under KCC is to be fixed based on:
 - (i) Operational land holding of the farmer;
 - (ii) Cropping pattern adopted by the farmer;
 - (iii) Scale of finance approved by District Level Technical Committee for different types of

crops, cultivated by the farmers based on agricultural practices adopted in the area;

- (iv) Term loan requirement of the farmer for agriculture and allied activities including working capital for the same.

The credit limit sanctioned is liable for revision based on the criteria indicated above as and when there is a change in the criteria.

(b) and (c) The Data Reporting System of NABARD does not maintain separate information in respect of tribal farmers. State-wise, agency-wise cumulative figures for KCC, as on 30.04.2009, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(g) and (h) The Nationalised Banks have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism to address all customer complaints including those relating to issue of KCC, disbursement of crop loans, etc. Various instructions have been issued to banks from time to time in this regard.

Statement

*Statement of KCC Progress as on 30 April 2009 (Cumulative- Agency-wise)
(Since inception)*

(Amt.: Rs. in lakh)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | No.* | Cooperative Banks | | No.* | Regional Rural Banks | | Commercial Banks () | | Total | |
|--------|----------------------|------|-------------------|--------------|------|----------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Cards issued | Amt. sanctd. | | Cards issued | Amt. sanctd. | Cards issued | Amt. sanctd. | Cards issued | Amt. sanctd. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh** | 22 | 3594385 | 675097 | 5 | 1854694 | 374431 | 8589685 | 2688717 | 14038764 | 3738245 |
| 2. | Assam | 1 | 12879 | 1494 | 2 | 123571 | 41248 | 293849 | 46282 | 430299 | 89024 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh#** | 1 | 980 | 147 | 1 | 2521 | 340 | 14240 | 2413 | 17741 | 2900 |
| 4. | Bihar | 22 | 795942 | 94477 | 4 | 839014 | 293603 | 1333173 | 459107 | 2968129 | 847187 |
| 5. | Gujarat** | 18 | 1181654 | 1837761 | 3 | 241976 | 259019 | 1348567 | 2030496 | 2772197 | 4127276 |
| 6. | Goa \$ | 1 | 4081 | 1785 | | | | 10782 | 12460 | 14863 | 14245 |
| 7. | Haryana | 19 | 1244163 | 773211 | 2 | 335995 | 290746 | 737132 | 712832 | 2317290 | 1776789 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | 134048 | 35311 | 2 | 43009 | 19467 | 202899 | 96036 | 379956 | 150814 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 4 | 52145 | 7291 | 3 | 15511 | 12438 | 10442 | 5555 | 78098 | 25284 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 21 | 1686724 | 690177 | 6 | 1101883 | 539619 | 2204237 | 1193732 | 4992844 | 2423528 |
| 11. | Kerala | 14 | 1329283 | 380283 | 2 | 443957 | 150999 | 1335541 | 455133 | 3108781 | 986415 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|--|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 38 | 3151664 | 1342358 | 8 | 492000 | 242982 | 1475749 | 1044570 | 5119413 | 2629910 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 30 | 5216828 | 3080292 | 4 | 275813 | 109998 | 2319713 | 979434 | 7812354 | 4169724 |
| 14. | Meghalaya # | 1 | 9905 | 1324 | 1 | 20891 | 3664 | 34809 | 8683 | 65605 | 13671 |
| 15. | Mizoram # | 1 | 2108 | 128 | 1 | 9264 | 4389 | 11323 | 2213 | 22695 | 6730 |
| 16. | Manipur #** | 1 | 13495 | 3364 | 1 | 1950 | 266 | 22154 | 4809 | 37599 | 8439 |
| 17. | Nagaland # | 1 | 2128 | 79 | 1 | 1337 | 294 | 17882 | 3272 | 21347 | 3645 |
| 18. | Orissa | 17 | 3276395 | 961774 | 5 | 601116 | 130202 | 1016529 | 286641 | 4894040 | 1378617 |
| 19. | Punjab | 19 | 893878 | 620367 | 3 | 122973 | 131520 | 1180358 | 1246156 | 2197209 | 1998043 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 28 | 2850589 | 838699 | 6 | 439632 | 359558 | 1402120 | 1554262 | 4692341 | 2752519 |
| 21. | Sikkim # \$ | 1 | 2674 | 657 | | | | 5956 | 1648 | 8630 | 2305 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu** | 22 | 1802983 | 522889 | 2 | 276558 | 61701 | 3549279 | 1087576 | 5628820 | 1672166 |
| 23. | Tripura # | 1 | 3612 | 558 | 1 | 41393 | 6260 | 48817 | 9442 | 93822 | 16260 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh** | 51 | 6074099 | 591001 | 12 | 3343256 | 1116791 | 5721361 | 3057843 | 15138716 | 4765635 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 20 | 1463968 | 549877 | 3 | 310801 | 135746 | 1222451 | 341717 | 2997220 | 1027340 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands # \$ | 1 | 3265 | 826 | | | | 2028 | 716 | 5293 | 1542 |
| 27. | Chandigarh \$ | | | | | | | 2949 | 1528 | 2949 | 1528 |
| 28. | Daman and Diu @ # | | | | | | | 1765 | 1392 | 1765 | 1392 |
| 29. | New Delhi # \$ | 1 | 2118 | 879 | | | | 19523 | 16784 | 21641 | 17663 |
| 30. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli @ \$ | | | | | | | 3163 | 2817 | 3163 | 2817 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep @ \$ | | | | | | | 615 | 253 | 615 | 253 |
| 32. | Puducherry # | 1 | 7169 | 3431 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 45221 | 15212 | 52390 | 18643 |
| 33. | Jharkhand** | 8 | 278892 | 54433 | 2 | 299642 | 34048 | 383215 | 94760 | 961749 | 183241 |
| 34. | Chhattisgarh | 7 | 913168 | 219766 | 3 | 257095 | 61968 | 252245 | 119601 | 1422508 | 401335 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand** | 10 | 297840 | 60072 | 2 | 45462 | 17043 | 246165 | 230286 | 589467 | 307401 |
| 36. | Other States | | | | | | | 47 | 12 | 47 | 12 |
| | State-wise breakup not available for CBs (1998-99) | | | | | | | 188005 | 26604 | 188005 | 26604 |
| | Total | 385 | 36303062 | 13349808 | 86 | 11541314 | 4398340 | 35253989 | 17840994 | 83098365 | 35589142 |

SCB — State Cooperative Bank RRB — Regional Rural Bank RBI — Reserve Bank of India

Note: #SCB functions as CFA. () Data pertaining to Comm. banks recd. from RBI upto 31.12.2008.

@No Cooperative Banks in these UTs.

\$No RRB in these States/UTs.

*No. of banks implementing the Scheme.

**Data under reconciliation.

[Translation]

DDA Housing SCAM, 2008

991. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has extended the term of the Committee which is investigating the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) Housing Scam, 2008.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in making the report public;

(d) whether the Committee has found any person guilty of irregularities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action initiated/being initiated by the Government against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SUAGATA ROY): (a) to (f) An Internal Committee was constituted on 06.01.2009 by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to look into the whole process of allotment of flats and alleged irregularities under DDA Housing Scheme 2008. The Committee was chaired by Finance Member, DDA and Deputy Chief Legal Adviser and Director (Vigilance) of DDA as Members. The Committee has submitted its Report on 19.02.2009 to DDA.

The Committee *inter-alia* concluded that the whole process of scrutiny of applications, randomization as well as result of the draw do not suffer from any aberration. The process is absolutely foolproof and no lapses have been found by the Committee in the whole process.

The Economic Offences Wing (EOW) of Delhi Police has registered a FIR on 09.01.2009 regarding alleged irregularities under various Sections of IPC and investigating the matter. The further action is subject to the outcome of the on-going investigation of the EOW.

[English]

Contaminated Drinking Water

992. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify the villages affected with various chemical contaminations in the drinking water sources in the rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the steps taken proposed to be taken by the Government to tackle water quality problems in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI AGATHA SANGMA):

(a) and (b) As per survey conducted by the States/UTs, as on 1.4.2005, there were 2,16,968 rural habitations in the country reported to be affected with chemical contamination in drinking water sources, *viz.* Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, nitrate, salinity, etc. Contamination-wise number of rural habitations affected with these water quality problems in different States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Since most of the rural drinking water supply systems are based on ground water, level of contamination in such sources keeps on changing.

(c) Government of India assists the States in their endeavour to provide safe drinking water which *inter alia* includes addressing water quality problems, through a centrally sponsored Rural Water Supply Programme which has been renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). Under the programme, powers to plan, approve and implement the water supply schemes have been delegated to the states. Under Bharat Nirman—rural drinking water component which *inter alia* includes addressal of water quality problems in rural areas, states have approved water supply projects/schemes to address the water quality problems in 2,65,994 quality-affected habitations and have since completed schemes/projects to provide safe water in 46,344 habitations. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Under the new NRDWP guidelines, states can utilize upto 20% of the total allocation to address the water quality problems in their states. Further, upto 20% of the NRDWP funds can also be utilized by the states for ensuring of sustainability of sources and systems on 100% grant-in-basis, which helps in tackling water quality problems also.

In 2006, Government of India has also started National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance programme. Under this programme, 5 persons

from each Gram Panchayat are trained in simple water quality testing methods for testing the village water samples. For this purpose chemical and bacteriological water testing kits are also supplied to the village panchayats.

To provide safe and clean drinking water to children in rural schools, in 2008-09, Government has also launched Jalmani programme under which 100% financial assistance has been provided for installation of standalone water purification systems in rural schools.

Statement I

Number of water quality-affected habitations reported by States/UTs as on 1.4.2005

| Sl.No. | Name of the State/UT | Number of habitations affected by | | | | | | Total |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|--------|---------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | Fluoride | Salinity | Iron | Arsenic | Nitrate | Multiple | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 3,072 | 973 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,050 |
| 2. | Assam | 0 | 0 | 7,585 | 0 | 0 | 534 | 8,119 |
| 3. | Bihar | 43 | 0 | 629 | 45 | 50 | 9 | 776 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 17 | 61 | 4,932 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 5,021 |
| 5. | Gujarat | 4,341 | 2,575 | 0 | 0 | 1,336 | 465 | 8,717 |
| 6. | Haryana | 144 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 361 |
| 7. | Jharkhand | 15 | 0 | 113 | 0 | 1 | 39 | 168 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| 9. | Karantaka | 5,838 | 4,460 | 6,633 | 0 | 4,077 | 0 | 21,008 |
| 10. | Kerala | 34 | 86 | 564 | 0 | 78 | 105 | 867 |
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 3,764 | 604 | 856 | 0 | 0 | 157 | 5,381 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 800 | 2,077 | 196 | 0 | 296 | 418 | 3,787 |
| 13. | Manipur | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 37 |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 |
| 15. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 |
| 16. | Nagaland | 0 | 0 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 157 |
| 17. | Orissa | 504 | 771 | 30,979 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32,254 |
| 18. | Punjab | 613 | 1,291 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,093 |
| 19. | Rajasthan | 8,992 | 5,428 | 131 | 0 | 7,882 | 18,639 | 41,072 |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | 737 | 674 | 1,058 | 0 | 237 | 2,868 | 5,574 |
| 21. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 6,850 | 0 | 0 | 181 | 7,031 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|--------|--------|----------|
| 22. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,046 | 295 | 2,198 | 0 | 1 | 1,522 | 5,062 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 1,346 | 4,126 | 54,711 | 4,973 | 0 | 0 | 65,156 |
| 24. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 26 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 0 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| Total | | 31,306 | 23,495 | 1,18,088 | 5,029 | 13,958 | 25,092 | 2,16,968 |

Statement II

Number of quality-affected habitations for which projects approved and covered with provision of safe-drinking water facilities during Bharat Nirman period

| Sl.No. | Name of the States/UTs | No. of quality-affected habitations | No. of habitations for which projects/schemes approved | No. of habitations for which projects/schemes completed |
|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 4,050 | 5,696 | 2,611 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 986 | 401 |
| 3. | Assam | 8,119 | 28,181 | 1,626 |
| 4. | Bihar | 776 | 18,583 | 6,306 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 5,021 | 5,021 | 1,042 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 8,717 | 8,717 | 3,551 |
| 7. | Haryana | 361 | 356 | 205 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 49 | 49 | 0 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 168 | 997 | 175 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 21,008 | 15,303 | 3,238 |
| 11. | Kerala | 867 | 979 | 691 |
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 5,381 | 5,381 | 559 |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 3,787 | 11,212 | 3,622 |
| 14. | Manipur | 37 | 74 | 0 |
| 15. | Meghalaya | 160 | 174 | 98 |
| 16. | Mizoram | 26 | 78 | 26 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 17. | Nagaland | 157 | 196 | 46 |
| 18. | Orissa | 32,254 | 32,254 | 5,124 |
| 19. | Punjab | 2,093 | 2,097 | 703 |
| 20. | Rajasthan | 41,072 | 40,832 | 5,355 |
| 21. | Sikkim | 0 | 76 | 0 |
| 22. | Tamil Nadu | 5,574 | 5,451 | 1,300 |
| 23. | Tripura | 7,031 | 6,687 | 683 |
| 24. | Uttar Pradesh | 5,062 | 5,564 | 2,882 |
| 25. | West Bengal | 65,156 | 64,570 | 6,012 |
| 26. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 26 | 26 | 0 |
| 27. | Puducherry | 16 | 88 | 88 |
| Total | | 2,16,968 | 2,59,628 | 46,344 |

*As reported by States/UTs till 31.3.2009.

Strengthening of Banking System

993. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any specific plan to restructure, strengthen and recapitalize the public sector financial institutions particularly the banking system in view of their significant role in the Indian economy in the global economic meltdown scenario;

(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) Since initiation of the reform process in the banking sector in 1990-91, the thrust of the Government and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been directed towards enhancing efficiency and productivity of banks, providing additional options for augmentation of capital of banks for smooth

transition to Basel II norms, ensuring smooth and risk free functioning of payment and settlement system, encouraging use of advance technology in banking operations with minimum risks and according priority to financial inclusion. The operational rigidities in credit delivery system have been addressed to ensure allocation efficiency and achievement of social objectives. Further, for orderly and healthier growth of banking system in India, Government and RBI have adopted a calibrated approach to diversify ownership, improve corporate governance, minimise fragmentation and increase accountability, strengthening of prudential guidelines and supervisory norms, etc.

To enable the public sector banks achieve their growth targets while maintaining a Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) at around 12%, Government has approved providing capital of Rs. 4,600 crore to four nationalised banks (Central Bank of India — Rs. 1,400 crore, Vijaya Bank — Rs. 1,200 crore, UCO Bank — Rs. 1,200 crore and United Bank of India — Rs. 800 crore) over a period of two years *i.e.* 2008-09 and 2009-10. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,900 crore has been released to these four banks during the year 2008-09.

Watershed Protection

994. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved \$60 million watershed protection project in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time-frame for completion of the project; and

(c) the period for repayment of the loan?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Amount Spent on Subsidies

995. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount spent on various subsidies by the Union Government during each of the last three years, head-wise, sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government has examined the report "Central Government Subsidies in India" with a view to reviewing the impact and need for different subsidies;

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

(d) the amount of money likely to be spent in the current and next financial year on various subsidies, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Report titled 'Central Government Subsidies in India (December, 2004)' had suggested rationalization of subsidies on food, fertilizer and petroleum products. The Government had considered the issue with the stakeholders. The information on the amount spent on various subsidies by the Central Government in the last three years is given below, together with the provision made in Budget 2009-10.

(Rs. crore)

| | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 (RE) | 2009-10 (BE) |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| A. Major Subsidies | 53495 | 67498 | 122728 | 106004 |
| 1. Food subsidy | 24014 | 31328 | 43627 | 52490 |
| 2. Indigenous (Urea) fertilisers | 12650 | 12950 | 16517 | 9780 |
| 3. Imported (Urea) fertilisers | 3274 | 6606 | 10981 | 5948 |
| 4. Sale of decontrolled fertilisers with concession to farmers | 10298 | 12934 | 48351 | 34252 |
| 5. Petroleum subsidy | 2699 | 2820 | 2877 | 3109 |
| 6. Grants to NAFED for MIS/PPS | 560 | 860 | 375 | 425 |
| B. Others Subsidies | 3630 | 3428 | 6515 | 5272 |
| 7. Import/export of Sugar Edible Oils etc. | | | 540 | 200 |
| 8. Interest subsidies | 2809 | 2311 | 4063 | 2601 |
| 9. Others Subsidies | 821 | 1117 | 1912 | 2471 |
| Total-Subsidies (A+B) | 57125 | 70926 | 129243 | 111276 |

Source: Expenditure Budget Volume 1, Union Budget 2009-10.

Backward Regions Grant Fund

996. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is allocating funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund to various States including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the criteria fixed for the selection of districts thereunder;

(d) the amount so far released to the States and utilized by them during the last three years, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has withheld the amount due to be released to certain States because of failure to set up District Planning Commission (DPCs);

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

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for disbursement of the grants to those States?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has been allocating funds under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) to various States. The details of the State-wise allocations under the BRGF are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The Backward Regions Grant Fund includes 250 districts in 27 States. The list of 250 districts includes all 200 districts covered by the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) in 2006-07 and 170 districts identified as backward by the "Inter-Ministry Task Group (IMTG)" on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances, constituted by the Planning Commission. The list of 200 districts covered by the NREGP included all the 147 districts covered by the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) as well as the 150 districts covered by the National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP). The

IMTG identified 170 districts as backward on the basis of 17 socio-economic variables, covering the parameters on economic status, health status, educational status, infrastructural inadequacy and parameters portraying overall regional backwardness for capturing low levels of human development.

The programme also covers any new districts that may have been carved out of these 250 districts after 2001 with the proviso that the existing allocation for the parent district will be shared by the new district/districts.

(d) The details of the funds released and utilized by the States under different components of the BRGF are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Formation of District Planning Commission (DPCs) in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution is an essential pre-requisite for planning and implementation of the development grant component of the BRGF programme in States and areas covered by Part IX and IX A of the Constitution. Participatory plans prepared by each Panchayat and Municipality are to be consolidated into the district plan by the District Planning Committee constituted in accordance with Article 243 ZD of the Constitution. Constitution of DPCs is, therefore essential for the release of developmental grant under the programme.

The Government of India had not released the development grant under the BRGF to the States that could not constitute the DPCs. The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttarakhand could not be released their development grant entitlement in 2008-09 because of non-constitution of the DPCs. As the matter of Panchayat elections is subjudice in Jharkhand and the State could not hold the Panchayat elections, the BRGF guidelines regarding constitution of DPCs were relaxed in case of Jharkhand. The details of the amount withheld from the States due to non-constitution of the DPCs in 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(g) The Union Government has constantly persuaded the States concerned for constitution of DPCs in all their districts. This matter has been taken up in the correspondences at the highest levels, meetings and conferences. With the constant follow up of the Union Government, out of the 24 States which are covered by Part IX and IX-A of the Constitution and are required to constitute the DPCs, 21 States have now constituted the DPCs.

Statement I*Annual allocation of States under the BRGF in 2007-08 and 2008-09*

| Amount (Rs. in crore) | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Annual Allocation under the development grant component in 2007-08 and 2008-09 | Annual allocation under the capacity the building component of BRGF | Total Annual Allocation |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 335.28 | 13 | 348.28 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 14.47 | 1 | 15.47 |
| 3. | Assam | 157.19 | 11 | 168.19 |
| 4. | Bihar | 602.99 | 36 | 638.99 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 235.48 | 13 | 248.48 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 101.31 | 6 | 107.31 |
| 7. | Haryana | 28.44 | 2 | 30.44 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 28.50 | 2 | 30.50 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 45.85 | 3 | 48.85 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 322.56 | 21 | 343.56 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 103.17 | 5 | 108.17 |
| 12. | Kerala | 32.33 | 2 | 34.33 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 428.40 | 24 | 452.40 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 253.57 | 12 | 265.57 |
| 15. | Manipur | 39.09 | 3 | 42.09 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 37.01 | 3 | 40.01 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 22.98 | 2 | 24.98 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 37.05 | 3 | 40.05 |
| 19. | Orissa | 305.67 | 19 | 324.67 |
| 20. | Punjab | 15.65 | 1 | 16.65 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 250.99 | 12 | 262.99 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 12.97 | 1 | 13.97 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 108.04 | 6 | 114.04 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|---------|-----|---------|
| 24. | Tripura | 12.21 | 1 | 13.21 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 602.09 | 34 | 636.09 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 41.85 | 3 | 44.85 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 244.90 | 11 | 255.90 |
| Total | | 4420.00 | 250 | 4670.00 |

Statement II*Status of funds released and utilised under the BRGF*

Amount (Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Funds released under RSVY Component 2003-04 to 2008-09 | Funds utilised under RSVY Component 2003-04 to 2008-09 | Funds released under capacity building component 2006-07 to 2008-09 | Funds utilised under capacity building component 2006-07 to 2008-09 | Funds released under development grant component 2006-07 to 2008-09 | Funds utilised under development grant component 2006-07 to 2008-09 |
|--------|-------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 442.50 | 356.68 | 26.00 | 26.00 | 553.56 | 239.62 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 37.50 | 30.00 | 0.50 | 0.26 | 11.17 | 0.00 |
| 3. | Assam | 225.00 | 173.60 | 9.12 | 1.37 | 114.31 | 46.44 |
| 4. | Bihar | 922.50 | 661.93 | 14.46 | 0.00 | 963.33 | 417.59 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 360.00 | 308.95 | 22.10 | 8.39 | 418.67 | 184.55 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 127.50 | 96.18 | 6.04 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | 45.00 | 45.00 | 3.23 | 0.00 | 48.25 | 22.44 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 90.00 | 75.75 | 3.93 | 1.20 | 47.37 | 20.48 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 122.50 | 96.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 41.08 | 0.00 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 720.00 | 579.05 | 21.00 | 0.00 | 292.37 | 55.06 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 180.00 | 141.11 | 10.00 | 6.02 | 84.97 | 12.53 |
| 12. | Kerala | 82.50 | 63.00 | 2.00 | 1.23 | 21.38 | 0.00 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 450.00 | 449.76 | 62.96 | 34.35 | 701.3 | 329.57 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 397.50 | 304.58 | 35.99 | 3.96 | 1.2 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|---------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| 15. | Manipur | 45.00 | 39.99 | 4.60 | 0.00 | 44.98 | 16.73 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 45.00 | 34.72 | 3.93 | 0.00 | 33.91 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 45.00 | 45.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 19.17 | 15.58 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 45.00 | 45.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 62.5 | 28.86 |
| 19. | Orissa | 225.00 | 190.44 | 19.00 | 0.00 | 492.46 | 217.98 |
| 20. | Punjab | 45.00 | 35.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.1 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 135.00 | 131.58 | 7.87 | 4.78 | 485.6 | 183.04 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 45.00 | 44.68 | 1.99 | 0.98 | 11.77 | 0.00 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 225.00 | 195.72 | 16.32 | 0.00 | 97.8 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Tripura | 45.00 | 36.65 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 11.08 | 0.00 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 892.50 | 708.42 | 25.30 | 0.00 | 545.14 | 0.00 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 135.00 | 104.93 | 9.00 | 0.00 | 0.3 | 0.00 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 360.00 | 280.70 | 32.49 | 14.34 | 330.9 | 140.49 |
| Total | | 6490.00 | 5275.39 | 343.66 | 102.88 | 5435.27 | 1930.97 |

Statement III

Amount (Rs. in crore)

| Sl.No. | Name of the State | Development Grant entitlement withheld in 2008-09 due to non-constitution of DPCs |
|--------|-------------------|---|
| 1. | Gujarat | 101.31 |
| 2. | Maharashtra | 253.57 |
| 3. | Punjab | 15.65 |
| 4. | Uttarkhand | 41.85 |
| Total | | 412.38 |

Child Tracking System

997. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of children are missing every year;

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

(c) whether any child tracking system has been evolved for the recovery of missing children; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of children recovered during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) collects information about missing children from States and Union Territories. As reported by them a list of number of children missing in the States/Union Territories during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no child tracking system in the Ministry of Women and Child Development,

for the recovery of missing children. However, Ministry has introduced a new centrally sponsored scheme namely—'Integrated Child Protection Scheme [ICPS]' for implementation during the remaining period of 11th Plan under which provision has been made for setting up of

Child Tracking System by the Central Project Support Unit (CPSU) in the Ministry with the linkages to State Child Protection Society (SCPS) and District Child Protection Society (DCPS).

Statement

Number of Children Missing and Traced during 2006-2008

| Sl.No. | State/UT | 2006 | | 2007 | | 2008 | |
|--------|-----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced | Missing | Traced |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 22 | 22 | 35 | 35 | 56 | 53 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 2312 | 1876 | 774 | 535 | NR | NR] |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 10 |
| 4. | Assam | 889 | 311 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 5. | Bihar | 524 | 360 | 476 | 346 | NR | nR |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 104 | 95 | 172 | 139 | 118 | 110 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 2613 | 2165 | 2140 | 1687 | NR | NR |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 17 | 16 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 15 | 15 | 11 | 8 | NR | NR |
| 10. | Delhi | 7025 | 5780 | 231 | 128 | NR | NR |
| 11. | Goa | 225 | 181 | 272 | 219 | 257 | 271 |
| 12. | Guajrat | 1996 | 1904 | 2382 | 1990 | 2644 | 2662 |
| 13. | Haryana | 461 | 294 | 754 | 400 | 845 | 388 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | 197 | 144 | 279 | 162 | 362 | 265 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | 456 | 321 | 445 | 319 | NR | NR |
| 16. | Jharkhand | 328 | 138 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 17. | Karnataka | 3495 | 2912 | 3630 | 3022 | 2955 | 3006 |
| 18. | Kerala | 1047 | 925 | 968 | 829 | 1206 | 1312 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NR | NR |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 8079 | 7416 | 8852 | 7825 | NR | NR |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 13403 | 10834 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 22. | Manipur | 7 | 2 | 39 | 25 | 45 | 24 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|----------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 23. | Meghalaya | 17 | 1 | 36 | 12 | NR | NR |
| 24. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | NR | NR |
| 25. | Nagaland | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | NR | NR |
| 26. | Orissa | 1398 | 685 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 27. | Puducherry | 44 | 44 | 68 | 68 | NR | NR |
| 28. | Punjab | 404 | 244 | 564 | 792 | NR | NR |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 2155 | 2073 | 2425 | 2157 | 2477 | 1975 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 193 | 124 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 1394 | 1310 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 32. | Tripura | 201 | 201 | 193 | 189 | 292 | 427 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | 3974 | 3401 | NR | NR | NR | NR |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | 458 | 368 | 356 | 252 | NR | NR |
| 35. | West Bengal | 3467 | NR | 11697 | 5725 | 11092 | 9545 |
| Total (States) | | 56923 | 44165 | 36806 | 26871 | 22361 | 20048 |

Note: NR Stands for Data not received.

Environmental Impact for UMPPs

998. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) proposed to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of these UMPPs have not received environmental clearance as yet;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) In

case of Ultra Mega Power Projects, the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies are carried out by consultants appointed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of Power Finance Corporation, incorporated for each UMPP. The environmental clearance of the following UMPPs has been received:

- (i) Sasan UMPP in Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) Mundra UMPP in Gujarat.
- (iii) Krishnapatnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh.
- (iv) Tilaiya UMPP in Jharkhand.

The EIA studies for Chhattisgarh UMPP, Orissa UMPP and Cheyyur UMPP, Tamil Nadu are in progress.

(c) to (e) The applications for Environmental Clearance have not yet been submitted to Ministry of Environment & Forest in respect of Chhattisgarh UMPP, Orissa UMPP and Cheyyur UMPP, Tamil Nadu for want of completion of EIA studies.

[*Translation*]**Village Electrification**

999. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments for the electrification of inaccessible and tribal villages through renewable energy sources in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals sanctioned and those lying pending for approval;

(c) the total amount allocated for the purpose during the above said period; and

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

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

the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme of the Ministry, proposals are received from the state implementing agencies for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in eligible remote un-electrified village and hamlets which may include inaccessible and tribal villages. Such proposals are sanctioned once they are complete and are in conformity with the provisions of the Programme, subject to budget provisions. The State-wise details of such proposals received and sanctioned during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. All eligible proposals received by the Ministry were sanctioned as on 31.3.2009.

(c) The expenditure incurred on the Programme by the Ministry during the last three years was Rs. 278.99 crores. An amount of Rs. 80 crores has been allocated for the current year.

(d) State implementing agencies have been advised to submit proposals for eligible villages and hamlets as soon as possible for financial support by the Ministry during the current year.

Statement

State-wise Details of Proposals Received and Sanctioned for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years and current year

| Sl.No. | State | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 |
|---|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of villages/hamlets covered in proposals | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | | | 13 | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 11 | | | |
| 3. | Assam | 429 | 1485 | | |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | 43 | 36 | 184 | |
| 5. | Gujarat | | | | |
| 6. | Haryana | 149 | | 92 | |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 27 | 68 | |
| 8. | Jharkhand | 108 | | 8 | |
| 9. | Karnataka | | 46 | 13 | |
| 10. | Kerala | | 49 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|----------------|------|------|-----|-----|
| 11. | Madhya Pradesh | 100 | 75 | | 28 |
| 12. | Maharashtra | 94 | | 82 | |
| 13. | Manipur | 14 | 14 | 35 | |
| 14. | Meghalaya | 70 | | | |
| 15. | Mizoram | | | | |
| 16. | Nagaland | 3 | | | |
| 17. | Orissa | 197 | | 91 | |
| 18. | Rajasthan | 73 | | | |
| 19. | Sikkim | | | | |
| 20. | Tamil Nadu | | 32 | | |
| 21. | Tripura | | 205 | | |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 119 | 23 | 50 | |
| 23. | Uttar Pradesh | | | | 86 |
| 24. | West Bengal | | | | 6 |
| Total | | 1410 | 1992 | 636 | 120 |

Security of Bank Lockers

1000. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Banks in providing proper security to the precious items of the customers kept in thier lockers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted regarding security provided to bank lockers;

(d) if so, the details of the outcome of survey; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to stregthen the security of the lockers in Banks?

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

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) vide their circular dated April 17, 2007 have issued guidelines to banks on Safe Deposit Lockers/Safe Custody Articles, stipulating that the banks should exercise due care and necessary precaution for the protection of the lockers provided to the customer and banks should review the systems in force for operation of safe deposits vaults/locker at their branches on an on-going basis and take necessary steps. The security procedure should be well documented and the concerned staff should be properly trained in the procedure. It has also been laid down that the internal auditors should ensure that the procedures are strictly adhered to.

RBI has not reported to have undertaken any such survey on banks' locker security. However, RBI had issued a circular to all commercial banks in March, 2001, elaborating therein relationship between the banks and the locker holders and advised the banks that it would be the responsibility of the banks to ensure that the lockers remain safe and shortcomings or negligence in

the matter of safeguarding the lockers would render the bank concerned liable to claims by the locker holders.

Assessment of Power Projects

1001. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the working of the power projects completed during the last three years in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of outcome of the assessment and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, CEA has made an assessment of the performance of new generating units commissioned during the last three years. The generation performance of the thermal (Coal/Lignite based) power projects/units commissioned during the last three years i.e. 2006-07, 2007-08 & 2008-09 has been generally satisfactory except in few cases, mainly due to the following reasons:

- Initial stabilization problem in some of the thermal power stations.
- Delay in achieving commercial operation/commencement of full generation from some of the newly commissioned thermal units due to non-completion of balance of plants works.

A Statement indicating the new thermal units which were commissioned during the year 2006-07 to 2008-09 and did not perform well during the year 2008-09 is enclosed. The actions taken by the Government to improve the performance of the above low performing units include:

- Rigorous monitoring of performance after commissioning till declaration of commercial operation of the unit.
- Sensitizing the industry to the needs of increasing manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for balance of plants viz. coal handling, ash handling, water treatment plants etc. by organizing international conclave and regional workshops.
- Constant persual with the manufacturer of main plant equipment to remove design deficiencies in main plant and the equipments.

During the year 2008-09, the performance of new hydro units which were commissioned during the last three years has been satisfactory, though their generation was affected to the extent of overall shortfall in achievement of hydro generation targets due to less inflows/low reservoir levels. The performance of nuclear power stations (including new generating units) in general suffered during 2008-09 due to constraints in supply of fuel.

Statement

List of low performing Thermal Power Projects/Units during 2008-09

| Sl.No. | Name of Stations | Unit No. | Capacity (MW) | Generation during 2008-09 (MUs) | | | Remarks |
|--------|------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| | | | | Target | Actual | Shortfall | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

Units Commissioned during year: 2006-07

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|-----|------|----------|-------|--|
| 1. | Kahalgaon STPS | 5 | 500 | 3678 | 2,476.37 | 1,202 | Delay in COD due to non-completion of balance of work in Boiler viz primary air duct, coal piping etc. |
|----|----------------|---|-----|------|----------|-------|--|

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|--------------------|---|------|------|----------|------|--|
| 2. | Mejia TPS | 5 | 250 | 1752 | 1,061.18 | 691 | Problem in new CHP/ID & FD fans, coal shortage etc. |
| 3. | Giral TPP | 1 | 125 | 501 | 421.91 | 79 | Frequent choking in second pass of boiler. |
| 4. | Parichha TPS Extn. | 4 | 210 | 1503 | 1,63.05 | 340 | The Unit was running on partial load due to on completion of balance of works. |
| 5. | New Parli | 1 | 250 | 1900 | 1,129.88 | 770 | Unscheduled mtc. During August 08 & forced outage. |
| Total | | | 1335 | 9334 | 6252 | 3082 | |

Units commissioned during: 2007-08

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|---|-----|------|----------|-------|--|
| 1. | Sipat STPS | 4 | 500 | 3723 | 3,694.28 | 29 | Delay in COD as Unit was resynchronized on 06.05.08 after ash handling plant was ready and water availability was confirmed. |
| 2. | Kahalgaon STPS | 6 | 500 | 3223 | 919.92 | 2,303 | Non-readiness of bunkers, mills, feeders. |
| 3. | Mejia TPS | 6 | 250 | 1752 | 807.07 | 945 | COD delayed due to delay in supply and erection by BHEL. |
| 4. | GHTP II | 3 | 250 | 1752 | 1,408.62 | 343 | Trial run completed in October 08. |
| 5. | Yamuna Nagar TPP | 1 | 300 | 2101 | 1,803.36 | 272 | Delay in COD |
| 6. | Yamuna Nagar TPP | 2 | 300 | 2102 | 1,577.14 | 525 | Delay in stabilization. |
| 7. | Sanjay Gandhi TPS | 5 | 500 | 3500 | 2,682.68 | 817 | Delay in COD due to Non-readiness of Coal handling plant and ash handling plant, evacuation system. |
| 8. | Paras Exp. | 1 | 250 | 1900 | 946.56 | 953 | Air pre-heater structure damage. |
| 9. | Rayalseema TPS | 4 | 210 | 1676 | 1,662.03 | 14 | |
| 10. | Bellary TPP | 1 | 500 | 3504 | 1,199.68 | 2,304 | Non-readiness of Coal handling plant. |
| 11. | Santaldih TPP | 5 | 250 | 1795 | 326.55 | 1,468 | Non readiness of DM,WT plants, coal mills etc. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|--------------------|---|------|-------|----------|-------|--|
| 12. | Sagardighi TPP | 1 | 300 | 2025 | 1,149.48 | 876 | Delay in COD due to turbine rectification works. |
| 13. | Bakreshwar | 4 | 210 | 1485 | 457.97 | 1,027 | Trial run completed in October 08. |
| 14. | Durgapur TPS Extn. | 7 | 300 | 1969 | 1,427.12 | 542 | Forced outage |
| Total | | | 4620 | 32508 | 20089 | 12419 | |

Units Commissioned during year: 2008-09

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------------|---|------|------|---------|-------|---|
| 1. | Sipat | 5 | 500 | 2146 | 1027.73 | 1118 | Non-readiness of CHP & coal feeding plant. |
| 2. | GHTP II | 4 | 250 | 1295 | 669 | 626 | Delay synchronization/COD. |
| 3. | GIRAL Lignite-II | 2 | 125 | 370 | 41 | 329 | Delay in synchronization due to TG items delivery & rectification in boiler design. |
| 4. | Kutch Lignite Ext | 4 | 75 | 479 | 2 | 477 | Synchronization on oil in December 08. |
| 5. | Amarkantak TPS | 5 | 210 | 1255 | 14 | 1,241 | Non-readiness of Coal handling plant and ash handling plant. |
| 6. | Trombay TPS | 8 | 250 | 909 | 14 | 895 | Delay in synchronization. |
| 7. | Sagardighi TPP | 2 | 300 | 1785 | 853 | 932 | Coal shortage. |
| Total | | | 1710 | 8239 | 2620.73 | 5,618 | |

*\$ Units synchronized but COD not achieved till 31.03.09

COD = Commercial Operation Date, ID = Induced Draft, FD = Forced Draft, DM = De-mineralization, WT = Water Treatment, CHP = Coal Handling Plant, TG = Generator

[English]

Exit of MNCs from Indian Bourses

1002. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many multinational companies are planning to exit Indian bourses;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has made exit option stringent for listed companies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Securities Law Amendment Act enacted in 2005 incorporated Sec. 21 A in the SCRA to allow delisting of securities. In order to provide statutory backing to delisting framework, Rules and Regulations, which are applicable to all listed companies have been notified on June 10, 2009. These aim at streamlining the delisting process by making it more transparent and enforceable in nature. As per the information provided by stock exchange, presently, applications of three Companies wherein the foreign promoter shareholding is more than 51% are pending for delisting from stock exchanges.

Funds for NREGS

1003. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to raise 33 percent more funds for rural jobs under NREGS; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) A budget provision of Rs. 39,100 crore has been proposed in 2009-10 which shows an increase of 30.3% over 2008-09 provision for NREGA.

NABARD Scheme for Poor Farmers

1004. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD has launched any scheme for the poor farmers growing Medicinal and Aromatic Plants in various States including Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which farmers shall get benefits of this said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has not launched any specific scheme for the poor farmers growing medicinal and aromatic plants in various states including Orissa. However, NABARD has identified promotion of medicinal plants as a thrust area and has taken various initiatives to promote medicinal plant cultivation in the potential pockets throughout the country. These initiatives include conducting awareness programmes, projecting the potential available for medicinal plants in the potential linked district credit plans, conducting capacity building programmes including exposure programmes for the stakeholders, providing grant assistance for dissemination of information to various agencies connected with medicinal plant cultivation and working out the unit cost/scale of finance for potential medicinal plants.

NABARD has also prepared bankable model schemes on medicinal plants which are available in the NABARD's website www.nabard.org and an area specific bankable

model scheme for medicinal plants in Orissa, which has been circulated to all banks.

Coin Vending Machines

1005. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to install Coin Vending Machines across the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The RBI has informed that it has advised the banks to install Coin Vending Machines. From October 2008 onwards, the RBI is also reimbursing the banks 50% and 75% costs of the machines of Urban/Metro/Centres and Rural and Semi Urban Centres respectively as incentive to install such machines. No State-wise targets have been fixed by the RBI.

Geo-Thermal Energy

1006. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage the participation of private sector in the development of geo-thermal energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the assistance provided/being provided to the private sector by the Government during the last three years, and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government has identified any new location for the generation of geo-thermal energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand and Orissa are encouraging participation of public and private sector in assessment of geo-thermal energy resource in their states and for harnessing the same for power generation and other applications. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has not provided any financial

assistance to the private sector during the last three years and the current financial year so far. However, the geo-thermal data collected through magneto-telluric (MT) studies undertaken by the National Geophysical Research Laboratory (NGRI), Hyderabad with the Ministry's support, is available to the interested private and public sector companies at nominal fees.

(c) and (d) MT studies undertaken recently by NGRI, Hyderabad in Badrinath-Tapovan region of Uttarakhand and at Surajkund in Jharkhand have indicated potential for geo-thermal power generation in these regions.

Code of Conduct for FDI in Agriculture

1007. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an international code of conduct for foreign direct investment in agriculture is envisaged by the Government in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any State Government including Andhra Pradesh have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

Insurance Cover to Landless Families

1008. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide insurance cover to landless families living in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) whether the amount of premium required to be paid by such beneficiaries; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Aam Adami Bima Yojana (AABY) operated by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) provides insurance cover in case of death or disability to the head of the family or an earning member of the family of the rural landless household in the country. Under the AABY scheme, the annual premium is Rs. 200/- of which 50% of the premium *i.e.* Rs. 100/- is paid by the Central Government and the balance 50% *i.e.* Rs. 100/- premium is paid by the respective State Governments/Union Territories. LIC has reported that as on date 75,61,176 lives have been covered under AABY. The details of State-wise coverage under AABY are as under:

| Sl.No. | State | Total Coverage |
|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Himachal Pradesh | 5,000 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 38,00,000 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 9,71,147 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 1,91,381 |
| 5. | Chandigarh | 1,153 |
| 6. | Jammu and Kashmir | 51,00 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 13,64,232 |
| 8. | Bihar | 3,80,000 |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 37,546 |
| 10. | Karnataka | 2,50,000 |
| 11. | Kerala | 1,68,811 |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | 3,40,806 |
| 13. | Chhattisgarh | 100 |
| Total | | 75,61,176 |

Goods and Services Tax

1009. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST) instead of the Central Sales Tax (CST) from the financial year 2010-11;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction thereto;

(e) whether some States including Gujarat has urged to put in place a nation-wide IT network for smooth coordination of inter-state taxation procedures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The budget speech of 2006-2007 contained a proposal to introduce Goods and Services Tax (GST) with effect from April 01, 2010. It has been reiterated in the budget speech of 2009-10 that the process for smooth introduction of GST with effect from April 01, 2010 would be accelerated. The proposed GST is not instead of CST alone, but would also subsume many other Central and State taxes. The Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers (EC), on the request of Central Government and after due consultation among States, has prepared a model and roadmap for the GST. The Central Government has given its suggestions to the EC on the model. The Centre and the States have agreed upon the basic structure in keeping with the principles of fiscal federalism enshrined in the Constitution. The broad contour of the GST model is that it will be a dual GST comprising of a Central and a State GST.

(e) and (f) Government of India and the States, including Gujarat, together fund on equal basis, a nation-wide computerisation project called "Tax Information Exchange System (TINXSYS)" to enable exchange of critical data on inter-State sale among States. To facilitate the development of capability in States to share their data through TINXYS, the Government of India also supports projects for computerization of various State VAT administrations. Government of India has sanctioned financial assistance for projects in the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir. The budget for 2009-10 has provision of Rs. 408 crore for a Mission Mode Project, to provide financial support to computerisation needs of the Commercial Taxes Departments of States.

National Solar Mission

1010. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch the National Solar Mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the said mission is likely to address the issues of climate change/global warming?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The National Action Plan on Climate Change has identified development of solar energy in the country by setting up a National Solar Mission. The detailed frame work for National Solar Mission is yet to be finalized.

Amendment of SEBI and SCR Act

1011. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act and Securities and Contract Regulation Act (SCRA);

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

(c) the time by which these Act are likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) There is a proposal to bring about comprehensive amendments to Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Depositories Act, 1996.

Rates of Interest on Education Loan

1012. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalized/public sector banks have increased the rates of interest on education loans;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to reduce the interest rates on education loan?

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

No, Sir. The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have in fact reduced their Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLRs) since October, 2008 and Education Loans are linked to BPLR.

(c) The interest rates have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Government does not issue directions to Banks on interest rates. However, the Government has, from time to time, been emphasizing to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to provide adequate credit to the needy sectors of the economy at reasonable rates to interest. As per the Model Education Loans Schemes of Indian Banks' Association, the banks are charging simple interest on educational loans upto Rs. 4 lakhs at Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and above Rs. 4 lakhs at BPLR+1%. Further, banks are required to provide Education loan upto Rs. 4 lakhs without security. In response to reduction in key policy rates of the RBI and the emerging economic situation, the banks have themselves been reducing the rates of the interest on credit in recent months.

Hydro Power Projects in Sikkim

1013. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Teesta-IV and Rangit-II hydroelectric power projects in Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details of the power generation capacity and funds allocated for these projects;

(c) whether an Environmental Impact Assessment has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NHPC Ltd., a Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) proposes to set up Teesta-IV Hydro-Electric Project (HEP) [520 MW] in Sikkim. The project is presently under survey and investigation for preparation of Detailed Project Report. Rangit-II HEP in Sikkim envisaging an installed capacity of 66 MW is proposed to be developed in the private sector by Sikkim Hydro Power Ventures Ltd. Since Rangit-II is proposed to be developed in private sector, funds allocation from Government is not envisaged.

(c) to (e) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in both cases are being done by the developers. In regard to Teesta-IV, NHPC is getting the assessment done through Centre for Inter Disciplinary Studies of Hill and Mountain Environment (CISHME), New Delhi. The project authority (NHPC) of Teesta-IV HEP has not yet submitted the EIA report for this project. Scoping clearance (*i.e.* approval of Terms of Reference [TOR]) has been given on 10.04.2009. EIA of Rangit-II has been completed and the project has been given Environment clearance on 10.06.2009.

[Translation]

Incentives to Foreign Tourists

1014. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given incentives to the tourists of some countries in order to promote tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF 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 including complimentary air tickets, hotel rooms, local tours, etc. are being offered by the stakeholders to all tourism from overseas.

ICDS Scheme in Tribal Areas

1015. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has covered all the tribal areas of the country under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

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

(c) whether the problem of malnutrition is more prevalent in the tribal areas of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) In order to cover all the habitations, including tribal, across the country, the State/ Union Territory Administrations were requested to undertake a micro level survey specially havng regard to predominantly SC/ST/minority habitations and furnish specific requirement of additional projects/Anganwadi Centres [AWCs]/Mini Anganwadi Centres for 3rd Phase of expansion of the Integred Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme. Based on the requirements received from the States/Union Territory Administrations, the Intergrated Child Development Services [ICDS] Scheme was expanded under 3rd Phase of expansion for 789 additional projects, 1,89,458 additional Anganwadi Centres and 77,102 additional Mini-Anganwadi Centres across the country. With this expansion, total number of sanctioned AWCs/Mini-AWCs, as on 31.3.2009, in the country has increased to 13,56,027. Besides, State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to submit requirements, if any, for Anganwadi on Demand, in conformity of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 13.12.2006.

State-wise details of sanctioned ICDS Projects and Anganwadi Centres [AWCs]/Mini-AWCs till 31.3.2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Malnutrition varies widely across regions, states, age, gender and social groups, with relatively high levels of malnutrition in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand; Bihar; Chhattisgarh; Meghalaya; Gujarat; Uttar Pradesh; Orissa; Rajasthan; Haryana and Tripura, as per National Family Health Survey [NFHS-3] survey.

State-wise nutritional status of under five children [under weight as per weight-for-age classification] as per NFHS-3 2005-06 based on WHO New Growth Standards is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) To address the problem of malnutrition and ensure effective implementation of the ICDS Scheme, the Government has recently taken various steps which include Universalisation of the Scheme with special focus on SC/ST and minority habitations, letters to the States/ UTs submit requirements; if any, for Anganwadi on Demand, revision in cost norms of existing interventions including Supplementary Nurtition, revision in Nutritional and Feeding norms of Supplementary Nurtition. In addition, Government has also introduced provision of flexi fund at Anganwadi Centre level and new World Health Organization [WHO] Growth standards etc. Besides, Nurtition Education, Awareness, Counseling and Advocacy would continue.

Statement I

| S.No. | Month of report | State/UT | No. of ICDS Projects | | No. of Anganwadis/mini-AWCs | |
|-------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | Sanctioned as | Operational* on 31.3.09 | Sanctioned as | Operational* on 31.3.2009 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | 12/08 | Andhra Pradesh | 387 | 385 | 91307 | 72035 |
| 2. | 12/08 | Arunachal Pradesh | 93 | 85 | 6028 | 4277 |
| 3. | 12/08 | Assam | 228 | 223 | 59695 | 36849 |
| 4. | 04/07 | Bihar | 545 | 394 | 91968 | 80211 |
| 5. | 12/08 | Chhattisgarh | 343 | 163 | 64390 | 31721 |
| 6. | 12/08 | Goa | 11 | 11 | 1212 | 1112 |
| 7. | 11/08 | Gujarat | 336 | 260 | 48617 | 43718 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------|-------|-----------------------------|------|------|---------|---------|
| 8. | 12/08 | Haryana | 148 | 137 | 25699 | 17192 |
| 9. | 12/08 | Himachal Pradesh | 76 | 76 | 18925 | 18248 |
| 10. | 12/08 | Jammu and Kashmir | 140 | 129 | 28577 | 18797 |
| 11. | 12/08 | Jharkhand | 204 | 204 | 38186 | 32114 |
| 12. | 12/08 | Karnataka | 185 | 185 | 63377 | 54260 |
| 13. | 12/08 | Kerala | 258 | 163 | 33115 | 32115 |
| 14. | 10/08 | Madhya Pradesh | 453 | 367 | 90999 | 68973 |
| 15. | 12/08 | Maharashtra | 553 | 451 | 110486 | 81363 |
| 16. | 03/08 | Manipur | 42 | 38 | 11510 | 7621 |
| 17. | 12/08 | Meghalaya | 41 | 41 | 5115 | 3337 |
| 18. | 12/08 | Mizoram | 27 | 23 | 1980 | 1682 |
| 19. | 12/08 | Nagaland | 59 | 56 | 3455 | 3194 |
| 20. | 12/08 | Orissa | 326 | 326 | 71134 | 41697 |
| 21. | 12/08 | Punjab | 154 | 148 | 26656 | 20169 |
| 22. | 12/08 | Rajasthan | 304 | 278 | 61119 | 48356 |
| 23. | 12/08 | Sikkim | 13 | 11 | 1233 | 988 |
| 24. | 12/08 | Tamil Nadu | 434 | 434 | 54439 | 47265 |
| 25. | 12/08 | Tripura | 54 | 54 | 9878 | 7351 |
| 26. | 12/08 | Uttar Pradesh | 897 | 897 | 187517 | 149998 |
| 27. | 12/08 | Uttarkhand | 105 | 99 | 23159 | 9097 |
| 28. | 12/08 | West Bengal | 576 | 414 | 117170 | 91372 |
| 29. | 12/08 | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 5 | 5 | 720 | 672 |
| 30. | 12/08 | Chandigarh | 3 | 3 | 500 | 370 |
| 31. | 12/08 | Delhi | 55 | 50 | 6606 | 6106 |
| 32. | 12/07 | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 2 | 2 | 253 | 219 |
| 33. | 12/08 | Daman and Diu | 2 | 2 | 107 | 102 |
| 34. | 03/08 | Lakshadweep | 9 | 1 | 107 | 87 |
| 35. | 12/08 | Puducherry | 5 | 5 | 788 | 688 |
| All India | | | 7073 | 6120 | 1356027 | 1033338 |

* as on month indicated in Col. (2) above.

Based on State level consolidated reports sent by State Government/UT Administration.

Statement II

State-wise nutritional status of under five children [under weight as per weight-for-age classification] as per National Family Health Survey [NFHS-3] 2005-06 based on WHO New Growth Standards

| State/Union Territory Administrations | Percent of children below five years who are under weight [weight-for-age Percentage below-2SD] |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| India | 42.5 |
| Delhi | 26.1 |
| Haryana | 39.6 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 36.5 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 25.6 |
| Punjab | 24.9 |
| Rajasthan | 39.9 |
| Uttarakhand | 38.0 |
| Chhattisgarh | 47.1 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 60.0 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 42.4 |
| Bihar | 55.9 |
| Jharkhand | 56.5 |
| Orissa | 40.7 |
| West Bengal | 38.7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 32.5 |
| Assam | 36.4 |
| Manipur | 22.1 |
| Meghalaya | 48.8 |
| Mizoram | 19.9 |
| Nagaland | 25.2 |

| 1 | 2 |
|----------------|------|
| Sikkim | 19.7 |
| Tripura | 39.6 |
| Goa | 25.0 |
| Gujarat | 44.6 |
| Maharashtra | 37.0 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 32.5 |
| Karnataka | 37.6 |
| Kerala | 22.9 |
| Tamil Nadu | 29.8 |

Priority List under IAY

1016. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any priority list of landless rural families living below poverty line for allotment of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana;

(b) if so, the number of such families identified so far, State-wise; and

(c) the number of houses allotted to them so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) All States/UTs were requested in November, 2005 to prepare Permanent IAY Waitlists—one for SC/ST and the other for non-SC/STs by each Gram Sabha for allotment of houses under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY). These lists were to be prepared based on the BPL 2002 in order of ranking in the list, the poorest of the poor being on the top. As per the information furnished by the States, only 20 States/UTs have prepared the Permanent IAY Waitlists. The remaining 13 States/UTs are yet to prepare such lists. In the absence of such Lists, beneficiary selection is based on the BPL lists.

For the sake of uniformity, funds under IAY are allocated based on the housing shortage furnished by the Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI). As per the information furnished by 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 into account non-serviceable houses and shelterless households. Accordingly, a Statement showing State-wise housing shortage as per Census 2001 and the houses constructed from 2001-02 to 2008-09 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.

Statement

State wise housing shortage as per Census 2001 and estimated by RGI; and the houses constructed under IAY from 2001-02 to 2008-09

| Sl.No. | Name of the States/UTs | Unit in Nos | |
|--------|------------------------|---|--|
| | | Housing Shortage as per the Census 2001 | Houses Constructed under IAY from 2001-02 to 2008-09 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1350282 | 1180838 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 105728 | 42358 |
| 3. | Assam | 2241230 | 813927 |
| 4. | Bihar | 4210293 | 2372086 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 115528 | 185199 |
| 6. | Goa | 6422 | 4298 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 674354 | 483510 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 8. | Haryana | 55572 | 84492 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 15928 | 30947 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 92923 | 76515 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 105867 | 448891 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 436638 | 419889 |
| 13. | Kerala | 261347 | 290592 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 207744 | 518623 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 612441 | 800756 |
| 16. | Manipur | 69062 | 23910 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 148657 | 37139 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 30250 | 18291 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 97157 | 68714 |
| 20. | Orissa | 655617 | 1229968 |
| 21. | Punjab | 75374 | 67777 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 258634 | 308060 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 11944 | 12685 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 431010 | 514691 |
| 25. | Tripura | 174835 | 109686 |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | 1324028 | 1622029 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 53521 | 140687 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 974479 | 866149 |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 17890 | 2971 |
| 30. | Dadra Nagar and Haveli | 1926 | 718 |
| 31. | Daman and Diu | 787 | 156 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | 190 | 473 |
| 33. | Puducherry | 7778 | 1663 |
| Total | | 14825436 | 12778688 |

*[English]***Project for JNNURM**

1017. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of project proposals under JNNURM of various States including Maharashtra are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and since when each project is pending approval; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the pending projects by the Union Government and the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) A list indicating Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received from various States under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is enclosed as Statement. All the proposals which are found to be in conformity with the guidelines of JNNURM are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for approval subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

Statement

| Sl.No. | State | City | Project Name | Date of Receipt of DPR in Ministry |
|--------|-------------------|-----------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu | Augmentation of Water Supply of Jammu | 27.01.2009 |
| 2. | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | Water Supply Scheme for Mathura city | 09.01.2009 |
| 3. | Uttar Pradesh | Mathura | Sewerage scheme for Mathura city | 09.01.2009 |
| 4. | Uttar Pradesh | Meerut | Sewerage works in sewerage Zone 5 & 7 of Meerut city | 05.02.2009 |
| 5. | Punjab | Amritsar | Covering Gandha Nalla from Hindustani Basti to M Point upto Jhabal road | 12.02.2009 |
| 6. | Punjab | Amritsar | Augmentation of Water supply in the Walled city, Phase-I | 12.02.2009 |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | Ujjain | Restoration & Conservation and Development of Mahakal Virasat Phase-I | Jan. 2009 |
| 8. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | BRT RW-2 Transit Corridor | 25.02.2009 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | River Front Development & Exclusive Bus and NMV Transit Corridor of Indore BRTS | 22.02.2008 |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Water Supply distribution system in Ramachandrapuram circle in GHMC | 09.02.2009 |
| 11. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Augmentation of Water Supply to Hyderabad Urban Agglomeration (HUA) from River Godavari-Godavari drinking Water Supply Scheme Phase-I | 09.02.2009 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---|------------|
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Implementation of water supply Distribution system in Patancheruvu Circle | 09.02.2009 |
| 13. | Andhra Pradesh | Hyderabad | Implementation of water supply Distribution system in Qutubullar Circle | 09.02.2009 |
| 14. | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati | Comprehensive Storm water Drainage in Municipal Corporation of Tirupati | 11.02.2009 |
| 15. | Andhra Pradesh | Tirupati | Tirupati underground drainage scheme on eastern side of Tirumala bye pass road | 11.02.2009 |
| 16. | Delhi | Delhi | Strengthening of Water Supply in NDMC area by interconnecting various UGRs | 20.03.2009 |
| 17. | Delhi | Delhi | Interceptor Sewers along Najafgarh drain Supplementary Drain and Shahdara Drain | 24.02.2009 |
| 18. | Gujarat | Vadodara | Storm Water Drinage Phase-II Vadodara | 18.12.2008 |
| 19. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | Preservation of Water Bodies in Ahmedabad city | 19.01.2009 |
| 20. | Gujarat | Gujarat | Sewerage System Phase-II | 18.02.2009 |
| 21. | Karnataka | Mysore | Development of 35 acres Heritage park in front of Lalith Mahal Palace | 01.09.2008 |
| 22. | Karnataka | Mysore | Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage core | 01.09.2008 |
| 23. | Karnataka | Mysore | Heritage Asset Management & Development Plan | 01.09.2008 |
| 24. | Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram | Solid Waste Management & Thiruvananthapuram | 02.01.2009 |
| 25. | Kerala | Thiruvananthapuram | Storm Water Drainage | 30.01.2009 |
| 26. | Kerala | Kochi | Sewerage Scheme North Kochi | 30.01.2009 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | Storm water Drainage | 20.02.2009 |
| 28. | Karnataka | Mysore | Intelligent Transport System | 05.01.2009 |
| 29. | Assam | Guwahati | Storm Water Draiange for Bahini & Noonmati Basins | 27.01.2009 |
| 30. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II (Priority Works) Component-II | 04.03.2008 |
| 31. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Thane-Renewal of City Roads | 07.01.2009 |
| 32. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Kalyan Dombivili-DPR for 45 M and 30 M wide road joing KD city | 12.01.2009 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------|----------------|--|------------|
| 33. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Corridor Improvement Plan for Palm Beach Road | 29.01.2009 |
| 34. | Maharashtra | Greater Mumbai | Mira-Bhayandar-Storm water Drainage | 13.01.2009 |
| 35. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | North Sewerage Zone Project | 13.01.2009 |
| 36. | Manipur | Imphal | Comprehensive Drainage scheme for Imphal | 18.02.2009 |
| 37. | Mizoram | Aizawl | Integrated Solid Waste Management at Tural, Aizawl | 04.02.2009 |
| 38. | Mizoram | Aizawl | Improvement and widening of city roads | 18.02.2009 |
| 39. | Mizoram | Aizawl | Development of Ring Roads (Mizoram University to NH-44A as spur to NH-44A as part of ring road) | 18.02.2009 |
| 40. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Bus Rapid Transit System-Ultadanga to Garia | 12.02.2009 |
| 41. | Bihar | Patna | Development of Ganga Ghat & river front at Patna | 24.02.2009 |
| 42. | West Bengal | Asansol | Improvement of Road from Gammon Bridge to Maya Bazar (Henemann Sarani) at Durgapur | 16.02.2009 |
| 43. | West Bengal | Asansol | Improvement of Road from Jubilee Dhabha (NH-2) to SCOB Gate | 16.02.2009 |
| 44. | West Bengal | Asansol | Construction and widening to 4 lane and improvement of Road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria <i>via</i> Molandighi and Akandara to Fuljhore, Durgapur | 16.02.2009 |
| 45. | Sikkim | Gangtok | Alternative Raw Water Mains and upgradation, modernisation of existing Gangtok Water Supply Scheme | 28.01.2009 |
| 46. | West Bengal | Kolkata UA | Resuscitation of Beliaghata Circular canal, (Kolkata U.A.) | 06.07.2009 |
| 47. | West Bengal | Asansol U.A. | Construction of Asansol South City Road in Asansol (Asansol U.A.) | 06.07.2009 |
| 48. | West Bengal | Kolkata | Rejuvenation of Dalhousie Square | 06.07.2009 |

Houses for Flood Affected Families

1018. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct additional houses for flood and fire affected families in various States including Orissa under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) As per IAY guidelines, an amount of up to 10% of district's annual allocation under IAY or Rs. 70.00 lakh, whichever is higher, can be released for reconstruction of houses damaged due to floods, fire, riot, arson etc. "out of 5% IAY funds meant for natural calamity". For this purpose, a request is required to be sent by the State Government to this Ministry alongwith necessary details such as the nature and period of calamity; extent of damage; list of households whose houses have been damaged and are required to be reconstructed; and State Government's assurance to provide State matching share immediately after receipt of Central share. Further, in the case of fire, riots and arson, the District Collectors/District Magistrate/Deputy Commissioners at district level have been authorized to first incur expenditure for this purpose out of the normal IAY funds or from their own resources and thereafter to get reimbursement from this Ministry after submitting the requisite documents.

Releases under this provision are demand driven. Hence, when a request in this regard is received from any State/UT, the same is considered in terms of the above guidelines. No request for release of funds under "5% IAY" has received from the State Government of Orissa in 2008-09. However, in response to a letter written by the Chief Minister of Orissa to the Union Home Minister in September, 2008 for a special package of 2 lakh houses for flood affected districts, the State Government was permitted to re-distribute the amount of Rs. 126.09 crore allocated to the State out of economic stimulus package for construction of 96066 houses, among the districts so as to provide more funds to the flood affected districts.

All-Weather Roads under PMGSY

1019. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of the roads constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is upto the mark and the roads are fit for all-weathers throughout the year;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to construct all-weather roads under the Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Under PMGSY, all unconnected habitations with population 500 persons and more as per 2001 Census (250 persons and more for Hill States, Scheduled-V tribal Areas and desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) are being provided with all weather roads.

National Mission on Energy Efficiency

1020. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch the National Mission on Energy Efficiency in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the said mission is likely to address the issues of climate change/global warming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Action Plan on Climate Change, released by the Prime Minister on 03.06.2008 outline eight National Missions. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency is one of them. It consists of following new initiatives:

- A market mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency in energy intensive large industries and facilities, through certification of energy savings that could be traded.
- Accelerating the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable.

- Creation of mechanisms that would help finance demand side management programmes in all sectors by capturing future energy savings.
- Developing fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development.

(c) The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency aims at a reduction of 26.21 metric tonne of Greenhouse Gas emissions every year.

ARC Report

1021. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its Report has recommended for conducting a survey to identify urban poor in the country;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC), in its Sixth Report concerning Local Governance has recommended that "an exhaustive survey to identify the urban poor should be carried out within one year. The parameters to be used for such identification should be simple and easily comprehensible, allowing objective measurement without the use of discretion. The identification should be based on a door-to-door survey with the survey teams including at least one person from the Area Sabha concerned. The urban poor so identified may be issued multi-utility identify cards for availing benefits under all poverty alleviation programmes."

(c) In so far as Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is concerned, under the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), the employment oriented urban poverty alleviation scheme implemented by this Ministry, house to house survey is carried out by the States/Union Territories for the identification of genuine beneficiaries of the scheme from among the Urban Below Poverty Line (BPL) population on the basis of certain economic/non-economic parameters. States/UTs are requested from time to time to carry out such BPL survey on the basis of the

revised/updated state specific poverty lines provided by the Planning Commission, so that identification of genuine beneficiaries (*i.e.* poorest of the poor) can be done under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) on the basis of non-economic parameters.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

1022. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rework the formula of sharing power generated by the proposed/ongoing Ultra Mega Power Projects in view of the acute power shortage in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the steps taken or being taken by Government to meet the power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Power allocation from the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) had been worked out on the basis of discussions with the States in the meetings that had been convened by the Ministry of Power. As this process for allocation of power from UMPPs is working well, there is no proposal for reworking of the process.

(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.

Interest Rates in Credit to Industry

1023. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held a meeting with Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to impress upon the need to further cut interest rates and increase availability of credit to industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the meeting also discussed infrastructure lending and capital adequacy over the medium term; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

meeting was held with the Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) on 10th June, 2009 in which, *inter alia*, issues relating to interest rates, availability of credit of industry, infrastructure lending and capital adequacy were discussed. While appreciating the performance of PSBs in achieving the credit growth target, the Government emphasised the continuing need to maintain credit momentum during the current year, specially in the needy sectors of the economy at rates of interest that are reasonable. It was indicated that credit growth of the PSBs will not be hampered for want of capital.

[*Translation*]

Improvement in Exchequer

1024. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the condition of country's exchequer during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Consequent on the passing of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA) and the Rural farmed there under in 2004 the fiscal deficit of the Centre declined as under:

| | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Fiscal deficit as per cent of GDP | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 2.7 |

For 2008-09 (BE), the fiscal deficit was envisaged at 2.5 per cent of GDP. However, in view of the emergent need to minimise the effect of global commodity price rise and global financial crisis, there was conscious shift for an expansionary fiscal stance during the year through reduction in taxes and increase in Government expenditure. As per the latest information available, the Centre's fiscal deficit is placed at 6.2 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 (Provisional Actuals).

The Budget 2009-10, has envisaged the fiscal deficit at 6.8 per cent of GDP. This expansionary policy is in line with international best practices and is an appropriate short-term response.

Development of Camp Sites

1025. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement any schemes for development of camp sites in the country including Uttar Pradesh, especially for domestic low budget tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the financing pattern of the scheme, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for the scheme during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans; and

(d) the funds allocated and released to the State during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has formulated and circulated the Guidelines on 15th July, 2008 for setting up of camp sites, in order to promote and facilitate Eco-Adventure and Pilgrimage Tourism. Development of Camp Sites is covered under the existing Scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, extends Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects 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 details of funds sanctioned for development of Camp Sites since the issuance of the Guidelines are as under:

| | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| Haryana | — | Rs. 349.70 lakh |
| Himachal Pradesh | — | Rs. 90.00 lakh |

[English]

Export Duty on Iron Ore Lumps

1026. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries has urged the Union Government to lift export duty on iron ore lumps, key-input in steel making;

(b) if so, the details of reasons cited by the Federation;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) whether tax barrier alongwith the high railway freight has out priced the ore in the global market; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this direction?

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

(b) In its representation to the Union Government Federation of Indian Mineral Industries have stated that India has one of the largest iron ore resources in the world and exports of iron ore are critical to ensure optimal utilization of the resources viz. lumps and fines. Citing that additional tax burden on the Indian iron ore exporters would marginalize Indian exports, Federation of Indian Mineral Industries have urged the Union Government to lift export duty on iron ore lumps.

(c) to (e) Government's policy intent is to conserve this precious natural resource for domestic steel production. Consequently, a nominal export duty of 5% has been retained on the exports of iron ore lump. Prices area a function of several factors such as international demand and supply from competing sources and are not determined by taxes and local freight alone. There is no proposal, at present, to exempt iron ore from export duty.

Strengthening of RRBs

1027. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to strengthen ailing regional rural banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the quantum of amount proposed to be invested in this regard during the next three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established in the year 1975 and have emerged as the third arm for delivering rural credit. So as to make RRBs strong and vibrant institutions for delivering rural credit, the Government had focused on amalgamating RRBs on the principle of 'one State - one Sponsor Bank - one Regional Rural Bank'. As a result, as against 196 RRBs as on

September 2005 there are 85 RRBs as on date. Government also initiated a process for the recapitalization of 27 RRBs having negative networth of Rs. 1795.97 crore in 2007-08. In respect of 26 RRBs, an amount Rs. 1770.86 crore has been provided as on 31.3.2009 by the Central Government, State Government and the sponsor Bank in the ratio of 50:15:35.

The Government has also taken the following steps to improve the working of RRBs:

- (1) 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.
- (2) Permitting RRBs to accept Foreign Currency Non-Residents (FCNR) Deposits.
- (3) Allowing consortium lending to RRBs.
- (4) Preparation of Sustainable Viability Plan (SPV) and Execution of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the recapitalized RRBs.
- (5) To introduce the Core Banking Solution (CBS) system in the RRBs on the pattern of Public Sector Banks.
- (6) 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 GoI/NABARD/RBI. 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.

Welfare Scheme for STs

1028. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any mechanism to monitor proper implementation of the schemes/programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes (STs) running throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the schemes/programmes are being jointly formulated/implemented by the Union Government and State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of people benefited therefrom;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints of misutilisation of funds allotted for these schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The mechanism followed to ensure proper implementation of the schemes/programmes for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes is as under:-

- (i) The provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act are strictly followed;
- (ii) Utilization Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds;
- (iii) Periodic progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained;
- (iv) Central Government Officers undertake on the spot visits to the States/Union Territories for ascertaining the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (v) Meetings/Conferences are convened at the Central level with State Ministers and State Secretaries in charge of Tribal Welfare and Development Departments in the States to ensure timely submission of proposals, speed up of implementation of the schemes/programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress;
- (vi) At the State and field level, bodies like the Tribal Advisory Council, Project Implementation Committees of ITDPs and Panchayat Samities also monitor timely spending of funds and effective implementation of the schemes/programmes.

(c) and (d) The schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are mostly formulated by State Governments but always implemented through the States/UTs. The funds are released to States/UT Governments who are required to ensure that the benefits of projects sanctioned under the schemes reach the beneficiaries. Data relating to the number of beneficiaries is not maintained in the Ministry.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir.

- (i) Two instances of misutilisation in the State of Assam have come to the notice of this Ministry. The matter has been referred to the State Government for taking action;
- (ii) Two instances of misutilisation of funds in ITDPs of Srisaïlam and Eturnagaram were reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh which is taking action in the matter.

Promotion of Solar Energy

1029. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote private sector participation in the development of solar energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for promoting the use of Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic (SPV) systems to overcome power storage in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government proposes to provide assistance/capital subsidy to the units engaged in manufacturing solar photovoltaics; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has announced a demonstration programme to support megawatt size grid interactive solar

power generation projects for a total capacity of 50 MW, in the country. Any registered company, including private company, is eligible to set up solar power projects on build, own and operate basis. Proposal from each project developer with a maximum aggregate capacity of 5 MW, either through a single project or multiple projects of a minimum capacity of 1 MW each, would be considered. A maximum of 10 MW capacity solar power generation projects are to be considered in a State. Preference would be given to the projects from the States where the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) have announced tariff for solar power. For the projects approved and commissioned by 31st December, 2009, the Ministry will provide generation based incentive up to Rs. 12 per kWh for solar photovoltaic power and Rs. 10 per kWh for solar thermal power fed to the grid by the solar power project developers, after taking into account the tariff provided by the SERC or the utility.

(c) and (d) Ministry has recently announced a new demonstration programme to support solar photovoltaic roof top systems to generate solar power during the day time, which aims at reducing the diesel consumption for power generation. Under the programme Ministry provides subsidy of Rs. 100 per cent watt for non-commercial/ industrial applications and Rs. 75 per watt for commercial and industrial applications. A total capacity of 4.25 MW is proposed during the 11th plan period.

(e) and (f) Ministry of Information Technology is implementing a policy to provide subsidy for manufacture of semiconductor devices, including solar photovoltaic devices. Under the scheme manufacturers of solar photovoltaic devices and materials are also eligible to avail subsidy, up to 25% of the capital investment, provided investment of at least Rs. 1,000 crores is made over a period of ten years.

[Translation]

Awareness Campaign for NREGS

1030. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers who were provided employment under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), State-wise and Gender-wise;

(b) whether the Government has launched any campaign to create awareness among rural masses about (NREGS) and other rural development schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) A household is the basic unit for providing employment under the Act is not maintained separately. As regards women workers, data is maintained in terms of the women persondays. State-wise number of households who have been provided employment, total persondays of employment generated and women persondays during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Awareness generation among rural population about rural development programmes is a continuous process. The Ministry has undertaken intensive

IEC activities for generating awareness. 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, press etc. Under NREGA, in addition to these activities, 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 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

| S.No. | States | 2006-07 | | | 2007-08 | | | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 (Up to May,09) | | |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | No. of households provided employment | Total Persondays of employment generated in Lakhs | Women Persondays generated employment | No. of households provided generated in Lakhs | Total Persondays of employment | Women Persondays generated employment | No. of households provided generated in Lakhs | Total Persondays of employment | Women Persondays generated employment | No. of households provided generated in Lakhs | Total Persondays of employment | Women Persondays generated |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2161395 | 678.77 | 371.93 | 4803892 | 2010.28 | 1160.86 | 5699557 | 2735.45 | 1590.78 | 27262.39 | 613.00 | 364.70 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 16926 | 4.53 | 1.36 | 4490 | 2.79 | 0.83 | 59221 | 25.71 | 6.87 | 3295 | 0.95 | 0.12 |
| 3. | Assam | 792270 | 572.92 | 181.43 | 1402888 | 487.61 | 150.43 | 1877393 | 751.07 | 204.02 | 707975 | 181.44 | 44.08 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1688899 | 596.87 | 103.72 | 3859630 | 843.03 | 233.3 | 3822484 | 991.75 | 297.75 | 965179 | 165.19 | 42.82 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1256737 | 700.21 | 275.29 | 2284963 | 1316.11 | 553.42 | 2270415 | 1243.18 | 589.69 | 756171 | 166.26 | 83.16 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 226269 | 100.48 | 50.44 | 290691 | 90.06 | 41.92 | 850691 | 213.07 | 91.24 | 222535 | 59.02 | 22.92 |
| 7. | Haryana | 50765 | 24.12 | 7.38 | 70869 | 35.76 | 12.31 | 162932 | 69.11 | 21.18 | 25859 | 6.40 | 2.31 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 63514 | 29.9 | 3.66 | 271099 | 97.53 | 29.36 | 445713 | 205.28 | 80.09 | 108063 | 24.46 | 8.93 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 121328 | 32.3 | 1.44 | 116800 | 36.8 | 0.3 | 199166 | 78.80 | 4.54 | 29652 | 9.80 | 0.24 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 1394108 | 520.87 | 205.46 | 1679868 | 747.54 | 203.12 | 1576348 | 749.97 | 213.81 | 244417 | 80.24 | 29.39 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 545185 | 222.01 | 112.24 | 549994 | 197.78 | 99.42 | 896212 | 287.64 | 145.03 | 176378 | 57.63 | 27.59 |
| 12. | Kerala | 99107 | 20.48 | 13.44 | 185392 | 60.75 | 43.37 | 692015 | 153.75 | 130.70 | 152029 | 15.30 | 12.50 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 2866349 | 1971.77 | 852.53 | 4346916 | 2753.01 | 1147.24 | 5207665 | 2946.97 | 1275.39 | 1835824 | 570.92 | 244.47 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 14. | Maharashtra | 353024 | 159.28 | 59.05 | 474695 | 184.86 | 73.93 | 906297 | 419.85 | 194.06 | 328407 | 105.28 | 44.81 |
| 15. | Manipur | 18568 | 18.57 | 9.45 | 112549 | 48.32 | 15.85 | 381109 | 285.62 | 131.16 | 68817 | 5.50 | 2.75 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 96627 | 24.22 | 47 | 106042 | 41.33 | 12.76 | 224263 | 86.31 | 35.69 | 80263 | 7.58 | 2.61 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 50998 | 7.85 | 2.62 | 88940 | 31.53 | 10.6 | 172775 | 125.82 | 46.03 | 49094 | 14.15 | 4.85 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 27884 | 13.08 | 3.92 | 115331 | 24.31 | 7.08 | 296689 | 202.70 | 74.40 | 76336 | 15.36 | 6.60 |
| 19. | Orissa | 1394169 | 799.34 | 284.58 | 1096711 | 405.23 | 147.48 | 1105429 | 403.75 | 149.45 | 157062 | 46.70 | 19.41 |
| 20. | Punjab | 31648 | 15.57 | 5.88 | 49690 | 19.15 | 3.12 | 147336 | 39.89 | 9.82 | 35240 | 2.58 | 0.71 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 1175172 | 998.87 | 670.68 | 2170460 | 1678.38 | 1158.01 | 6373093 | 4829.55 | 3241.04 | 3087192 | 1004.82 | 694.86 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 4107 | 2.42 | 0.6 | 19664 | 8.6 | 3.16 | 52006 | 26.34 | 9.92 | 8385 | 1.97 | 0.93 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 683481 | 182.79 | 148.27 | 1234818 | 645.25 | 529.14 | 3288796 | 1203.59 | 958.87 | 1328914 | 328.52 | 259.33 |
| 24. | Tripura | 74335 | 50.13 | 37.6 | 423724 | 181.05 | 80.59 | 549022 | 351.12 | 179.11 | 73712 | 22.91 | 13.08 |
| 25. | Uttar Pradesh | 2573245 | 822.91 | 136.21 | 4096408 | 1363.05 | 198.03 | 4336466 | 2278.39 | 410.91 | 942997 | 238.55 | 46.82 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 134312 | 40.6 | 12.37 | 189263 | 80.34 | 34.36 | 298741 | 104.33 | 38.46 | 52120 | 10.08 | 3.05 |
| 27. | West Bengal | 3083757 | 440.06 | 80.46 | 3843335 | 968.77 | 164.63 | 3025854 | 786.61 | 208.66 | 1638504 | 202.85 | 52.67 |
| 28. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | | | | | 5975 | 1.00 | 0.39 | 2243 | 0.32 | 0.15 |
| 29. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | | | | | | 1919 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 1549 | 0.20 | 0.18 |
| 30. | Daman and Diu | | | | | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 31. | Goa | | | | | | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 32. | Lakshadweep | | | | | | | 3024 | 1.82 | 0.74 | 1022 | 0.18 | 0.09 |
| 33. | Puducherry | | | | | | | 12264 | 1.64 | 1.10 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 34. | Chandigarh | | | | | | | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 21016099 | 9050.54 | 3679.01 | 33889122 | 14359.22 | 6114.62 | 44940870 | 21600.57 | 10342.31 | 15885473 | 3958.16 | 2036.14 |

[English]

Computerisation of Panchayats

1031. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group of Information Technology Programmes in one of its recommendations had recommended computerization of 2.5 lakh Panchayats;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon;

(d) the number of Panchayats computerized so far and the expenditure incurred thereon;

(e) the expenditure likely to be incurred on computerization of 2.5 lakh Panchayats; and

(f) the manner in which the funds are likely to be mobilized in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the strategic importance of computerization at the Gram Panchayat level, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) had constituted an Expert Group in June 2007 under the Chaimanship of Director General, National Informatics Centre to assess the current and future Information Technology (IT) programmes of the Ministry, to recommend on the most cost-effective technologies for reaching IT to the Gram Panchayats, the use of IT for effectively building capacities of Panchayati Raj Institutions through distance learning; and the cost implications of the recommendations. The Expert Group submitted its Report on 17.01.2008. The major recommendations of the group are:-

- Given the varied levels of functional devolution to Panchayats and availability of associated infrastructure in various States, the Group has recommended that project should have two or more categories of Panchayats (high, medium and low) based on their overall preparedness and work out different plans for each of the categories.
- The Group has recommended provision of computers and other associated infrastructure to Gram Panchayats and Block Panchayats. Since Zilla Panchayats have fairly good hardware infrastructure, MoPR need not invest in the provision of hardware of ZPs.
- The Expert Group has recommended open technology which includes open standards, open

source and similar open initiatives have been recommended as the basis for technology options as such a choice would result in low cost, freedom from vendor lock-in and transparent interoperability standards.

- Taking cognizance of the variation in the functioning of Panchayats across the States, the Group has accorded due autonomy to States in defining and developing their own application software to address State specific functionalities while at the same time recommending the development of certain core common functions centrally to ensure interoperability, speedier and implementation of the project.
- The group also recommended the adoption of multi-mode training interventions using ICTS and satellite-based technologies.

(c), (e) and (f) Based on the recommendations of the Export Group, Ministry of Panchayati Raj is in the process of finalizing the scheme for e-governance in PRIs. Preliminary work namely, Information and Service Needs Assessment, Business Process Re-engineering and preparation of Detailed Project report has been initiated.

(d) As per the information given by the states, the number of Block and Village Panchayats computerized so far is given in the enclosed Statement-I. Under the erstwhile Information and Technology component of the Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY), states were given grants for computerization of Panchayats, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II. This scheme has, since 2007-08 been substituted by the Mission Project on e-Panchayats which is an approved Mission Mode Project under the National e-governance Plan.

Statement I

Computers provided at Block/Village/Panchayat level

| Sl.No. | Name of State | Total number of Blocks in the State | Number of Blocks (district-wise) where computing facility is available | Total number of village Panchayats in the State | Number of village Panchayats where some sort of computing facility is available |
|--------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Lakshadweep | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| 2. | Rajasthan | 239 | 237 | 9184 | 1114 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|
| 3. | Orissa | 314 | 314 | 6234 | 150 |
| 4. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 9 | 3 | 67 | 67 |
| 5. | Tripura | 40 | 40 | 513 | 100 |
| 6. | Goa | 11 | 11 | 189 | 189 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 26 | 24 | 163 | 157 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 820 | 820 | 51976 | Nil |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 2 | 14 | 14 |
| 10. | Chhattisgarh | 146 | 146 | 9768 | — |
| 11. | Karnataka | 176 | 176 | 5658 | 5658 |
| 12. | Kerala | 152 | 151 | 999 | 969 |

Note: Information from remaining states is being collected.

Statement II

Funds released to States/UTs in 2005-06 and 2006-07 (in Rs. crore) for Computerization of Panchayats under Information Technology component of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY)

| Sl.No. | States/UTs | 2005-06 | 2006-07 |
|--------|-------------|---------|---------|
| 1. | Goa | — | 1.00 |
| 2. | Sikkim | 2.00 | 3.04 |
| 3. | Rajasthan | — | 2.00 |
| 4. | Puducherry | — | 0.87 |
| 5. | West Bengal | — | 2.60 |
| 6. | Orissa | — | 1.00 |
| 7. | Kerala | — | 2.52 |

[Translation]

RGVY

1032. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of a region for coverage under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGVY);

(b) the targets set and achieved in terms of rural electrification during the last three years;

(c) whether in some of the States the scheme has not achieved its desired results;

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

(e) the time by which the target of hundred per cent rural electrification is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) All regions of the country are covered under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGVY) to provide access to electricity to all rural households.

(b) Year-wise targets and achievements under RGVY during the last three years given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The implementation of RGVY is slow in some of the States for various reasons. It has been lagging behind primarily because of the following reasons:

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Report (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.
- (e) Project sanctioned under RGGVY are likely to be completed within the 11th plan period.

Statement

Target and Achievement under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during last three years

| Sl.No. Year | Target of village electrification | Achievement | | | Target for BPL households (in lakhs) | Achievement households (in lakhs) |
|-------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Un-electrified villages | Electrified villages | Total | | |
| 1. 2006-07 | 40000 | 28706 | 11527 | 40233 | — | 6.55 |
| 2. 2007-08 | 30500 | 9301 | 29252 | 38553 | 16 | 16.20 |
| 3. 2008-09 | 19000 (un electrified villages) | 12056 | 36477* | 48533 | 50 | 30.84 |
| Total | 89500 | 50063 | 77256 | 127319 | 66 | 53.59 |

*Foot Note Missing

[English]

Loan by Banks

1033. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gives priority for providing loans to agriculture sector as compared to industrial sector and individual loans; and

(b) if so, the comparative details thereof during each of the last three years and current financial year, State-wise, bank-wise and sector-wise?

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

Power Generation

1034. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for generation of power in the country for the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the targets fixed for the Eleventh Five Year Plan are unlikely to be met;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the power generation in the country at present through conventional sources like thermal power, hydro power, is much below the targets set in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The targets for power generation are fixed on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The target for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 are given as below:-

| Year | Generation Target (Billion Unit) |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 2007-08 | 710.000 |
| 2008-09 | 774.344 |
| 2009-10 | 789.511 |

(b) to (e) The actual electricity generation in the country during the years 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (April' 09-June'09) has been marginally power than the target for the year/period. The details of target set *vis-a-vis* actual generation from conventional sources like thermal, hydro and nuclear during the aforementioned period are given in the enclosed Statement.

The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the targets are given below:-

- Less inflows/low reservoir levels at some of the hydro power stations.
- Inadequate supply of gas for gas-based thermal plants.

- Loss of generation due to shortage of coal at some of the thermal power plants.
- Delay in achieving commercial operation/commencement of full generation from some of the newly commissioned units due to non-completion of balance of plants works.
- Shortfall of generation at some of the new thermal units due to initial stabilization problem.
- Low generation in nuclear plants due to fuel constraints.
- The extended planned maintenance/forced outages in respect of some of the thermal power stations.

(f) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to achieve the generation targets set:

- Rigorous monitoring of the on-going generation projects.
- Import of coal to bridge the gap between the requirement and its availability from domestic sources.
- Augmentation of gas supply to utilize stranded capacity of gas based power stations.
- Harnessing surplus captive power into the Grid.
- Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.
- Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

Statement

Target vis-a-vis actual generation of power during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (April-June, 2009)

(Figures in Billion Units)

| | 2007-08 | | | 2008-09 | | | 2009-10 (April-June, 2009) | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Target | Actual | % of target | Target | Actual | % of target | Target | Actual | % of target |
| Thermal | 572.50 | 558.82 | 97.66 | 631.27 | 590.10 | 93.5 | 159.45 | 158.67 | 99.5 |
| Nuclear | 22.71 | 16.77 | 73.86 | 19.00 | 14.72 | 77.45 | 4.16 | 4.18 | 100.62 |
| Hydro | 109.45 | 123.57 | 112.90 | 118.45 | 113.08 | 95.42 | 27.06 | 25.81 | 95.40 |
| Bhutan Import | 5.64 | 5.29 | 93.75 | 5.62 | 5.89 | 104.86 | 1.15 | 1.04 | 90.38 |
| Total | 710.00 | 704.45 | 99.22 | 774.34 | 723.79 | 93.5 | 191.82 | 189.70 | 98.90 |

Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources

1035. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the percentage of energy generated from renewable energy sources out of the total power production in the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to promote Non-Conventional Energy Sources in the country and the number of projects taken up thereunder during the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) the total funds sanctioned and utilized by each State for the promotion of these sources in the country during the above said period;

(d) whether some of the States have not utilized the funds allocated to them;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 14,485 MW from various renewable energy sources (mainly wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy) has been set up as on 31.03.2009. This corresponds to about 9 per cent of the total power generation installed capacity from all sources in the country. Contribution to energy mix is estimated at around 3%.

(b) The Government is promoting renewable energy 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 80-1A 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. State-wise details of grid interactive power generation installed capacity under various programmes during the last 3 years, *i.e.*, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and current year (as on 30.06.2009), are given in the enclosed Statement-I. This apart, a large number of decentralized renewable energy systems/devices, such as, biogas plants, solar photovoltaic lighting systems, solar cookers, solar photovoltaic pumps, solar water heating systems, aero-generators, etc. have been deployed in the country.

(c) to (e) State-wise details of funds provided under various renewable energy schemes/programmes during the last 3 years are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Utilization of the funds by the States is an ongoing process and has ranged from about 80% to 100% for the year 2006-07. Vairation in the performance has been observed to be due to several factors that include availability of States own infrastructure (manpower and resources) and counterpart funds in State budget for implementation of various programmes, status of commercialization of renewable energy activities in the States, remoteness of sites, etc.

(f) To ensure full utilization of the funds, the steps being taken by the Government include, requirement of periodic physical & financial progress reports, funds utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure; regular review meetings with State Nodal/Implementing Agencies; and, random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of systems deployed; etc. This apart, periodic internal audit of the State Nodal Agencies is also undertaken.

Statement I

State-wise details of grid interactive power generation installed capacity during last 3 years, i.e., 2006-07 to 2008-09 and current year 2009-10 (as on 30.06.2009)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Wind Power MW | Small hydro power MW | Biomass Power MW | Waste to Energy MW |
|--------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.80 | 0.02 | 78.00 | 16.66 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | | 17.02 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|------|
| 3. | Assam | 25.00 | | | |
| 4. | Bihar | | 4.20 | | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | 7.05 | 138.40 | |
| 6. | Goa | | | | |
| 7. | Gujarat | 1239.40 | | | |
| 8. | Haryana | | | | |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | | 98.84 | | |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 12.09 | | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | | | | |
| 12. | Karnataka | 792.30 | 243.82 | 69.70 | |
| 13. | Kerala | 25.00 | 49.25 | | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 171.90 | 3.00 | | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 965.30 | 3.75 | 149.50 | |
| 16. | Manipur | | | | |
| 17. | Meghalaya | | 0.32 | | |
| 18. | Mizoram | | 9.71 | | |
| 19. | Nagaland | | 8.00 | | |
| 20. | Orissa | | 37.00 | | 8.25 |
| 21. | Punjab | | 1.35 | | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 380.40 | | 36.00 | |
| 23. | Sikkim | | 8.51 | | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1459.12 | 12.35 | 180.70 | 2.50 |
| 25. | Tripura | | | | |
| 26. | Uttar Pradesh | | | 306.00 | 2.00 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | | 52.47 | | |
| 28. | West Bengal | | 0.10 | | |
| 29. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | | | |
| 30. | Chandigarh | | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|-------|
| 31. | Dadar and Nagar Haveli | | | | |
| 32. | Daman and Diu | | | | |
| 33. | Delhi | | | | |
| 34. | Lakshadweep | | | | |
| 35. | Puducherry | | | | |
| 36. | Others | | | | |
| | Total | 5034.22 | 622.85 | 958.30 | 29.41 |

Statement II

State-wise details of funds provided under various renewable energy programmes during the last three years

(Rs. in Crore)

| Sl.No. | State/UT | Funds Released | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|
| | | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.57 | 0.00 | 0.02 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 23.63 | 17.90 | 18.89 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 15.27 | 13.44 | 16.41 |
| 4. | Assam | 4.35 | 78.84 | 29.01 |
| 5. | Bihar | 6.98 | 5.27 | 3.85 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 0.40 | 3.24 | 0.04 |
| 7. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu (Only Daman) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 9. | Delhi | 39.53 | 43.82 | 41.31 |
| 10. | Goa | 0.42 | 0.44 | 2.02 |
| 11. | Gujarat | 7.53 | 9.79 | 6.15 |
| 12. | Haryana | 8.94 | 5.68 | 8.10 |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 10.30 | 2.51 | 16.77 |
| 14. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2.48 | 8.33 | 18.27 |
| 15. | Karnataka | 6.91 | 8.68 | 22.39 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 16. | Kerala | 3.96 | 1.02 | 6.64 |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 9.09 | 10.65 | 9.56 |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 34.59 | 48.95 | 40.72 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.19 |
| 20. | Manipur | 6.60 | 3.03 | 9.07 |
| 21. | Meghalaya | 5.50 | 6.47 | 2.90 |
| 22. | Mizoram | 9.81 | 7.70 | 0.97 |
| 23. | Nagaland | 1.83 | 3.39 | 2.89 |
| 24. | Orissa | 9.76 | 5.86 | 6.49 |
| 25. | Puducherry | 0.15 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| 26. | Punjab | 6.10 | 4.97 | 12.63 |
| 27. | Rajasthan | 4.84 | 13.56 | 0.69 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 7.00 | 14.10 | 8.01 |
| 29. | Tamil Nadu | 11.50 | 5.29 | 11.91 |
| 30. | Tripura | 3.01 | 10.51 | 12.21 |
| 31. | Uttar Pradesh | 6.80 | 12.19 | 11.61 |
| 32. | West Bengal | 27.55 | 15.24 | 14.29 |
| 33. | Chhattisgarh | 6.35 | 9.22 | 15.88 |
| 34. | Jharkhand | 3.20 | 14.22 | 10.24 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 17.56 | 8.70 | 15.66 |
| Total | | 302.48 | 393.15 | 375.96 |

Identification of BPL People

1036. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Group constituted to recommend new methodology to identify the people living below poverty line has since given its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the main recommendations; and

(c) the time by which the next BPL census is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No, Sir.

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

Inclusion of Communities in ST List

1037. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
 BWISWMUTHIARY:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Assam, Goa, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand for inclusion of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

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

(c) the steps taken/likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has over the years received proposals in excess of 1000 from various Organizations and State Governments/Union Territory Administrations including Assam, Goa, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand for inclusion of various communities in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

In order to ensure that only genuine cases are taken up for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes, the modalities approved for dealing with such proposals require that the concerned State Government/UT Administration send the proposal along-with its justification and the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes should agree to the proposal. All proposals are dealt in terms of these modalities and only those proposals which have been agreed to by all the above three agencies are taken up for inclusion through amending legislation.

[Translation]

Impact of Terrorist on Tourism

1038. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
 SHRI MANISH TEWARI:
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the impact of the terrorist outrage in Mumbai called 26/11 on tourism arrivals in the country between 1-2-08 and 1-7-09;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to combat and counter the downward trend, if any;

(c) whether there is any international media/publicity campaign that the Ministry of Tourism has run to market India as a safe destination;

(d) if so, the funds spent on it till 01-07-09;

(e) whether any internal/external audit has been conducted to benchmark its efficacy; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (f) Subsequent to the terrorist attack in Mumbai, there was a decline in foreign tourist arrivals to the country till the month of May 2009. A statement showing foreign tourist arrivals to the country between 1-2-08 and 1-07-09 is enclosed.

The Minister of Tourism has taken several steps to counter the downward trend and to promote tourism to the country. These include liberalizing the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme for service providers promoting India, organizing Road Shows in important tourist generating markets overseas, arranging familiarisation tours to India for international travel trade and media representatives to keep them updated on safety/security conditions in the country, media campaigns in the print, electronic, online and outdoor media and a "Visit India 2009" scheme, in collaboration with all stakeholders including airlines, hotels, tour operators, State Governments for incentivising travel to India.

The expenditure involved has been incurred by the Ministry from funds allocated for Overseas Promotion and Publicity, amounting to Rs. 220 crore, during the financial year 2008-09 and is being incurred from the allocation of Rs. 250 crore during the current financial year 2009-10.

Due to these initiatives, the downward trend in foreign tourist arrivals to the country has shown marked improvement with the month of June 2009 registering an increase of 0.2% in foreign tourist arrivals to the country as compared to the corresponding month of the previous year.

Statement

Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India between 1.2.08 and 1.7.09 with Percentage Change as Compared to the Previous Year

| Month | Foreign Tourist Arrivals (Nos.) | | Percentage Change | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 2008@ | 2009@ | 2008/2007 | 2009/2008 |
| January | 591337 | 487262 | 10.4% | -17.6% |
| February | 561393 | 501885 | 11.9% | -10.6% |
| March | 541478 | 471627 | 14.6% | -12.9% |
| April | 384203 | 370756 | 9.6% | -3.5% |
| May | 300840 | 295124 | 8.6% | -1.9% |
| June | 340159 | 340839 | 9.6% | 0.2% |
| July | 429456 | | 7.4% | |
| August | 391423 | | 9.2% | |
| September | 330874 | | 9.6% | |
| October | 452566 | | 1.8% | |
| November | 521247 | | -2.1% | |
| December | 521990 | | -12.5% | |

@ Advance Estimates

Per Capita Debt Burden

1039. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita external and internal debt burden of the Union Government during each of the last three years and current year upto June, 2009;

(b) the total amount of funds spent on the payment of interest on such debt during each of the last three years and this financial year till date; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the same?

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

capita external debt and internal debt (including other liabilities) burden of the Union Government during the last three years (figures for the current year upto June 2009 are not available separately) is as under:

| Year | Per capita | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | external debt | internal debt |
| 2006-07 | 1,878 | 21,707 |
| 2007-08 | 2,001 | 23,946 |
| 2008-09 (RE) | 2,422 | 26,119 |

(b) Interest payments on external debt and internal debt including other liabilities of the Union Government during the last 3 years (figure for the current year is available only upto May 2009) is as under:

| Year | Interest Payment | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| | (Amount in Rs. Crore) | |
| 2006-07 | 1,50,272 | |
| 2007-08 | 1,71,030 | |
| 2008-09 (Provisional Actual) | 1,90,485 | |
| 2009-10 (upto May 2009) | 25,938 | |

(c) The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude *inter alia*, including recourse to lower cost borrowings, phased introduction of active consolidation of debt, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have prudent management of debt and to bring greater focus on carrying cost and secondary market liquidity.

Child Exploitation

1040. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on child exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the increasing incidents of child exploitation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A Study on Child Abuse was got conducted by M/o Women and Child Development in 2007.

(b) Major findings of the Study are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 as amended in 2006 is being implemented in the country which covers children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection which include the victims of child exploitation. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also launched a new centrally sponsored scheme, "Integrated Child Protection Scheme," with a view to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of the children who are in need of care and protection.

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, a statutory body, has been set up on 5th March 2007 for proper enforcement of children's rights and effective implementation of laws and programmes relating to children.

Statement

Major Findings:

1. Across different forms of abuse, and across different evidence groups, the younger children (5-12 years of age) have reported higher levels of abuse than the other two age groups.
2. Boys, as compared to girls, are equally at risk of abuse.
3. Persons in trust and authority are major abusers.

4. 70% of abused child respondents never reported the matter to anyone.

Physical Abuse

1. Two out of every three children are physically abused.
2. Out of 69% children physically abused in 13 sample states, 54.68% were boys.
3. Over 50% children in all the 13 sample states were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse.
4. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents.
5. 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment i.e. two out of three children were victims of corporal punishment.
6. The State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other states.
7. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.
8. 50.2% children worked seven days a week.

Sexual Abuse

1. 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse.
2. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both boys and girls.
3. 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse.
4. Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted.
5. Children in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.

6. Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault.
7. 50% abuses are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
8. Most children did not report the matter to anyone.

Emotional Abuse and Girl Child Neglect

1. Every second child reported facing emotional abuse.
2. Equal percentage of both girls and boys reported facing emotional abuse.
3. In 83% of the cases parents were the abusers.
4. 48.4% of girls wished they were boys.

The report can be accessed from the Ministry's website <http://www.wcd.nic.in/childabuse.pdf>.

[English]

Ultra Mega Power Projects

1041. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country including the Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project in Gujarat are facing problems of land acquisition;

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

(c) the corrective 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) Presently, three UMPPs namely Sasan UMPP, Mundra UMPP and Krishnapatnam UMPP are at various stages of implementation and the responsibility of land acquisition for UMPP lies with lead procurer, which are Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh respectively. There have been delay in acquisition of land for these UMPPs and *inter-alia* reasons for delay in compilation of land

records and their ownership, delay in settlement of R&R issues, delay in obtaining Forest clearance, delay in obtaining permission from court to acquire Endowment Land etc.

(c) Joint Monitoring Committees (JMCs) for above projects have been set up under the Chairmanship of Member (Thermal) CEA with Secretary (Energy) of the concerned state as Co-Chairman and consisting of representatives of the procurers and developer to monitor the progress of UMPPs. The JMCs regularly meet to review and expedite the implementation of UMPPs including land acquisition. The status of UMPPs including land acquisition is also reviewed at the level of Secretary (Power) periodically. The matter of land acquisition is regularly pursued with concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

Loan to Farmers

1042. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are facing problems in getting loans from the banks in view of the Debt Waiver Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any directions to banks pertaining to Debt Waiver Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to cover those farmers in the above said scheme who have taken loans from the private money lenders; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The agricultural credit flow by all banks has shown a continuous increase during the last five years in a row. The Agriculture credit disbursement increased nearly three and a half times from Rs. 86,981 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 2,87,149.19 crore in 2008-09. The provisional figures for the year 2008-09 report that a total of Rs. 2,87,149.19 crore (102.55% of the target) was disbursed against the target of Rs. 2,80,000 crore.

Besides, the nationalised banks have a robust internal grievance redressal mechanism to address all customer

complaints including those relating to availing of crop loans, etc. Various instructions have been issued to banks from time to time in this regard. Any customer who has a genuine grievance, is to be attended by the concerned bank.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India, the nodal agency for implementation of Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relife Scheme 2008, has issued several orders from time to time for effective and efficient implementation of this Scheme in respect of domestic commercial banks, Urban cooperative Banks and Local Area Banks.

(e) and (f) The Government has advised all the Public Banks to earmark at least 3% of their target for agriculture credit in 2008-09 for giving loans to the farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders, including money lenders.

Besides above, the following has been announced in the Union Budget 2009-10.

"It is learnt that in some regions of Maharashtra, a large number of farmers had taken loans from private money lenders and the loan waiver scheme did not cover them. The matter requires special attention. To examine the matter in greater detail and suggest the future course of action, I propose to set a Taskforce."

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—128/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—129/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—130/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—131/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—132/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—133/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Statements (Hindi and English versions) of allotments made under 5% discretionary quota, in terms of the guidelines dated 17/11/97, for the year ending 31/12/2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—134/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—135/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—136/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Madam, on behalf of Kumari Selja, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—137/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—138/15/09]

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—139/15/09]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—140/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, on behalf of Shri Namu Narain Meena, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Housing Bank, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Housing Bank, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—141/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification NO. LAD/NRO/GN/2009-10/07/165404 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2009.

- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Certification of Associated Persons in the Securities Markets) Regulations, 2007 published in Notification NO. LAD/NRO/GN/2009-10/04/163097 in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—142/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Finance for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—143/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Facilitation of Issuance of Indian Depository Receipts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification NO. LAD/NRO/GN/2009-10/10/166936 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 2009.

- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification NO. LAD-NRO/GN/2008-2009/34/154082 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2009.

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- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investor Protection and Education Fund) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/05/163525 in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 2009.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification NO. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-2010/09/165992 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 2009.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—144/15/09]
- (3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:-
- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. CA 14 of 2008-09)-Compliance Audit Observations.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—145/15/09]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. CA 16 of 2008-09)-Scientific Departments.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—146/15/09]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Defence Services) (No. CA 17 of 2008-09)-Army and Ordnance Factories.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—147/15/09]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. CA 21 of 2009) - Direct Taxes.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—148/15/09]
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. PA 25 of 2009)-Direct Taxes-Performance Audit.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—149/15/09]
- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. PA 30 of 2008-09)-Autonomous Bodies-Performance Audit of National Institute of Biologicals (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare).
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—150/15/09]
- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil) (No. PA 29 of 2008-09)-Autonomous Bodies-Performance Audit of Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—151/15/09]
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. CA 20 of 2009-10) (Compliance Audit) –Indirect Taxes-Central Excise, Service Tax and Customs.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—152/15/09]
- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. PA 24 of 2009-10) (Performance Audit)–Indirect Taxes-Central Excise, Service Tax and Customs.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—153/15/09]
- (4) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(2) of the Constitution:-
- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Government of Jharkhand (Revenue Receipts) for the year ended 31st March, 2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—154/15/09]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India- Government of Jharkhand (Civil and Commercial) for the year ended 31st March, 2008.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—155/15/09]
- (5) A copy of the Handling of Cargo in Customs Areas Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 174(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2009 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—156/15/09]
- (6) A copy of the Service Tax (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 171(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2009 under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—157/15/09]

(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. 437(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Diethyl Thio Phosphoryl Chloride, commonly known as DETPC, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China into India.

(ii) G.S.R. 438(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of Phosphoric Acid of all grades and all concentration (excluding Agriculture or Fertiliser grade), originating in, or exported from, Korea RP into India.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—158/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—159/15/09]

(2) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 2009-2010 under sub-section (3) of Section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—160/15/09]

(3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the NHPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—161/15/09]

(4) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—162/15/09]

(5) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—163/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Demands for Grants Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—164/15/09]

(2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—165/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—166/15/09]

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 13th of July, 2009, will consist of:-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2006-07.

3. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking approval for the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 19.1.2009 in respect of the State of Jharkhand, issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 19th July, 2009.
4. General Discussion on Jharkhand Budget for 2009-10.
5. Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2009-10.
6. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Jharkhand Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2009.
7. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for 2009-10 under the control of the Ministry of:-
 - (a) Agriculture
 - (b) Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
 - (c) Human Resource Development.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:—

1. Agro based industries should be set up in economically and industrially backward districts of the country especially in Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur of Madhya Pradesh.
2. Trading of Spurious fertilizers and substandard quality seeds are done on large scale in several states of the country. The effective steps should be taken to check such practices.

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Madam Speaker, following items may be included in next week's agenda:—

1. Establishment of Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jalaun district of Uttar Pradesh at the earliest.
2. Establishment of All India Institute of Medical Sciences at Urai (Jalaun district) in Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) Discussion on the present stage of monsoon and its effect on the farmers with special focus to Rajasthan.
- (2) Discussion on the drinking water situation in India with special focus to the present situation in Rajasthan.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) Aila (cyclone) affected people in West Bengal need immediate medical assistance as malaria has assumed an endemic proportion including the immediate supply of mosquito nets which they are starved for.
- (2) Food processing industry to be set up in the Central and Northern parts of West Bengal prosperous for fruit and vegetables.

12.06 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Advisory Council of Delhi Development Authority

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): Madam, on behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to move the following:

“That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, 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 Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957, 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 Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority for a term of four years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.08 hrs.

MOTION RE: SECOND REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 9th July, 2009, excluding item at Para No.4, since disposed of by the House and also Para Nos. 6 and 7 of the Report."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 9th July, 2009, excluding item at Para No.4, since disposed of by the House and also Para Nos. 6 and 7 of the Report."

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

Priority of notices for raising matters of urgent public importance

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: As the hon. Members are aware, in an effort to regulate the procedure for raising matters of urgent public importance after "Question Hour", a decision was taken in consultation with the leaders of

all Parties at the meeting held on 1st July, 2009 that notices for raising matters of urgent public importance will be accepted between 0900 hours and 0930 hours. The first 20 notices will be valid for the day. Out of these 20 notices 5 will be permitted to be raised after Question Hour and rest of the matters will be allowed to be raised after 6 o'clock or after business for the day is over, as the case may be.

I wish to reiterate that the priority of the notices is not determined on the basis of their time of receipt in the Notice Office. It is entirely for the Chair to decide which of the matters will be permitted to be raised after the Question Hour. Members may kindly bear in mind that being first in point of time does not entitle them to raise their matter immediately after the Question Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): Madam Speaker, today rainfall situation is very dismal in the country. Our's is predominantly an agriculture based country. A lot of farmers in the entire country are facing problem due to absence of rainfall and they are facing a crisis. ...*(Interruptions)*. Famine like situation has emerged. I hail from district Jalaun in Bundelkhand. Entire Bundelkhand region, be it within Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh and also the districts within 100 km radius of Bundelkhand like districts Fatehpur, Kanpur etc. have been affected. There has been no rain for the last seven years at a stretch due to which condition of the farmers is becoming pathetic. The farmers have degraded to become labourers and the labourers are starving.

Hon. Sonia Gandhiji is sitting here. Prior to elections, Rahul Gandhiji had gone to Jhansi. In the villages that he had visited, he had promised to carry out development works there including the arrangement of water for them. However, I would like to say that not even a single hand-pump has been installed in the villages even after the elections. It is my electoral constituency. Hon. Shri Pradip Jain who is the hon. Minister also has his Lok Sabha Constituency there. Was the arrangement for a single hand pump made? No. Today the people of entire Bundelkhand region are migrating which will affect education. Water level has depleted there. ...*(Interruptions)*. Not even drinking water is available there. ...*(Interruptions)*. Our Lok Sabha Constituency is home to the confluence of five rivers including Yamuna river. This is known as

Panchnada. My submission is that a dam should immediately be constructed there so that permanent solution to this problem could be found. This will result in generation of electricity as well as water for the fields. ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Entire state is in turmoil and the government is not responding at all. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: I would like to request you that the Members of Parliament should at least be given the permission to install hand pumps. ...(*Interruptions*). Hand pumps be installed in Bundelkhand from MPLAD funds. ...(*Interruptions*) I want that arrangement for two thousand hand pumps in each district be made so that the people could get rid of this water crisis. ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to request you that the loans, outstanding till now, should be waived and the loans that has been given by the banks should be waived. ...(*Interruptions*). Laboure's should be paid wages for all the 365 days.

As far the NREGA is concerned the NREGA officials in my constituency. ...(*Interruptions*) are not willing to do work. So the said programme should not be under the control of the State Government, rather it should be brought under the control of the Union Government. The State Government and its officials are embezzling funds by showing the fake data of the workers who are dead. There is a project director in any district. He purchased articles in the name of NREGA. Many useless appliances like sickle, Khurpi and Gaiti worth rupees six lakh, ten lakhs have been purchased at district level by the officials and have been sent there ...(*Interruptions*). Had these appliance been purchased by Gram Panchayat itself they would have known their use and the corruptions would have been curbed. ...(*Interruptions*) Articles worth rupees five lakh, six lakh have been purchased for single village. It is misappropriation of fund. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government of Uttar Pradesh and its officials want to embezzle the NREGA Funds. ...(*Interruptions*). I would like to request you that there is a need to streamline the

system. ...(*Interruptions*). It is a serious issue. ...(*interruptions*). I am not being heard. ...(*Interruptions*) The proposal for special package has been sent to the Planning Commission for its approval. I would like to submit that the said special package should be approved at the earliest. I would also like to submit that work of Panchnada Dam should be taken up on priority basis. ...(*Interruptions*). Relief should be provided there. ...(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Yashwant Sinha, Shri Jagdish Sharma, and Shri Shailendra Kumar have given their notices on the same matter. They are also associating themselves with this.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Shri Sanjay Nirumpan will speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Madam, I rise to speak about the plight of 31 thousand officials of National Flag Carrier Air India of our country and out of that four five thousand employees live in my areas. We all know that Air India is passing through a crisis phase. How this crisis arose, why it occurred, is a separate subject, however, it is a matter of concern that for last many days the employees have not got their salaries of the last month. The employees of Air India want to go on strike in support of their demand for salaries and other things and want to raise their demand on public platform. However, unfortunate thing is that few days back the management of Air India has issued a GAG order and have warned the employees involved in all trade union activities that they should not say any thing in public. I would like to read the GAG order and I quote. ...(*Interruptions*).

MADAM SPEAKER: You please do not quote it, you speak.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: All right.

After the issuance of GAG order the stand of the Government against the employees is that if they raise their voice against management of Air India or speak in public about the problems in Air India, then action will be taken against them or disciplinary action will be taken against them.

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

Through you, I would like to submit to the Government that it is anti democratic order. The trade unions have right to do trade union activities. My submission is that they have been stripped off their right so, this gag order should be withdrawn. This unethical GAG order should be withdrawn because somewhere it is the violation of law. I know that efforts are being made on behalf of the Prime Minister's Office to improve the condition of Air India, however, the biggest question that needs discussion and solution is that during last one two years aircraft amounting to Rs. 67 thousand crore have been purchased. The Air India is paying an EMI of Rs. 6 thousand crore for this. The demand for increasing its fleet size has been made for the last many years however, when the fleet size is increasing simultaneously nearly 12 lakh seats have been transferred to foreign airlines and the private airlines in last four five years through bilateral agreement. The lucrative routes of Air India are being gradually handed over to other airlines. So, what is the relevance of acquisition of so many aircraft at this juncture? Secondly, bilateral policy should be reviewed at some stage so that Air India may become profit making company. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your time is over so you please conclude your speech.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, I would like to submit that the Air India was a profit making company but all of a sudden its profits have dried and presently it is running in loss to the tune of nearly Rs. 6-7 thousand crores. I would like to demand that the efforts that are being made by the Prime Minister's Office to bail out the Air India and improving and securing the services of its employees should be expedited. It is commendable step that a new board is being constituted that will have eminent experts like Sam Patroda and Ratan Tata. I would like to demand that the Government should take steps to improve the condition of Air India at the earliest. I would also like to demand that the present GAG order should be withdrawn and salaries should be paid to the employees at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam Speaker, may I also associate my feeling with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Nirupam? That may kindly be recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Madam Speaker, I have given notice to speak on drought Situation. Your district is also included in it. The entire Bihar is drought hit. ...*(Interruptions)*.

12.18 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBER

RE: Massive damage due to breach of Kushna embankment on Kosi River

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): The flood had occurred in Bihar one year back which was called as the national calamity by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. Last time, 50 lakh people were affected by flood in Koshi region. However agricultural fields, roads, schools, buildings, hospital, cattle, men railway tracks etc. all were destroyed there. Several dignitaries including hon'ble Prime Minister, Advani ji, Sonia ji, Rajnath ji had gone there. There is not a single personality in the country who did not visit this area. I do not remember till now whether the Hon. Prime Minister has ever called it a national calamity. Flood had occurred there on 18th August. One year is going to elapse since then. When West Bengal was affected on account of AILA cyclone Rs. 1 thousand crore was given to the state. I do not have any objection if even more fund is given to them. However, I fail to understand that two days ago the Minister of Home Affairs said that UPA Government does not favour any one ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (Munger): They took back Rs. 1 thousand crore. ...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: I had submitted at that time too, you were also present that day. It is not right statement, wrong statement is being given. One year has elapsed since then. Not a single penny was given there. There is a state of utter devastation there. It is the responsibility of the Government of India and of the State Government as well. The Prime Minister was saying that his government do not indulge in any partiality. This letter was sent to the Chief Secretary of Bihar on 27th April, 2009. This is Zero Hour and time is limited. If I read out the entire letter, it won't be the right thing to do. As soon as the elections were over, the letter was written to the

Chief Secretary of Bihar and it is mentioned that the money already allocated to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore, amount that is provided as immediate help to all the places. One of the sentence of the letter sent to the Chief Secretary is alarming.

[English]

"The entire amount of Rs. 1,000 crore released from the NCRF on an account basis is required to be recovered."... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

Madam, hon'ble Finance Minister is sitting here. He is the leader of the House as well. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the statement of Sharad Yadavji will be recorded. Yadavji, you please speak. ...(*Interruptions*)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Member speak.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, through you I would like to request to the Government that not a single rupee as reconstruction package was sent for such a horrible devastation which the Hon. Prime Minister termed as national calamity and the entire political leadership of the country visited there. They provided Rs. 1000 to Bengal. They can give them even more, I don't have any objection to it but nothing was given to Bihar tragedy which they termed as national calamity. Our friends from Orissa have been saying that Orissa has alone been asked to return the money. Hon. Minister of Finance, Sir, you are the leaders of the House as well, in this matter I would like to say that such excesses and such an injustice is being done. I get elected from that area. I had contested the election from there this also and also got elected. Renowned leaders like Acharya Kriplanit, told Naran had also been elected from the place. 50 lakh persons have been completely devastated and ruined in that area. Today, there is time constraint and I have requested you to hold discussion under the rule 193, I have resulted you to allocate time for discussion on this subject. I would ask the government to find some way out in this regard at the earliest. The rains have arrived, that region of Kosi has always suffered so much devastation. His

*Not recorded.

torically, Kosi, has always been changing its course. It will again cause devastation there, water has again entered into the area. Therefore, I would like to request you to immediately pay attention towards it as a big disaster is impending there. What hon. Minister of Home Affairs has stated is not true. They have asked for the money to be returned back. When the Chief Minister of the state held a press conference and said that such a letter has been received by him, the Prime Minister, responded by saying on telephone that if such an irregularity has taken place, he will try to remove it. Two-three months time has elapsed and they have not paid even the least attention to it. It is my request that they should try to take a decision in this regard as soon as possible as the area is on the verge of devastation and the flood is again to hit it. Through you, I would like to notice only this request to the government.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh ji, you associated yourself with the speech of Shri Sharad Yadavji.

[English]

The hon. Finance Minister to respond on this issue.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please take your seats. The hon. Finance Minister is responding.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): You please sit down, else I will not speak. I do not need to respond.

[English]

I wanted to respond to him, and you are all just obstructing me! ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I am aware of this fact. In fact, this issue was raised a couple of

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

days back, what you raised now. Therefore, I have looked into it and I am assuring, Madam, through you to this House that a technical requirement is there, which is to be rectified, and there will be no question of returning or recovering the money. On earlier occasions, there have been three precedents where the Cabinet took the decision that technically, it was to be adjusted from the next year. But the Government decided that keeping in view the magnitude of the disaster, there will be no recovery.

What has been given to Bihar will continue to be their money. There is no question of recovery. Please wait. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): What about Orissa?

[Translation]

It has happened in Orissa also and I have given notice for it.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not the question of Orissa, Mr. Sethi. You cannot bring everything here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: No, I have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Whatever I have to say, I have said it. Enough is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, I have also given the notice. Please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, what did he do at the time when he was the Minister himself that he is raising the issue now here. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Even the then NDA Government refused to declare it as a national calamity.

I know it. I was in-charge of that famous cyclone. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Your notice is not here.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Meena Singh, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Every time you will get up and say something.

[Translation]

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY: Hon. Madam Speaker, through you, I would like draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the interests concerning the four lakh employees of Bhilai Steel Plant. The plant is one of the navaratna companies in the country. The officers and staff totalling four lakh in number who have been there are still bereft of the benefit of pay revision. The discussion to implement the pay revision agreement was taken in the meeting of the Board of Rastriya Ispat Nigam Limited. This decision was communicated to the Ministry of Steel. Within 24 hours of this decision having been taken, it was acceded to by his Excellency and issued necessary guidelines in this regard. The Board of Directors of SAIL, the Navaratna company passed its in its meeting on 28 May, 2009 and sent it to the Ministry of Steel. Madam Speaker, my submission is that the orders of her Excellency are implemented within 24 hours in RINAL, one of the two companies functioning under the Ministry of Steel, the other being SAIL, and the interest of four lakh employees of SAIL are compromised one the other hand. Why has this discrepancy taken place, if at all has it taken place. I would also like to request the House, through you, that the interests of four lakh employees should not be adversely affected. Their interests be protected by keeping them in mind. The directives again by the President be immediately issued to make for the delay and the directive instructions be issued for

implementing this pay revision agreement for the officers and employees of SAIL. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar): Madam Speaker, I am pained to say that in Gujarat, the land of the Gandhiji, 125 persons died as a result of consuming spurious liquor. When I left home in the morning, the figure was 92 and by the time, I reached the House, this number increased to 114 and the latest message I have is that 125 persons have died there. Ten persons are dying there every two hours. As far as liquor is concerned, prohibition has been in force in the state since long back but the liquor is sold at every nook and corner, nearly schools and other places. *...(Interruptions)*. this is not a new phenomenon. One of the NGOs Kakria Mor jagrook Samiti had, few days before by writing it to the police identified the places where spurious liquor was being sold but the government did not take any action in this regard. Crores of rupees are being cornered through this illegal act in collusion between the government and police of the state.

MADAM SPEAKER: You conclude by asking what do you want from the Union Government.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: I would conclude within two minutes as this a very major issue. Gujarat Vidhan Sabha is in session.* The people of Gujarat can not raise their voice against the government of Gujarat. *...(Interruptions)* those who talk about character and good governance are sitting here. *...(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: This is pertaining to the Assembly.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask what do you want from the Union Government and conclude.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The Assembly matter will not go into the record.

[Translation]

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Madam, the footage of the deceased was shown for three days by the media, their bodies were not collected by any one. I regret the killing of the people, however, the death of humanity in Gandhiji's Gujarat gives me more pain. The dead bodies were not even covered with a shroud *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the General Budget and the Demands for Excess Grants for 2006-2007. Shri Sandeep Dixit to continue his speech.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please allow Sandeep Dikshit ji to speak. Please sit silently, you have made your submission.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MADAM SPEAKER: Except what Shri Sandeep Dixit is saying, nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, the subject is the same. *...(Interruptions)* It is an identical subject. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will take it up when the notice comes.

...(Interruptions)

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not recorded.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam, please allow me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will take it up when the notice comes. Shri Sandeep Dixit to continue his speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Please be silent. Sethi ji, please give a notice on Monday. You were on number 23 your turn could not come, I will allow you when you give notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: At the end of the day all the matters under 'Zero hour' will be taken up.

Shri Sandeep Dixit to speak.

12.34 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 2009-2010—GENERAL
DISCUSSION
AND
DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS—
(GENERAL) 2006-07—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi) Thank you Madam Speaker, yesterday evening I began my speech extending support to the General budget. I got some time, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to complete it today. I would like to raise three points. Firstly, I would like to keep my views on the proposals made by the hon. Minister of Finance in the economic backdrop. Secondly, I would like to refer to the observations made very deftly by hon. Lalaji and several other Speaker on agriculture and would like to comment regarding those sections of society who feel that they have been bereft of the benefits of affirmative action of the Government being implemented through the budget and its various programmes. And finally, I would like to speak very briefly on the statement of the hon. Minister of Finance on the administrative reforms.

Madam, I stated earlier that despite global economic recession India has managed to achieve growth rate of 6.7 per cent. In other countries this rate varied from one to two per cent. In some countries this growth rate was even in negative, we saved our economy from this negative pull thanks to the enormous efforts of hon. Prime Minister, former Minister of Finance Chidambaramji and the present Minister of Finance Shri Pranab Mukherjee. We all know that we are passing through a phase of global economic recession and our Government will have to work industriously to pull us out of this economic slowdown. While Shri Pranabji and the Government have taken major steps to put the economy on track, in the process. Our fiscal deficit has risen from one, two or 3.5 per cent to 4.8, 6.2 and 6.8 percent. However, all the financial advisors, experts agree that unprecedented situation and crisis call for unprecedented and bold measures. I would like to refer to two of such bold measures taken by our hon. Minister of Finance. The immediate measures taken by him include Rs. 1,86,000 crore worth of assistance to our industries, proposal to invest on public spending, rural infrastructure on one hand and assistance to export sector and elsewhere. In my opinion this spending of Rs. 1,86,000 crore went a longway in supporting growth rate of 6.7 per cent. This is the result of these immediate measures. Although it may not appear to be so. They may appear to be far-reaching measures having an impact elsewhere and our economy may appear to be dwindling, however, this is not the case as our economy is actually stable and they have the country's mandate that such measures should have definitely been taken. It may attract some criticism as well. Some may argue that how the borrowings Rs. 4 lakh crore taken from the bank would be repaid. From where will the money be mobilized to repay the interest of Rs. 17,0000 which has risen to Rs. 2,11,000? I feel that we should gear up ourselves for future and take control of the existing situation which our hon. Minister of Finance has very efficiently done. Secondly, the measures that were being taken in other countries going by the perception that private sector was the only solution and industries were being given subsidies and many banks were being bailed out as a result thereof, our hon. Minister of Finance acting contrary to these beliefs have made good use of public money which reflects his ability. Instead of providing for direct bailout packages to the industries he has tried to give a message to all the ailing sectors be it through modifications in its financial system be it hiking or lowering of interest rates by the RBI or tinkering

with the current taxation regime such indications were given to which after being well received by our economic system managed to stabilise several sectors. I commend the hon. Minister of Finance for these efforts.

The hon. Minister of Finance maximised allocation to rural areas, the energy that has been generated as a result thereof will have far reaching impact. Yesterday, while concluding I had presented a picture of our country, I would like to repeat it since other hon. Members are present in the House. It would give an idea of the people who have been instrumental in saving the country's economic system. We may imagine a lane housing multi storied buildings. Some buildings could be 7 per cent, some 6 or even 4 percent tall. After an earthquake basements of some buildings may be filled with debris however, our country could be likened to a building which not only survives the aftermaths of an earthquake but stands tall among other 5 or 6 buildings. So, the architect and the protector of the building duly deserves our appreciation. I would like to commend our hon. Minister of Finance.

Yesterday Laluji kept his plight before you in his half an our speech followed by other hon. Members. I know that a lot of change has come from the efforts made during 50-60 years but still farmers and rural people feel helpless. We know that our agriculture is based on monsoon. 70 to 80 per cent rain falls in three months and therefore difficulties comes in remaining months. As other countries of the world get water throughout the year, therefore they are able to preserve it in a better way. Despite 9 to 7 percent growth rate and being one among 5-6 sound economies of the world, we got disturbed, if rain is delayed for 15 to 30 days. Our economy starts fluctuating. We must pay attention towards this. I do not remember whether our Minister of Finance was in that Government even at that time or not. I am sure that Government had good Ministers. Our country faced same circumstances in the year 1960. Our country had complete dependence on the other countries of the world to fulfill the requirement of foodgrain but our Prime Minister late Shrimati Indira Gandhiji, Subramaniam Sahib, M.S. Swaminathan Saheb, all were the experts of their fields were concerned about the import of foodgrain from America and looked for an alternative. They took a revolutionary step to solve this problem which was later called as Green Revolution. No doubt there could be some deficiencies or irregularities in that system but this emergency measure converted our country from food deficit. State to food surplus State in three to four years,

so can't we make such arrangement again. I am sure that if we will have willpower then we can bring Green revolution again within no time. Prime Minister has stated that we need second Green Revolution. But I am sorry to say that we can't see that second green revolution. As far as irrigation system is concerned it is still between 30-40 per cent. It is very difficult to grow three crops in a year where we hardly get two crops. At places, where crops grown, we are unable to get two crops. We are facing the problem of fertilizers, pesticides and HYV seeds even today. Though it is repeatedly said that organic farming is as good as fertilizers based agriculture, still we have not shifted to it on a large scale. Why is it so? Our MLAs, MPs and expansion officers go to different places and suggest the farmers to use fertilizers, pesticides and HYV advanced seeds, which brought revolution in three years. Can't we bring that revolution again? Today when we are able to take over Industries like Jaguar and Arcelar then why can't our farmers become most efficient farmers in the world and bring revolution. Just now Sharad Yadavji or perhaps somebody else said that whether the time will come when farmers of this country will also be charged Income Tax. Whether it is possible that the farmers of our country would be able to earn Rs. one and a half to 2 lakhs per year one day. So, I would like to request humbly that Minister of Finance should pay attention towards this.

Now, I will raise my third point. Minister of Finance has drawn our attention towards two—three things. First of all he raised the issue of administrative reforms. No Government had taken any positive steps for administrative reforms during last few years. Earlier the recommendation of Fifth Pay Commission were implemented, now Sixth Pay Commission is here. Whenever any Pay Commission is implemented, everyone raises his/her demand. But besides that, no step is taken on non financial things like administrative reforms, accountability, transparency etc. Various senior Members of Parliament are sitting here I would like to know from them whether the efficiency of field officers had also increased with the rise in salary after the Fifth Pay Commission? Perhaps nobody can claim it. People decide our fate depending upon our performance at the interval of every five year if they do not like our performance then they do not vote us and vice-versa. But what about those officers who delay any file unless that file is cleared everything is held up even after so much efforts of Member of Parliament or legislator. The formulation of our programmes as well as our investment and activities are delayed due to them. Everything comes to halt there.

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

We are told that we should have accountability. We also agree with that. We feel that we should have greater accountability. We are supposed to file our income tax return every year, but if you are not satisfied you can insist CBI inquiry also. People elect us because they have faith in us so we do not have any right to misuse a single rupee. The Minister of Finance has allocated Rs. 10 lakh crore and out of that Rs. 4 lakh crore are for plan expenditure but there is need to bring efficiency among the officers, who will implement these schemes. Hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned about economic regulatory framework in the Budget. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards this because it is very important subject. Today we are privatising several facilities. If State Government or Central Government assumes that private sector perform better, then they must hand it over to them. But I would like to raise a point that how the public interests will be protected, if we hand it over to private sector? We will have to pay attention towards this. Who will take responsibility and protect the interests of consumers if basic amenities like water and electricity will be handed over to them? If people have any problem then they can contact us at any point of time. They can go to legislators, Ministers, Collector or SDM. But if private companies would shut down their offices and disconnect their phones, then where will citizens go for help?

Today Mamata ji can say this with authority that I prefer social accountability over economy but a person belonging to private sector will not say this, never mind. Who will then see our social viability? Regulatory framework must be so strong that if any venture is privatized the common man should realize that his interest are being fully protected.

Madam, now I come to my last point. After privatization of any venture we find that it starts functioning in a better way. Why this happens? We have to find out the reasons behind it. The same person start showing his productivity in private sector while remaining in public sector he do not show any productivity. The same thing applies to Delhi Airport also, when Delhi Airport was under the control of Airport Authority of India there was sheer mismanagement and abysmal infrastructure. But after privatization better facilities have been made available. It doesn't mean that privatization is the only option before us but it is just because of faulty system of Government. We need to empower our officers so that they can deliver same quality of work in public sector also. I do not think that they can deliver good quality of work only after

privatization of a venture. You are requested to consider this matter so that efficient officers of public sector companies may continue to deliver their good quality services to the people also. By merely reducing the share holding of the Government from 51 percent to 49 percent a company starts functioning in a better way. If merely two percent reduction in share holding can bring about such a radical change then why cannot we change our system so that we can keep a public sector company intact to make India a strong country and on the other hand we can provide better facilities to our citizens as well.

With these words, I conclude. I praise Minister of Finance and extend my full support to this budget. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, the Budget is, on one side, too ambitious; on the other side, it is too nominal. The Budget of 2009-10, I concede, has the largest ever outlay of nearly ten lakh crores of rupees, and naturally the credit goes to the present Finance Minister, I admit. But in my humble opinion, it is too inadequate to meet the challenge of economic recession, increasing slowdown, rising job loss, decline in the purchasing power, rising consumer price inflation, and gross agricultural crisis. In this background, therefore, Madam, I feel that the Budget, on one side, is too ambitious; on the other side, it is inconsequential. The 12-million jobs creation promise, I do not think can be realized considering the present economic scenario of the country. The agricultural growth reaching four per cent is unlikely. GDP rise to nine per cent may not be realized.

Madam, for the first time, in free India, political donation has been made tax exempt in the name of the phraseology 'transparency'. But, I have an apprehension. I firmly believe that this is going to pollute the political environment and make the democratic system subservient to the corporate world because there will always be a demand for pound of flesh in exchange of that which is given to the political parties. It is natural in the society and the political system that we are living in.

Madam, in my opinion, the tax system has again been proved to be regressive. The withdrawal of surcharge will benefit those who are comparatively affluent than the others. The most interesting fact is that

the direct tax will not yield any additional revenue. The direct tax is not going to yield additional revenue whereas indirect tax is going to generate additionally Rs. 2000 crore.

Going through the Budget, it appears that there is a possibility of de-regulating the pricing of petroleum products. If the regulation is done, it may lead to speculation as we have seen in this country and it will lead to further increase in an unregulated system. The withdrawal of the tax on commodity transaction, I deeply apprehend, will increase the price of essential goods and commodities. It will spur inflation and it will escalate unproductive, uneconomic speculation in the country. We have seen the way in which the transactions in goods and commodities lead to hoarding and manipulating the market. I am sorry to say that in the Budget, the hon. Minister of Finance has not taken into consideration the impending threat of drought throughout the country arising out of the shortfall of rainfall and its probable impact on the price of essential goods and commodities particularly food grains. I have never heard about this throughout the speech. If I am wrong, I may be corrected. The Finance Minister is one of the senior most politicians of the country and he had not taken note of inadequate rainfall in the country and its likely imprint and impact on the price level of the food grains. It is a serious omission and I feel that the Government will come to this House with a contingency plan to take care of the drought, the impending danger of the drought.

If you permit me to say, irregularity in the supply of power or serious gap in the generation and supply has led further to obstructing the artificial irrigation in the country. On the one hand, there is less rainfall and on the other, there is serious power cut. What we have seen in Delhi is power cut for 12 hours in a location which is away from the VIP area. We are the privileged few who enjoy the fruit of power. This is the result of the privatisation that this Government has been carrying forward for so many years.

Madam, there is a gap in the Budget. There is 4.6 per cent revenue deficit and 6.2 per cent fiscal deficit. Therefore, there is a dreadful possibility of reckless disinvestment for raising additional revenue.

The Economic Survey says that nearly Rs. 25,000 crore may be raised by sale of shares. It is a sale of family silver to meet the grocer's bill. It is uneconomic, unethical, not equitable and, therefore, it is an act of

injustice. Seen in the background of the Economic Survey there is talk of labour reforms, the pet subject of the Government. There is talk of increasing weekly work hours from 48 to 60. There is talk of liberalisation of laws to empower the corporate lords to reduce the manpower as they wish and also to employ contract labour at a minimum cost. What is the social significance of all this? In a situation of joblessness, in a situation of decline of purchasing power of the people, the free hand that is sought to be given to the captains of industry will further compound the social contradictions.

In the background of the decline of GDP, in the background of fall in agricultural production to 1.2 per cent, in the background of the index of industrial production coming down to 2.4, in the background of deceleration affecting manufacturing, electricity and construction sectors along with the fall in exports and contraction of the domestic purchasing power, it is unlikely that the budget presented by hon. Pranab Mukherjee will show any ray of light. He has been too timid. He should have been aggressive in his allocation. If he had a perspective, it has no proper direction. If his allocation has been large, I would concede. There has been minimality in the provision of outlay.

Madam, the budget speaks of food security. It is a good move, if it is done. While it speaks of supply of 25 kilograms of rice and wheat at Rs. 3 a kilogram to the people below the poverty line, the question arises as to what is the poverty line. What is the poverty line? According to Planning Commission it is 28 per cent. According to a Committee set up by the Ministry of Rural Development the poverty is nearly 50 per cent. There is another report of Sengupta Commission which says 77 per cent of the people in the country are living below the consumption level of Rs. 20 per day. It is good that you have decided to supply 25 kilograms of rice and wheat. But to whom? What is the line? What is the minimum? How do you decide? That remains a question. In order to make the scheme fruitful we must identify the total quantity and quantum that is needed.

Madam, crisis in agriculture has intensified. Private capital formation has declined. Productivity has not improved. Employment generation has decelerated. Therefore, in my humble view, the guaranteed supply of credit of Rs. 38,000, that too at an interest of seven per cent, is not going to bring the dividend that is necessary.

Madam, only Rs. 1,000 has been allotted for Accelerated Irrigation Scheme. Only a little more than Rs. 2,000 crore has been allotted for the Accelerated Power Generation.

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

13.00 hrs.

Is it that amount which can bring about necessary change to retrieve the agriculture, which is in the grip of deepening crisis? The Government says, it has the policy of *aam aadmi* — whether I agree or disagree is not the question.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude. We have to break for lunch.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, Madam. I would take just two minutes.

After Sachar Committee, the Government had allotted only Rs. 780 crore additionally. Is that amount sufficient? Does it do justification to the findings of the Sachar Committee? You have tears for the Scheduled Castes. I agree. But are the tears genuine or synthetic because you are allocating only Rs. 100 crore as a pilot project? Something more should have been done considering that this section of the community has been denied the benefit of economic development for so many years. Madam, therefore, I feel that this Budget will not do justice, social or economic.

I feel the parliamentary control over Government expenditure is shockingly becoming insignificant. How? We pass a Budget, Budgeted Estimates; then, we go to the Revised Estimates. Then, we find the Actuals. And there is always a divergence. Divergence is never explained. Therefore, I feel genuinely that the parliamentary control over the spending of Government funds is becoming shockingly insignificant.

Lastly, I come to inflation. Today newspapers carried a news — inflation has become more negative. But will the Pranab-Babu take the trouble of visiting 'Mother Dairy' outlets and find out the price at which tomato is being sold, potato is being sold; fish is being sold, which are the daily necessities? On the one hand, the Government is in glee that inflation has become negative, and on the other hand, people are grievously hurt of the abnormal increase in the price of essential goods and commodities.

MADAM SPEAKER: You must conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: This is not a paradox; it is a statistical jugglery. If this statistical jugglery becomes a yardstick in formulating the policy of the Government, we shall land the Government in a mess.

I would like the Government to respond to the question of abnormal increase in the Consumer Price Index of the country, and take immediate corrective measures as soon as possible.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

Now, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at
Four Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): It is your duty to ensure quorum, but we have to do your job.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It is the duty of both the benches.
...(Interruptions)

GENERAL BUDGET—2009-2010—GENERAL DISCUSSION

AND

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS— (GENERAL)-2006-07—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 17 and 18.

Shri N. Kristappa.

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (Hindupur): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity

**English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Telugu.*

to speak on General Budget. In the name of agricultural development subsidy on interest rates has been announced in this Budget. Earlier, when the interest rate was 7%, farmers who repay their loans on time were given a subsidy of 1% on interest rate. While we are facing food crisis on one hand and spiraling prices of food commodities on other hand, in these circumstances, simply giving subsidy of 1% on interest rates would not help the farming community. If the intention of the government is to give more benefits our farmers, then, 1% of subsidy on interest rates would not justify the intention.

Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of groundnuts, next to Gujarat. There was a crop yield of 1225 kg per acre, two years ago. But, now it drastically fell to 67 kg per acre. If farmers could not repay their loans on time due to natural calamities or inadequate rainfall or crop diseases, then, they won't be in a position to claim even this 1% subsidy on interest. Is this the subsidy you give to them in your Budget? Sir, in this context, I request the government to kindly review this budget. This subsidy is perhaps to benefit the banking sector so that they get their repayments in time and it does not help farmers in any manner.

Earlier, this Government announced a waiver of agricultural loans to the tune of Rs. 70,000 crores. It is not known who got those benefits. Whether the benefit of loan waiver has gone to real farmer or to those persons who took loans in the name of farmers is not known. When farmers were expecting announcement on loan waiver in this budget, the 1% subsidy on the interest rate seems to benefit only banking sector. I request the government to ponder, whether 1% subsidy will do any good to farmers. And, I feel that this measure does not help farming community. This government introduced Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGA). Hon. Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi introduced this scheme with lot of pomp in my district. This scheme is very much beneficial to farmers and daily labourers. This is a good scheme if implemented properly. But there is no proper implementation of this scheme and for the last five years, we voiced our concern over proper implementation of this scheme. The fruits of this scheme are not reaching the real beneficiaries. Due to rampant corruption in the implementation of the scheme, middlemen are coming between these benefits and labourers. Even 10-15% of the funds are not reaching the poor. You brought this scheme for the livelihood of poor people, but it emerged

as a scheme for livelihood of political leaders. And this scheme is in no way beneficial to poor people and farmers. I request the government to check middle men and corruption in this scheme, so that the benefits reach the poor labourers. Similarly, if you look at Indira Awaas Yojana, which is allocated with some more funds in this budget, is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh by linking it with other Housing Schemes. By taking every village as a unit, all villages will be covered under various phases, for the implementation of this scheme. In reality, poor people are not the beneficiaries of this scheme. Only followers of local leaders are getting benefits under this Housing Scheme. When a village is taken up as a unit, why all the beneficiaries are not provided with housing? This government is responsible and it should reply to this question. When we enquire with district collectors, they say that there are some leftovers and those proposals will be sent to the government. When a village is taken as a unit, why the government could not provide this scheme to all beneficiaries and why this scheme is not being completed on time? The government should look into these aspects. There are large number of weavers in Andhra Pradesh compared to West Bengal and Tamil Nadu. In Andhra Pradesh, around 600 weavers committed suicides in the last 5 years. When such a large number of weavers commit suicides, there is a need to provide for handloom mega cluster. Whether this government proposes any such plan to the weaving community? While weavers are committing suicides and handloom sector is in crisis, onus is on this government to protect these weavers and save the handloom sector from ongoing crisis. I would like to know whether this government is thinking on these lines? No steps are being taken to save the weaver community from this crisis in Andhra Pradesh. Recently, Smt. Panabaka Lakshmi, who is MoS Textiles told me that she talked to the Prime Minister and requested him to waive off loans of weavers, to which he responded positively. And she made an announcement to this effect that there will be loan waiver package for weavers. But in this budget I don't find any mention of it. I don't know what she had explained to the Prime Minister. Weavers were expecting some relief. One more minute sir, I will conclude. I demand that there should be a relief package to weavers and their loans should be waived off. In Andhra Pradesh, we have reserves of natural gas in Krishna-Godavari Basin. There used to be tax exemption on LNG gas produced from mineral oil, which was done away with recently. Due to which common people who are using LNG gas will have to bear additional burden. I request that the earlier tax exemption may be continued with. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All the hon'ble Members who want to lay their written speeches on the table of the house can do so.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on general budget 2009-10. Hon'ble Minister of Finance has presented the budget for 2009-10. Hon'ble Minister has presented a detailed budget.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, Finance Minister has presented a very detailed budget. Finance Minister has increased the defence budget. It is very necessary for the security of the country. By going through all other programmes, he has proposed in the budget, it seems that growth rate will increase and the economy of the country will make steady progress. We are unable to understand that after independence all the Governments have presented their budgets and introduced the people welfare schemes and slogans for removal of poverty from the country time and again since independence, but the poverty has not been eradicated so far. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister from Congress party in 1970-71 and she gave the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao' at that time. Since then this slogan has been used repeatedly but the poverty is still there.

Sir, after independence good programmes were made for the country. The banks were nationalized and several such policies were implemented through which efforts were made to eradicate the poverty from the country. Finance Minister has come forward with several such schemes today also, but I would like to say through you that the country can be developed and economy can be strengthened only when we will pay attention towards the development and upliftment of our rural areas, agriculture and poor farmers.

Sir, even after provisions of soft loan in the budget the farmers still get short term loans at 7 percent rate of interest. The farmers need tractors and other big agriculture instruments to do farming. But his loan limit is restricted upto 3 lakh rupees only. I am unable to understand that how can he purchase a tractor and other machines with this meagre amount of 3 lakh rupees. Other countries are providing long term loans to their farmers at 4 percent rate of interest. I urge upon the Government that it interest and welfare of the farmers

are to be safeguarded the farmers should be provided the loan at 4 percent rate of interest in place of existing 7 percent rate of interest. You have waived of loans of farmers at large scale. I would like to bring this thing is the notice of Finance Minister that loans of farmers were waived of but the farmers did not get any money. Since the said loans were taken from the banks and through the loan waiver scheme that amount went to those banks and the farmers virtually got no money in their hand. There was a large scale mess in the scheme of providing concessing on the purchase of agriculture instruments. I would like to state that through the loan waiver schemes the farmers should directly be benefitted and there is a need of formulating such policies and programmes. Through you, I would like to convey to the Government that without strenthening our agriculture sector we cannot run any programme successfully.

Sir, there is a NREGA programme through which we guarantee assured employment to the manual labourers, but we should also look at its practical aspects. No provisions have been made in the scheme to provide employment to the poor artisans living in villages and towns in the surrounding areas of cities like potter, carpenter and other labourers who do small works on machines. I would like to state that NREGA programme should be widely considered to cover all these people. You have allocated huge amount for this programme. There is no doubt that it is very good programme implemented by this Government. I would like to thank the Government for this.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that proper planning is needed for irrigation projects so as to facilitate proper irrigation of fields. If I give example of Gujarat, I should not be considered a BJP supporter. I am not appreciating BJP Government there but I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Gujarat where every drop of water has been properly utilized by cutting across party lines. There is proper supply of electricity in the State. We have not been also to make proper arrangements for irrigation of the fertile land in Uttar Pradesh even so many years after independence. The state is at present facing drought and is in the grip of a crisis. These problems would have not cropped up had the Government formulated good schemes for the state. ...*(Interruptions)* Gujarat Government is doing good work, it does not matter which party is in power there. Your Government also carried out good work during its regime. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt hon'ble Member.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member is wasting my time by interrupting me. Therefore, I would like to request that I may be given extra time for that.

Sir, I would like to say that I gave example of Gujarat because I went to Gujarat and there I saw the condition of farmers and irrigation facilities. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. Please don't respond to them and continue with your speech and address the Chair.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it does not matter which party is in power in Gujarat. I am not talking about the Government of Gujarat but the irrigation facilities which have been made available to the farmers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, riots took place in Gujarat. Human values were sacrificed and their Government was not in power when this happened.

Sir, Uttar Pradesh is in grip of drought. I want accelerated irrigation schemes to be made better. Rain water goes waste in my village. Canals which are in dilapidated condition should be repaired so as to harvest every drop of water and facilitate irrigation. Chandali Parliamentary Constituency, which I represent is a tribal dominated poor region. Asia's largest Bhopauli Pump Canal and Narayanpur Pump Canal pass through this area but due to absence of proper supply of electricity, these canals are not being managed properly and entire water of canals flows into Gadai river and consequently merge into Ganga. I want two minutes more to raise my points.

Sir, the Government talks about compulsory and uniform education. This is a good Bill. They should introduce this Bill. We welcome this Bill. Education should be made compulsory. Children of Collectors and MP's (Members of Parliament) should study in the same Primary School where children of the poor go. Children of Collectors and MPs should study in the same Middle and Intermediate School where children of the poor and peons study. The Government will take a step towards poverty alleviation if such an education system is introduced.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that children of poor and dalits are suffering from serious diseases due

to malnutrition. The Government has failed in providing them nutritional diet. The World Bank provides huge funds for the purpose. The Government have implemented various schemes of the World Health organization. National Health Mission is being implemented but due to malnutrition, children of poor are born weak and handicapped. Pregnant women die while giving birth in tribal areas. What kind of health facilities is the Government is talking about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please conclude now.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that the Government should establish good hospitals in those areas. Various hon'ble Members have spoken about private sector. Dikshitji was quite right. I would also like to say that if the Government has proper monitoring mechanism to ensure proper use of public money, only then it can deliver the goods but this does not seem to be the case.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, Please conclude your speech now.

SHRI RAMKISHUN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am concluding. Proper monitoring is not being done. The amount released under NREGA did not reach the poor. Shri Rajiv Gandhi ji once said that poor person does not get even 10 paise out of Rs. 1 released by the Centre Government. Respected Rahul Gandhi ji supports this view and says that poor people do not get the funds earmarked for them. Bureaucrats and middlemen usurp these funds. There is a need to strengthen institutions like Aaganwadi and a good plan should be formulated for the purpose. The Government has implemented the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission but employees have been given little relief of Rs. 1000-1200 in the income tax. If financial condition of employees is not improved, their work efficiency will be affected. I feel that the employees have not been given exemption in income tax and other facilities which ought to have been extended to them after implementation of recommendations of Sixth Pay Commission. Income tax limit should be increased upto Rs. 2.50 lakh or more so that their work efficiency could be improved. The Government may look into the matter and increase exemption limit.

Sir, I will conclude after making one or two points. Varansi and Candauli are religious and cultural centers and also heart land of Purvanchal. I request the hon. Minister of Finance and the Government to promote

[Shri Ramkishun]

tourism there for the development of the region. Irrigation facilities are also needed there. Various foreign tourists visit this region. You have declared the Ganga as a National River but it is very much polluted there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, thank you please take your seat. Now, your speech will not be recorded. If you want to say some thing more, lay it on the table of the House and that will be treated as a part of your speech.

*(Interruptions)... **

*SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the budget. I went through your budget carefully and came to know that your budget is not as much pro-farmers and villages as it should be. Today, entire country, especially Uttar Pradesh is hit by drought. No special provision has been made in this budget to deal with the drought and it is at the time when the condition of the farmers is not good. This drought will affect the farmers badly. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one more problem. It was not a right time to increase the prices of petrol and diesel but without assessing the condition of farmers and situation of drought, the prices of both the petroleum products have been hiked by the Government which will affect the farmers more adversely. If concrete measures are not adopted to deal with the drought situation and provisions are not made in the budget, the condition would be more terrible.

I would like to put a suggestion before the hon. Minister. If it is followed, the farmers can be benefited to a great extent. An embankment should be made on each river at a stretch of fifty kilometers and water should be pumped out and additional provision should be made in the budget to maintain water level. With this, we can tackle the drought to a great extent and all the regions will get equal quantity of water for their use.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the problems being faced in the implementation of National Employment Scheme. The object of this scheme was very good but is not being implemented properly due to corruption prevails in the Government machinery, especially is Uttar Pradesh. Because of this, the needy people are not getting employment. The amount, being released by the Central Government under

this scheme, is not being used properly by the State Government. Discrimination is being done under the scheme. If this condition prevails, it will lose its very propose.

In the end, I would like to thank the hon. Minister as he has made provision to provide sufficient funds under this scheme. It should be used properly. I, therefore, demand that a monitoring system should be set up at Central level so that State Governments cannot misuse the allocated funds by the Central Government. With these words, I conclude and hope that hon. Minister will make provisions in the budget as per my suggestions.

(English)

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN (Nowgong): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you. I rise to speak on the General Budget. I come from a State and a region which is facing turmoil due to decades of insurgency which has virtually created lots of damage to the economic development. The root cause of this insurgency has been the economic disparity, besides other reasons. Therefore, one of the major ways to bring an end to this insurgency activity is to develop the State in all fronts and create job opportunities for the unemployed youths. I feel sad to say that this Budget has not come out with any solution towards the agony of the people of Assam. Since Independence Assam has been neglected except during the NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, when the Central Government started thinking for the welfare of the North-Eastern region. But today I am sorry to say that, though we are proud to have the hon. Prime Minister from my State, nothing remarkable is done for the upliftment of the State or towards solving the problem of insurgency or the infiltration problem.

The demography of the State of Assam has changed and the fate of people of Assam is in the hands of illegal Bangladeshi migrants. The issue of illegal Bangladeshi migrants is also a stumbling block in the economic development. Since they managed to get their names enrolled in the voters list and finally manipulate to get their citizenship, they eat into our Budget. These migrants are a threat to the national security. It is necessary that the entire border fencing with Bangladesh be completed on a war-footing. But any such thing is not mentioned in the General Budget.

*Not recorded.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

In Assam, flood is a perennial problem. Every year there is a tremendous loss of life and property. Kilometres after kilometres of land gets eroded due to floods in the river Brahmaputra and its tributaries. About 60 square kms. of land was washed away from the Kaziranga National Park, which has reduced the habitable area of wild life, especially the one-horned rhino. Important townships like Dibrugarh have lost major areas. Districts of Moregaon, Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Lakhimpur, etc. stand threatened. Even the State Capital, Guwahati, is facing the great problem of erosion. A major road on the river bank was washed away. But the Government has not considered it seriously. The Central Government should announce a package of at least Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 crore to systematically and scientifically control the erosion in a time-bound and phased manner.

The climate change has an effect in the North-Eastern region too. Due to late monsoon, there is a drought like situation in many areas, which has badly affected the farmers. The farm loan waiver has not benefited the farmers of Assam much. Emphasis should be laid on better irrigation system. The food subsidy bill has been rising year after year. But it has not brought much relief to the BPL families in my State. There is still dearth of food for poor people. It is a matter of worry that children go to bed without having food.

Malnutrition has remained high and is currently affecting 45.9 per cent of children below the age of three. The hon. Finance Minister has mentioned that the National Food Security Act would be brought, which will benefit every family living below the poverty line. It is a positive step. But it should ensure that no discrimination is done amongst the BPL families due to political reasons.

Since, in my State, the benefits for the BPL families are provided on the basis of which political party he or she belongs to, this attitude has deprived lakhs of innocent poor families, poor people of enlisting themselves in the list of BPL. Therefore, a judicious system has to be developed to enlist all the poor people as belonging to BPL without any sort of a discrimination.

Sir, I am happy to say that the allocation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is increased by 144 per cent. The proposed allocation is Rs. 39,100 crore. To increase the productivity of assets and resources under NREGA, convergence with other schemes relating to agriculture etc. is being initiated. In

the first stage, 115 pilot districts have been selected for such convergence. Now, I would like to put forward my demand to include as many districts of Assam for convergence as possible. I would also like to say that fool-proof mechanisms should be adopted in the disbursement of funds under such schemes since there is ample scope of misappropriation of funds under such schemes.

Recently, on 17th June, 2009, thousands of farmers in the district of Nowgong took to the streets to highlight the plight of misappropriation of funds under NREGA. I am happy to say that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's dream project, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has seen an increased allocation of 59 per cent by the hon. Finance Minister. But it has been noticed that during the last five years, the quality of construction of such roads has deteriorated and a newly constructed road gets damaged in a short span of six months. The contractor responsible for the construction of such a road should give guarantee for the road built for five years and should maintain it accordingly. For this, security money should be kept with the Department for maintenance as the case used to be earlier.

I would like to conclude by saying that the so-called inclusive growth and equitable development Budget of the UPA Government has only excluded the far North-East India and has deprived its people.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Respected Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my humble views on this Budget. I stand before this august House to speak on the General Budget.

Sir, from yesterday onwards, I have been closely following the speeches which, especially were attacking the Budget provisions. I scrutinized each and every sentence of the hon. Members who were speaking against the Budget and I am of the humble opinion that anybody who follows that will reach the irresistible conclusion that this Budget is excellent and unique in all respects. When growth and fiscal responsibility move in divergent directions, opposite direction, the job of the Finance Minister is very difficult, especially to present a Budget. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, our hon. Finance Minister, has presented the best possible Budget in the worst global economic situation. I have been following the speeches. Everybody is speaking inside the House and outside the House also about the *aam aadmi* or

[Shri M.I. Shanavas]

the poor people and inclusive growth. This is not a new phenomenon. According to me, the great visionary Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the builder of modern India, should be called the father of inclusive growth. He had two options: either to catch hold of the Stalinistic Communist mode of economic planning or the capitalist way. But then he thought of the mixed economy. He saw the poorest of the poor in India and so he brought into existence the mixed economy. It was he who started the foundation of inclusive growth. That was built upon by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. And, no doubt, now under the able, scientific leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, under the able political leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and under such a great brain like Shri Pranab Mukherjee, this net of inclusive growth has widened.

Even the World Health Organisation and every section of the society are applauding this Budget. This forenoon, I heard the Communist leader speaking that we are very poor. We should see the growth of India. Pranabji was telling about the first Budget. On 26th November, 1947, Shri Shanmugam Chetty presented the first Budget for about Rs. 193 crore. Now it has come to Rs. One million crore. In 1951, our foreign exchange reserves of India were below Rs. 1,000 crore. Now it has grown upto Rs. 12 lakh crore. How has this happened?

When the world economy was reeling under pressure and was coming down, the greatest economic countries were trembling under the global recession, India pulled on. How has it happened? It is because we went to the *Aam Aadmi*, we went for inclusive growth, we saw the plight of the people and the stimulus package announced in 2008-09 which amounts to Rs. 1,86,000 crore has boosted our economy. Our economy can withstand any kind of pressure. Now the world is telling that there are two economies that are going to conquer the world and they are China and India.

Some of my friends who have gone to China tell us, "Look, what a great country. China is progressing like anything, but India is not progressing so much." According to me, the humble progress of India is greater than that of China because in China nobody can think aloud. China's progress is under the barrel of the gun. Nobody can think there and nobody can express his opinion. That is China. But China is also reeling under pressure now. China is also suffering from the global recession.

My friend in the CPI (M) circle was telling that in India we are losing jobs. Yes, a few lakh jobs have been lost. But what about China? *News from China* is a magazine published by the Chinese Embassy. It is an official organ of the Chinese Embassy in India. In the February Edition of *News from China*, it is said:

"Up to now in China alone at least 20 million migration workers have lost their jobs. The crisis is real, deep, dire and devastating. The pain and suffering are acute and may be protracted. Without a doubt, it is a killer crisis of unprecedented proportions."

Sir, two crore workers have lost their jobs in China. This is what China is undergoing now and we have withstood this crisis. We have achieved 6.7 per cent growth. In spite of all the havocs playing in the global economic field, India has grown to such an extent. As I told you, the stimulus package to the tune of Rs. 1,86,000 crore was announced about 140 days ago. Now we have attained this growth of 6.7 growth even when 60 billion dollars of foreign money has been flowed away from this country. Even then India is standing. You see the progress. Yet some people say that we are poor. Take the NREGP, the farmers' loan waiver scheme etc., no Government in the world can do it. Our Government announced a loan relief of Rs. 71,000 crore to our farmers. It was disbursed within one year. Usually political parties go on saying something or the other about such schemes. But under the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh we implemented it effectively and showed it to the world.

Sir, I come to the Budget now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Sir, I am speaking for the first time in this Parliament. Please give me some more time.

The biggest stimulus in this Budget is the plan expenditure of Rs. 3,25,149 crore and Rs. 2,39,840 crore for the growth budget support of the Central Plan. So, what has Mr. Pranab Mukherjee done? He has taken the cause of the down-trodden people. We are pulling them up.

I have been reading newspapers where the industrialists, the corporates, the common man, say that they are all satisfied. Now, we see a resurgent India, an

India which is to grow like anything, and an India which is coming up like anything. In these circumstances, what should the Opposition and the Ruling Party do? We all should unite and see that this good sense of love for the poor people prevail. Now, it has come up like anything.

When the Indo-US nuclear Treaty was discussed in this House, I watched it from outside the Parliament. The discussion went on for hours and hours and I watched the whole discussion. Our young leader Mr. Rahul Gandhi was speaking about one Kalavati. I saw smiles on the faces of some Members and in the discussion on the TV channels some people were laughing. Some of them who laughed have not returned to this House. Now, everybody speaks about Kalavatis, about the poorest of poor people. The poorest of the poor people should be rescued and that is the main attempt of Mr. Pranab Mukherjee.

I do not want to speak much because you have curtailed my time, but I want to bring one or two proposals before the hon. Finance Minister. The farmers' loans worth Rs. 71 crore have been waived. It is a gigantic leap forward for the farming community. But there is a little anomaly. The anomaly is that the cut off date for overdue loan is 28.2.2008. Some farmers have sold their houses and have taken loans from the private money lenders. They remitted some amount, but now their cases are pending. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to look into it.

The hon. Finance Minister has announced concessions for the students. Now, I want to emphasise that the concessions of the students may be extended to the students who are still pursuing their studies.

Last but not least, this is the august House where history sleeps, this is a great tradition, we, the Members of Parliament, are torch bearers of a great democracy inherited from Gandhi Ji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the galaxy of leaders. We are working; we are going into the villages where thousands of petitions confront us. We do not know what to do. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister the fact about the MPLAD Fund. The MLA Fund in my State for each MLA is Rs. 75 lakh. In my Municipality, the fund given to the Municipal Councillor is Rs. 45 lakh. We, the Members of Parliament, are the custodians of the tradition of this country. We are the torch bearers of the traditions of this country. I respectfully request the hon. Finance

Minister to raise this MPLAD Fund from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 7 crore per year. That is the only way we can do a lot in the country. If that is given, we can spend more time in the law making process.

I thank you so much for giving me some extra time.

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the general budget.

Sir, UPA Government is formed recently and it has got a mandate. People had great expectations from this Government as they have given good mandate. There were expecting some schemes for their welfare. But the Budget, presented by hon. Minister, has nothing for the welfare of the poor. The budget, which is being discussed everywhere, has been prepared to benefit the capitalists and the rich. You have reduced the duty levied on TV and fridge which are never used by the poor and the poor do not afford to have that kind of television on which you have reduced the duty. You have made it cheaper but the prices of essential commodities which are used by the poor have been raised. Therefore, it can be said that this budget is not in favour of the poor. Hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned in his budget speech that there are 44000 villages where the population of scheduled caste is more than 50 per cent. Hon. Minister of Finance and the Government have considered to provide facilities to the people of scheduled caste. Thoguh it is a little bit late, but you have paid attention to them. In this budget, he has selected one thousand such villages which are covered under 'Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana'. It has been determined to develop one thousand such village and you have allocated Rs. 100 crores for the same. In the same way, Miss Mayawati had introduced a scheme namely 'Dr. Ambedkar Gram Vikas Yojana'. This scheme is still in operation. This scheme is not meant for scheduled castes only. Facilities should reach each and every village irrespective of any caste in the society. There is no Ambedkar Village on which less than Rs. 80 lakh are being spent and for some big villages rupees one to two crore are being spent and pucca houses are being constructed for the poor people under 'Indira Awas Yojna' and 'Nirbal Awas Yojana'. As per the provision made in the budget by the hon. Minister of Finance, almost rupees ten lakhs are likely to be spent on each village. That allocation is insufficient to develop a particular village.

[Dr. Baliram]

You have followed the model. Upliftment of the poor is being done after indentifying Dr. Ambedkar village in U.P. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Where is the upliftment. There is no upliftment. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BALIRAM: Upliftment is being done. You please see the development in Ambedkar village. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BALIRAM: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance that the amount of Rs. 10 lakh is very less for the development of a village. It should be increased to Rs. One crore or at least to Rs. 80 lakh. If you formulate the scheme with this way, only then you will truly be in position to develop the villages. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Baliram.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. BALIRAM: The Minister of Finance has expressed his concern over the food situation in the country. He has said that the work regarding National Food Security Act has been started honestly. While mentioning in his budget speech, he has stated and also expressed his resolve that the people living below poverty line will be provided rice or wheat at Rs. 3 per kilogram. I would like to say that the number of the poor people is very large in the country. The names of a large number of poor persons were missing in the BPL list prepared in the year 2002. I want the Government to scrutinize and add the missing names to the BPL list so that the people missing from the list could also get its benefits. The Minister of Finance should make such an arrangement.

Today, NREGA is a much hyped scheme. The Government states to provide employment to the people falling below poverty line under the said scheme. But if you visit villages, you can find actual situation prevailing in vilalges. The work of earth digging is being carried out by JCB machines over there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, please conclude.

*Not recorded.

DR. BALIRAM: The funds provided by the Union Government to the States under the said scheme also need monitoring as to whether or not they are reaching the actual beneficiaries. If it is so, only then the benefits will reach the poor in true sense.

The UPA Government having just assumed the power second time, hiked up the prices of petrol and diesel indicating further increase in prices, while the same were already on the steep rise during its time. I would say that there is a need to bring reforms in this regard. The government should pay heed to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that the announcement made by the Minister of Finance in his budget speech should not remain just the announcements. They should be brought into effect.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Baliram ji, now you conclude. I am allowing Mahabali Singh Ji to deliver his speech.

DR. BALIRAM: The Minister of Finance has said nothing in his budget about fulfilling the reservation quota to the scheduled castes, as the Minister of Railways has said to do in Railways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now you take your seat. Your speech will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me opportunity to deliver my maiden speech in this House. In the House, General Budget has been presented and discussion is being held thereon. Firstly the Rail Budget was presented, and secondly, the General Budget on which I am speaking now. During discussion I saw that the people from treasury benches were thumping the table believing that the budget is in the welfare of the country, catering to the needs of the downtrodden, backwards and minorities, while the Opposition Members are criticizing it. We are also in Opposition, so we will also criticize it. It has been a practice in democracy that the Opposition never appreciate the performances of the ruling parties howsoever good it may be. However, the people of the country appreciate your better performance. The Government that do not keep their promises made to the people get befitting reply in elections and are ousted from power.

*Not recorded.

We observed that all the Governments had been making their budgets every year keeping in view the interests of the downtrodden, the poor and the backward classes, but what happened to them till date—this is before you and before the country itself.

All the parties in the country formulated their policies and principles in the interest of the poor, the downtrodden and the backward classes and every government has formulated its budget keeping in view the interests of the poor, downtrodden, minorities and the backward classes. Parties, Governments budget and even the time and ambience kept on changing, but the fate of the crores of people of this country remained unchanged. Even today in this country crores of people do not have their own homes to live in, they do not have water to drink and they are compelled to live under the trees near dirty drains. I became very happy while reading the budget when it was presented in the House whether it was the Rail Budget or the General budget. While reading the budget I feel that the present Government is making efforts to lift the standard of living of the people belonging to the weaker sections of society.

15.00 hrs.

It is making efforts to bring this country into the league of developed nations, but I regret to say that Bihar has been grossly neglected in both the budgets. It will be our fault to think that we can still make the country go ahead on the path to progress by neglecting Bihar. Bihar is the state where the people like Mahavira, Gautam Budha, who gave the message of love and brotherhood not only in India but all across the world, were born. Several countries that followed their teachings are making progress today. Lakhs of people from various countries of the world visit Bihar as tourists. A large number of people from many countries like Sri Lanka, China, Japan, Thailand etc. come to Bihar. If you will not revamp the basic infrastructure like railways, road, electricity in Bihar, it will invite criticism from foreign tourists visiting Bihar. Needless to say that the criticism of a state, in this case, Bihar, tantamounts to criticism of the country as a whole. When our country would be criticized, how can India stand in comparison to other developed countries of the world?

Sir, the country cannot progress in isolation *i.e.* if we ignore Bihar or hinder the developmental path of Bihar our country will not prosper. If the UPA Government feels it has carried out many development works in Bihar in

the last 5 years it is not true. Bihar has been ignored even in the railway sector during the last five years. The present Chief Minister of Bihar who also served as Minister of Railways in the N.D.A. Government had set himself a deadline, even that target could not be achieved so far, how can we think of discussing new programmes?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member, you please conclude.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Sir, I will take only few Minutes. There is no road in Bihar barring the main road and the national highway which is in proper condition. What the U.P.A. Government has done in the last five years? If the UPA Government had performed in Bihar, the condition of the state would not have been so bad.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Bihar should not be ignored. The geographical condition of Bihar is such that the Northern Bihar always keeps reeling under floods.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now, otherwise nothing will go on record.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I have got the opportunity to speak for the first time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time cannot spare first or a second timer. We should respect time. Other Hon'ble Members should also get opportunity to speak.

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Sir, I have heard the Hon'ble Minister of Finance air the words of Kautilya, the author of Arthshastra, in his budget speech. Through you I would like to know from the Government if it is not aware that the torrential rains in Nepal flood the Kosi and Gandak rivers in Bihar every year. Due to this reason more than half of the districts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh get affected. The Government is aware of the flood situation in Bihar keeps on occurring every year, however what measures has it taken so far in this regard?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing of what the Hon'ble Member says will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI UDAYANRAJE BHONSLE (Satara): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to firstly thank you for giving me time to air my views before this august House.

I would like to point out the uniqueness of the constituency that I represent. The name of the constituency is Satara. It is in the State of Maharashtra.

Sir, if you see the premises of this Parliament House, out of all the statues that are erected of the legendary figures, five statues are of the legendary people who are from the constituency, the area from which I have got elected namely – Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Mahatma Jyotiba Phule and the former Deputy Prime Minister of India Shri Yashwantraoji Chavan. All these legendary figures have been a driving force and all of us get our inspiration from the deeds that they had done. I know none of us can reach those heights. But I must bring to the notice of this august House that by serving the *aam aadmi* we can strive towards perfection and the thoughts and the vision that they had and this way we will be following them. The State of Maharashtra has a peculiar shape or you can say location because if you see the map of India you can call the State of Maharashtra as a 'mini-India'.

Through you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Finance for the Budget that he has presented. In a situation of global economic slowdown he has rightly targeted the rural population which constitutes about 65 to 70 per cent of India. By targeting and providing extra funds in this Budget, not only the farmers and the poor people will benefit but also in return there will be an increase in the agricultural produce and there will be an increase in the upliftment of the downtrodden and the farmers who live in the villages. Also, this will create a larger customer base for the goods which are produced by 30 per cent of the population which lives in the urban area. I feel that this Budget has a rural face. But, apart from that, the hon. Minister of Finance has not forgotten the urban poor also. Through the *Rajiv Awas Yojana* the people living in the slums are also going to be benefited and we will, in future, have a slum-free India.

In fact, I would like to point out that by doing so the hon. Minister of Finance, by prioritising agriculture, he has seen to it that India strives towards becoming a

super power. Like there is the Great Wall of China, even if we build a Great Wall of India, not only can India survive in isolation but it can also cater to the demands, the needs of the rest of the world. By prioritising agriculture, India will, in future, become a super power.

In the late eighties, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the then dynamic Prime Minister, late Rajiv Gandhiji rightly said that only 15 per cent of the fund trickles down to the end user who lives in the villages and the reason for this is the inefficiency in the bureaucracy.

Our hon. Finance Minister has said "...to convert words into deeds". By this, it is his intention to fulfil Rajiv Gandhi's dream. He has rightly done this by transferring fertiliser subsidy directly to the farmers. In fact, this was the dream of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, because indirectly we are striving for deepening and widening panchayati raj by decentralisation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, now I would like to draw your attention to the State of Maharashtra. In fact, there is a Corporation for handling irrigation projects which, I think, must be the largest or the biggest ever formed by any State in India. It is worth over Rs. 10,000 crore. And, I was the Vice-Chairman of the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation. Seventy per cent of the irrigation work has been completed, but at the same time, since many of the projects under this Corporation were not included in the Kendriya Jal Ayog, funds could not be allocated. Therefore, through you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to include the remaining projects not only of the Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation but also other corporations in the State of Maharashtra in the Kendriya Jal Ayog so that it is beneficial to the farmers, which has many effects because there will be upliftment of the people. There will be rise in the agricultural produce which in turn will create employment which will result in increase in the purchasing power. This will add indirectly to the increase in the Central Government's revenues. Thus, I would like to request, through you, to the Finance Minister that the necessary funds should be allocated at the earliest.

I think that this will be a great tribute in the real sense to all the legendary figures not only from my area but also those from all over India, whose statues are erected in the Parliament House premises, which

have been and will be a driving force for all parliamentarians belonging to the august House.

Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to thank the Finance Minister for presenting an *aam admi* Budget.

Thank you hon. Deputy-Speaker, and all the hon. Members of the august House, for giving me the opportunity to air my views.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for giving me time to speak on the general budget. I have heard the speech of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance very attentively in regard to agricultural development in column 27. A provision of Rs. 3,32,000 crore has been made for the year 2009-2010, and there is a mention of 7 per cent interest rate, however, it is about short term loan. How far this loan upto Rs. 3 lakhs would be useful for the farmers, you can well appreciate.

In the end the Hon'ble Minister of Finance has also answered that he knows that 60 per cent population of the country earns its livelihood from agriculture. However, what is the condition of 60 per cent farmer population, is a matter of serious concern which requires serious deliberation. If this august House of the country would not be concerned about farmers then perhaps nobody else would do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I feel that two constitutions have been enacted in the country. One only for farmers and another for the rest of the country. The House is aware that when somebody is involved in production, he fixed the price of his product by adding his input cost and profit and the products is distributed across the country thereafter. However, this is not true in the case of farmers. The farmer does not have the right to fix the price of his crop. Surprisingly, when he takes his crop to the market, the price of his yield is fixed either by the Government or the trader. The issue of concern is that when that farmer needs foodgrains for his own consumption, for sowing and goes to the trader to buy foodgrains then it is the trader who fixed the price. In both the cases the price is determined by trader if the crops have to be procured from the farmer or if the farmer has to buy the inputs. How illogical it is. Today, a match box manufacturing factory adds profit to the

entire input cost and sells match box for fifty paise per match box. Due to these reasons the farmer has not been able to make any progress rather he is facing heavy financial burden and today the situation is that he compelled to commit suicide.

Sir, if we actually describe the agonizing plight of farmers, we will fall short of words. However, being a farmer myself and being fully acquainted with his condition I would express his plight in these words—

“Din raat kiya shram hai hamne, pal ek bhi chain na paya prabhu

Dhakne ko sharir na vastra mile, bharpet kabhi nahi khaya prabhu.

Hamko sukhi hai mila na kabhi, dukh nark se zyada sataya prabhu.

Woh kaun se paap kiye hamne, jo hamen deen kisaan banaya prabhu.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, our farmer cries out, prays to the lord that what was his fault that he was given the life of a poor farmer by the Almighty. I know that the farmer is not satisfied today. The 85 per cent population of farmers has now come down to 60 per cent. Where did 25 per cent farmer go? Where did their lands disappear is a matter of serious concern. Once when Hon'ble Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister he issued credit cards to the farmers understanding their plight and in a bid to save them from the trap of money lenders. This was followed by another gesture of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh who reduced the interest rate from 5 to 3 per cent on 1st July, 2009.

The farmers were extended co-operation in a bid to save them. Through you would request the Government to provide loan to the farmers at 3 per cent rate of interest across the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Madhya Pradesh is the most backward state of the country. Bundelkhand is the most backward area of the state. My parliamentary constituency Damoh falls under it. There are two lakh poor families who do not have a roof above them. They earn their livelihood by doing labour. They should be provided with funds for cottage industries so that the developmental works could be expedited and this area could progress.

With these words I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I fully support the Budget introduced by the Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee. However, I have some observations to make in respect of some provisions in the Speech of the hon. Finance Minister.

First of all, I want to place before you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, that BPL cards are not really being given to the deserving persons. I would like to suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that let there be a statutory scheme in respect of distribution of BPL cards so that deserving persons, who are really the poor people of this country, can get the BPL cards.

Really, a great endeavour was made when the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 was introduced in this august House, but unfortunately, in the Act itself, the Scheme was made in such a fashion that even if I have any complaint regarding non-extension of works to deserving persons, I have to lodge a complaint with the officer who is designated as the Programme Officer. Incidentally, that Programme Officer is also the Executive Officer of a Gram Panchayat. How the Secretary of a King can decide the complaint against the King? Let the Act be amended so that if any aggrieved person really lodges a complaint against the Gram Panchayat for non-distribution of works to a deserving person, that complaint may be heard by an independent authority, and the benefits should be given to the deserving persons, that is, the poor people of this country.

Sir, I now come to a very important aspect, according to me, which was mentioned at para 133 of the Speech. The hon. Finance Minister, no doubt, is having the discretion or the power to disagree with the view of his predecessor. With great respect, although disagreement can be there, I do not find any reason as to why the disagreement has arisen. At least, on two occasions, the Apex Court of our country held that the Legal Services do not come within the purview of 'commercial establishment', nor do they come within the purview of "industrial establishment". In our State, the Calcutta High Court held that Legal Services do not come even within the purview of 'Shops and Establishment Act'. I do not know why it has been brought within the purview of the 'Services' category and, therefore, to be taxed. Today, most of the litigants' cases

are against Government's functioning. Most of the poor people file their complaints against Government's functioning before the Constitutional Courts. It is not that only arbitration cases or commercial cases are filed before the courts. Today, even in the Supreme Court it has gone up to more than one lakh cases. Now the service tax has been increased. I request the hon. Finance Minister to review it. I just point out about a vague thing. It has been said, "I propose to extend the service tax on advice, consultancy or technical assistance provided in the field of law." What does it mean – technical assistance provided in the field of law? If a lawyer argues before a court of law, he comes within this category. Then in the next sentence it has been said,—"This tax would not be applicable in case the service provider or the service receiver is an individual." Sir, I have great respect for the hon. Finance Minister. I know that he is a pride of our country as a parliamentarian *vis-a-vis* a pride of our country as a Minister. But a service provider, means a lawyer also. If you go to a senior advocate, designated as the senior advocate under the Advocates Act, a senior advocate cannot function without having any assistance of a lawyer who is called an advocate on record. Therefore, the moment a person goes to a senior advocate, he has to pay the service tax. Now the expression used is "service individual". What does the 'service individual' mean? If two workers go to a lawyer, they have to pay the tax. I can understand that in a commercial establishment or the corporate sector, taxes have been provided. Today in our country, there are maximum numbers of service matters, industrial dispute matters and constitutional matters that are coming. If two persons or two prisoners or two labourers go to a court of law, then they have to pay the tax. The moment it has become plural, they have been brought at the corporate level. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly make a review of it. It would be a tremendous service. To get a justice is also a constitutional right. One goes either before a court of law or before a Minister or before the Government or the executive authority to get a justice. They are going for getting the justice. When one is fighting before a court of law for getting the justice, it would be my most humble submission before the hon. Finance Minister that this would be really unreasonable. I have fought such cases in the last three years. I had to fight out for the prisoners of Singur; I had to fight out for the Nandigram persons; I had to fight out for the poor people of West Bengal. If service tax is provided for two prisons, then it would be really unreasonable. If two women are raped and if they go to a lawyer, a

senior advocate for consultation, in that case they have to pay the service tax. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider this aspect of the matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I will conclude in two minutes.

Now I come to another point. The Central Government has given extension to the fast track court up to 2010. After 2010, there is no scheme to extend it. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to extend the benefits of the fast track courts beyond 2010. A number of cases have been disposed of through the fast track courts in the last five to seven years. Therefore, I would make a request to the Finance Minister to extend the fast track courts even beyond 2010 so that the people of this country get the justice.

I now come to para 88 of the Budget speech. There has been an increase of only Rs. 10,000 in the income-tax limit. The exemption on the income-tax has been increased from Rs. 1.80 lakhs to Rs. 1.90 lakhs. I would request the Finance Minister that the exemption on income-tax should be at least increased up to Rs. 2.50 lakhs so that the people really get the benefit of the income-tax.

One of our friends from the other side was telling – I have come for the first time and I have forgotten the name – that the money for the MPLAD scheme should be increased. It should be increased from Rs. 2.00 crore to at least Rs. 5.00 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Members will support it.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Kindly see, Sir, the Minister also agrees with my view. Let it be recorded that one of the Ministers also agrees with my suggestion.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I made an observation that hon. Members also support it that is all. Do not put words in my mouth.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Let that also go on the record.

Sir, I would once again request the hon. Finance Minister to review the paragraph which I have referred to.

[Translation]

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI (Banaskantha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

*(Interruptions) ... **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This will not go on record. This time is allotted for carrying Private Member's business.

*(Interruptions)... **

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what Shri Mainyaji says will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. T. Mainyaji, you speak. Do you want to speak.

...(Interruptions)

**SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI (Jalaun): I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the General Budget 2009-10. I would like to bring to the cognizance of hon. Minister of Finance certain important suggestions.

This is ironical that despite such an ambitious Budget, Government has not paid any attention towards several sectors of the economy like agriculture, small scale industry and above all towards the poor common man. An allocation of merely Rs. 62,837 crore out of total government expenditure of Rs. Ten lakh twenty thousand crore has been made for irrigation and rural development. This is only 6% of the total expenditure. In such a scenario, how can the hon. Minister of Finance achieve the growth rate of four per cent for agriculture. This defies any logic. Today agriculture and farmers of the country are going through a phase of crisis and our dependence on import of pulses, oilseeds and foodgrains is increasing. Our farmer is either turning away from farming or is committing suicide due to the losses in agriculture. The contribution of agriculture in gross national income that used to be more than 45% in 1970-71 has declined to merely 18% as on date. It implies that the income in agriculture sector has been declining. The vacuousness of the Government towards the pathetic condition of that

*Not recorded.

**Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi]

particular sector which provides employment to more than 60 per cent people is not a good omen for the country. It would have been better if the hon. Minister of Finance had presented an ambitious scheme for the development of agriculture. The claim of hon. Minister of Finance of providing employment to 1 lakh persons every year is far from the ground reality. This is true that the Government can, through budgetary provisions, provide immediate employment to the people under Rashtriya Rojgar Guarantee Yojana but this can not be considered as a permanent arrangement. A sustainable system of employment is based on such a mechanism of production where the employment opportunities are created on their own. Such a mechanism of production is being destroyed deliberately during the last two decades. If the Government is honest towards creation of employment, it will have to remove the impediments in the path of development of small scale and cottage industries by providing government assistance to them. However, taking the cues from the economic review 2008-09, it can be said that the Government is further going to open up retail sector for foreign investment in the coming months. This step can render a large number of the small retails jobless.

This is a matter of concern that public expenditure on social services in percentage terms has been declining during the last several years. While it had reached 25 per cent till sometime ago, now it has declined to 12 per cent.

Through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister of Finance that interests of the weavers and craftsmen have been grossly neglected. Weaving community is one who has contributed in making the humans civilized. A man requires clothes right from his childhood and it remains useful to him throughout his life. So much so that the same piece of cloth remains with him even when his last rites are performed. The weaving community that provided for man to alon clothing is on the verge of starvation today and the Government is not paying any attention towards their plight. Madam Speaker, through you, I would request the Union government and particularly the hon. Finance Minister to provide such exemptions and rebates to the weavers that they could lead their lives properly and at least 25 per cent reservation should be provided to them in jobs in all the departments related with clothing and textiles.

I would like to draw your attention towards agriculture. Talking about fertilizers, though the government has talked about providing subsidy, it has been withdrawn on urea and it has been increased on nitrogen. It is not that

consumption of urea has declined. This is tantamount to giving from one hand and taking from the other.

The government has done less but hopes are high. There is not even a trace of the measures in the Budget that have been mentioned in the economic survey.

In view of the huge power shortage in the country, the Government should pay more attention towards implementing mega power projects in the country so that the farmers and the small scale industries could get power because machinery in our age is completely based on power. Without power both agriculture and industry cannot be carried on.

Today, the country is facing water crisis. During the month of Sravana, the country is on the verge of drought. Sowing of paddy could not be carried out. Particularly, sowing of the Kharif crop could not be carried out. The Government should make such an arrangement that modern technique be used to utilize the flood water whenever there is flood in the country. This water could be utilized for water harvesting in lakes, ponds and wells etc. India is an agricultural country. We need to pay attention towards both the agriculture and the farmers. The labourers and the youths of the country are unemployed. Arrangement for providing employment to them is urgently required.

From a cursory view itself, this budget appears to be made keeping in view the big capitalists and businessmen while the farmers, labourers, the unemployed youth, education, agriculture, small industry, weavers, artisans and the likes have been totally neglected or it may be said that the attention has not been paid towards them.

With these words, while concluding my speech, I welcome this budget and expect that the hon'ble Minister of Finance would pay attention to the important suggestions given by me on this budget.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTIONS

(i) **Resolution Re: Constitution of National Board for Development of Himalayan States'—Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Private Member's Business. Item No. 19, Dr. Thokchom Meinya.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to resume my speech on the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Virender Kashyap on the constitution of a National Board for the development of Himalayan States.

15.33 hrs.

[SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*]

Himalayan States, as you know, have different kinds of difficulties the first one being the geographical conditions. Because of these geographical features we have in those regions landslides, cloudbursts, earthquakes, hailstorms, and all other possible natural calamities. These result in loss of lives and property there. To mitigate all these things the people in these States have to actually prepare themselves to face all these eventualities.

The cost involved in the process of development in these States is very high. The cost of construction of houses, roads, bridges, buildings is much higher in hilly areas when compared to the plains. Leave aside the cost of commodities, with high transportation costs and heavy excise duty charged on transportation we have to pay very heavily. In addition to all these things, the mountain terrain is a very difficult terrain. The socioeconomic conditions of these areas are very bad. Taking into account all these factors my friend Virender Kashyap perhaps tried to bring out a National Board for Development of the States. The fund is to be provided solely by the Union Government.

I see the reason and at the same time I also see the honesty of his ideas when he thought of having this Board. At the same time, I would like to point out certain facts. For example, we have in these Himalayan States, right from Jammu and Kashmir, we have got Uttaranchal, we have Himachal Pradesh and then, we have Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh. At the end of these Himalayan ranges, we have a number of States like Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur. All these States border the international friends, brothers and neighbours. We have got other difficulties. See the other side of our country, for example, in China. In China – after me, I think, my friend from Arunachal Pradesh would be speaking – the development process is very fast. When we go to Twang, just 30 kms. away from our international border - we can go to that Chinese area by small vehicles - you see that the development process is very fast.

Seeing all these things. I think, the Government of India requires to look into this aspect and develop these areas very fast. This is one area. In that particular area, when we talk of Himalayan States, we always think in terms of one important State, Jammu & Kashmir, which has got a Special Status on its own under our Constitution of India. At the same time, this State has been under tremendous difficulties. For example, international terrorism from the other side, and at the same time, internal problem and insurgent problem. This is very similar to a State, Manipur, from where I come. So, we are very concerned for the other States.

Of late, there has been talk about the Armed Forces Special Powers Act to be lifted or to be kept in Jammu and Kashmir. This has been the bone of contention for my State also. In my State, like what is being demanded in Jammu & Kashmir, we are requesting to repeal the Act. Fortunately, when the UPA Government came to power in 2004, seeing the condition of this particular draconian Act, a Committee was formed under Justice Jeevan Reddy, and the Committee has recommended repeal of the Act. This is now with the Government of India. We are very hopeful that this recommendation will be implemented with right earnest. Of course, having been using this particular Act for so many years, the insurgency problem did not go, it has rather become monotonous. You would remember that I have mentioned those names of the Special Category States, where this particular Act is there. This is a national Act, of course, but it is regional in approach. We wish that this should be done away with.

One important thing about which my friend, hon. Member has suggested is, monitoring and implementation of the existing Centrally sponsored Schemes and the programmes in these States. Of course, this is very important. Our monitoring or implementation is slow; delivery mechanism is not properly maintained. We require a good delivery mechanism so that whatever is given for the people there, at least a major chunk of the funds should reach the people, for whom we are sending the funds

Regarding the suggestion and measures to minimise the effect of natural calamities in the said Region, of course, we have got the National Disaster Management Board, which is looking after that. Even then, there are things which we cannot predict. For example, we do not know when earthquake comes. Of course, seismologically, scientifically we may be able to tell that at this time and

[Dr. Thokchom Meinya]

at this moment, it may come but we never know as to what happens. There are certain eventualities about which we have to be very careful.

Before I conclude, as I suggested on the first day also, we have a Department, the Development of North Eastern Region, which is also called seven sister States and one big brother, Sikkim. We have to see that the powers, functions and areas of work should be demarcated properly so that there may not be overlapping. This is very important.

With these words, I thank my friend Shri Virender Kashyap for having moved this Resolution to constitute a National Board for the Development of Himalayan States. We hope that the Government will pay attention to his suggestion and we shall see that if this Resolution, at any point of time in the course of the Government business, comes forward, we can debate and look at difficult areas; and at the same time, we can see what we can do for that and how to proceed further.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you very much. I stand here to elaborate and discuss on the constitution of National Board for the Development of Himalayan States, moved by our dear friend Shri Virender Kashyap.

I had been attentively listening to him and also to other Members who have spoken. One of our Party Members had spoken last Friday, who is from a non-Himalayan region State. I am the second speaker to speak from a non-Himalayan State.

At the outset, I should say that when a demand is made for the constitution of a National Board for development of an area, I should not be misunderstood, that clearly demonstrates, however small or big the area may be, that it is an acceptance of the fact that the State machinery has failed to a great extent; it is unable to deliver for the betterment of the people of that region, and the people's aspirations are not being met by the system that we have in place.

When I say that the State has failed, I am not only targeting the provincial Government, but also the Union Government. Our Constitution clearly demonstrates that this is a Federal State. Every province has its own capacity to deliver the development activities to the people. But what happens? Since 1967, especially after the division of Punjab— that was the first State that was divided – Himachal Pradesh came into being.

Subsequently, in the 1970s, Assam Province was also divided into many States.

Earlier, when the States' reorganization was thought of and discussed in the 1950s, during that time, Shri G. B. Pant was the Home Minister, it was clearly stated in this House and also outside in the Report of the SRC, that a State should be competent enough to raise its resources to meet its demand. But subsequently, because of many pressures and demands of the people, we have formed a number of smaller States. These smaller States are dependent on the funding mechanism of the Centre.

Today, most of the Himalayan region States, say for instance, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, a part of West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and in the case of lower Himalayan region States, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram and Meghalaya— all these States get a specific substantial funding from the Central Government. As a special category status, 90 per cent of the funding is provided through budgetary support and 10 per cent has to be provided by the State Government. When we talk of a special or a National Board for the development of Himalayan Region what is the idea? The idea is that the Centre will provide some amount of fund and it has to be worked out by this Board. When I say a National Board, how it is to work out? Will it be a representative character that all the States will be the Members of this National Board? Why you need a National Board? Is there any difference of opinion to work out a specific project between Uttarakhand and Himachal, between Sikkim and parts of West Bengal or between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh? Planning Commission is there. Finance Commission is there. If they are going to work out certain plans and programmes, I think they are the best mechanisms in place in our country to work it out.

But saying this, when I come to the programmes, especially the three programmes which have been chalked out, one is 'All round and speedy development of the States comprising the Himalayan Region' I think the Finance Commission and the Planning Commission are the best. I am yet to hear and I think ultimately when Shri Kashyap will be winding up this debate he will spell out the difficulties. The demand which has been made, subsequently when other Members of this region have spoken in this House, I do not find that it is very essential that we should have a National Board for development of these Himalayan States. Yes, monitoring of implementation of existing Central schemes and programmes in these States is required.

During the last 25 to 30 years we have seen that we have a Ministry especially for Northeast which was, if I remember correctly, formed during Atal Ji's tenure for the development of Northeast region. Specific funding also is being done after that. For the last 10 years specific budgetary funding is being done, separate provisions are being made in different Ministries keeping in view the Northeast region. But only Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are being left out. The Planning Minister and also the Finance Commission can see how to incorporate these two States where a specific provision can be made for the development of this region. To minimise the affects of natural calamities of the said region is one of the major issues which should be discussed while we are deliberating on this Resolution.

Disaster Management is an awareness which for the last five-six years we have been discussing. What mechanism we have in place in Delhi especially in the Central Government to see how the disaster management is being worked out in those respective States? The smaller States are in dearth of revenue and are dependent on the Central Government's plans and programmes. What support the Government is going to give or is giving to meet the disasters which are occurring there. Disasters in this region are very different from the disasters which Bihar, West Bengal or Orissa faces or to that extent Gujarat or Maharashtra faces. These are hilly regions and there is greater scope for development of these areas. To keep people in good health, to provide them education and to develop those areas, it is very much essential.

In that respect, I would say that I have a different point of view. I would say that there is no need to have another Development Board as such because there is too much of centrality. I am for the federal character of this country. The States should rejuvenate themselves and what is due for every State should be provided by the Centre and the Centre should not overlook or breath down the neck of all the States but it is the utmost responsibility of the Centre to see that these areas are developed.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM (Arunachal West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to take part in the Private Members' Resolution moved by one of our Parliamentarian colleagues, Mr. Virender Kashyap for the constitution of a National Board

for the Development of Himalayan States. If I am not wrong, I sense the mover of this Resolution had gone deep into the crux of the problems being faced by various States which consist of various ethnicities that make the diversity of Himalayan region.

Since Independence and before Independence, if we look back to the history, if all other parts of India had inherited infrastructural facilities from the then British Government, these Himalayan States inherited nothing except their own natural and beautiful resources. The so called Himalayan region stretches to a distance of 4000 kilometres right from Kashmir to the eastern tip of my State. This particular region houses various natural resources of the country. It does not only contribute to the ecology of the country, it does not only contribute to the environment, towards reducing the carbon emission but it is the sentinel of our security also. Many wars have been fought there. Let us go back to 1945 war memorials in Kohima and in Nagaland. The war memorials of 1945 in Pacho Pass of Teju in Changlang District of Arunachal Pradesh. The war and the experiences we have read and we are reading today about 1962 war. So, this particular region gives water to the lower valley of our country. It gives water and environment right to the Indian Ocean to the lowest tip of West Bengal. But so far the due share that is anticipated and expected from the Government of India has not been on the expected lines today. I am of the opinion that they have the biggest natural resources.

Let us go back to my State of Arunachal Pradesh. It has the potential of 56,000 MW of hydro power projects.

The situation was different prior to 1947. The present State was granted the status of a Union Territory in the year 1972 by the late Indira Gandhi. She felt that this Eastern tip is the sentinel of our security. Today we talk of the security of Jammu and Kashmir; we talk about the security of Gujarat, but internal and external security that can be provided by the Eastern Sector should be on the top of the agenda of the Defence Ministry. Accordingly, if today Government invests to tap 56,000 MW power potential that is hidden in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, then after 20 years from now the State of Arunachal Pradesh can sustain one-third of the economy of this country. This is the potential and greatness of my State. Right from the young to the old, without any Army, since 1962 have been guarding the frontiers of this country. We have been using the national

[Dr. Sanjoy Takam]

flag to be our armour. Therefore, the real corridor, if for our security – internal and external – is to be taken care of, then it is all in the Eastern Himalayan Region. If a sum of Rs. 100 has to be invested for digging a hole in the Plains, then it is not the same amount that would have to be invested for digging a hole in that region because our State is located at some 20,000 feet above sea level. The Budget, therefore, that is prepared in Delhi does not match the harsh realities of this particular region. This has to be admitted.

Sometimes I should speak this that sometimes when we visit some hotels here in the city some friends in Delhi say, 'are you from China?' 'Are you a Japanese?' A few days ago I was going to the New Friends Colony and I took an autorickshaw. The driver of the autorickshaw asked me

[Translation]

are you going to the Chinese Embassy? I replied in the affirmative. He said that you speak good Hindi. I jokingly replied that there are many Hindi schools in Beijing.

[English]

This is the feeling of alienation; this is the feeling of deprivation and feeling of remoteness right from the Eastern sector of Arunachal Pradesh to Delhi. Here we are to bridge the gap between the farthest Eastern Sector and New Delhi

I strongly feel that the support of the hon. Prime Minister is always required. The hon. Prime Minister of India visited Arunachal Pradesh in the year 2008. Dr. Manmohan Singh does not speak much but senses the reality, the crux of the problem. He came to Itanagar after having visited China and announced a package of Rs 21,000 crore. This was a great gesture. We need a Prime Minister of such stature. We need a Government with a vision. But in the year 2003, I would not name the Government. a very big personality from Delhi, head of the Government announced so many packages. We waited for it for a year, but not a single penny came. But I am proud to say that when Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Arunachal Pradesh, after two months of his visit funds were released for infrastructure building and we felt that Arunachal Pradesh has become a part and parcel of this great nation.

16.00 hrs.

If there is any force which is echoing from outside our country that Arunachal Pradesh is a disputed land. it is absolutely out of track of our historical, traditional and cultural ethos. I would like to appeal through you that the Government of India must be assertive of what they should say. Not even a child in the womb of its mother cries against India. It does not say

[Translation]

That Arunachal does not belong to India. Delhi must always come forward and take care of Arunachal. Arunachal, Imfhal, Kashmir-all should be considered close to Delhi, they should not be thought as far flung areas.

[English]

We are all for India and we are in India. The Resolution which one of our Members has moved has a basis, that is, the geographical terrain. If the Prime Minister becomes the authority, of the National Board for the development of the Himalayan States, planning can be properly initiated. Funding can be made. Security aspects can be taken care of. That is the most important aspect today. We see western sector to be a very dangerous security zone. It is not true. The eastern sector has the most typical situation. This young man is making an imagination. This reality should be taken care of.

I, therefore, would like to appeal through you to the Government of India to ensure that more and more investments are made to the Eastern Region. The coal mines of Meghalaya should be properly tapped, utilised taking local population into confidence. The Mega Hydel Project and the immense power potential of Arunachal Pradesh should be tapped. The beauty of culture and each and every ethnicity should be taken care of. This is possible when the Prime of India himself becomes the Chairman of that particular Board where 11 States of Himalayan Region would come and sit together.

The Bhoti language is spoken by the people of Tawang and Bombila of my State. Bhoti language is spoken by some sections of people in Siliguri and Darjeeling. The people of Ladakh speak Bhoti. But we are far away and because of distance and location, we are not together. Therefore, such languages and such scripts can be developed with the Board and authority chaired by the hon. Prime Minister of India.

Sir, I strongly support, without having an infringement to the Authority of the North-Eastern Council and the Department for the development of North-Eastern Region, that this Board chaired by the Prime Minister may kindly be constituted to ensure socio-economic, political and security control on the Eastern section.

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Koshambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on the Resolution moved by Shri Virendra Kashyap. In this Resolution, a demand has been made to constitute National Himalayan State Development Board. Very good and relevant suggestions have been made in this regard by the hon'ble Members of both the ruling and the opposition parties. I would like to express my view, associating myself with those points. Though we do not hail from the hill area, we can very well understand the difficulties of that area. In my opinion, in this human society. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the extended time for this Resolution is over now. I have four more Members to speak on this Resolution. If the House agrees the time may be extended by another one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended by another one hour.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was telling that though we do not belong to the hill we can understand the difficulties thereof. We remember that when Uttar Pradesh was not divided, Nainital was also within this state. Shri Satpalji Maharaj is sitting here, he very well knows this fact. I have also got the privilege to be a two-time member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and I have been a Minister as well. Every individual of this society has got a natural love and belongingness towards nature. Even today, particularly during the summer vacations, people tend to visit the hill areas with their family and children as tourists. From that point of view, we should extend our support and

cooperation for the constitution of the Development Board so that the tourism sector could be given a boost and the development schemes over there could be properly implemented and also the natural calamities befalling there could be tackled. The people of that area as well as the tourists from outside visiting over there should get facilities. From the geographical point of view, avalanches are mostly witnessed in the hills particularly during the rainy season. We have also visited the hills several times. While travelling by road, we come to see the traffic blockages being caused by avalanches in the hill areas and then the forces deployed to maintain the roads, particularly the military personnels come out to help the stranded passengers. Besides, the PWD of that area also helps in getting the roads repaired. Avalanches cause losses to agriculture as well and buildings too, face danger from them. Incidents of cloud bursts are often heard in the hill areas. Torrential rains are usual in those areas, but during cloud bursts, tremendous downpour of water is witnessed thereby causing loss of life and property. Several unpleasant incidents like deaths of people, destruction of houses occur due to it. Many such incidents had occurred in the hilly areas. These areas face most of the seismic activity as well. The plain areas witness a bit of their affect as well. If one goes through the past records, one finds that there are several such areas including Uttarakashi where earthquake caused a lot of devastation. These are the problems that the hilly areas face. Hailstorms are also witnessed over there. It occurs in both the hilly and plain areas. Whenever there is a cloud formation before or after rain, hailstorms take place. Hailstorms also cause heavy losses to the crops in the plain as well as hilly areas. Losses occur not only to crops and foodgrains, but also vegetables and fruits. Human lives are also lost as a result thereof. Other natural calamities also occur there from time to time. Keeping in view all these things, developmental schemes in respect of road construction as well as other projects may be implemented for the hilly areas so that development could be brought about there, tourism could be given a boost, the socio-economic condition of the hill dwellers could be strengthened and their backwardness could be removed. There is a need to extend assistance to them for this purpose and to formulate schemes in this regard. It is a common knowledge that the night guards in the plain areas are mostly from the hill areas. As there is lack of employment, backwardness and poverty, that's why people come down from the hills to the plain areas in search of employment. You will find these people employed in such jobs everywhere. Therefore, if National Himalayan States Development Board is constituted then I think all these

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

things would be monitored, and proper utilization of funds given for those schemes would be made which will make development possible in the area and ill-effects of natural calamities which hit that area would be minimised. This Board should have such members who are local, specialist and have knowledge of such calamities. With such persons in the Board we will be able to get good suggestions for making development and checking havoc caused by natural calamities. In my view, this Board will become significant in itself by doing this.

With these words, while giving emphasis on this Resolution, I conclude my speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Sir, I would like to thank you and the hon'ble Member, Shri Virendra Kashyapji, who has moved this Resolution. I would like to thank you also because whenever a discussion on backward and neglected areas in the country is held in this August House, the people of those areas become very anxious that discussion on their problems is being held in the Lok Sabha. I support this Resolution. The reason behind it is that a common minimum programme was set for the last Government and the Government was run on its basis during last five years. I do not know whether the present Government wants to withdraw this Common Minimum Programme or stick to it. It was stated in the Programme that all measures would be taken to remove regional disparity. Another point was to compensate the State which had been in disadvantageous position in implementation of Five Year Plan. I would like to remind these two points. The question of hon'ble Member is that a Board under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister should be constituted for the development of that area. Whether these two points stated above do not support the fact that the Board should be constituted? I have got three reasons to emphasize this points. I remember when Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia visited Arunachal, at that time, he was arrested. He gave the name of Urvashiam to that area which later on was known by the name of Arunachal. 'Gaon Boda' Custom and system prevailing there is part of Indian culture. Our deities reside at most holy and higher reaches in Himalayas such as Amarnath in Kashmir and Badrinath and Kedarnath Dham in Uttrakhand. Entire Himalayan region is border area and our border in hilly areas is adjacent to many countries. Our holy place is also located on Chinese boarder. Many rivers originate from Himalayan region. Snow is settled in the mountains. When this treasure melts, we get water from it in the form of rivers.

Just now, an hon'ble Member from Arunachal Pradesh was saying that his State has capacity to generate 56-000 megawatt power. 1 plants of 5000-7000 megawatt capacity are set up by constructing dams on river of entire Himalayan region, our country will be able to get 1.5 lakh megawatt power. The only condition is that we have to tap this potential with full honesty and hard work, which has not been done till now. There is a lot of scope of Hydel power in hilly states. We can get a lot of power through this medium also. If proper utilization of this is made, there will be a no shortage of electricity in the country.

Besides that there is abundance of natural resources in hilly areas. The natural resources are present in abundance in entire Himalayan region from Jammu-Kashmir to North-East. But utilization and tapping of qualities of this region has not been done properly, it has been ignored. I will take up the issue of development and problems of hilly areas, later on.

The history and culture of hilly areas tell that rivers flow down from hilly areas to plains. Our pilgrim sites are present in the entire region. There is Mount Kailash, the seat of Lord Bholenathji. Besides that holy places of all Gods and Goddesses are located in this region. The entire Himalayan region decorated with these holy places makes us proud. Innumerable precious herbs are found in there. The people of that area are facing difficulties in making their livelihood in the absence of basic necessities.

While formulating schemes for the country, appropriate attention is not paid towards hilly areas. Till now only one state has been given the status of special category, whereas, special category status should be given to entire hilly areas and Adivasi dominated areas where per capita income is low. Alongwith it I would like to say aspirations of people of that area cannot be fulfilled just by giving the status of special category to it. We have to remove regional disparity in this regard. Therefore, the resolution moved by hon'ble Members is very appropriate. The Government should focus on these areas. Our entire hilly area is very important from strategic view point also. This region shares borders with five countries. The border area of Himalayan region is spread upto 4,000 kilometres. The borders of China, Burma, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan are lying alongwith this region. Therefore this border area is also important from strategic point of view also and it cannot be neglected. Therefore, we will have to pay special attention to this part of the country. This is also a question of security of the country.

I had visited border area. The people of that area told me that there is a lot of power supply in Chinese side of border but we face shortage of power on our side of border. Though Border Area Development Programme has been constituted for these areas but it is not satisfactory. The resolution moved by hon'ble Member in regard to constituting National Himalayan Development Board is appropriate. If it is not constituted, a lots of problems in development of that area would arise.

Today when we make a law or a plan, it is made for the whole country. When we have to build a road anywhere in the country, we take into account the likely expenditure involved in it. Constructing roads in plain areas does not cost much and is less problematic. If a road is built in hilly areas, it involves a lot of problems as well as expenditure. The cost of building road there is two-fold and four-fold higher than that in plain areas. That's why we should plan keeping in view the geographical conditions of hilly areas. Recently, one honourable Member was saying that those people have been living 30,000 to 40,000 feet above the sea level. We cannot even imagine as to how much problems might have been faced by the people who are living at such an altitude. The situation there can be well imagined by this fact that some areas of Jammu-Kashmir remain snow clad for months together. It is difficult to transport grain and other necessary articles there. If a law or a plan is made for the whole country, it will only add to the regional imbalance. The cities which are located in plain areas or near sea coast, grain and other necessary articles can be ported there easily but not so in hilly and inaccessible areas. Similarly, imported articles brought to sea-coast from outside, cannot cost the same because trasport cost involved in carrying it to hilly areas will result in escalating its cost a lot which would not be affordable for the people living there. That is why the Government should see how the articles can be reached there at affordable prices, in adequate quantity and in time.

I support this Resolution moved by the honourable Member. There is a need to pay attention to the various issues raised by several hon'ble Members from Himalayan region and to the problems being faced by the people who are living in hilly areas, and also as how to remove the regional imbalances. Due to landslides the roads often get blocked in hilly areas. The people living there find it difficult to live due to ceased transportation. Likewise it

snows and hails there, the storms and earthquakes are also there. Himalayan zone is earthquake prone and is also called seismic zone by the people. Countless people died due to earthquake in Uttarkashi. That is why the people of hilly areas, due to difficult geographical conditions, have been living under difficult circumstances in comparison to those living in plain areas. That is why, the Government of India should give special attention to those people and provide for special assistance to that region. Only then the development of that area can be ensured and the aspirations of the people can be met.

The region is also home to a large number of herbs whose use is still unknown to the people and they are on the verge of extinction. The Government should make efforts to conserve them and promote their use.

There is a huge problem of water there. In Bihar, a handpump is fixed at 15-20 feet, and there is water at 15-20 feet in Bihar and in Rs. 20,000/- a good handpump is fixed but if we give only Rs. ten to twenty thousand to hilly areas, how will it work? In Himachal, it costs Rs. one lac and twenty five thousand to get a handpump installed, that is why the circumstances there are different. There is a huge scarcity of water in hill areas. There is no problem of quality of water in Uttarakhand but where there is not a waterfall or soruce of water, the problem of scarcity of water occurs. As it is difficult to carry articles to hill areas from base area, the same problem is faced in carrying water.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next resolution is about water scarcity, you can speak on that. Now please end your speech.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: This is a relevant subject. In Himalayan region we have 12-13 States and in all these states the people are suffering from problems including the scarcity of water. Secondly, there is a problem of road. They do not have electricity everywhere. We talk about solar energy but how will this solar system reach in their houses. Teachers do not want to live there to teach, so do the doctors. There are every kind of problems there the problems of health, education and employment. That is why we thanked the honourable Members and we also support them firmly. According to our Costitution, the regional disparity would be removed and the State which are in a position of tropical disadvantage would be helped specifically. As per our costitutions, Special help should be given to those States

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

and the areas that have lagged behind in implementing five years plans. Hence, such States should be provided special assistance keeping in the historical, geographical and strategic perspective in mind.

Will we ever be forgiven by the people living there and by our culture? if we do not work for the development of Kailash mountain of Bholenath Lord Shiva. Badrinarayan is situated there, I have visited to Tawang monastery which is border area. At Nathula border, the army of China guard the border and on the other side our army guard the border. Therefore from all angles I have reached to this conclusion that the proposal of honourable Member is valid and whether it has any technical name-authority or board, whatever it may be, the government should have a special focus on that. Dr. Lohia had then given a call for saving the Himalaya. What was its meaning? We were wrongly taught in geography that Himalayan area lies in North and Indian ocean in south of our country. I do not agree with that, Himalaya is actually in India. We strongly object to this demarcation as Himachal and Himalaya belong to us.

Mr. Chairman Sir, Himalaya is a part of our country. I had visited Arunachal Pradesh. How much pure water flows through Divang and Siyang rivers there. Tista river originates from Sikkim. There is a potential of producing four thousand megawatts of hydro-electricity from each of the place. India is suffering from a shortage of power because we have not fully realized the potential of hydro-electricity generation in Himalaya. We should focus completely on it. We should think for saving environment and forest. An animal is found in Arunachal Pradesh, which has fur on its body it is called Yak, if its ear is pierced then it becomes free and a sign on it shows to which farmer it belongs to. Village headman is known as Gram Pradhan in Uttar Pradesh and in our villages he is known as Mukhiya but in North-east they are called village Elderman. People are so innocent there, that there is no problem of law and order. There do not have any kind of crimes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you conclude.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I fully support it. Something must be done for the people living in that part of hilly region. This area is abode of Bholenath, Badrinarayan, Badrinath, Shankar Bhagwan, Baba Amarnath and all 'Maths' are situated here. On the other hand, Nagaland and Manipur have ample potential to generate power. While supporting all these things I would

like to say that the Government may have to face some problems in bringing it, but at the same, I would also like to say that they should not deviate from the policy followed for Common Minimum Programme. Regional disparity should be removed and it should be done under five-year plan, as it is the mandate of Constitution. Government should not deviate from it and it should implement the programme. The people there should feel that they are important in India and their development cannot be overlooked. The sun rises first there, but the development work is undertaken there in the last. I support it and request the Government that Narayanasamyji should immediately consider and move this resolution. They should tell that they all rise to support the people of Himalayan states. With this move the national unity and integrity will get strengthened. With these words I conclude.

SHRI NINONG ERING (Arunachal East): Mr. chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to you for allowing Virender Kashyapji to introduce resolution for the constitution of National Board for the development of the Himalayan states. I also support it. Then I would like to say that I am proud that my late father. Dr. Daying Ering had worked as a Deputy-Minister under the government led by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi forty years ago. Following his principles I have also got opportunity to come before you. Due to constraint of time I will not go in detail, but I must say about the problems that prevail in my state Arunachal Pradesh. There are no two opinions about the beauty of the area. I come from the state where the rays of the sun touch the holy land first in our country India.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

I come from the state where so many pilgrim places like 'Parshuram Kund', 'Malini Dham', 'Dishmag Nagar', 'Twang's Monasteries' are situated. Its beauty cannot be compared with any other place. Its beauty is for the tourists and I invite all of you to see our region as well as the problems being faced by the people over there. It takes upto 15 days to reach some of the villages there on foot.

We have also to see the transportation inconvenience as well as the local problems the people are facing over there. They live in immense difficulties and as my colleague Shri Sanjoy Takam said that China's eyes are on us. China's eyes have been so evil on us that our

former MP, too, had raised this issue many times in this House and right now I heard that Asian Development Bank had a programme relating to these schemes in our area, be it about energy, transportation or urban development. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Finance and the Minister of Home Affairs to mull it over before taking up such a programme because

[English]

we are an integral part of India. We never had any relations with China.

[Translation]

We have moral bonding, we are your guard on three borders. On one side is Bhutan while on another side is Tibet and third country adjoining our area is Myanmar. So far as Tawang is concerned, China is making its claim over it. So far as Asian Games are concerned, you know very well as to how it mounted pressure on us. It mounted pressure also on a cultural programme, which was to be held over there. I, when we are pressurized, we too, feel very painful.

About nationality I would like to tell you that whenever you go to Arunachal Pradesh, people will welcome you by saying 'Jai Hind', they will never welcome by saying 'Namastey' or 'Good Morning'. Whenever some guests or the people from Delhi visit there, as our Minister has visited there, we welcome them by saying 'Jai Hind'. It is the national intergration about which I would say that

[English]

I think, we do not have that national integration anywhere in India.

[Translation]

Our distance is big but we do have ideology and unbreakable love to this country is perhaps more than that of any other Indian. I can say this thing by hear.

Our many firends raised the issue of power generation. There are five big rivers in our state. These are 'Kaming', 'Subnasari', 'Siang', 'Diwang' and 'Lohit'. There are 'Kaming', 'Subnasari', Siang', 'Diwang' and 'Lohit'. Among these, Kaming and Subnasari are the ones in which works of hydel elctricity have started. From these two projects power will definitely be available within few years. Our Siang river which originates from Mansarovar.

[English]

Siang river starts from Mansarover.

[Translation]

While following through China it comes to Arunachal Pradesh. From this river alone we can get 12000 MW power capacity. I read everyday here in the newspaper about electricity and everyday discussion is being held here. If you see the question hour this morning, mostly questions have been asked about electicity. So you can estimate that there will be contribution of 56000 MW power from our state.

[English]

We are going to give 56,000 MW as gift to the people of India.

[Translation]

I know that we will make all efforts to meet the shortage of power. But, at the same time, the Union Government will also have to keep sympathetic view towards us. Our many colleagues particularly those who are not present here today, discussed that a kind of water bomb is forming over there. There is a small project of 600 MW over Ranga River. They said-Assam faces severe problems witnessing flood over there. When I was in class 6-7, our teacher used to teach that:

[English]

"Brahmaputra is the river of sorrow. But it may be controlled and made into the river of joy only when these multipurpose projects are taken up."

[Translation]

It should be used not only for power but also for irrigation and waterways. We can frankly say that special attention should be paid towards hydel electricity or power generation under the Programme that has been started. If all support to it, the people affected by flood will get relief and conveniences and presently we call Brahmaputra a river of sorrow but then it will become the river of joy.

I do not want to take much time. Some days ago I had laid a proposal under Rule 377 to which the forest minister replied, I want to thank him for it that the though for us. I have given a proposal to give the status of

[Shri Ninong Ering]

Green Movement Revolution Centre to Arunachal Pradesh because there is 83% forest cover on our land. It consists of several medicinal herbs and plants. They contribute to save us from global warming, Ozone Layer deflation, glacier melting, water decrease and rise in temperature; hence forests have been conserved there and we guard them. We produce tea plantation, flowers and fruits. Kiwis, apple and strawberries are produced here. The people who want to work in agriculture department, should make special efforts to conserve these forest. By doing so we can solve the problems of remote areas and people belonging to backward classes. We should be given special packages, board and donar like NEC. If we constitute a board, it may give relief to the people living there. I want to say only this through you—we are quite farer, but our goals are umpteen; but our heart, brain, ideology, culture and conventions towards India are filled in every vein. I want to say about this House which is like an ocean—little drops make an ocean and amid this ocean I am also a drop. I want to say one more little thing: amantram aksharam naasti, naasti moolam naushadam, ayogya purush naasti, yojak tast durlabh.

[English]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am delighted to participate in this Resolution moved by hon. Member, Shri Virender Kashyap, though this is opposed by hon. Member. Shri B. Mahtab. In his view, he is supporting the States. But I am supporting the Resolution to constitute the Board.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, Shri Narayanaswamy. He can very much draw the attention of hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh because he comes from Assam. Assam is beneath the Himalayan Ranges. But I would like to draw his attention to constitute this Board for the greater interest of the people and the country as a whole. The country is not being ruled by, we people alone. The country is being governed by those who are meditating in the Himalayan caves, which are well protected. Lakhs and lakhs of Sanyasis are there meditating in the Himalayan caves. Nowhere it is happening in the globe. I am of the same opinion, which Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh expressed that Kailash is not under us. If you have to go to Kailash, you have to go there *via* Kathmandu. It will take another 15 days to reach there. It took me about three months to go there. Now it is under China. I had been to that place. Once if you go there I can tell you, you can see the real *Gandharvas*, angels. They usually come from

the heavens and take bath in the holy Manasarovar. They are the only golden birds in the globe roving their wings and descending the seat of orderliness, ever pervading there. There, you can see the nature where your mind may take you to attend the paragon of excellence, for the beauty is beautified there. The place is such that it has a mention in the *Ramayana*.

Once upon a time, prior to Madam Curie, who invented mercury, there was a herbal medicine invented by Dhanvantri for curing Ravana who was infected with cancer. That medicine was the dung of the golden birds, which was collected from Manasarovar. It cured the cancer of Ravana. So, every herbal that we are discussing is really related to Manasarovar. It is no more with us.

The same thing happens in Amarnath. Nowhere in the globe have we had the biggest Linga. namami Shamashan nirvan, roopam, vibhu, vyapgam, brimha, veda, suroopam, neejam, nirgunam, nirvikalpam, nriham, Chidakash, aakash, basham, bhajham. you cannot see such beautiful nature's galore. The only place is Amarnath.

The next place you have quoted is Badrinath. What is happening in Badrinath? Is any State granting money to protect Badrinath? There will be a possibility of stampede any day because of a very long queue. That is the only place where hot water spring is there. There is no proper road. Recently our Oriya people had died. Nobody was there to protect them. They had not taken proper care in spite of our Chief Minister Mr. Naveen Patnayak reminding them again and again that those people were from the Ganjam district. Similarly, many tourists are dying. Who is paying proper attention to protect their lives?

The same thing happened to Kedarnath having the biggest Shiva Temple, Jyotir Linga. In India, there are 12 Jyotir Lingas and Kedarnath is the first Jyotir Linga. It is a famous holy place. I would like to draw your kind attention to one thing. I had once paid a visit there and found that due to frequent flying of helicopters, the bears are dying; the peacocks are dying; and the nature's other animals are also dying. The horses are also dying. So, we do not know how the State Government is going to protect the holy places of Himalayan ranges from Gangotri to Jamunotri. From all the places where one can meet the divine spirit, the spiritual soul of the country is to be protected.

Sir, I have written a book on Himalayan Ranges also. Once upon a time, prior to my joining Legislature, I was there meditating in the Himalayan caves. Though I am the Yogi of cave variety, I believe in the yoga of absoluteness. I had been meditating in the Manikund hill ranges for about six years. I am still remembering those days. I am quoting only a few lines from this book.

Sir, this book is titled —'Horizon of my Himalayan Dawn'. This book has been translated in six languages throughout the globe. It is published in Bangladesh. It is the fifth international edition. Though it contains so many stanzas, I am quoting only one:

"Her bare body dances before my eyes,
Epitomizing the absolute bliss of chastity
Allures me to embrace her body.
The romantic sweetheart kisses
The songs of agony, her Jealousy and wrath
Robbing me of my winter.
She comes to me with silent steps
To my corridor-cave with her cold palm
And with red-veined sunrays
And composes the symphony of life."

This feeling itself is vibrating the life and this feeling is vibrating the mind also and this is how your mind may take you to that feeling of par excellence, where your mind is transcended, where your thinking is transcended and your mind may come in contact with pure thought, to witness that purity, to take your mind to the Heavens. Sir, if you have been there, you may be knowing that their condition is not good. If you have not been there, please go and see other places — from Kedarnath, Badrinath, Amarnath etc. All are the Hills of Lord Shiva, we have to protect the place of crescent. If those places are not being protected, it will be difficult to pass on this heritage to the next generation.

The condition of the roads, particularly to Kedarnath, is bad. We need development of that road immediately. It is a zig zag way. If somebody goes to see the Badrinath temple - the place of Lord Vishnu in India - it will be difficult for him to go there.

Therefore, we need that there should be a National Board. It is because the State Government is not protecting the nature and the State Government has failed to protect the nature. Therefore, I would request you to constitute one National Board immediately to

protect not only the nature but also the holy places and to see that development of that region is ensured.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to reply to the very lengthy debate. Also, I am grateful to the hon. Member Shri Virender Kashyap for having brought a very important subject for discussion in this House. He wanted the constitution of a National Board for the Himalayan States for the development of the region. He has also mentioned the reasons like earthquake, cloudburst, cyclone, flood etc. which are causing damage to the lives of the people and also their property, loss of cattle etc. He is of the opinion that to remove the socio-economic backwardness of that region and also for development of that region, this National Board for the Development of the Himalayan States has to be formed.

I heard the spiritual speech by the hon. Member and also by the Members from the North-Eastern States and also from hon. Members from Orissa for and against forming the Board. Sir, about twenty hon. Members have participated in the debate. Shri Satpal Maharaj, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Vijay Bahuguna, Dr. Rajan Sushant, Shri Adhir Chowdhury, Shri Ramen Deka, Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba', Shri Joseph Toppo, Shri Pradeep Tamta, Shri Tathagata Satpathy, Shri Om Prakash Yadav, Shri Prem Das Rai, Shri Thangso Baite, hon. Member from Manipur Dr. Thokchom Meinia, hon. Member from Orissa Shri B. Mahtab, hon. Member from Arunachal Pradesh Shri Sanjoy Takam, hon. Member from UP Shri Shailendra Kumar, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh from Bihar, Shri Ninong Ering and lastly Shri Prasanna Kumar Patasani spoke in this debate.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: It is Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Yes, I mentioned the name. Dr. Patasani.

Valuable suggestions have been given by the hon. Members. While considering the Resolution that has been brought by the hon. Member, we have to see the background as to whether we are having enough mechanism for developing the North-Eastern States and if the mechanism is there, whether we can strengthen it and if the mechanism is not sufficient, whether we can

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

go in for a Board for the Development of the Himalayan States.

First of all, I would like to submit to this august House that the Government of India has formed the North Eastern Council. The North Eastern Council is headed by the Minister of DoNER and the Chief Ministers of the respective States are also there as members. Actually, the North Eastern Council was constituted in the year 1971. The mandate given to this Council is similar to that of the formation of the National Board for Development of Himalayan States. According to the mandate given to that Council, it is to formulate and forward proposals, for securing the balanced development of the North Eastern Areas, a unified and coordinated Regional Plan, which will be in addition to the State Plan, in regard to matters of common importance to that area, and prioritising the projects and schemes included in the Regional Plan and to recommend stages in which the Regional Plan may be implemented. The very important thing is to review from time to time the implementation of the projects and schemes—that is what the hon. Member wanted— included in the Regional Plan and recommend measures for effecting coordination among the Governments of the concerned States in the matter of implementation.

Another important aspect is to review the progress of expenditure incurred for various Regional Plans and the implementation, and then give suggestions for the speedy implementation of the projects and recommend to the Government of the State concerned or to the Central Government the undertaking of necessary surveys and investigations for future projects. Therefore, the North Eastern Council has been given wider powers to coordinate for the purpose of preparing the Regional Plan and, when allocation of funds is made, to see that it is being implemented properly. They have also to supervise from time to time and if any modification is required, this body is recommending the same to the Government—State Government as well as the Central Government – for the purpose of speedy implementation of projects in the Himalayan region.

As the hon. Member has suggested, you might be knowing Sir, that actually there was no Ministry earlier for the purpose of administering the North Eastern Region. The DoNER was formed and its main job is to look after the North Eastern Region. Whenever the proposal comes from the State Governments for any scheme or project, the duty of the DoNER is to allocate

the funds and, thereafter, to monitor it. So, the Central Government's Department is also monitoring it. This is also being done.

Apart from that, the third layer for the purpose of considering how the backward regions can be developed is the Backward Region Grant Fund. The Backward Region Grant Fund has been given by the Government for the balanced growth in all the districts of this country. In 27 States, the backward regions have been identified and also the backward areas in the North Eastern region. In Himachal Pradesh, Chamba and Sirmour have been identified. In Jammu and Kashmir, Doda, Kupwara and Poonch have been identified. In Manipur, Chandel, Churachandpur and Tamenglong have been identified. In Meghalaya three districts have been identified, namely, Ri Bhoi, South Garo Hills and West Garo Hills; in Mizoram two districts have been identified, namely, Saiha and Lawngtlai; in Nagaland three districts have been identified, namely, Mon, Tuensang and Wokha; in Tripura one district has been identified, namely, Dhalai, in Uttaranchal three districts have been identified, namely, Chamoli, Champawat and Tehri Garhwal; and in Assam 11 districts have been identified. The Backward Region Grant Fund has been given by the Government of India for the balanced growth and development of the districts and the Region. This is the second point.

Thirdly, 100 per cent fund is being provided by the Central Government for implementation of various schemes in the North East Region and also in Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. I would like to mention about the Centrally-Sponsored schemes. Firstly, I would like to talk about the National Food Security Mission, and I would like to give the figures for 2006-2007. Earlier, it was having Rs. 4,317 crore, which has been increased because of the cost escalation to Rs. 4,883 crore. Secondly, I would like to talk about the Technology Mission on Cotton, which has Rs. 450 crore; the Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Pulses, Oilpalm and Maize, which has Rs. 1,500 crore only for the North East Region; the Technology Mission on Horticulture for the North East Region, which has Rs. 1,500 crore; the Micro Irrigation, which has Rs. 3,400 crore; and the National Mission on Bamboo Technology and Trade Development, which has Rs. 3,400 crore. There are so many schemes that are directly funded by the Central Government for the North East Region.

Apart from this, the Central-sector schemes are also there. Under the Central-sector schemes, the funds are

provided by the Government of India. Thereafter, comes the State Budget — Plan and non-Plan Budget — for the various schemes given by the Government of India. I would like to give a couple of examples and mention as to how much money is given in it. The Budget for Himachal Pradesh, about which the hon. Member has raised a point, the Plan outlay for 2008-2009 is Rs. 2,400 crore. Apart from this, the special fund that has been provided for Himachal Pradesh by the Government of India is mentioned in Annexure I, and I will submit those figures. As regards Jammu and Kashmir, the Plan outlay for 2008-2009 is Rs. 5,512 crore. Apart from this, in the regular State Plan Rs. 1,012.97 crore have also been given. Further, Rs. 4,775 crore is given in the State of Uttarakhand Budget for 2008-2009. I do not want to go into the figures of each State for the additional Central Assistance provided to the States and special Plan assistance provided to the States, but the total amount of Rs. 26,408.5 crore has been given for the year 2008-2009. This is the total amount for it, which includes for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the seven sister-States including Assam.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): What is the outcome of it? How much has actually been spent?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I was coming to that point later. From where does the outcome come? I agree with you cent per cent that the major responsibility lies with the State Government.

17.00 hrs.

The State Governments have to ensure the successful implementation of those schemes because the implementing agencies are from the State Governments.

SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Will the hon. Minister inform us about the mechanism and monitoring system of the Central Government towards these funds?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Member has raised a very valid question and I would like to answer that point. We are in a federal system. Once again, I will go to Shri Mahtab who has been supporting my case or my argument. In a federal system, whether it is a Central Scheme or a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme, basic monitoring and implementation has to be done by

the State Governments. The Central Government has to assist them; the Central Government machinery has to support them. You know about the hue and cry that is raised in regard a Central Scheme or a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. When the funds are given to the State Governments, whether it is for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, or the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the implementing agency is the State Government. The Central Government only provides the funds, and the State Government gives the report. Then, who has to implement them? The Central Government does not have the machinery to implement these schemes on the ground.

The hon. Member has raised two questions. Hon. Member Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh was the former Minister of Rural Development and he knows what was happening in the States. I do not want to go into that controversy. When the time comes, we will discuss that in greater detail. There is already a machinery to monitor them. Apart from that, there are special category States where 90 per cent of the funds are given by the Government of India as grant and 10 per cent as loan. That is one system of funding by the Government.

Apart from this, in his Speech at the NDC Meeting, the Prime Minister clearly said that a Task Force would be constituted by the Government for the purpose of reviewing. In the 54th Meeting of the NDC, the Prime Minister suggested a Task Force for analyzing the problems of hill States and hilly areas and for preparation of a proposal for comprehensive development of these States and areas over next three to four years. In the NDC Meeting, it has been concluded that way.

Coming to the concern expressed by the Member from Himachal Pradesh, that is, the court has banned the felling of trees and hence revenue from the forest sources will not accrue to the State, which is one of the major revenues or income which the State Government used to get. Whether it is Himachal Pradesh or Arunachal Pradesh, that is your main concern — you are not getting that income and, therefore, you want to be compensated. The hon. Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh wrote to the hon. Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission in this regard. He wanted Rs. 1,000 crore for Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 1,000 crore for Jammu and Kashmir, and another Rs. 1,000 crore for Uttarakhand. A special fund of Rs. 500 crore has already been given by the Government. The Central Government never shirks its responsibility in helping the State Governments, especially

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

the North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir.

The Central Schemes, the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, Plan funds, you will have to see them cumulatively keeping in view the population of that region. I agree with you that it has a difficult terrain. They have beautiful locations where you can develop tourism, and better roads can be built there; facilities will have to be provided. You might be well aware that for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Rural Health Mission, and the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the hon. Members from the respective States know about the funds that were provided. The funds are not a problem, as far as the North Eastern States are concerned. The implementation has to be properly monitored. It is not only implementation, but also a speedy implementation of the projects.

The hon. Members have raised one important issue, that is, desilting of the Himalayan rivers because the entire river bed is being filled up with sand, and there is the problem of erosion, etc. But according to the reports, if you desilt those rivers, then when there is another flood, sand gets deposited there. We cannot do it because of the ecological situation in that region. Let us be very practical about it. When we de-silt it, the next year when flood comes, there will be soil erosion. The entire river bed will be affected.

Secondly, some hon. Members have raised a very valid question. The Supreme Court has totally banned the felling of trees. I would like to submit to this august House the observations made by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court made it very clear that the Act of 1988 did not ban felling of trees but allowed felling of trees in a scientific manner. That was the Act of 1988. The opinion given by the Supreme Court is that even though the proliferation of wood-based industry has been the main cause of degradation of forest in the North-Eastern States, considering the extent of forests, that is 64 per cent of the geographical area and dependence of the local people on forest resources in the region, it is neither feasible nor desirable to completely ban either the timber trade or running of the wood-based industry. This is the observation of the Supreme Court. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act 2006 passed by this House also mentioned that the dwellers can have the right to ownership, access to collect, use and dispose of minor forest produce. It was not the complete ban.

The minor forest produce which has been traditionally collected within or outside the village boundaries has been recognised as also the right granted by any State law or law of any autonomous council.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, the time allotted for this Resolution was up to six minutes past five of the clock. Is it the sense of the House to extend the time for this Resolution till the completion of this Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time on this Resolution has been extended till the completion of the Resolution.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Coming to the industrial development in the North-East and also in the region including Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand, I would like to submit to this august House that in 1997 the North-Eastern Industrial Policy was formulated and the fiscal package was given. The excise duty exemption was given; income-tax exemption was given and the subsidy on transport of raw material and finished product was also given. Now Himachal Pradesh is enjoying this; Uttarakhand is enjoying it. I think, Uttarakhand is going to have it up to next year. As far as North East is concerned, the industrial policy has been different from the other States. In the case of other States, no concession has been given. The backward States like Orissa, Bihar and even UP have been demanding concession. They are saying that you are giving it to the North-Eastern States, the hilly States, why are you not giving it to us? It is because of that industrial policy, some North-Eastern States have been developing. Some industries have come in Meghalaya. Industrial development is taking place in some regions of Himachal Pradesh. Therefore, for industrial development also, concessions have been given to the North-Eastern States by the Government of India.

Coming to the main aspect of health, education, the road building and apart from that in respect of some States, hon. Prime Minister has given a special package considering the States which are on the border or those States which have to be developed. That aspect also has been considered. Looking into the existing machinery, whether it is the North Eastern Council, whether it is the DONER Ministry and then the Planning Commission and the Finance Commission have been looking into the financial aspects of these States.

Coming to the implementation part of it, the primary responsibility lies with the State Government and the Central Government is only the monitoring agency through the Ministry and also through the North-Eastern Council.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Facilitator.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Yes, we are facilitating. We are supporting the State Governments for the purpose of speedy implementation of schemes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Do not act like a big brother but become a facilitator.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We will never show big brother attitude. I know why Orissa is worried about it.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: It is about all the States.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur): The Minister said that the cost is much higher in the hilly region and the allocation of funds is not enough. Most of the things like building of roads and infrastructure are far more expensive than in the plain areas.

[Translation]

and we talked about constituting a board which may work according to the need of hill areas. One more reason behind demanding such a thing is that the industrial package given to Himachal Pradesh for 10 years *i.e.* upto 2013 at the time of NDA government, has been reduced to four years after UPA government came to power. We had to demand once more to increase it. They have increased it only for three years and if we see in this way, they have reduced it by three years *i.e.* this package will last upto 2010 instead of 2013.

As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, it is ignored in Budget. We have stated specially that Jammu Kashmir and North-East get double funds because they are affected by terrorism. Does the Government want that youth of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand also raise arms, only then the double funds would be provided. Himachal Pradesh is given only 2000 crore rupees and Jammu-Kashmir is given 5.50 thousand crore rupees and a state of plain area is given 15 thousand crore rupees. If it would be done, it is natural for us to raise such a question. My state gives water, we allow use of our green

fields for constructing water dams so as to produce electricity and then we make the electricity available to the whole country and we conserve forest to make the whole country healthy. We remain neglected from the revenue incurred through cutting them and we give healthy environment to protect the health of the whole country but when the matter of funding occurs, the matter related to development and employment occur, the people of Himachal Pradesh are neglected. We have not only talked about Himachal Pradesh but we have the whole north. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I think you have made your point. This is not a debate. Please let the Minister continue.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member says that Jammu and Kashmir and the North-Eastern States are given more funds because of insurgency and terrorism in those States and that Himachal Pradesh is one of the important States which needs to be given more funds. The Planning Commission has got a mechanism to do this. As I have already said, if it is a backward region definitely additional funds will be given by the Government because it has been there in the system. The Backward Regions Grant Fund is there already. Additional funds will be provided to the States when they satisfy those conditions.

As rightly observed, laying of a road in the North-Eastern Region will cost more when compared to the plain areas. I agree with the hon. Member. There are no two opinions about it. But as far as funds that have been provided to the North-Eastern region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand, the Government of India is giving funds for the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, apart from budget funds. Funds for externally aided schemes have also gone to the States. If all these things are taken together, with the money that has flowed into the North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Uttarakhand, if those States seriously implement the schemes, definitely people there will get all the facilities which are required including drinking water, road, education, health and everything.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The funds that have been allocated to Himachal Pradesh have been utilized. More than 100 per cent funds have been utilized.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister complete his reply please.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We are now talking of the Himalayan region as a whole. We are not talking specifically about Himachal Pradesh. I have already mentioned the funds allocated to Himachal Pradesh. The additional Central assistance, special plan assistance, apart from the budget and apart from the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, for the entire North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand come to Rs. 11,675 crore.

Total allocation was Rs. 26,408 crore for one year alone. They receive the Special Assistance and also the assistance of the Central Government, in addition to all other schemes. Therefore, the funds given by the Government of India are sufficient, satisfactory. There is a monitoring mechanism. There is the North-Eastern Council; there is the Ministry to coordinate and see the implementation of the schemes. Apart from that, Task Force is also monitoring them. All these machineries are available.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Shri Mahtab that it cannot be universalised or centralised; it should be given to the States to do it. When you give it to the Himalayan Authority, everything would go there. That would be the only agency that would be looking into everything – the Ministry, the North-Eastern Council, the monitoring system and the funding system by the Planning Commission. All these things will go away. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members on the other side, especially the hon. Members from Himachal Pradesh, the Himalayan Council would become another Board which has been constituted for other things. Therefore, the existing system and machinery are sufficient.

I would request only one thing to the hon. Members from Himachal Pradesh that they should implement those schemes efficiently and effectively for which the funds have been given. That is very important. I have been to Arunachal Pradesh. I have been to Twang - we saw a beautiful location. Tourism can be developed. Use funds for the development of tourism. Through the tourism sector, you can generate income. The Government of India is having an open mind on that. Hon. Member said that only one agency would monitor. I think, that is humanly impossible. One thing which Shri Mahtab said is also very correct. You are giving to another Central

agency, which has so far been done by the State Governments. Only this agency would take care of everything. They will go to the extent of even usurping the powers of the State.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Member, Shri Virender Kashyap who brought this Resolution with the good intention to withdraw the Resolution. Whatever the system that is available; whatever system is working, they are working very well. Hence, I would request him to withdraw the Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP (Shimla): Mr. Speaker, the resolution I have moved last Friday in this house, Hon'ble Minister has given his reply on it but I am not satisfied with it. As many as 21 Hon'ble members have morally supported my proposal and appreciated it in House and supported it also. Hon'ble Mehtabji has also supported in his half part of speech today he stated that due to some reason

[English]

though he is not from Himachal Pradesh, even then, he has extended his support.

[Translation]

Though he has expressed some reservations in this regard.

Out of 11 states in Himalayan region almost all 11 states, Hon'ble members are here, we have senior members like Satpal ji Maharaj, Shri Raghuvansh Prasadji, Shri Shailendra Kumar ji, Shri Vijay Bahuguna ji and all other members have supported it. My intention to move this resolution in this House with the purpose to constitute this Board has perhaps not been understood by the Hon. Minister properly. This was my purpose. He is telling that central government has a mechanism and Planning Commission is there and through that mechanism the money is transferred to state. It is true that there is a mechanism at central level. My intention is that the hilly states we have

[English]

we are not satisfied with the mechanism which has been given by the Planning Commission, so far as our hilly states are concerned.

[Translation]

he himself has stated that life is full of struggles in hill states. We have to work very hard there. We are political people, we want to convey this to him that we have to work at the height of 4000 feet to 15000 feet in hilly terrain. Should we prepare some policy for those who are living at fifteen thousand feet and those who are living at fifteen hundred feet? Will the Planning Commission change that mechanism? There is a need to change it.

[English]

This is what I want to stress through this board.

[Translation]

Almost all members have supported us except hon'ble Mehtabji, but he too has supported us half heartedly remaining 20 members supported us completely. I mean to say that in hill areas

[English]

our life is full of struggles.

[Translation]

Sir, I tell you about myself. I am a political worker. We have to climb up for five kilometers and when we go there to seek votes, the total voters in a village there are fifteen. It is not known whether out of those fifteen people even five cast their votes but being a political worker, we have to work very hard. The people working there have to walk for five, eight, ten, fifteen or twenty kilometers to reach the road. They do not have roads, water to drink and schools. There is no doubt that governments are working there. Every government has worked. I do not want to say Congress government came to power but it did not work, BJP government came to power and it did not work, all have worked there. But, whatever, planning is made, it is made while sitting here, not keeping in view the hill areas. I want to say that you have to change the parameters for hill areas and it the need of the day.

Here a mention was made about North-eastern states. A development council was constituted there and that led to the development of that area. The development could be made because a separate council was constituted. Through it, the perception regarding development of that area has changed. Fast development of that area took

place after change in perception. We want that whether it is Himachal Pradesh or Uttarakhand, Jammu-Kashmir is already getting a lot, it is not from today, it is getting after independence.

Sir, as far as Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are concerned, I want to say that we have been suffering injustice. I have talked about Himalayan state, I am not talking about Himachal, but as I belong to Himachal I have given instances of it intermittently. About PMGSY, I have said in my speech that day that money is provided under it. In addition to it there are several other schemes under which Centre is providing money. But have you ever thought? Those who are planning here, the people who sit in planning commission have they ever thought that in hill areas where cliffs are there hammers and chisels are used to build roads? If one kilometer road is to be built we have to spend five, ten, twenty or twenty-five crore rupees, whereas in plain areas we can build twenty-five kilometer road with twenty-five crore rupees. IPH schemes are also made for hill areas.

Hon'ble Minister, Sir, I want to say that there is a central scheme-India Aawas Yojana. I want to give an example of that. Under the scheme Rs. 38500/- are provided through Block to make a room, but today, can a room be built in Rs. 38500/-? We go to our village climbing up five kilometers, can a room be built in Rs. 38500/- when the material has to be taken to the top manually through head load from road. We have such faulty schemes. The government has to look this aspect. The People, who are in planning commission, have to learn that Himalayan states have their own peculiar problems. You have to be aware of that. I am happy that

[English]

apart from any party lines

[Translation]

whether it was Smt. Indira Gandhi, or Rajeev Gandhi, or Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Whenever they visited Himachal Pradesh, they always stated that your problems were distinct. There should be a board like that for you.

I want to give an instance. Be it Uttarakhand. Planning Commission had constituted a committee for Central Himalayan Region. Planning Commission has constituted a group of experts on March 25th, 1992 under the chairmanship of its one of the Members Dr. S Joykasim.

[Shri Virender Kashyap]

The designated purpose of this group was the duty to frame a comprehensive national policy for integrated development of Himalayan region. In addition to Dr. Kasim, two other members of the planning commission—Dr. Jayant Patil from Agriculture and Dr. J.S. Bajaj from Health were included in this group. Other members were included from leading institutions and universities of the country. When they submitted their report, it was stated in it that a Himalayan Development Agency should be constituted. They said that a new administrative system in the form of Himalayan Development Authority should be constituted for all-pervasive development of Himalayan region and for substantial and expeditious execution of plans. The head of such an institution constituted at the national level, should be Prime Minister.

[English]

It is to be noted.

[Translation]

The chairman of planning commission, Chief Minister of concerned states and ministers of related ministries should be included in it. It should consist of a steering group, which would work under the direction of member-environment of planning commission. They gave such a findings in it. It is a matter of 1992 and still the discussion on it are going on. We are keeping this discussion alive today because of our problems; there is no doubt that we get money from centre, but we have to see its proportionate allocation we have to see the geographical environment, the socio-economic order, and how people are living there. If you will look at all these circumstances, I think the government itself; as it is a private member resolution, you will tell me to withdraw it and ultimately I will withdraw it too, there is no doubt about that, but I want to say it specifically that we have to brainwash the people sitting here. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji has been a senior minister. He said a very good thing.

[English]

Whenever you speak in this House, I am deeply influenced by your views.

[Translation]

You always raise the issues related to rural development and poors.

[English]

Though you do not belong to that area

[Translation]

but you understand our problems. While understanding these problems, the issues you raised here are very important. Shailendra Ji also does not hail from a hilly area. Satpal Maharj ji has supported and appreciated this resolution because he has himself experienced all these things. He faces these problems in day-to-day life. I would like to tell all the people present in the House, that injustice had been meted out with the hilly areas. That is why, the demand for separate states surfaced. I would like to tell that when we were in joint Punjab, the people of Himachal demanded separate state from Punjab, though Shimla was the summer capital of Britishers, but other than Shimla development did not take place anywhere. The People sitting in Chandigarh, the capital never gave a thought to Lahaul Spiti, Kinnore or other far-flung areas. If a Minister ever visited that area, it seemed as if the God had come to our area? Why Utrakhand got separate today? Because, the people sitting in Lucknow, had never given proper attention to the people residing in hilly areas. Today, the same demand is being raised for Gorkhaland. Same issues are being raised in West Bengal also. What is the reason? The reason is that the people at the helm of affairs in the Central Government do not pay any attention to hilly states. My friend whether Anurag Thakur or Dr. Sushant have said it rightly that the people of hill areas of Utrakhand or Himachal are of quiet nature. Whatever policies made from Centre are whole heartedly implemented by us. In 1980, the Forest Conservation Act was enacted under which we are forbidden to cut even a single leaf from those forests to do the cremation of our dear ones if they died but today we cannot do so. Mr. Minister, you have to think over it.

Today we have the IPH lines no matter what amount of money is provided but it is of no avail as our villages are distantly located and one is separated by another by at least twenty kilometers. Similarly, if one house is here, another is located one kilometer far away. You can assess what length of pipe would be required for it. Therefore you have to think over it today. On the other hand, you have to think over it from different angles about our Himalayan Belt considering its strategic aspect, because you all are aware how enemies have their eyes on us. Hence, there should be a thorough development of this

area so that youth can think that they have got employment. You have just very well and we that the youth of that area may get employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, tourism of hill areas may be developed but we not have money. Development cannot take place in hill areas because there are no roads. A tourist after visiting once will not come for a second time. if you want to build roads, you have to make a separate provision for it. I want to say it specifically that after the Government of Professor Prem Kumar Dhoomal ji came to power, we have performed very well in many fields. We are far ahead in education. From the aspect of health. Himachal Pradesh is way ahead. We are trying to come to the forefront in every sphere because people of hill areas work very sincerely. We try to implement the policies made by centre whole heartedly. We are implementing the Forest Conservation Act made in 1980 in our area. Today the government there does not permit us to cut a single tree, even a single leaf. Those forests and hill areas are worth Rs. 1.5 lac crore. Today one has to take into aspect all these things.

As Anurag Thakur ji has just told, the Central Government has to think specifically over it. Last year when it rained, our state assembly passed a resolution stating that we incurred a loss of Rs. 2500 crore. That unanimous resolution was sent to central government but not a single penny has been given to us so far. Today the people sitting in Central Government state that they have a very good mechanism. What sort of a mechanism it is that we are not given a single penny? Forty five people died there due to rainfall; and the houses of several people have been devastated. The State Government works there but it has no money. It is okay that we are recognized as a special category state but it does not work. Therefore, you have to think over it separately. The hon'ble Minister is required not only to think over it but also seriously work towards providing employment to the youth of that area and the problems of that area are addressed.

You have talked about special package. I want to tell you about it also. In the reign of Prof. Dhoomal ji a package was given by hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee. That was a good package as it gave employment to our millions of children. At that time Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Jammu and Kashmir were given packages. The package was very beneficial. Industries worth billions of rupees were established leading to generation of employment for youth of the hill areas.

Educated youth got employment too. Big institutions were established, because when factories are established, skilled labourers were required for them. This all happened and state Government benefited from it. But as the UPA government came to power in Centre, the package which was initially intended upto 2013, its duration was reduced to 2007 as was mentioned, right now and after it when we protested against for the decision and the people of Congress also cooperated us in this regard its duration was extended upto 2010 after a lot of dithering. I am happy that two Ministers from my state have been included in the Union Cabinet. Though my state has presence of two Ministers in the Central Government but the issue failed to find any mention in this budget, despite the fact that our Hon'ble Minister has alongwith me repeatedly said, and I have also demanded that it should be extended upto 2013. This Government is also closing two of the gates of development that were likely to open through this package, for the unemployed youth. Therefore I urge the hon. Minister to give it a through consideration. I want to say one more thing, if we want to develop tourism in these hilly areas we have to pave the way for development of railways. After independence, a total of 36 kilometers railway line has been laid so far. Hon'ble railway Minister Mamataji was saying it yesterday that above Kalka, Kullu-Manali is a very good place, It is a good place but what is being done by the Ministry of Railways to develop it. Hon'ble Minister should think over it. You have stated that today coordinated and balanced development is taking place in north-east, it is due to this very concept. If you expand it even further, and include Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand and Jammu-Kashmir in it and constitute a board under the Chairmanship of Prime Minsiter, comprising Chief Ministers of all the state and MP's, we can arrive at a comprehensive conclusion for the development of entire region and for the conservation of the forests there benefiting the environment of this country and also the State which conserve their forest wealth. Therefore I do not agree to what you said that a great work is being done, that the centre is providing funds and our Planning Commission is working very well and that Planning Commission has a very good mechanism. Mr. Speaker, I have full confidence that you would direct the government and the Minister will think over it. I would be grateful if you would give a bit of clarification on the issues I have raised.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, do you want to withdraw the resolution? Or, want some more clarification?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the mover of this Resolution has raised some points. He had raised those points which he made earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may reply to only those points which have not been made earlier.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I have no problem in replying to his points. I am worried about one aspect. There is already a system existing. A mechanism already exists in Government of India. The North Eastern Council comprises of the hon. Governors of the concerned States, the Chief Ministers of all the North Eastern States and according to the mandate of the Himalayan Development Board, about which the hon. Member wants know, is discharging their duty of looking into the regional plans. This is the first point.

Secondly, they review the performance of the schemes whenever funds are allocated. They also take into the aspects of cost escalation of projects and other such things. They look into the expenditure involved in the projects and accordingly the Council recommends to the concerned States and also the Central Government to make necessary surveys for future programmes. This is what the Himalayan Board is doing.

What does the Resolution say? It says, "All round speedy development of the States comprising of the Himalayan States and monitoring and implementation". This monitoring and implementation is being done by the North Eastern Regional Council.

The second point says monitoring the implementation of existing Central Schemes and programmes in these States. The third point is suggesting measures to minimize the effect of natural calamities in the said region. Natural calamities means floods, etc. As I have already mentioned in the speech, whenever there is natural calamity, the Calamity Relief Fund is given to those States. When there are major calamities, additional funds are also given by the Government of India for those North-Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. When there is a landslide, they approach the Government of India, they give them additional funds. To develop hilly region, funds are being given to them. For border area development, funds are being provided by the Government of India. If the funds that are given are properly utilised and if there is speedy implementation, definitely that region will prosper. It should be a coordinated effort by the Central

Government, the State Government, donor Ministry and the North-Eastern Council. When there are several mechanisms available, one agency like the Himalayan Region Development Board is not going to do the job of all the four agencies.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Funds are properly utilised but sufficient funds are not provided to the States by the Central Government. That is our issue. The allocation of funds is inadequate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may call on the Minister to discuss with him.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have told hon. Members time and again that funds are provided under the Plan, the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, centrally administered schemes, externally-aided projects. There are additional funds and special funds that have been by the Central Government. Funds that are given by the Government of India are monitored by the donor Ministry and also the North-Eastern Council. Such a mechanism is there. Therefore, I submit that there is a mechanism available and it is working well. They have not said by a single word that that mechanism is not working. The Central Ministry is there and the DONER Department is working. The North-Eastern Council is also functioning. ...*(Interruptions)*

The hon. Member has spoken for a long time and he wants me to reply. This one agency is not going to do the job of the other four agencies, namely, the State Government, the Central Government, the DONER Department and the North-Eastern Council. ...*(Interruptions)* Effective implementation should be there. But it should be a collective effort of the State Government, the Central Government and the agencies which are already working there. If collective wisdom is there, we will be able to achieve the purpose. It is your concern and also our concern. The North-Eastern region has also to be developed. Therefore, it is the concern of everybody. Let us put all our heads together and see that the North-Eastern Region, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir develop.

I request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution which is going to be a repetition.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Mr. chairman, Sir, I wish to tell the hon. Minister that he is intermixing the two,

why is he associating the North-eastern development council with the Board. That is a separate agency. We want that Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu-Kashmir which have been ignored so far should be included.

Last Friday, I moved a resolution in the House, it has been discussed and the reply of the hon. Minister has also come.

[*English*]

I am partly satisfied with his reply.

[*Translation*]

I am prepared to withdraw my resolution.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw the Resolution?.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.45 hrs.

(ii) Resolution Re: Steps to Ensure Availability of Drinking Water in the Country

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I call Shri Satpal Maharaj to move his Private Members Resolution regarding steps to ensure availability of drinking water in the country, time for discussion of this Resolution has to be allotted by the House.

If the House agrees, two hours may be allotted for the discussion of the Resolution.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, I move a motion in regard to ensuring availability of drinking water in the country.

"Having regard to the fact that there is a serious crisis of availability of drinking water in various parts of the country, particularly in Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Rudraprayag, Tehri Garhwal and Nainital Districts in

the State of Uttarakhand and that the centrally sponsored drinking water schemes like *Swajaldhara* and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) are not being implemented and monitored properly, this House urges upon the Government to formulate and implement a time bound comprehensive action plan at national level to overcome the problem of drinking water."

Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak and would also like to tell the House that our country extends from Kutch to Kamakhya and from Kanya Kumari to Kailash.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satpal Maharaj, we will close at six o'clock.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: This will continue. In Northern India we have glaciers in the Himalayas, which are our water banks. The water trickles down with a sweet and soft sound gradually from the glaciers and our rivers regain vigour. All these rivers are veins of the country, they are veins of the country through which water is supplied. Water is life, however, if it is contaminated, it can take life. While I was studying this issue, I realized that most of the people of our country were consuming contaminated water. This is a serious issue confronting us. In this regard our experts opine.

[*English*]

Experts say that the total amount of water available on earth has been estimated at 1.4 billion cubic kilometers, enough to cover the planet with a layer of about three km. deep. About 95 per cent of the earth's water is in the oceans, which is unfit for human consumption and other use because of its high salt content; about four per cent is locked in the polar ice caps; and the remaining one per cent constitutes all the fresh water in hydrological cycle including ground water reserves. Only 0.1 per cent is available as fresh water in rivers, lakes and streams, which is suitable for human consumption. This highlights the significance of the need to preserve our fresh water resources.

But the major problem is the quality of surface water in majority of the locations, which is affected by pollutants from various sources such as domestic waste discharges, industrial waste disposal, and other human activities such

[Shri Satpal Maharaj]

as bathing, washing and swimming, etc. The UNICEF and the WWF studies identified the prevalence of fluoride and iron deposits or ingress of salt water and other sources affecting water quality of both surface and ground water. The projected demands for the annual requirement of fresh water, both surface and ground water, in the country indicate an estimated forty per cent increase by the year 2025 to that in the year 2000.

Chemical contaminants, namely fluoride, arsenic and selenium pose a very serious health hazard in the country. It is estimated that about seventy million people in twenty States are at risk due to excess fluoride and around ten million people are at risk due to excess arsenic in ground water. Apart from this, increase in the concentration of chloride, TDS, nitrate, iron in ground water is of great concern for a sustainable drinking water programme. All these need to be tackled holistically. With over-extraction of ground water, the concentration of chemicals is increasing regularly.

Next, I come to drinking water problem in rural India. In India, presently, there is the problem of arsenic in the ground water of Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, fluoride content in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka; and salinity hazard in the East Coast and West Coast of India. High fluoride content above the permissible limit of 1.5 milligram per litre is widespread in the Nawapada District of Orissa which causes drinking water crisis. Though high iron content does not create any health hazard, yet it makes the water unsuitable for drinking in the mining areas of Joda-Badbil of Orissa. Thus, after delineation of the problematic areas, people have to be made aware of the situation and alternative sources of drinking water need to be found.

[*Translation*]

Sir, in India more than 3.37 crore people are suffering from water borne diseases owing to the supply of contaminated water. As per the latest figures every year more than 15 lakh children die due to diarrhea. This is a very serious problem. Indian villages are the biggest victims of population. 70 per cent of the population of the country lives in villages. The people living in rural areas are suffering from a plethora of diseases due to the consumption of underground water having heavy presence of arsenic and fluoride contents. There is scarcity of water in these areas. The causes of anaemia in the rural womenfolk and children can be attributed to fluoride

pollution. We are increasing the population of handicapped children without paying attention to the actual cause. It is such a serious problem which needs to be addressed by the Government. I would also like to refer here to the tradition of offering water to Shivlinga. If we analyse this tradition scientifically it relates to the recharging of water source. Today, we are drawing water from various sources, however, we are not recharging it. This has resulted in depletion of water table. We are drawing so much water from various places through tube wells and boring that it has become contaminated and scarce and percolation of water has virtually stopped. The tradition of offering water on Shivlinga may draw our attention to recharging of ground water and need to increase water percolation. The Government should evolve such schemes which maximize water percolation, encourage rain harvesting and making efforts to address the problem of scarcity of water looming large. For this, we need to have a strong will.

Sir, it reminds of Bhagirath who worshiped Ganga for several years for the salvation of sons of Sagar who were dead for long. He could persuade Ganga after several years of worship. The sequence of bringing the Ganga shows that if the Government has the will like Bhagirath then there will be water supply in every house, that water would be saviour of life and not contaminated. I have certain suggestions to address this problem.

[*English*]

They are: identification and isolation of contamination sources; adoption of latest technologies in order to reduce the waste generation and to treat them effectively; improved and innovative planning of water resources; increased participation of the public, either directly or indirectly in solving the crisis; enhanced co-ordination among the Agencies involved (both Governmental and Non-Governmental) for the cause of the Nation.

[*Translation*]

A comprehensive scheme in order to supply pure drinking water across the country will have to be evolved. There is a growing trend to consume bottled water in the country. People in the urban areas are consuming bottled water, however, in rural areas the contaminated water is in abundance. There are such ponds in villages from where both animals and humans consume water. We are still confronting the problem of drinking water. I had an opportunity to visit these foreign countries where I found that there are different pipelines for drinking water and

other uses like gardening, car wash, bathing etc. Even in Mumbai such a system of different pipeline for drinking water has been developed. An action plan to properly maintain the drinking water level should be prepared so that the people could get safe water, since water is life. Because if it is contaminated it will not act as a saviour. It is submitted that even Uttarakhand is facing acute water shortage. The geographical conditions there are contradictory. It is seismic zone due to which there are internal movements in the earth, which lead to drying of sources of water. The drying of water sources raises lot of hue and cry among people. Besides the problem of supplying water also have to be addressed. The Government has tried to redress the problem through tankers. However, the tankers can only move on roads. So, there is a need to evolve a scheme to construct a network of roads for the easy movement of tankers. We will have to prepare a plan to fill tanker also, so that, the tankers may be filled easily. If it takes ten hours to fill a tanker then how the water will be made available to the people?

Sir, it is a serious problem in mountaneous areas whereas Uttarakhand has been the source of water. Today our big rivers like Yamuna and Ganga originate from our Uttarakhand and are providing water to the entire country, however, the hilly areas of the State are deprived of water. You might have heard that a huge lake has been made in Tehri. It is a beautiful lake. Even the bigger lakes of the world are no match to it. Many villages were displaced and rehabilitated else where. But now, the people of those villages are badly in need of water.

18.00 hrs.

The power plants that has been set up there are providing electricity to Delhi. Delhi is getting its benefit but the people of that area are even today deprived of water. There is a serious water problem in Uttarakhand so we will have to make an action plan for solving this problem so that, water may be provided to Uttarakhand. I would also like to submit that most of the villages of mountaneous area of Uttarakhand have no roads and it is on account of this that the people of that area have to cover miles of distance for purchasing goods of day today use and if anybody falls ill he dies by the time he reaches hospital. It is on account of absence of roads that there is also shortage of water there because tankers cannot reach those areas. So, the problem is quite serious. I would like to submit that during the tour in my parliamentary constituency, I felt that the public works

department of the state Government is not taking special interest in the construction of motorable roads that have been sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and it is on account of this that either the sanctioned road has not been constructed or the pace of its construction is very slow and so, people of this area are facing difficulties. Not only this, the motorable roads that were constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana are not as per the standard and since these roads are faulty so most of the bus services are not operational on these roads. Dev Prayag motorable road in Pauri Garhwal district, under the said project, was completed on 30 June, 2006. However, bus services are not operational on this road because roads are in bad shape. So, I would like to request that the responsibility of construction of motor road sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, should be assigned to the Central Public Works Department or other independent agencies as is being done in Bihar state, so that, sanctioned roads may be constructed in time and the constitution of Revised Estimates Committee may not be required for the construction of these sanctioned roads. I would like to submit that it is a serious problem of Uttarakhand. It is very essential to construct roads here. Next time, if I get time, I will further explain in detail the issue of roads, so that, the problem of drinking water may be solved.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time.

[Translation]

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): Hon. Chairman Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to a very serious problem pertaining to my state West Bengal. You must be aware that out of the 18 districts of Bengal, eight are situated in the border of Bangladesh. Therefore keeping the security aspect and international norms in mind the Central Government has put up barbed wire fencing from the zero point at a distance of 150 yards. But the problem is that due to this fencing much of the agricultural land of the poor Indian farmers have fallen on the other side of it. The government have also constructed gates every one, two or three kilometres

*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar]

away to facilitate agriculture. The security arrangements are monitored by the BSF personnels. The rule is that the gates would be opened at 6'O clock in the morning. But in practice, this is not done. Now we are having the monsoon season when most of the agricultural activities are undertaken in West Bengal. If the gates are actually opened at 8 A.M. then it becomes very difficult for the cultivators to reap their harvest. Paddy, wheat and jute cultivation suffer immensely as a result of this. The poor marginalised farmers who depend entirely on their land face extreme difficulties. The situation is very grim. You will find in the newspapers that the villagers have regular clashes with the BSF jawans. Even exchange of fires took place often, in turn killing the innocent helpless people. They are even put behind bars. Thus my humble request to the Government of India is that it should acquire the land lying between the zero point and fencing. It should hand over the money to the cultivators so that they are able to purchase land this side and earn their livelihood by growing crops. This is my proposal which I am putting forth before this August House.

I would also like to mention here that the people of the bordering areas are a distressed lot. The region is backward, under developed. Basic minimum facilities are missing. There is no electricity, no water, nothing. The government runs the Border Area Development Schemes but the money is not properly utilised to develop the basic infrastructure of the area. Therefore I propose that Hon. Members of Parliament should be made to represent in the committees which look after this aspect. If that is done then the funds can be effectively used to expedite various schemes which are pending thus ensuring holistic development and growth of the region. The poor people will also be able to live peacefully and have two square meals a day. I request the central government to take note of this.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak and conclude.

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this most serious issue in this House and bring to the notice of the Government.

Sir, in the areas of Lalgarh, the jungle mahal of West Bengal, combined police operations both by the State Government and the Union Government are going on now in the name of containing the Maoist problem. Even after three weeks of this combined operation, no

sensible Maoist has been arrested or killed or taken into custody. The real genuine democratic movement of the people of those most deprived regions, that is, West Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia, etc. which are adjoining to Jharkhand area, are demanding for water, food, nutrition, health, jobs and education which is being crushed by state armed forces.

Another submission is that no Maoist in our country does ever organize people's movement. Sir, this is the people's movement. I would like the Union Government to investigate into the matter that who are responsible for putting out some landmines and under that plea, the whole people's movement has been branded as a Maoist movement. So, we are keen to know who are those actually playing behind to put these landmines? The Government should immediately withdraw these combined forces. I consider that the Union Government is guided actually by the West Bengal Government. Due to deprivation of the people of this region for the last 32 years and who were exploited inhumanly since Independence, they have become dissidents and are causing movements against the ruling Government in West Bengal. Now having become dissidents from CPI(M) when they came down to the democratic movement, the West Bengal Government pursued the Union Government successfully to brand it as a Maoist movement. So, it is absurd and it is not right to destroy a democratic movement. So, I would like to appeal to the Union Government to review the matter, and immediately withdraw the combined forces. These combined forces, instead of restoring peace in those areas, are creating nuisance, and even the drinking water spots like wells, houses and schools are being damaged by them.

Sir, a few days back, one Adivasi woman remained in a school camp for six hours in a pool of blood after delivering a baby. There was no person from the civil administration or police to cut the umbilical cord of that baby. Even the reputed people like Medha Patkar, Aparna Sen, Saoli Mitra are not allowed to enter those areas. Practically, behind those combined forces, the CPI (M) people are again recapturing those areas for causing oppression to those people. A war situation has been created and oppressed people of those areas kept cut off from the outer world. I would like the Union Government to investigate this matter. I would also urge upon the Home Minister to visit that area once.

Sir, being a new Member, I would like to make one simple submission to you that though the Business

Advisory Committee has decided to take up only five matters of Urgent Public Importance during 'Zero Hour', after seeing the situation of this august House at this late hours, the highest House of the Indian democracy, at least ten to twelve matters of Urgent Public Importance should be taken up during 'Zero Hour', in the beginning ...(*Interruptions*) We would not only like to bring these important matters to the notice of the Government but to the people of the nation also through hon'ble MPs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not discuss policy matters. You have made your suggestion. Please sit down.

DR. TARUN MONDAL: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, 13th July, 2009 at 11 a.m.

18.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 13, 2009/Asadha 22, 1931 (Saka).

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