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(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, July 17, 2009/Asadha 26, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise an important matter regarding West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chowdhury, we will take it up during the Zero Hour. Please let the Question Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All these will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Chowdhury, you do it in the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Shri Chowdhury, please sit down. Let the Question Hour continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 201, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

[Translation]

External Assistance for Power Projects

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

(a) whether proposals from various States including Himachal Pradesh for external assistance in respect of power projects/transmission networks which have already been approved by the Ministry of Power are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay in according approval; and

(c) the time by which the approval is likely to be given?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (c) In respect of Multilateral Development Institutions (MDIs), no power project for external assistance from any State including Himachal Pradesh is pending with the Ministry of Finance.

India also accepts external assistance from bilateral sources including Japan. Seven projects pertaining to the power sector are included in the rolling plan for funding from Government of Japan. The projects included in this rolling plan are finalized for funding bi-annually under the Double Track Mechanism of Japan's Official Development Assistance. Actual funding of these projects would depend on intra-sectoral and inter-sectoral prioritization and the amount set aside by Government of Japan for Official Development Assistance to India.

List of these seven power sector projects is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Central/State	Project Cost (In Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	High Voltage Distribution Project of APTRANSCO	Andhra Pradesh	5665.76

*Not recorded.

1	2	3	4
2.	Bakreshwar TPP Extension-VI (1x500 MW sub-critical project)	West Bengal	2021.98
3.	Second Tranche Loan for North Karanpura Super-Thermal Power Project	Central Sector	5883.00
4.	Tranche-I of State Level Transmission Project, West Bengal	West Bengal	546.00
5.	Power Distribution Project, Maharashtra (22 Schemes)	Maharashtra	1571.5
6.	Tranche-I of State Level Transmission Project, Gujarat	Gujarat	253.00
7.	Tranche-I of State Level Transmission Project, Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	1343.00

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Speaker, the demand for electricity is increasing day by day in the country. Centre as well as State Governments have failed to meet the demand. Government of Himachal Pradesh has shared the responsibility to provide electricity to several parts of the country through hydro electricity projects. Himachal Pradesh generates around 6500 MW of electricity through hydro-electricity projects. By the year 2012, our State will be able to generate 10,000 MW of electricity through hydro electricity projects. I had sought to know from the Minister through my written question, whether any request of Government of Himachal Pradesh for the foreign assistance for the purpose is lying pending with the Government. The Minister has given the reply in negative. We had applied for foreign assistance of Rs. 2100 crore through Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation to generate 500 MW of electricity. In addition to that, electricity going to be generated through all the power projects being developed by Himachal Pradesh Power Transmission Ltd. ...*(Interruptions)* Additional funds of Rs. 4500 crores will be required to generate the electricity in a time bound manner through HP Power Corporation. Our these two demands are pending with you. I would like to know from the Minister whether permission has been granted in this regard, if not, by when it is likely to be done, so that shortfall of electricity in the country can be overcome.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member is correct when he says that there is a big gap between the demand, the requirement and the availability of power. There are no two opinions about it. It is equally a fact that in the past five-year plan period, we have not been able to achieve the target which we, ourselves, fixed for the generation from different sources, hydel, thermal and host of other sources.

But the limited question is that whether any proposal from the Government of Himachal Pradesh is pending with the Ministry. So far as my Ministry is concerned, the Ministry of Finance, the Department of Economic Affairs, which deals with the external assistance, no proposal is pending. That I have stated.

Secondly, in respect of proposals, we receive various proposals for the power development, like hydel power development and thermal power development. Various multilateral projects, we do through multilateral agencies, through bilateral donors and aid givers.

So far as the multilateral projects are concerned, it is mainly through the two institutions—ADB and World Bank. The World Bank has two components—IBRD and IDA. We expose our proposals, which we receive from the State Governments, and after they sanction those projects, those are being implemented. There is a detailed mechanism for that.

Similarly, we have received certain projects. We have exposed them to the various developmental agencies—ADB and the World Bank and some projects for bilateral assistance from Japan which I have mentioned in reply to the question. It is mentioned in the statement that Japan has a system of rolling plan and seven such projects which have been exposed to Japan have been listed in the statement. Therefore, these issues are being addressed. If the hon. Members are interested to have the number of projects which have been exposed to international agencies—bilateral and multilateral—I can give the detail.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask hon'ble Minister that the request forwarded by the Government of Himachal Pradesh for external funding is pending or not, whether it has been rejected or approved?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I would just like to clarify. I want to help the hon. Member to put the question properly.

Whenever we receive the projects, we expose it to the agencies either the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank or bilateral aid givers like USA, UK, Japan and Germany. Then, in consultation with their team, the projects are being examined at various stages starting from the pre-feasibility to the preparation of the detailed project reports. Therefore, whenever a project comes, we pose it to the agencies from which the State Government is interested to borrow money and thereafter the process starts. Therefore, it is not the question of approving or rejecting by us.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, the hon. Minister has explained the *modus operandi* as to how the external assistance proposals are being cleared by the Government of India. But, Madam, I must say that in spite of this, certain proposals are escaping the attention of the Ministry of Finance. One such case is the collaboration entered into the Kerala Government by the Canadian Company 'Lavalyn'.

Madam, this turned out to be a very big scandal which is rocking the State of Kerala in which some prominent political personalities are involved. If this agreement was without the Government of India's clearance, what action is taken on this matter?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, this is a question to a specific project related to a particular State. The main question is of a general nature. Therefore, if the hon. Member wants to ascertain the full particulars, he will have to give a separate notice to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called Dr. Ram Chandra Dome.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has already replied.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, this question is not only about Himachal Pradesh but also about other States also. So, it is relevant to the question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You put a specific question to me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You give a notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair and do not talk in between.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Madam, a list of seven power projects is given in the statement of the hon. Minister. In this list of seven, two projects are from West Bengal and one project, particularly, belongs to my district Birbhum.

Madam, I categorically want to know about Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project Extension-IV which is of 500 MW. I would like to know whether the final

clearance has been made and in what stage this project lies at present. I want to know from the hon. Minister about this project.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have stated in the Statement itself that of the seven Projects which are being considered by the donors, Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project-IV is one such Project.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 202. Shri M. Sreenivasulu Reddy—not present.

Shri K.C. Singh 'Baba'.

Progress of Works under PMGSY

+

*202. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and the criteria fixed for construction of roads in plains and hilly areas of the country under the scheme;

(b) the phase-wise proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government alongwith the allocation made under the Scheme, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) the total length of roads constructed and proposed to be constructed in different phases, State-wise;

(d) whether the progress of works under the Scheme is not uniform in all the States;

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

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

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

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Primary Objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is to provide all weather road connectivity to all habitations in rural areas with a population of 500 persons and above. In respect of the Hill States (North-East, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal) and the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development Programme) as well as the Tribal (Schedule V) area, the objective is to connect all habitations with population of 250 persons and above (as per 2001 Census).

Under PMGSY, upgradation of existing roads is also permitted though it is not central to the programme. In upgradation, priority is given to through routes of the rural core network which carry more traffic.

(b) Phase-wise proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government is given in Annexure-I and state-wise allocation and release of fund during last three years is given in Annexure-II.

(c) Phase-wise length of roads proposed to be constructed and length of the road which has been constructed by each state till May, 2009 is given in Annexure-III.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Details of State-wise variation in progress of works under the schemes has been indicated in Annexure-IV.

Slow progress in some of the States is primarily on account of some of the constraints mentioned below:

- Inadequate institutional capacity in some of the States.
- Limited contracting capacity in some States.
- Non-availability of sufficient qualified technical personnel including engineers with the contractors.
- Inadequate delegation of financial power to the SRRDA and the PIUs causing delay in the award of projects.

- Limited working season and adverse climatic conditions.
- Unfavourable weather conditions i.e. a very long rainy season/flood have adversely affected the implementation of PMGSY projects in some States.
- Unavailability of construction materials in the locality.
- Land related issues—Non-availability of land and environmental clearance of the land falling in forest areas.
- Law and order problem in some parts of the country.

(f) In order to improve the implementation of the programme in the states following measures have been taken by the Ministry of Rural Development:

- The Standard Bidding Document (SBD) has been amended to facilitate participation of small and medium as well as large contractors. Flexibility has been given to the states to float packages above Rs. 10 crores and to permit joint ventures between big and small contractors.
- Central Public Sector Undertakings—CPWD, IRCON, NBCC, NPCC, NHPC and HSCL—have been deployed in Bihar, Jharkhand and Tripura.

- Outsourcing of project preparation has been allowed since April 2006 with a view to expediting project clearances.
- Independent project implementation consultants have been engaged in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa.
- The State Governments have been advised for e-tendering the projects under PMGSY to expedite the process of tendering and also to ensure transparency.
- Performance incentive for timely completion of projects has been introduced under which contractors delivering projects within schedule are accorded higher weightage in qualification assessment in future contracts.
- Implementation of the programme is being monitored through monthly reports, periodical review meeting and field visits of officers.
- Ministry of Environmental and Forest approached to simplify procedures for forest clearance. Meetings also held with the Forest Deptt. Officials and the implementing agencies in the States or Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- Imparting training to the field personnel for building their capacity in programme implementation.

Annexure-I

Phase-wise proposals received and sanctioned under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore)

#	States	Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III	Phase-IV	Phase-V	Phase-VI	Phase-VII	Phase-VIII	Phase-IX
1.	Andhra Pradesh	248.00	436.36	239.28	356.95	350.21	527.57	1177.81	579.16	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.95	86.51	0.00	106.22	204.06	208.97	565.00		
3.	Assam	75.00	154.92	199.72	244.46	425.59	1548.60	2456.68	1892.53	
4.	Bihar	149.89	302.98	937.62	532.21	1480.25	2817.21	2417.81	7349.28	
5.	Chhattisgarh	117.93	225.13	378.02	412.59	454.81	503.43	1978.06	1111.03	
6.	Goa	5.00	3.64	0.00	1.08					
7.	Gujarat	44.38	130.87	88.70	49.31	125.10	224.02	235.46	394.58	
8.	Haryana	20.57	65.00	48.04	40.22	84.25	199.64	446.82	344.12	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	128.93	254.01	136.11	132.93	851.25	267.91	48.69	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20.09	56.63	91.27	144.41	523.40	1200.26			
11.	Jharkhand	123.92	230.26	135.92	113.78	499.49	928.23			
12.	Karnataka	105.64	231.76	117.88	99.86	200.58	354.83	656.14	1405.95	
13.	Kerala	19.90	56.48	20.54	50.58	46.56	294.21	230.47		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	186.27	583.86	583.00	736.59	537.96	1296.10	1269.06	1322.24	4651.06
15.	Maharashtra	130.21	263.90	147.48	143.16	1107.92	1453.16	268.36	997.64	
16.	Manipur	40.00	80.71	0.00	0	152.33	363.66			
17.	Meghalaya	34.95	80.72	30.05	39.62	128.54				
18.	Mizoram	23.12	46.53	48.80	92.79	121.99	147.15	181.37		

19.	Nagaland	19.75	45.53	21.44	37.51	70.20	126.26	54.04		
20.	Orissa	170.88	350.00	440.93	398.72	530.96	579.84	2668.43	2709.44	
21.	Punjab	27.93	74.29	36.81	78.87	82.41	486.85	344.21	432.58	
22.	Rajasthan	139.73	315.53	677.60	299.36	549.41	1833.02	2755.92	497.89	
23.	Sikkim	13.16	37.81	35.30	63.10	149.00	94.08	253.44		
24.	Tamil Nadu	151.43	115.27	160.89	112.65	170.84	465.64	858.99		
25.	Tripura	24.75	51.85	39.59	79.22	445.99	703.11	223.16		
26.	Uttar Pradesh	324.22	569.83	670.54	1007.76	2013.46	2030.61	2821.78		
27.	Uttarakhand	58.99	140.41	58.56	102.87	200.75	197.90	419.21	19085.13	
28.	West Bengal	140.04	305.49	599.28	311.90	666.22	790.25	908.12		
Grand Total		2516.70	5171.20	6061.26	5791.91	11455.21	20225.84	23458.25	19885.13	4651.06

Note:—All proposals received in different Phases, which were in accordance with the Guidelines have been sanctioned.

Annexure-I 'A'

Phase-wise proposals received and sanctioned under PMGSY

(Rs. in crore)

#	States	EAP (ADB/WB)				
		I	II	III	IV	V
1.	Andhra Pradesh					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh					
3.	Assam	501.42	595.64	579.34		
4.	Bihar	256.63				
5.	Chhattisgarh	98.24	587.11	598.83		
6.	Goa					
7.	Gujarat					
8.	Haryana					
9.	Himachal Pradesh	80.28	117.39	98.46		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	179.71				
11.	Jharkhand	29.15	44.9			
12.	Karnataka					
13.	Kerala					
14.	Madhya Pradesh	218.65	456.81	560.71		
15.	Maharashtra					
16.	Manipur					

17.	Meghalaya					
18.	Mizoram	46.52				
19.	Nagaland					
20.	Orissa	349.46	513.81	611.4	522.58	
21.	Punjab					
22.	Rajasthan	293.67	127.95	294.79	160.41	307.08
23.	Sikkim					
24.	Tamil Nadu					
25.	Tripura					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	343.94	276.31	147.15		
27.	Uttarakhand	38.98				
28.	West Bengal	313.71	329.71	302.1		
Grand Total		2750.36	2949.63	3192.78	682.99	307.08

Note:—All proposals received in different Phases, which were in accordance with the Guidelines have been sanctioned.

Annexure-II

State-wise and year-wise Allocation and Release under PMGSY from 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Allocation*	Release*	Allocation*	Release*	Allocation*	Release*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100.00	155.09	105.00	316.57	105.00	470.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.00	54.22	57.00	102.03	57.00	107.98
3.	Assam	176.00	431.05	181.00	555.00	181.00	982.12
4.	Bihar	332.00	570.50	337.00	733.06	337.00	1065.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	235.00	708.52	240.00	1050.89	240.00	976.12
6.	Goa	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	60.00	117.20	65.00	144.56	65.00	229.67
8.	Haryana	25.00	200.43	30.00	216.21	30.00	272.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.00	139.90	87.00	320.58	87.00	268.90
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60.00	0.00	65.00	72.74	65.00	191.74
11.	Jharkhand	170.00	56.83	175.00	0.00	175.00	210.67
12.	Karnataka	105.00	45.73	110.00	271.49	110.00	640.46
13.	Kerala	25.00	15.00	30.00	24.68	30.00	84.02
14.	Madhya Pradesh	435.00	1165.27	440.00	1615.66	440.00	1895.10
15.	Maharashtra	140.00	108.85	145.00	563.96	145.00	1030.00
16.	Manipur	28.00	0.00	33.00	78.99	33.00	20.00

17.	Meghalaya	40.00	0.00	45.00	0.00	45.00	35.95
18.	Mizoram	27.00	27.00	32.00	21.96	32.00	65.00
19.	Nagaland	25.00	0.00	30.00	12.51	30.00	85.71
20.	Orissa	268.00	641.78	273.00	546.83	273.00	1251.38
21.	Punjab	30.00	80.63	35.00	360.21	35.00	243.42
22.	Rajasthan	229.00	1154.06	234.00	1646.64	234.00	1771.32
23.	Sikkim	25.00	36.85	30.00	174.51	30.00	55.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	85.00	20.00	90.00	71.03	90.00	88.68
25.	Tripura	35.00	74.50	40.00	143.00	40.00	379.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	370.00	325.19	375.00	1228.40	375.00	1675.78
27.	Uttaranchal	95.00	12.79	100.00	78.74	100.00	116.66
28.	West Bengal	221.00	123.69	226.00	549.69	226.00	635.48
Total		3480.00	6265.08	3615.00	10899.94	3615.00	14848.97

* Allocation is only out of Cess receipt and Budgetary support received for the programme.

Release includes releases out of EAP and NABARD loans also.

Phase-wise Roads proposed to be constructed and constructed upto May '09

(Length of road in km)

#	States	Phase-I		Phase-II		Phase-III		Phase-IV	
		Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3384	3384	3489	3484	2078	2073	2559	2432
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	318	318	729	729	0	0	340	336
3.	Assam	180	180	595	584	800	782	751	749
4.	Bihar	812	670	1408	1094	3039	2308	1184	14
5.	Chhattisgarh	957	919	1270	1134	1913	1730	1873	1656
6.	Goa	157	157	17	2	0	0	4	0
7.	Gujarat	469	469	1062	1056	641	634	287	287
8.	Haryana	374	374	383	383	275	275	183	183
9.	Himachal Pradesh	535	535	933	925	1882	1702	620	424
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	97	220	125	295	184	414	224
11.	Jharkhand	901	874	1200	1158	652	565	479	288
12.	Karnataka	1582	1582	2631	2631	1092	1073	612	603
13.	Kerala	113	82	282	273	98	81	173	87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2111	1726	3742	3976	2821	2854	3508	3379

15.	Maharashtra	1519	1518	1681	1680	910	891	790	716
16.	Manipur	0	0	711	715	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	455	469	264	246	93	67	106	10
18.	Mizoram	180	180	266	266	292	292	295	295
19.	Nagaland	870	870	324	324	193	193	225	221
20.	Orissa	1068	1048	1692	1626	2012	1828	1645	1428
21.	Punjab	171	166	468	449	224	207	419	419
22.	Rajasthan	1558	1541	2440	2427	5463	5408	2208	2179
23.	Sikkim	1089	1089	260	260	106	106	144	143
24.	Tamil Nadu	1452	1442	804	799	1098	1084	788	767
25.	Tripura	414	401	206	157	81	78	141	80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8246	8213	2739	2440	3068	2899	4231	3581
27.	Uttarakhand	301	299	496	448	430	354	595	491
28.	West Bengal	826	794	1127	1116	2030	1991	976	919
Total (States)		30137	29397	31438	30507	31585	29658	25548	21909

#	States	Phase-V		Phase-VI		Phase-VII	
		Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1829	1461	2072	1159	3368	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400	384	499	87	862	230
3.	Assam	1061	1053	2853	1824	4023	276
4.	Bihar	3694	1968	6664	970	4634	19
5.	Chhattisgarh	1962	1756	1703	1011	6837	1163
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	784	750	1298	1161	1362	804
8.	Haryana	362	362	619	619	1085	983
9.	Himachal Pradesh	615	494	4135	2354	1137	132
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1152	104	2259	127	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1680	187	2972	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	1173	1145	1734	1599	2450	1000
13.	Kerala	156	76	733	175	534	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2679	2400	5653	3860	4935	2417
15.	Maharashtra	5990	5109	4619	2430	4324	57

16.	Manipur	556	508	1157	106	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	184	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	494	354	399	159	435	0
19.	Nagaland	390	363	467	333	205	55
20.	Orissa	1908	1397	1413	699	6617	1858
21.	Punjab	272	272	1253	1244	764	490
22.	Rajasthan	3063	2896	10769	10005	13958	12111
23.	Sikkim	323	293	207	274	489	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	800	760	2083	153	3031	0
25.	Tripura	721	304	1149	32	340	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7159	5856	5951	3078	8011	297
27.	Uttarakhand	890	501	675	107	1205	0
28.	West Bengal	1693	1295	2128	736	2198	0
Total (States)		41990	32048	65462	34304	72805	21914

Phase-wise Roads proposed to be constructed and Constructed upto May '09

(Length of road in km)

#	States	Phase-VIII		Phase-IX		Batch-I		Batch-II	
		Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1703	0						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	583	0						
3.	Assam	2738	0			999	940	984	81
4.	Bihar	14963	0			606			
5.	Chhattisgarh	3820	39			513	360	2516	2256
6.	Goa	0	0						
7.	Gujarat	1568	0						
8.	Haryana	697	115						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	145	0			672	522	425	282
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0			335			
11.	Jharkhand	0	0			130	110	151	
12.	Karnataka	4864	92						
13.	Kerala	0	0						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5158	1651	15821	638	515	461	604	484

15.	Maharashtra	0	0						
16.	Manipur	0	0						
17.	Meghalaya	0	0						
18.	Mizoram	0	0		125				
19.	Nagaland	0	0						
20.	Orissa	7117	4		1189	772	1612	1054	
21.	Punjab	926	0						
22.	Rajasthan	2260	0		2243	2217	791	712	
23.	Sikkim	0	0						
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0						
25.	Tripura	0	0						
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0		1466	1089	935	369	
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0		115				
28.	West Bengal	0	0		999	733	908	355	
Total (States)		46541	1901	15821	638	9908	7204	8927	5594

#	States	Batch-III		Batch-IV		Batch-V	
		Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed	Proposed to be constructed	Constructed
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh						
3.	Assam	917					
4.	Bihar						
5.	Chhattisgarh	2145	1827				
6.	Goa						
7.	Gujarat						
8.	Haryana						
9.	Himachal Pradesh	428	35				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand						
12.	Karnataka						
13.	Kerala						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2323	1969	2501	1964		
15.	Maharashtra						

16.	Manipur						
17.	Meghalaya						
18.	Mizoram						
19.	Nagaland						
20.	Orissa	1499	27	1512			
21.	Punjab						
22.	Rajasthan	1568	1516	589	510	1237	
23.	Sikkim						
24.	Tamil Nadu						
25.	Tripura						
26.	Uttar Pradesh	414	18				
27.	Uttarakhand						
28.	West Bengal	696					
Total (States)		9989	5392	4602	2474	1237	0

Annexure-IV

*Length of Road proposed to be constructed and constructed under PMGSY in
Phase-I to IX+ ADBIWB upto May '09*

(Length of road in km)

#	States	Length sanctioned	Constructed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20481.43	14013.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3730.87	2084.13
3.	Assam	15900.62	6469.21
4.	Bihar	37003.15	7043.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	25508.58	13851.16
6.	Goa	178.16	158.70
7.	Gujarat	7469.71	5160.68
8.	Haryana	3978.01	3293.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11526.29	7404.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4772.13	861.44
11.	Jharkhand	8164.46	3182.07
12.	Karnataka	16138.47	9725.67
13.	Kerala	2089.03	773.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52370.10	27779.31
15.	Maharashtra	19833.59	12400.96
16.	Manipur	2424.21	1328.82
17.	Meghalaya	1100.56	791.08
18.	Mizoram	2487.16	1547.75
19.	Nagaland	2674.87	2358.82
20.	Orissa	29283.83	11742.19
21.	Punjab	4497.76	3248.15
22.	Rajasthan	48145.68	41521.63

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	2618.44	2165.90
24.	Tamil Nadu	10053.99	5004.21
25.	Tripura	3050.98	1052.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	42218.42	27840.88
27.	Uttarakhand	4708.45	2199.61
28.	West Bengal	13580.25	7939.36
Grand Total		395989.20	222942.24

[Translation]

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Madam Speaker, I would like to ask, keeping in view that the population of most of the villages of hilly areas of Uttrakhand is less than 250 people, inhabited within one or half kilometer of area, whether the Government propose to give priority to the villages of hilly areas having a population of less than 250 people?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, in the hilly areas the habitations are connected through roads keeping in view the clusters falling within 1.5 k.m. area of pathway. Therefore, the point raised by hon'ble member does not incorporate in this matter.

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA': Madam Speaker, will the Minister like to elaborate whether the funds remained unutilised out of the funds allocated by the Central Government under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana to the State for the particular financial year are transferred and added with the funds allocated in the next financial year.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is an ambitious scheme which was initiated in the year 2000 with a vision that by the end of year 2003, we will be able to provide road connectivity to all the villages having a population of 1000 people and those with a population of 500 people and 250 people in hilly and ST areas respectively by the end of the Tenth plan. Therefore, if the funds are not spent by

the State during the specified period then the same are transferred and added with funds allocated for the next year. That amount is not released to them to be used in that year.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to state that Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is certainly a very good scheme and commendable work is being done under 'NREGA' by constructing gravel roads in villages but unless these roads are converted into metallic roads, optimum use, cannot be made thereof. Hence, I would like to ask hon'ble Minister whether there is any plan under PMGSY to convert the gravel roads being constructed under NREGA into metallic roads?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, 'NREGA' and 'PMGSY' both are separate plans. Under the first schedule of 'NREGA' the type of works to be undertaken has been mentioned. The matter of convergence is being discussed. After the matter of convergence is discussed with the Department, if the conditions specified under 'NREGA' matches with those of PMGSY and the department does agree on the point that both the plans can be merged together, a decision will be taken after having a discussion in this regard.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to state that no doubt Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is a very ambitious plan and it is also a fact that through this plan the task of connecting rural

India through roads has been accomplished. Through you, I would like to know from hon'ble Minister, whether he propose to further extend the parameters of the plan to cover the villages of plans having a population of even less than 250 people In view of the fact that at present criterion of village having a population of 500 is being followed and the target in this context has been achieved in most of the districts?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, under 'Bharat Nirman' we had fixed the target of connecting 38447 villages with a population of 1000 people through roads. Under this target only 22437 villages have been connected through roads so far. The most painful thing is that the States could not achieve targets given to them. Even the villages having a population of 1000 people could not be connected, whereas under Bharat Nirman we had fixed the target of connecting 16201 villages having a population of 500 people but so far only 9487 villages have been connected through roads. Large number of villages with a population of 1000 people are yet to be connected, hence, we will give priority to those States, as well as villages. Under this plan the work of creating core network and construction of thorough road and link roads will be undertaken and if the States, who have achieved the target of connecting villages having population of 1000 people send their proposal then the matter will be considered.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, this relates to the answer for the question. In part (f) of the question, it was asked about the corrective steps that the Government is going to take and while answering to that question relating to the implementation of the programme, it is stated that the implementation of the programme is being monitored through monthly reports, periodical review, meetings and field visits of officers.

It is reported that the Centre spends around 0.5 per cent or even less on monitoring. So, how does it spend the remaining 99.5 per cent of the national Budget whereas in the case of international projects, the spending on monitoring is anywhere between 8 and

10 per cent of the project cost? Is it true that the Ministry of Rural Development, which has a budget of Rs. 62,707 crore this year, has its Secretariat's Budget of only Rs. 21.55 crore which is 0.03 per cent out of which even smaller portion will be spent on monitoring the PMGSY? The C and AG has also stated that Rs. 51,259 crore has been spent, but little is known as to what happened to that money and the Government expenditure is "overstated" in 2007-08. My question is whether the Government is going to put in more funds to see proper monitoring of the projects relating to PMGSY is done.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, what he has stated is about the international practice that is prevailing. I have already stated as to what is the provision in PMGSY. I can assure the hon. Member that if we require more money, we will be able to give direction and give more funds for monitoring.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, PMGSY is a very important project. This programme was started to connect habitations with a population of 1,000 and in tribal areas, habitations with a population of 500. So far, even 50 per cent of the target has not been achieved. After construction of the road under PMGSY, the problem is the maintenance of the road and after construction of the road, traffic also increases. With the increase of traffic, there is a need for strengthening and widening of the road. I would like to know whether the Government is considering the proposal for maintenance, strengthening and widening of the roads which were constructed under PMGSY.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam, I am very happy that the hon. Member is so concerned about this. But the fact remains that the target given for the State of West Bengal was 6,954 villages and till today they have completed only 3,679 villages. They already have a backlog. As a Member if he is so concerned about this, then he should take this matter up with the State Government...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let the hon. Minister reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, he has not replied to my question...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the statement of hon. Minister will go on record.

(Interruptions)... *

DR. C.P. JOSHI: He was a Chairperson of the Committee also...(Interruptions) The hon. Member should be aware of all these things...(Interruptions)

[Translaiton]

Demand and Supply of Power

+

*203. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the demand and supply of power is likely to be widened in the year 2009-2010 is comparison to the last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the break up of quantity of power supply *vis-a-vis* the demand in the country during the above period, State-wise; and

(d) the quantity of additional power likely to be generated in the country during the year 2009-2010 as

against the quantum of power generated last year?

[English]

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The anticipated gap between demand and supply of electrical energy in the country during the year 2009-10, according to the assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is likely to decrease to 9.3% (78,249 million unit) from the actual gap of 11.1% (86,001 million unit) in 2008-09 and in terms of peaking power it is likely to increase to 12.6% (14,978 MW) during 2009-10 from the level of 11.9% (13,024 MW) actually witnessed during 2008-09. The State/UT/System-wise anticipated power supply position in the country for the year 2009-10 and the actual power supply position during the year 2008-09 is enclosed at Annex-I and Annexure-II, respectively.

(d) The actual generation of electricity during the year 2008-09 was 723,794 Million Unit (MU) including import of 5,899 MU from the hydro power stations located in Bhutan. The generation target for the year 2009-10 has been fixed as 789,512 MU including import of 6,564 MU from Bhutan; representing a growth of about 9% over the actual generation during the preceding year.

Annexure-I*Anticipated Power Supply Position in the Country during 2009-10*

State/System/Region	Energy				Peak			
	Requirement	Availability	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)		Requirement	Availability	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MW)	(MW)	(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1480	1476	-4	-0.3	289	233	-56	-19.4
Delhi	23533	28676	5143	21.9	4200	3840	-360	-8.6
Haryana	30684	28360	-2324	-7.6	5970	4080	-1890	-31.7
Himachal Pradesh	7254	8011	757	10.4	1210	1660	450	37.2
Jammu and Kashmir	11424	11260	-164	-1.4	2250	1550	-700	-31.1
Punjab	44301	37598	-6703	-15.1	9120	6540	-2580	-28.3
Rajasthan	40826	42687	1861	4.6	7000	6310	-690	-9.9
Uttar Pradesh	72696	56191	-16505	-22.7	10590	7130	-3460	-32.7
Uttarakhand	8612	7965	-647	-7.5	1310	1380	70	5.3
Northern Region	241461	222875	-18586	-7.7	35460	29970	-5490	-15.5
Chhattisgarh	18220	17052	-1168	-6.4	2971	2298	-673	-22.7
Gujarat	68090	65438	-2652	-3.9	10234	8736	-1498	-14.6
Madhya Pradesh	44955	42549	-2406	-5.4	7500	6470	-1030	-13.7

Maharashtra	136800	94486	-42314	-30.9	18900	15019	-3881	-20.5
Daman and Diu	1920	1283	-637	-33.2	278	257	-21	-7.7
Dadra Nagar Haveli	3714	2912	-802	-21.6	510	517	7	1.4
Goa	3128	2795	-333	-10.7	470	377	-93	-19.8
Western Region	278827	234819	-42008	-15.2	37330	34278	-3054	-8.2
Andhra Pradesh	77126	75601	-1525	-2.0	11242	10784	-458	-4.1
Karnataka	45604	39784	-5820	-12.8	7245	5905	-1340	-18.5
Kerala	18348	16143	-2205	-12.0	3380	2974	-406	-12.0
Tamil Nadu	75896	66856	-9040	-11.9	10813	9830	-983	-9.1
Puducherry	2147	1833	-314	-14.6	334	233	-101	-30.2
Southern Region	220126	201222	-18904	-8.6	31384	27216	-4168	-13.3
Bihar	12254	10410	-1844	-15.1	2095	1510	-585	-27.9
DVC	15502	14473	-1029	-6.6	2375	2269	-106	-4.5
Jharkhand	6528	6461	-67	-1.0	1066	1188	122	11.4
Orissa	23206	20753	-2453	-10.6	3560	3335	-225	-6.3
West Bengal	33458	40605	7147	21.4	5946	6174	228	3.8
Sikkim	439	912	473	107.6	105	150	45	42.9
Eastern Region	91386	93613	2227	2.4	15110	14165	-945	-6.3
Arunachal Pradesh	643	534	-109	-16.9	166	95	-71	-42.8
Assam	5562	5049	-513	-9.2	880	853	-27	-3.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	655	603	-53	-8.0	130	123	-7	-5.4
Meghalaya	1980	1484	-496	-25.0	514	288	-226	-44.0
Mizoram	379	377	-3	-0.7	89	80	-9	-10.1
Nagaland	626	591	-35	-5.7	99	97	-2	-2.0
Tripura	898	948	50	5.6	154	148	-6	-3.9
North-Eastern Region	10744	9586	-1158	-10.8	1804	1537	-267	-14.8
All India	840544	762115	-78429	-9.3	118794	103816	-14978	-12.6

Annexure-II**Power Supply Position during 2009-10**

State/System/Region	Energy Requirement (MU)	Energy Availability (MU)	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	
			(MW)	(%)			(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	1,414	1,414	0	0.0	279	279	0	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra 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
Pondicherry	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
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-Nicobar #	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
<hr/>								
All India	777,039	691,038	-86,001	-11.1	108,808	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.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Hon. Madam Speaker, I would like to say that as per the official data, there was a shortage of electricity of 8600 million units i.e. 11.09 per cent during the year 2008-09. As far as I know, this is a recurrent feature for the last five years. The figures may be a little up or down. The Government fix a target but is not able to achieve it. It is not known as to what is the basis and reasons behind fixing such targets. This could also be an issue for discussion.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to generate additional power adding to the existing units or bring down distribution and transmission loss thereby bringing it to the international level or procure power from existing private captive power plants by increasing their present capacity in addition to new schemes of power generation. If so, the details thereof.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Hon. Madam Speaker, hon. Member has asked so many questions which would take at least half-an-hour to explain them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Let there be a debate on this!

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please give a notice for that.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask one question at a time.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Demands for Grants for the Ministry have to be discussed in the House, then he may speak as long as he wants.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: But he has asked

so many questions. Let me explain in regard to the main question why generation is lesser while target is higher. Demands for grants of the Ministry of Power are coming up for discussion in the House at that time I will explain in detail. Today, I will tell you only that we have repeatedly told the House during the VIIIth, IXth and Xth plan that total capacity addition has reached 56000 megawatt and even if we see today, the target of generation capacity for the XIth plan is 78700 megawatt. If we set such a high target, then only we can reach the target of 60,000 or 65,000 megawatt because there are lots of slippages and these happen because of gas and coal. Setting of high target is must because of natural calamities and scarce rains as it entails efforts to achieve the target and monitoring it closely.

SHRI ANAND KUMAR HEDGE: Madam, it means that every year though we fix the target but are not able to achieve it. This is a reality and hon. Minister has admitted it.

My second question is that there was a gap of 06 per cent in demand and supply in the state of Karnataka during the year 2008-2009, that is, a shortage of 2590 million units. Today, it is going to be 18.5 per cent. These are official statistics, not of mine. I would like to know whether the Karnataka Government has made any demand to the Union Government for additional power supply. If so, the steps taken by the Government to meet the demand, alongwith the manner and the time by which it is likely to be met and the details thereof?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: We are repeatedly saying that this is a subject of the concurrent list. As long as the State Governments do not undertake the task of power generation, the power crisis will persist in the country. But the State Governments seem to think that this has to be done by the Union Government alone. We are quiet fortunate that Corporations like the NTPC and the NHPC are generating power. This is basically the duty of the States, still the Centre is involved in power generation and its supply. At the time of crisis, we do arrange to provide electricity. We are repeatedly telling the Government of Karnataka that they should generate power. Here, I would like to cite Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003 which can be invoked at

the time of emergency. But if they say that such a provision should be made that state electricity should not be supplied outside the States, this is not right. There are many places where electricity is scarce, the centre has a central station from which we make supply to the states. Madam Speaker, I am telling the hon. Member about Section 11 which we can exercise during emergency. I would like to tell the hon. Member that the site at which states proposed to set up Kudagi Ultra Mega Project near Almati Dam, was not found suitable. So, I would like to submit through you in the House that hon. Members should make efforts to generate power in the State for which the Union Government will extend all help to get the required loans so that the country could have maximum power generation.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Hon'ble Madam, Speaker, hon'ble Minister has given detailed figures, He himself has said that Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Power should be discussed in this regard. But these figures are misleading. If you closely observe the figures, you will find that total power generation of the region excluding Sikkim is 400 million units. If the figures for Sikkim is also added, then it reduces the overall power deficit. It does not work. Figures should be clear and unambiguous.

Madam, Speaker, earlier Government had fixed the target of 9.1 per cent whereas only 2 per cent was achieved. Therefore, if you suggest to fix higher target and try to achieve it, then the previous target was 9.1 per cent whereas only 2 of 2½ per cent was achieved. This is totally a different story. Through you, I would like to submit that hon'ble Prime Minister and Minister of Finance have repeatedly said that growth rate of 9 per cent has to be maintained, wherein industrial and agricultural growth is essential. Agriculture and industry could not function in absence of electricity. Ministry of Power would be directly responsible for this because electricity is the key requirement to achieve such 9 per cent target. You cannot evade from your responsibility by merely saying that states do not generate power. Ministry of Power should exploit its resources. One village has been electrified but my question is when the other villages will also be electrified.

Madam, Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the quantum of electricity being generated in nuclear sector and whether or not the government is getting its supply or not. If yes, how much of it is available? Would he request them to generate more electricity. Mining of Uranium has been stopped in Meghalaya. Whether the Minister will state the time by when Uranium agreement is likely to be come into force and as a result of which Government will get rid of crisis of electricity because this question is being raised before the Ministry repeatedly. Hence, it is necessary for the Government to contact them and ask the time by which the electricity generated from Uranium would be made available which will enhance industrial and agricultural growth. How long the Government will repeatedly answer that if the State Government do not generate electricity, Centre cannot but support them?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, this subject is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India. What can I do because this is a subject of Concurrent list and I will continue to give the same reply. Irrespective of whether we are in the power or in the opposition, the content of the reply remain unchanged.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the hon. Minister reply.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, it is essential to give detailed answer to Panditji because he is a professor and he is in the habit of talking for 45 minutes, therefore, he will continue to follow this habit but I, being a student need to understand this. Hon'ble Sir, I will answer you properly in this regard. We have generated 4120 MW nuclear power till now and I would like to assure you that...*(Interruptions)* It's right that I have simply said without any documentary proof that we have generated 4120 MW, but you have rightly pointed out that our UPA Government specially hon'ble Prime Minister has taken the initiative and signed Civil Nuclear deal. We will continue to do so. Hon'ble Member had mentioned about Kalawati and we have received

such a huge amount due to that Kalawati reference only. If Rahulji had not mentioned the incident of Kalawati, then amount. ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Please connect Leelawaties i.e. other State Governments also.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Definitely we will. Congress has decided to electrify villages of the country keeping in view Kalawati. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I will give you comprehensive reply. Efforts are being made to generate 78 thousand MW electricity during 11th Plan. I am stating that 56 thousand MW electricity has been generated in the last 15 years, but we are working on the target of 78 thousand MW electricity generation during the 11th Plan. I would like to thank hon'ble Member for reminding me about captive, power wherein 12 thousand MW electricity is being generated and we have not included it under proposed 78 thousand MW electricity. We have not included it under the said plan because when we fixed targets, then efforts are being made to achieve the same. Today, work is under process to enhance the capacity to generate 80 thousand MW electricity. I would like to say that in coming years, there could be slippages because of natural calamities, unavailability of gas, coal, land and water and other environment related problems.

Madam, I would like to take some time to elaborate as to with what speed we have started this work 10 days back. We had called a meeting of Ministers of Power of all states of the country and all the independent power producers IPP of BHEL company is working in the country. If we are fixing a target of 78 thousand megawatt, then we need manufacturing unit also for this purpose. Four factories are scheduled to be set up in Joint Sector. We have set an example in the field of technology transfer and a meeting was held yesterday in this regard. We are preparing programmes in all respect. Not only this, we have also called upon

some five-six retired secretaries of our department to give us their valuable advice as the Army takes the advice of some experts during war time, since there is already a shortage of power and we do not want to commit any mistake. We have also called upon their committee. I have also invited the secretaries from Ministry of Coal, FICCI and CILA so that this programme does not lack any thing since, the country need electricity.

Madam, I am glad to see the speed at which our Prime Minister and UPA Government are working and Joshiji will also appreciate this fact. You have asked about reserves of uranium in Meghalaya. This matter has been discussed several times. There are so many difficulties in this regard. Your Government had also made efforts in this respect. The matter is being discussed and efforts are being made.

[*English*]

DR. K.S. RAO: Madam Speaker, power is the key for development of any nation. The hon. Minister is holding that key with him. Earlier, when we talked of power, we used to think of only industry and the richer sections of society. But today, it has become the key of the farmer and also the poor man in the village; and the Government is committed to supply power to every village in this country. Added to that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving free power to the farmers in Andhra Pradesh. But there is still a short supply of power in spite of the efforts being made by the Chief Minister to supply power, at least, nine hours a day.

There was a proposal to install a nuclear power plant about 25 years back near Nagarjuna Sagar in Andhra Pradesh. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is thinking in terms of giving the priority to install it, because the National Power Sector has also agreed that Nagarjuna Sagar is the most suitable place for setting up a nuclear power plant.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is thinking in terms of giving a first power plant to be located in Andhra Pradesh, and whether the State

Government has asked the Union Government about it.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, though this subject does not belong to the main Question, yet I would reply to it. About the nuclear power, the hon. Prime Minister had already taken the initiative and this House has wholehearted supported that initiative that we are bound to get such types of power from the nuclear energy. So, options of having such plants in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and some other states including Andhra Pradesh are under consideration.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister to what extent the power generation by NHPC has come down due to failure of monsoon? If you permit, question no. 203 and 205 may be clubbed. NHPC is a public sector undertaking and you must have complete information in this regard. To what extent power generation has come down and likely to come down further. You must have anticipated it, since there is a possibility of huge shortfall in the availability of electricity and what is your anticipation in this regard and how you are going to cope up with the situation? Joshiji has stated that power is the key to all round development. I would like to know what is the present status of hydro power and to what extent it has come down so far?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam Speaker, generation of hydro electricity depends upon nature. Whenever there is good rain, more electricity is generated. Use of this electricity. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: You can club both the questions. Please club question no. 203 and 205. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sharadji I tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you may only reply to Supplementaries relating to Question No. 203.

[Translation]

Give reply to supplementaries related to question no. 203 only.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: When there is more rain fall, more power is generated. The hydro power is mostly used during peak hours, as more power is used in the morning and evening in comparison to night. It is true that there has been a slight shortfall in power generation by NHPC. We have observed that in Arunachal Pradesh, 50 thousand megawatts of hydro-power can be generated. I have assumed the charge of this ministry merely two and half to three years back. I have taken over the charge in the last year of tenth Five Year Plan. We have found that huge quantity of electricity can be generated in Arunachal Pradesh.

We have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister and NHPC and a private player have signed one agreement each. Some projects of three thousand megawatts capacity are under construction there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: He asked as to what extent generation of power has been affected due to drought. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you cannot ask a question. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat, he is replying.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, Hon'ble Geeteji has been the minister of this department, hence, he is compelled to speak. Sometimes when one is under

*Not recorded.

shock, such things happen...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not cross talk.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, we have handed over the work to NHPC. NIPCO was also not engaged in any work, so we have engaged them in the work of power generation. Whenever there is less rain, power generation comes down.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has himself admitted that there is a severe crisis of electricity in the country. Figures also suggest that there is a huge shortage of electricity in the country. The figures of demand and supply given in the reply reflect that there is a wide gap between them. I find them somewhat unrealistic. I want to know as to what is your plan to bridge this gap between demand and supply in the future? After formation of Uttaranchal out of Uttar Pradesh, hydro electricity power projects have been shifted to the territory of Uttaranchal, but due to huge population of Uttar Pradesh, consumption of electricity is more there. No power project has been set up there during the last twenty years. I would like to know whether hon'ble Minister propose to set up any hydro power plant in Uttar Pradesh. In addition to that, though, it is a problem of the entire country, but, what steps are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply in Uttar Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask the question.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Farmers and weavers who earn their livelihood on day to day basis have to suffer a lot due to shortage of power. Whether hon'ble Minister has any plan in this regard?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Madam, we had called Minister of Power of Uttar Pradesh in the meeting and asked him to work on the given target and if the state is facing any problem, Government of India is ready to help them out. But, at this moment, I do not want to raise this issue that they do not generate power and what is their position in this regard etc. Let bygones be bygones and think about the present. I would like to say only this much that with more speed we will be

able to generate more electricity. We are ready to help Uttar Pradesh but first of all, they should at-least start the work of power generation.

Employment under NREGS

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*204. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that 100 days of employment to an adult member of a rural household in a financial year, under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is seldom observed in the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard to ensure guaranteed employment to the eligible?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND
MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI):
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) NREGA is demand based. The Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Number of days of employment availed by a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household.

Under NREGA, household is the basic unit for providing employment. As reported by the State Governments, number of households which completed 100 days of employment was 2142728 during 2006-07; 3601926 during 2007-08; 6510373 during 2008-09 and is 110910 during 2009-10 so far.

(c) To ensure guaranteed employment to the households, intensive IEC activities have been

undertaken to generate greater awareness among rural households about their legal rights under the Act. It has been emphasized upon the States to employ dedicated staff in the implementing agencies. Salary of such dedicated staff is met out of the administrative expenditure admissible under the Act. The administrative expenditure admissible under the Act was enhanced from 2% to 4 % of the cost of the scheme with effect from 1-4-2007 and has now been further enhanced to 6% from 1-4-2009. States have been directed to ensure that adequate number of works are available to meet the labour demand.

[Translation]

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, my original question is related to provision of 100 days guaranteed employment under NREGA. In reply to my original question, hon'ble Minister has honestly accepted in part (a) and (b) that the Government could not provide 100 days employment. But, the Government have held the poor responsible for this. He has mentioned in the reply that number of days of employment availed by a household depends on the number of days of employment demanded by the household. This is gross injustice with the poor. It is stated in the reply that demand is not made by them for 100 days employment. The people and their households are not demanding 100 days employment. This kind of misleading answer should not be given. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask the question.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: I would like to know as to how many persons have been selected state-wise to be provided 100 days employment in the country and how many of them have been provided 100 days employment, be it men or women. Whether the persons who have not been provided employment, have been given unemployment allowance? This is my first question.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, families are not selected for that. As per the Act, concerned person need to submit an application to the Panchayat. As per the

scheme no one is authorized to select anyone. Each person, who is prepared to work, is provided employment under the scheme.

Madam, Speaker, these figures are very surprising. There are only nine districts, where 100 days employment have been availed and all these districts are in North Eastern region. I think that as per the Act, any person who submits an application to the Panchayat is eligible to get 100 days guaranteed employment.

Madam Speaker, I am pained to say that three years have passed since this provision was made in the said Act, but even the figures of the backward states, where poor and vulnerable people reside in large number are surprising for whom Government pose itself to be the most concerned. I would like to give an example of West Bengal and my colleagues from West Bengal would be angry. Average number of employment days in West Bengal is 14, 25 and 26 in the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively. As per the provisions of the Act, 100 days employment should be provided to the most vulnerable people of those states. It is the responsibility of the states to implement the scheme in letter and spirit. It is unfortunate that concerned states are not discharging their duties, hence, benefits are not reaching the poor in spite of the provisions made in the central Act. I think that this should be a matter of concern for all of us to think as to how they could be provided employment, only then objective of the Act could be achieved. I would like to request you all that as per the objective of the Act, poor persons should be provided 100 days employment and to achieve this objective, proper monitoring of the scheme should be done and there is a need to make people aware of it so that they can avail 100 days employment. There is a provision in the Act that they will be provided 100 days employment and wages therefor. This is a historic Act and everyone should be benefited from it.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, my second supplementary question is that hon'ble Minister has admitted that 100 days employment is not being provided in the entire country under the concerned Act. ...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me to ask

the question. When you give reply, I will definitely pay attention to it. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him ask the question.

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Madam Speaker, please ask the hon'ble Minister to let me ask the question. ...(*Interruptions*) repeated discussions were held and it was stated that they are providing 100 days employment but 100 days employment has not been provided throughout the country and hon'ble Minister has himself admitted this fact. After supervising this scheme, it has been found that a number of irregularities are being committed. First of all, Government made a provision of 2%, then 4% and finally 6 per cent in this regard. My question is whether provision of unemployment allowance has been incorporated in the Act or not? Secondly, what is the total amount incurred state-wise on the supervision work especially in Jharkhand?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, I am surprised that perhaps he has not gone through the Act thoroughly. I would like to tell you for your kind information that in Madhya Pradesh, unemployment allowance to the tune of Rs. 4,75,000 has been provided to 1574 applicants in Badvani district in the year 2006-07. He should be aware of this. Therefore, hon'ble member must read and understand the Act thoroughly. It is the responsibility of the State Government to provide unemployment allowance in case if fails to provide employment within 15 days. As per the Act, it is necessary to provide 100 days employment to the people who have made demand in this regard. If the State Government fails to provide employment within 15 days, then the state is liable to provide unemployment allowance. Unemployment allowance has been provided in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, West Bengal, Kerala, Tripura and Jharkhand.

In the states where Government have failed to provide 100 days employment, and NGOs are active and forcing them to provide unemployment allowance, the state Governments are providing unemployment allowance there. There are two types of examples. I would like to urge upon the hon'ble Members to

understand the objective of this Act. Each poor person living in India is eligible to get 100 days employment. There is no need of selection. State Government have to provide unemployment allowance where Government fail to provide employment within 15 days. Government of India have provided adequate funds to provide 100 days employment to the poor. State Governments are not able to utilize the funds allocated under the scheme. It is the responsibility of the State Government to monitor misappropriation of funds because it is a state subject, whereas Panchayati Raj and Employment fall under concurrent list. As per the Act, State Governments are responsible for both.

Even then Government of India have acted as NLM on national level and monitors have been deputed at national level who attend the complaints and after submission of the enquiry report, action is taken. Government of India is doing this work also. We have developed an online MIS system to do this entire work. We have detailed information of which employees are working at which places in India. We have provided entire information at website. Government of India is discharging its duties properly.

I want all our hon'ble members to realize this spirit and make efforts to get this historical act implemented effectively by the Government of their respective states so that a poor man can get employment for hundred days.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister has mentioned everything in detail. Though, it does not furnish state-wise details, but figures of entire country have been given such as in 2006-07, it was 21,42,728 and in 2007-08, it was 36,126. This work is done by the 'Mukhia' of Panchayats. The job cards are distributed by them and the Government releases the funds directly to the Panchayats and the 'Mukhia' of Panchayats distribute the cards only to their loved ones. The needy and actual beneficiary who desperately need the employment are deprived of the opportunity and are not able to get the job cards. Through, you, I would like to know from Minister, whether there is any proposal to make improvement in the law? Not only this, people have to face a lot of hardships in opening an account in Banks. Through you,

I would like to ask hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to amend the law to improve this situation.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, all the provisions have been made in this Act as to how the State Government has to seek application and where the grievances will be redressed. All such provisions have been included in this Act. All the states have been issued guidelines in this regard. As he has stated, it is a fact that at lower level, panchayats have to perform 50 per cent of works since, 'Sarpanch' of Panchayat, who is called 'Mukhia' has to prepare the job cards. We often receive such information that malpractices are being committed in preparation of job cards, more job cards are being prepared than the number of households and some of the 'Sarpanch' are getting undue advantage by keeping those job cards with themselves and adding the fictitious names in muster rolls. If Government of India receive such complaints, then action is taken.

I want all of you to discharge your responsibilities properly. As an M.P. you are the Chairman of Monitoring Committee. You should bring such malpractices to the notice of Committee. The collector functions as programme officer and it is his primary responsibility to redress such grievances. You should give instructions to the collector of your area to take immediate action on such complaints. If he does not take action, you may bring this thing to our notice, we will take action in this regard.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Madam Speaker, I want to ask a specific question from the hon'ble Minister. As hon'ble Minister has stated that whichever family is included in this programme, whether it gets hundred days or less than hundred days of work, it should be given employment within 15 days.

During the last one and half year, several such instances have come before us. Several state Governments have given instructions to their collectors that the funds meant to run NREGA programmes should be utilized under the same head only. Some states have issued such sort of notices for irrigation programmes. I will not mention the name of any state, otherwise people will feel that I am politicizing this issue. I am not making it a political issue. I am talking about running this

programme smoothly. If the State Government will repeatedly club their programmes with 'NREGA' then guarantee of providing employment within 15 days cannot be given.

Whether the Government of India have such information that several Governments have tried to club their own programmes with NREGA? Clear guidelines have been issued in this regard and in some cases collectors have also been punished for not following the guidelines of State Governments. Whether Government of India have taken cognizance of this matter and if so, what steps have been taken to check such practices? whether some steps will be taken in future so that state Governments cannot destroy the basic objectives of this programme by clubbing their own programmes with they programmes of 'NREGA'?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat, it will not be recorded.

*(Interruptions)...**

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, ours is a Federal Constitution. Under this system, some functions are supposed to be performed by the State Governments. It is a fact that such complaints are being received from different State Governments. Government of India is seriously giving a thought to make a competent system of redressal of such complaints and to streamline this programme. I fully agree with the hon'ble Member that according to the spirit of this Act, we have assured 100 days of manual work to the people. Only three-fourth of the amount has been released which can be spent on material component. Under Schedule one, some priority works have been mentioned and the amount can only be spent on those works. If the states are interested to spend the funds on the works other than the listed ones, they have to get these works enlisted under this scheme with the prior permission of the Government of India. Government of India is paying attention to such things and reviewing the present system to take remedial measures in order to implement the programme effectively. Government of India will take action in this regard and present the same in the house very soon.

*Not recorded.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Madam Speaker, while replying to the queries raised by the hon. Members, hon. Minister has just said that in some of the States, people have been provided work under NREGP for only 6 days, 10 days or 14 days. What is the procedure of providing funds to different States? I would also like to know, if they have provided employment to the workers under the NREGS for 14 days or less than 14 days, whether they have utilized that amount. As has been mentioned by the hon. Member just now, I would like to know whether that money has been spent otherwise or for implementation of that particular Scheme.

DR. C.P. JOSHI: This is a demand-driving scheme. As and when you require money, the Government of India is able to release the amount. So, there is no deficiency of funds. We have adequate funds at our disposal. Whatever I am saying as '14 days or 16 days', this was the demand generated by the State concerned.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Where has the money gone?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: You are so senior a Member. I said that it is a State subject and the State is supposed to care about this. If any complaint is there, we will take care of this. You bring it to our notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No, this will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

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

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, we are releasing the money. About the manual labour, 90 per cent is released by the Government of India and 10 per cent is supposed to be contributed by the State Government. So far as material components are concerned, we distributed three-fourth amount from the side of Government of India and one-fourth share is contributed by the State Government.

I do not know what sort of problem you are having. If your State had demanded ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI : Who is monitoring it?

DR. C.P. JOSHI: You are a learned Member. It is the concern of the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri S. Semmalai.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Madam Speaker, it is true that on implementation of NREGS, the household income of labourers has increased considerably. However, there is an adverse impact on agriculture front.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief as very little time is left.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: It is because the beneficiaries are gainfully employed for 100 days as a result of which there is scarcity of hands to carry out sowing, ploughing and harvesting operations.

12.00 hrs.

The farmers have to pay higher wages, and they even find it difficult to employ labourers. Hence, I would suggest that 100 days of work under NREGS may be designed and carried out during the non-farming operation period, so that the farmers may not experience difficulty to hire labourers for agricultural operations.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please ask your Question to the hon. Minister.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the hon. Minister give a serious consideration to my suggestion, and work-out suitable strategy in this regard?

[Translation]

DR. C.P. JOSHI: Madam Speaker, a false propoganda is being propogated that due to NREGA, there is non-availability of agricultural labour and factory labour. As per the statistics available with us, less number of labourers are engaged in NREGA in comparison to the total agricultural labour available in the respective state. It means that labourers are available in the states. Farmers do not want to pay them their due wages. Therefore, they are propogating that agricultural labourers are not available. Government of India have fixed Rs. 100 as minimum wage so that poor labourers can be paid minimum Rs. 100 or more. Situation is not so worse as they are claiming.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[Translation]***Hydro Power Generation**

*205. SHRI LALJI TANDON:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation of various hydro power projects in the country is being affected due to the reduction in water level of the various dams in the country over a period of time;

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

(c) the number of such projects affected alongwith the shortfall in power generation caused therefrom during the last three years; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the power generation capacity of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI

SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During April to June, 2009, against the target generation of 27,060 Million Unit (MU) from Hydro Power Stations (above 25 MW), the actual generation was 25,261 MU, which is 93.35% of the target. The Sector/State-wise details of actual hydro generation vis-a-vis target are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) The details of generation from the Hydro Power Stations (above 25 MW) in which generation was below the target during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Hydro power generation at reservoir based plants mainly depends on the natural factors such as availability of water from rainfall in the catchment area, snow melting during pre-monsoon period and water levels in the reservoir existing at the beginning of the year as well as irrigation requirements/releases. The enhancement in performance of hydro generating units is achieved through renovation, modernization and up-rating of old units whose capacity declines with age.

Statement-I*Hydro Generation Performance (Target v/s Actual Generation) for the month April to June, 2009*

Sector/State/Utility	Generation Target (MU)	Actual Generation	
		(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4
1. Central Sector			
B.B.M.B.	2830.00	2536.51	89.63
S.J.V.N.L.	2194.00	2137.14	97.41
T.H.D.C.	635.00	504.71	79.48
N.H.P.C.	5198.00	5470.03	105.23
N.H.D.C.	315.00	444.44	141.09
D.V.C.	24.00	17.04	71.00
Neepco	688.00	432.43	62.85
Total Central Sector	11884.00	11542.30	97.12

1	2	3	4
2. Private Sector			
M.P.C.L. (Himachal Pradesh)	113.00	71.62	63.38
J.P.H.L. (Himachal Pradesh)	328.00	374.54	114.19
J.P.V.L. (Uttaranchal)	540.00	545.67	101.05
Tata Hydro	340.00	383.55	112.81
D.L.H.P. (Maharashtra)	8.00	27.10	338.75
Total Private Sector	1329.00	1402.48	105.53
3. State Sector			
H.P.S.E.B.	496.00	431.31	86.96
J.K.S.P.D.C.	1213.00	1088.42	89.73
R.R.U.V.N.L.	19.00	10.53	55.42
P.S.E.B.	1167.00	947.55	81.20
U.P.J.V.N.L.	227.00	235.09	103.56
U.J.V.N.L.	1301.00	1066.24	81.96
S.S.N.N.L.	311.00	347.60	111.77
G.S.E.C.L.	204.00	129.73	63.59
M.P.P.G.C.L.	176.00	495.04	281.27
Mahagenco	953.00	1343.91	141.02
C.S.P.G.C.	40.00	55.04	137.60
A.P. Genco	958.00	477.71	49.87
K.P.C.L.	2528.00	2300.01	90.98
K.S.E.B.	1686.00	1372.61	81.41
T.N.E.B.	898.00	718.07	79.96
J.S.E.B.	6.00	7.48	124.67
O.H.P.C.	1247.00	877.66	70.38
W.B.S.E.D.C.L.	235.00	213.41	90.81
A.P.G.C.L.	104.00	75.95	73.03
MeSEB	78.00	122.84	157.49
Total State Sector	13847.00	12316.20	88.94
Total All India	27060.00	25260.98	93.35

Statement-II

The schemes (above 25 MW) where the electricity generation was less than the target in at least 1 year out of last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09)

Region/Sector/ State/Station	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09		
	Generation Target	Actual Generation	Generation Target	Generation Target	Actual Generation	Generation Target	Generation Target	Actual Generation	Generation Target
	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Northern Region									
Central									
B.B.M.B.									
1. Bhakra L and R	5400	5381.83	99.7	5350	5127.12	95.8			*
2. Ganguwal	566	362.49	64.0			*	1160	1065.67	91.87
3. Kotla	567	421.51	74.3			*			
4. Dehar	3112	2428.26	78.0			*			*
N.H.P.C.									
1. Balra Siul	738	898.37	94.6	779	607.33	78.0	741	675.50	91.16
2. Salal-I			*			*	3082	3006.56	97.55
3. Salal-II									
4. Chamera-II	1500	1431.59	95.4	1500	1408.34	93.9	1424	1372.44	96.38
5. Dhauliganga	1134	1094	96.5			*			*
6. Dulhasti	1299	48.77	3.6			*			*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
S.J.V.N.L.									
1. Naptha Jhakri	6400	6000.79	93.8			*			*
T.H.D.C.									
1. Tihari	1384	890.47	64.3	2773	2663.54	96.1			*
Himachal Pradesh									
H.P.S.E.B.									
1. Giri Bata	200	167.18	83.6			*			*
2. Sanjay	553	511.01	92.4	580	452.46	78.0			*
3. Largi	500	178.78	35.8			*			*
Malana Power Co. Ltd. (M.P.C.L.)									
1. Malana	352	323.49	91.9	350	336.31	96.1			*
Jammu and Kashmir									
J and K S.P.D.C.									
1. Lower Jhelum			*	432	412.11	95.4			*
2. Upper Sindh-II			*	565	412.57	73.0	566	334.24	59.05
3. Baglihar							1300	660.20	50.78
Rajasthan									
R.R.V.U.N.L.									
1. R.P. Sagar			*			*	600	317.23	52.87
2. Jawahar Sagar			*			*	400	229.99	57.50
3. Mahi Bajaj-I			*			*	220	113.49	51.59

4. Mahi Bajaj-II

Punjab

P.S.E.B.

1. Shanan	500	495.67	99.1			*			*
2. A.P. Sahib I and II	728	666.09	91.5	750	733.62	97.8			*
3. Thien Dam (R. Sagar)			*			*	1500	1473.84	98.26

Uttar Pradesh

UP J.V.N.L.

1. Rihand	770	675.84	87.7	700	405.84	58.0	700	425.73	60.82
2. Obra			*	251	168.18	67.0	251	163.46	65.12
3. Matatilla	130	127.69	98.2	130	65.66	50.5			*
4. Khara	345	306.12	88.7	347	257.06	74.1	347	341.27	98.35

Uttarakhand

U.J.V.N.L.

1. Khatima	170	154.06	90.6	170	154.93	91.1	158	140.87	89.16
2. Ram Ganga	225	154.16	68.5			*			*
3. Dhakrani (Y. St. I)	155	149.35	96.4	155	148.93	96.1	155	146.52	94.53
4. Dhalipur (Y. St. I)	225	214.41	95.3	225	210.69	93.6	225	224.44	99.75
5. Kulhal (Y. St. IV)	155	148.68	95.9	155	149.77	96.6	155	150.61	97.17
6. Chilbro (Y. St. II)	790	756.13	95.7	790	755.70	95.7			*
7. Khodri (Y. St. II)	365	356.18	97.6	365	354.73	97.2			*
8. Maneri Bhali-I			*			*	465	403.79	86.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Maneri Bhali-II						*	1566	1044.95	66.73
Western Region									
Gujarat									
S.S.N.N.L.									
1. Sardar Sarovar C.H.P.H.	412	229.09	55.6	358	315.92	88.2			*
2. Sardar Sarovar R.B.P.H.			*			*	4450	1980.66	44.51
G.S.E.C.L.									
1. Ukai			*			*	884	466.79	52.80
2. Kadana PSS			*			*	230	78.32	34.05
Madhya Pradesh									
Central/Common									
N.H.D.C.									
1. Indira Sagar	2698	2605.69	96.6			*	2600	1568.66	60.33
2. Omkareshwar						*	1167	798.83	68.45
M.P.G.P.C.L.									
1. Gandhi Sagar			*			*	400	109.16	27.29
2. Pench			*			*	315	179.27	56.91
3. Bargi			*	508	436.99	86.0	508	421.82	83.04
4. Madhikhera	34	12.28	36.1	74	11.49	15.5			*

5. Bansagar Tons-II	100	66.98	67.0	100	81.86	81.9		*
6. Bansagar Tons-III			*	126	65.82	52.2		*
7. Rajghat			*	100	50.63	50.6		*
Chhattisgarh								
C.S.P.G.C.								
1. Hasdeo Bango			*	320	223.15	69.7	310	262.02 84.52
Maharashtra								
Mahagenco								
1. Koyna St. I-IV			*				3490	3048.49 87.35
2. Bhira Tail Race			*				70	68.43 97.76
3. Ghatghar P.S.S.							310	95.32 30.75
Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (D.L.H.P.)								
1. Bhandardhara-II			*				96	64.19 66.86
Tata Hydro								
1. Bhira and Bhira PSS			*				950	576.61 60.70
2. Khopoll			*	297	255.23	85.9		*
Southern Region								
Andhra Pradesh								
AP Genco								
1. Machkund			*	630	485.24	72.3	700	610.73 87.25
2. N.J. Sagar PSS	2046	1816.57	88.8				1725	1116.12 64.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. N.J. Sagar LBC			*			*	175	86.24	49.28
4. Pochampad				87	62.74	72.1	90	63.94	71.04
5. Priyadarshni Jurala			*				150	124.42	82.95
6. Srisailam LB			*			*	2195	1802.33	82.11
Karnataka									
K.P.C.L.									
1. Lingnamakki			*			*	260	230.63	88.70
2. Almatti Dam	644	630.38	97.9			*	500	435.54	87.11
Kerala									
K.S.E.B.									
1. Idukki			*			*	2398	2097.55	87.47
2. Sabarigiri			*			*	1337	962.67	72.00
3. Kuttiadi and Extn.			*			*	609	600.31	98.57
4. Sholayar			*			*	232	213.91	92.20
5. Sengulam			*	181	164.78	91.0	175	153.66	87.81
6. Nariamangalam			*			*	328	319.27	97.34
7. Pallivasal			*			*	204	197.96	97.04
8. Poringalkuthu	250	184.48	73.8	280	222.52	79.5	287	127.46	44.41
9. Panniar			*	160	82.14	51.3	145	0	0.00
10. Idamalayar			*			*	354	293.78	82.99
11. Lower Periyar			*			*	598	483.34	80.83

12. Kakkad			*			*	222	175.70	79.14
Tamil Nadu									
T.N.E.B.									
1. Pykara			*			*	130	68.09	52.38
2. Suruliyar	109	108.54	99.6			*			*
3. Periyar			*	441	291.22	66.0			*
Eastern Region									
Orissa									
O.H.P.C.									
1. Balimela and Extn.			*			*	1183	966.48	81.70
2. Hirakund I and II	1050	862.36	82.1	1025	978.58	95.5			*
3. Rengali	769	669.91	87.1			*			*
4. Upper Kolab			*			*	800	584.87	73.11
5. Upper Indravati			*			*	2378	2300.94	96.76
West Bengal									
W.B.S.E.B.									
1. Jaldhaka I			*			*	119	0	1.75
2. Purulia PSS						*	867	669.69	77.24
Sikkim									
N.H.P.C.									
1. Rangit	339	201.12	59.3			*			*
2. Teesta-V				138	90.71	65.7	2240	1886.75	84.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Eastern Region									
Assam									
A.P.G.C.L.									
1. Karbi Langpi						*	450	416.47	92.55
Meghalaya									
MeSEB									
1. Kyrdemkulai	147	116.73	79.4	179	149.17	83.3	160	159.78	99.86
2. Umium St. I and IV	371	231.33	62.4			*			*
Neepco									
1. Khandong (Assam)	364	143	39.3	332	222.76	67.1	364	187.16	51.42
2. Kopili (Assam)	1186	817	68.9	1082	1060.12	98.0	1186	983.98	82.97
3. Doyang (Nagaland)	227	182	80.2			*			*
4. Ranganadi (Ar. Pr.)	1510	958	63.4			*			*

*Generation more than target.

*[English]***Land Development Banks**

*206. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals for revival of Land Development Banks in the States including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) To strengthen the rural cooperative credit institutions, the Government of India (GoI) constituted a task force in 2004 under the chairmanship of Prof. A. Vaidyanathan. Based on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Task Force-I Report, Government approved a revival package, with a financial outlay estimated at Rs. 13,596 crore to be shared by Central Government, State Governments and the Cooperative Credit Structure, for Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) throughout the country.

Similarly, based on the recommendations of Vaidyanathan Task Force-II Report, Government of India, after consultation with the State Governments, approved a Revival Package for Long Term Cooperative Credit Structure (LTCCS) on February 26, 2009 with a financial outlay estimated at Rs. 3,070 crore to be shared by Central Government, State Governments and the LTCCS. In the meanwhile, General Elections 2009 were announced and 'Model Code of Conduct' came into force. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Election Commission of India (ECI). The ECI directed to defer the implementation of the Package till the completion of the election process. Subsequently, in the Union Budget 2009-10, the last date for payment of 75%

of eligible overdue amount under the One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme by 'other farmers' under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008, has been extended from June 30, 2009 till December 31, 2009. Since the extension of ADWDR Scheme has a bearing on the LTCCS Package, its financial implication is being assessed.

Meanwhile, an amount of Rs. 20 crore, provided in the Budget 2008-09, has been released to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Further, a Budget provision of Rs. 1,000 crore exists in the Budget Estimates 2009-10.

*[Translation]***Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana**

*207. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has commenced after delay in some of the States in the country;

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

(c) whether a number of projects sanctioned under RGGVY during the last three years and the current year are running behind schedule;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) is being implemented since April, 2005.

(c) and (d) The Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) projects in some states are running behind the schedule due to various reasons as given below:

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) from some states.
 - Delay in forest clearance for execution of the Projects in some states.
 - Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by the States.
 - Limited number of qualified agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
 - Shortage of material and high prices.
 - Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by few states, for import of material in the State.
 - Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some states.
 - Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some states.
 - Difficult terrain in some states.
 - Law and order problem including Maoist Violence in some states.
- (e) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:
- (i) An Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee review the progress of implementation.
 - (ii) States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. All the states have notified formation of district committees, which include public representatives including MLAs and MPs.
 - (iii) The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme on the agreed schedules.
 - (iv) For speedier and effective implementation of projects, execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
 - (v) To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.
 - (vi) Fund flow has been streamlined including electronic transfer of funds through RTGS system directly to implementing agency.
 - (vii) Chief Ministers have been requested for expeditious implementation of the scheme.
 - (viii) Chief Secretaries of States have been requested to resolve a state level issues by holding State level Coordination Committee meetings for expeditious implementation of the scheme.
 - (ix) Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200 from Rs. 1500.
 - (x) To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification have been revised upwards.
 - (xi) Regional conclaves have been held in all regions to resolve implementation issues and bottlenecks.
 - (xii) A National Seminar was held in collaboration with IEEMA to resolve issues pertaining to material supplies.
- Housing for Weaker Categories**
- *208. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the demand of housing for all categories including Below Poverty Line (BPL) category for the next five years;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
 - (c) the long term measures formulated or proposed

to be formulated by the Government to meet the housing need in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) A Technical

Group was constituted by the Ministry in 2006 to assess the urban housing shortage. The Group estimated that at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan (2007-08), the total housing shortage in the country was 24.71 million. It put the housing shortage amongst the various income groups as under:—

Income Category	Income Limit (Rs. per month)	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Section (EWS)	Upto 3300	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	3301-7300	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	7301-14500	0.04
High Income Group (HIG)	14501 and above	

(c) The Union Government formulated the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 with the aim of providing 'Affordable Housing for All' with particular emphasis in meeting the housing needs of the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

This policy intends to promote sustainable development of the urban habitat with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

In 2005, Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), to make provision, *inter-alia*, of housing and basic services for the urban poor by a holistic and integrated development of slums in 65 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). A total of 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 9,93,523 and 4,61,887 dwelling units respectively.

In December 2008, Government started a new scheme—Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing for the Urban Poor (ISHUP) for providing interest subsidy to make housing loans affordable and within the repayment capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme makes available loans upto Rs. 1 lakh through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses with an interest subsidy of 5%.

With a view to encourage allotment of land for EWS housing, another Scheme for 'Affordable Housing in Partnership', was started under which Central Government assistance is available for infrastructure connectivities for housing projects which provide houses upto 80 sq. mt. carpet area of which at least 25% are for EWS/LIG.

In June 2009, Government announced the intention to comprehensively address the issue of slums, and to provide a Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) for housing in urban areas along the lines of the Indira Awaas Yojana. The details of the RAY are being drawn up.

[English]

Knowledge Kiosks at Panchayats

*209. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Knowledge Kiosks in panchayats for extending the benefits of information and communication technology to the rural people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the rural people are likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to extend the benefits of information and communication technology (ICT) to the rural people through the proposed Scheme for e-governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (e-PRI). e-PRI will bring about improved governance and improved service delivery through the Panchayats and enable greater accountability of PRIs to the community and other authorities. It will also result in better implementation and monitoring of schemes, efficient and transparent utilization of funds, and will enable rural people to access the external world of knowledge and markets. Induction of ICT at the Panchayats level on such a scale will eventually result in mass ICT culture.

(d) A time-line of three years is proposed for the complete roll-out of the project.

FDI in Insurance Sector

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

(a) whether suggestions have been received to raise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) limit in insurance sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) On the recommendations of Law Commission of India (190th Report), K.P. Narasimhan Committee and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Government introduced the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2008 in the Rajya Sabha on 22-12-2008. The Bill, *inter-alia*, provides for enhancement of holdings of equity shares by a foreign company, either by itself or through its subsidiary companies or its nominees in Indian Insurance Companies from twenty six per cent to forty nine per cent except in case of insurance co-operative societies where the limit continues to be 26% as at present.

[Translation]

Community Assets under NREGS

*211. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the permissible works under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and the State-wise categories of community assets created so far under the Scheme;

(b) whether the some of the States have sought State specific relaxations in terms of taking up some new works under the Scheme; and

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

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

(a) Works which are permissible under NREGA are given in para 1 of Schedule I of the Act and are as under:

(i) water conservation and water harvesting;

- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to Below Poverty Line Families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awaas Yojna of the Government of India;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;
- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

State-wise number of works taken up under NREGA during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (up to May, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement I, II, III and IV respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A number of States have sent proposals for taking up new works under NREGA. These are under consideration of the Ministry. State-wise list of proposed works is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

Statement-I

NREGA Works Details (FY-2006-07)

States	Works/Activities								
	Rural Connectivity			Flood Control and Protection			Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	170	331	501	0	11	11	41963	61058	103021
Arunachal Pradesh	52	14	66	3	0	3	29	9	38
Assam	5219	3246	8465	1057	646	1703	612	388	1000
Bihar	15800	11015	26815	963	1285	2248	4255	8694	12949
Gujarat	424	1280	1704	181	76	257	2091	1188	3279
Haryana	461	226	687	1	8	9	233	261	494
Himachal Pradesh	2502	2354	4856	402	252	654	475	321	796
Jammu and Kashmir	182	262	444	203	368	571	70	146	216
Karnataka	2937	2166	5103	666	434	1100	3869	3060	6929
Kerala	147	27	174	684	101	785	905	76	981
Madhya Pradesh	10178	16629	26807	606	355	961	35343	28743	64086
Maharashtra	171	546	717	54	32	86	3837	2379	6216
Manipur	129	236	365	5	2	7	274	149	423

Meghalaha	291	696	987	9	56	65	381	392	773
Mizoram	160	27	187	12	9	21	24	3	27
Nagaland	52	3	55	5	0	5	26	0	26
Orissa	9689	13120	22809	296	303	599	2326	2580	4906
Punjab	454	378	832	54	0	54	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1426	4351	5777	78	127	205	4271	5331	9602
Sikkim	17	6	23	55	40	95	7	1	8
Tamil Nadu	271	362	633	7	34	41	605	691	1296
Tripura	1072	340	1412	184	8	192	1493	185	1678
Uttar Pradesh	20606	14428	35034	2342	1164	3506	3168	6014	9182
West Bengal	8223	5858	14081	2206	1194	3400	3850	3073	6923
Chhattisgarh	4150	4463	8613	78	100	178	2095	2408	4503
Jharkhand	6347	5796	12143	83	54	137	8658	16468	25126
Uttaranchal	380	379	759	661	351	1012	2235	1047	3282
Total	91510	88539	180049	10895	7010	17905	123095	144665	267760

States	Works/Activities					
	Drought Proofing			Micro Irrigation Works		
	Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	9083	30124	39207	3709	4704	8413
Arunachal Pradesh	182	43	225	0	0	0
Assam	151	149	300	355	378	733
Bihar	399	784	1183	689	1810	2499
Gujarat	142	328	470	81	49	130
Haryana	21	2	23	123	52	175
Himachal Pradesh	142	81	223	192	349	541
Jammu and Kashmir	3	69	72	48	76	124
Karnataka	717	778	1495	385	229	614
Kerala	34	0	34	202	18	220
Madhya Pradesh	6575	4652	11227	1217	2420	3637
Maharashtra	811	1292	2103	3	18	21
Manipur	171	112	283	87	71	158
Meghalaya	16	470	486	4	132	136
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

Nagaland	16	1	17	13	0	13
Orissa	894	722	1616	74	1463	1537
Punjab	15	0	15	0	0	0
Rajasthan	241	713	954	152	539	691
Sikkim	0	0	0	22	7	29
Tamil Nadu	7	0	7	369	1036	1405
Tripura	214	6	220	318	18	336
Uttar Pradesh	3916	829	4745	2452	403	2855
West Bengal	3373	3459	6832	1517	671	2188
Chhattisgarh	3572	774	4346	143	569	712
Jharkhand	106	316	422	142	434	576
Uttaranchal	393	682	1075	143	174	317
Total	31194	46386	77580	12440	15620	28060

NREGA Works Details (FY- 2006-07)

States	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by beneficiaries			Renovation of Traditional Water bodies			Land Development		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	173	256	429	5455	10195	15650	27018	27048	54066
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	157	85	242	155	48	203	1027	933	1960
Bihar	107	153	260	967	2539	3506	176	405	581
Gujarat	0	1986	1986	112	302	414	102	81	183
Haryana	0	0	0	68	25	93	75	93	168
Himachal Pradesh	17	6	23	239	108	347	77	123	200
Jammu and Kashmir	66	142	208	37	56	93	113	117	230
Karnataka	749	451	1200	537	316	853	241	204	445
Kerala	100	0	100	445	39	484	239	24	263
Madhya Pradesh	20701	26093	46794	2032	1028	3060	5458	6534	11992
Maharashtra	0	0	0	39	18	57	93	100	193
Manipur	0	0	0	7	0	7	228	144	372
Meghalaya	15	26	41	100	125	225	34	177	211

Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	5	0	5	7	0	7
Orissa	1129	10438	11567	1984	2876	4860	144	150	294
Punjab	0	0	0	140	156	296	86	45	131
Rajasthan	231	491	722	2141	1293	3434	158	224	382
Sikkim	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	954	2383	3337	0	0	0
Tripura	69	0	69	193	219	412	176	12	188
Uttar Pradesh	304	485	789	4957	6210	11167	2215	951	3166
West Bengal	402	370	772	2262	2316	4578	1624	1064	2688
Chhattisgarh	61	492	553	949	1569	2518	3386	5866	9252
Jharkhand	3178	11952	15130	1941	2545	4486	1126	1044	2170
Uttaranchal	3	6	9	204	124	328	33	16	49
Total	27462	53432	80894	25924	34491	60415	43837	45355	89192

States	Any Other Activity Approved by MRD			Total Works	Total Ongoing Works	Total Completed Works
	Nos.					
	Completed	In Progress	Total			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	221298	133727	87571
Arunachal Pradesh	131	33	164	496	99	397
Assam	785	16	801	15407	5889	9518
Bihar	6403	5437	11840	61881	32122	29759
Gujarat	4	2	6	8429	5292	3137
Haryana	3	0	3	1652	667	985
Himachal Pradesh	676	410	1086	8726	4004	4722
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	1958	1236	722
Karnataka	904	0	904	18643	7638	11005
Kerala	0	0	0	3041	285	2756
Madhya Pradesh	438	156	594	169158	86610	82548
Maharashtra	316	1183	1499	10892	5568	5324
Manipur	0	0	0	1615	714	901
Meghalaya	0	0	0	2924	2074	850
Mizoram	20	8	28	263	47	216
Nagaland	0	0	0	128	4	124

Orissa	2267	1066	3333	51521	32718	18803
Punjab	0	0	0	1328	579	749
Rajasthan	73	209	282	22049	13278	8771
Sikkim	0	0	0	158	55	103
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	6719	4506	2213
Tripura	396	79	475	4982	867	4115
Uttar Pradesh	3024	2032	5056	75500	32516	42984
West Bengal	824	775	1599	43061	18780	24281
Chhattisgarh	1671	117	1788	32463	16358	16105
Jharkhand	2467	1158	3625	63815	39767	24048
Uttaranchal	374	48	422	7253	2827	4426
Total	20776	12729	33505	835360	448227	387133

Statement-II

NREGA Works Details (FY-2007-08)

States	Works/Activities								
	Rural Connectivity			Flood Control and Protection			Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1908	4006	5914	3523	2959	6482	54678	112994	167672
Arunachal Pradesh	258	11	269	66	8	74	38	3	41
Assam	2785	2275	5060	1386	1141	2527	507	601	1108
Bihar	18595	15066	33661	2597	3439	6036	9192	8540	17732
Chhattisgarh	8537	10308	18845	234	267	501	4326	4598	8924
Gujarat	1401	1238	2639	472	556	1028	8225	1358	9583
Haryana	614	290	904	42	51	93	355	308	663
Himachal Pradesh	3843	6820	10663	929	921	1850	736	1217	1953
Jammu and Kashmir	757	1122	1879	1297	893	2190	309	346	655
Jharkhand	11147	20765	31912	301	487	788	18325	41010	59335
Karnataka	2935	1567	4502	1060	455	1515	5307	1937	7244
Kerala	819	66	885	3471	319	3790	2840	341	3181
Madhya Pradesh	19569	29199	48768	602	328	930	43856	22028	65884

Maharashtra	170	1677	1847	7	66	73	3456	3552	7008
Manipur	46	1327	1373	25	130	155	102	318	420
Meghalaya	882	965	1847	63	49	112	497	371	868
Mizoram	171	366	537	4	22	26	0	0	0
Nagaland	148	285	433	21	1	22	39	105	144
Orissa	7529	16225	23754	177	529	706	10279	24347	34626
Punjab	393	382	775	22	52	74	0	33	33
Rajasthan	1422	7425	8847	302	443	745	5447	12254	17701
Sikkim	100	166	266	54	73	127	4	0	4
Tamil Nadu	993	2236	3229	46	45	91	1702	1489	3191
Tripura	7016	385	7401	836	138	974	1326	275	1601
Uttar Pradesh	37269	19580	56849	5608	1914	7522	12402	8565	20967
Uttaranchal	420	75	495	1395	1316	2711	2173	1574	3747
West Bengal	21822	12715	34537	6813	3170	9983	9540	29655	39195
Total	151549	156542	308091	31353	19772	51125	195661	277819	473480

States	Works/Activities					
	Drought Proofing			Micro Irrigation Works		
	Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	6879	37937	44816	13148	26635	39783
Arunachal Pradesh	34	0	34	115	8	123
Assam	348	246	594	359	382	741
Bihar	941	1662	2603	3081	3921	7002
Chhattisgarh	4452	1859	6311	923	1908	2831
Gujarat	3135	970	4105	4	0	4
Haryana	137	21	158	156	56	212
Himachal Pradesh	141	238	379	695	1161	1856
Jammu and Kashmir	64	43	107	239	301	540
Jharkhand	490	3274	3764	558	1489	2047
Karnataka	3429	960	4389	446	308	754
Kerala	206	123	329	1697	632	2329
Madhya Pradesh	7084	17824	24908	2716	5606	8322
Maharashtra	253	2072	2325	11	9	20
Manipur	22	269	291	20	151	171

Meghalaya	431	466	897	153	103	256
Mizoram	4	2	6	0	0	0
Nagaland	17	24	41	29	20	49
Orissa	165	980	1145	108	160	268
Punjab	78	179	257	0	0	0
Rajasthan	469	908	1377	370	705	1075
Sikkim	2	12	14	31	19	50
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1690	2123	3813
Tripura	1225	161	1386	2218	377	2595
Uttar Pradesh	10314	1500	11814	2593	1333	3926
Uttaranchal	805	560	1365	735	736	1471
West Bengal	6617	5197	11814	4238	6008	10246
Total	47742	77487	125229	36333	54151	90484

NREGA Works Details (FY- 2007-08)

States	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST/BPL.lay beneficiaries			Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies			Land Development		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	6663	31143	37806	10140	25826	35966	86785	50424	137209
Arunachal Pradesh	300	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	3
Assam	169	65	234	207	316	523	496	485	981
Bihar	510	637	1147	4976	4599	9575	1673	1734	3407
Chhattisgarh	8540	3215	11755	4282	5005	9287	34268	9633	43901
Gujarat	807	2253	3060	446	171	617	57	103	160
Haryana	6	4	10	226	147	373	156	262	418
Himachal Pradesh	92	270	362	305	386	691	209	316	525
Jammu and Kashmir	131	145	276	76	122	198	713	230	943
Jharkhand	12607	25493	38100	1919	4904	6823	2365	7343	9708
Karnataka	1697	564	2261	1105	982	2087	2061	1367	3428
Kerala	112	36	148	1557	912	2469	1941	197	2138
Madhya Pradesh	32440	94800	127240	4183	4782	8965	25553	30959	56512
Maharashtra	68	52	120	251	576	827	311	410	721

Manipur	0	0	0	4	12	16	52	415	467
Meghalaya	3	11	14	367	339	706	110	180	290
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	132	0	132
Nagaland	0	0	0	13	42	55	25	20	45
Orissa	141	267	408	643	1552	2195	103	68	171
Punjab	0	0	0	17	929	946	56	145	201
Rajasthan	7587	18888	26475	1269	3541	4810	1224	984	2208
Sikkim	0	2	2	1	17	18	8	8	16
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	3907	4278	8185	0	0	0
Tripura	701	154	855	1943	2244	4187	5151	241	5392
Uttar Pradesh	6885	2834	9719	15960	5840	21800	7425	3388	10813
Uttaranchal	168	75	243	380	218	598	161	107	268
West Bengal	1448	1023	2471	5934	5476	11410	4647	3027	7674
Total	80778	181931	262709	60111	73216	133327	175684	112047	287731

States	Any Other Activity Approved by MRD			Total Works	Total Ongoing Works	Total Completed Works
	Nos.					
	Completed	In Progress	Total			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	475648	291924	183724
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	549	31	518
Assam	82	5	87	11855	5516	6339
Bihar	3215	2362	5577	86740	41960	44780
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	102355	36793	65562
Gujarat	32	376	408	21604	7025	14579
Haryana	0	0	0	2831	1139	1692
Himachal Pradesh	546	437	983	19262	11766	7496
Jammu and Kashmir	8	10	18	6806	3212	3594
Jharkhand	1726	4854	6580	159057	109619	49438
Karnataka	0	0	0	26180	8140	18040
Kerala	7	2	9	15278	2628	12650
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	341529	205526	136003
Maharashtra	75	265	340	13281	8679	4602
Manipur	0	0	0	2893	2622	271
Meghalaya	0	0	0	4990	2484	2506

Mizoram	329	381	710	1411	771	640
Nagaland	0	1	1	790	498	292
Orissa	476	555	1031	64304	44683	19621
Punjab	0	0	0	2286	1720	566
Rajasthan	0	0	0	63238	45148	18090
Sikkim	1	16	17	514	313	201
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	18509	10171	8338
Tripura	33036	2818	35854	60245	6793	53452
Uttar Pradesh	3698	759	4457	147867	45713	102154
Uttaranchal	70	3	73	10971	4664	6307
West Bengal	0	0	0	127330	66271	61059
Total	43303	12844	56147	1788323	965809	822514

Statement-III

NREGA Works Details (FY-2008-09)

States	Works/Activities								
	Rural Connectivity			Flood Control and Protection			Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	8882	11041	19923	1397	3372	4769	64145	169890	234035
Arunachal Pradesh	187	193	380	89	32	121	41	78	119
Assam	3601	4920	8521	1093	1195	2288	671	762	1433
Bihar	23599	22630	46229	5304	3830	9134	9253	7096	16349
Chhattisgarh	11926	13862	25788	329	333	662	4002	3621	7623
Gujarat	2886	2267	5153	2196	810	3006	17397	1687	19084
Haryana	1121	908	2029	104	157	261	734	850	1584
Himachal Pradesh	10333	12107	22440	2626	2523	5149	3185	3083	6268
Jammu and Kashmir	2634	2487	5121	1988	1241	3229	643	520	1163
Jharkhand	16475	22462	38937	348	413	761	20335	26635	46970
Karnataka	2771	1375	4146	2165	977	3142	6209	4892	11101
Kerala	1355	265	1620	20609	2418	23027	4810	527	5337
Madhya Pradesh	16664	38296	54960	1499	1543	3042	48233	31284	79517

Maharashtra	351	2353	2704	18	335	353	7362	5885	13247
Manipur	2474	808	3282	3232	716	3948	436	473	909
Meghalaya	1391	1929	3320	135	155	290	860	623	1483
Mizoram	1333	700	2033	110	16	126	64	34	98
Nagaland	950	547	1497	269	23	292	1437	196	1633
Orissa	2835	37044	39879	32	399	431	2467	12453	14920
Punjab	491	434	925	54	116	170	113	202	315
Rajasthan	15528	35160	50688	809	1086	1895	14355	18888	33243
Sikkim	257	348	605	94	88	182	59	15	74
Tamil Nadu	2515	5545	8060	85	82	167	1888	2739	4627
Tripura	8129	1601	9730	2154	124	2278	5305	805	6110
Uttar Pradesh	64000	32745	96745	8972	5211	14183	22346	24056	46402
Uttaranchal	489	230	719	1997	1895	3892	4725	4418	9143
West Bengal	19050	16527	35577	4823	3403	8226	8087	7809	15896
Andaman and Nicobar	2	1	3	15	14	29	15	45	60
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	17	17	0	0	0	0	1	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	13	13	0	0	0	69	262	331
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	222229	268815	491044	62546	32507	95053	249246	329829	579075

States	Works/Activities					
	Drought Proofing			Micro Irrigation Works		
	Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	8649	33107	41756	22296	42165	64461
Arunachal Pradesh	52	185	237	59	112	171
Assam	433	667	1100	371	452	823
Bihar	1515	3990	5505	5477	5322	10799
Chhattisgarh	3606	1912	5518	1447	2139	3586
Gujarat	6328	1390	7718	85	98	183
Haryana	532	72	604	346	136	482
Himachal Pradesh	425	552	977	2292	2039	4331
Jammu and Kashmir	81	89	170	647	837	1484
Jharkhand	2326	3170	5496	1176	2136	3312
Karnataka	2897	4441	7338	1129	1680	2809
Kerala	1123	99	1222	6625	826	7451
Madhya Pradesh	13276	46217	59493	1976	4422	6398
Maharashtra	678	3548	4226	4	13	17
Manipur	615	487	1102	518	231	749
Meghalaya	397	302	699	177	169	346

Mizoram	8	0	8	3	0	3
Nagaland	564	77	641	566	83	649
Orissa	66	2393	2459	68	665	733
Punjab	184	183	367	17	26	43
Rajasthan	2092	3071	5163	3295	3439	6734
Sikkim	25	7	32	51	67	118
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	2409	4514	6923
Tripura	2296	434	2730	5341	526	5867
Uttar Pradesh	17842	4732	22574	5052	2759	7811
Uttaranchal	1130	1257	2387	1132	1263	2395
West Bengal	8131	5111	13242	3545	2343	5888
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	22	2	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	12	8	20	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	75283	117501	192784	66126	78464	144590

*0 denote non-reporting by concerned States

NREGA works Details (FY- 2008-09)

States	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by SC/ST/BPU beneficiaries of IAY			Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies			Land Development		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	26701	64519	91220	12673	37242	49915	64784	99830	164614
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	26	10	36	14	71	85
Assam	112	223	335	310	480	790	543	1258	1801
Bihar	1135	928	2063	5467	6194	11661	1858	1847	3705
Chhattisgarh	10731	10055	20786	6403	4695	11098	15229	10161	25390
Gujarat	1784	6332	8116	1154	1122	2276	217	112	329
Haryana	16	4	20	348	362	710	314	299	613
Himachal Pradesh	374	330	704	1422	1228	2650	1206	917	2123
Jammu and Kashmir	100	165	265	264	198	462	818	339	1157
Jharkhand	15474	26800	42274	2888	3712	6600	6461	8987	15448
Karnataka	7729	1683	9412	2937	2455	5392	8582	4424	13006
Kerala	529	60	589	7856	1674	9530	5222	507	5729
Madhya Pradesh	87161	133134	220295	3912	6286	10198	39510	52475	91985
Maharashtra	353	586	939	518	898	1416	1486	676	2162

Manipur	3	3	6	172	72	244	383	317	700
Meghalaya	17	56	73	160	238	398	316	143	459
Mizoram	3	0	3	14	11	25	588	12	600
Nagaland	52	15	67	173	15	188	997	56	1053
Orissa	116	6150	6266	1274	25992	27266	7	101	108
Punjab	0	0	0	394	2458	2852	133	425	558
Rajasthan	54976	50279	105255	7269	17726	24995	2148	6065	8213
Sikkim	3	5	8	35	4	39	40	98	138
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	5760	13309	19069	6	10	16
Tripura	4057	110	4167	5697	390	6087	11243	376	11619
Uttar Pradesh	24647	16186	40833	16869	15189	32058	23522	15076	38598
Uttaranchal	123	280	403	388	288	676	240	220	460
West Bengal	1330	983	2313	6238	6219	12457	3322	3142	6464
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	1	0	1	9	11	20
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	7
Pondicherry	0	0	0	314	0	314	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	237526	318886	556412	90936	148467	239403	189204	207956	397160

States	Any Other activity Approved by MRD			Total Works	Total Ongoing Works	Total Completed Works
	Nos.					
	Completed	In Progress	Total			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	670693	461166	209527
Arunachal Pradesh	3	142	145	1294	823	471
Assam	1	6	7	17098	9963	7135
Bihar	60	98	158	105603	51935	53668
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	100451	46778	53673
Gujarat	483	309	792	46657	14127	32530
Haryana	2	9	11	6314	2797	3517
Himachal Pradesh	418	496	914	45556	23275	22281
Jammu and Kashmir	1	8	9	13060	5884	7176
Jharkhand	0	504	504	160302	94819	65483
Karnataka	12	180	192	56538	22107	34431
Kerala	0	0	0	54505	6376	48129
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	525888	313657	212231
Maharashtra	8	4	12	25076	14298	10778
Manipur	153	0	153	11093	3107	7986
Meghalaya	5	8	13	7081	3623	3458

Mizoram	0	0	0	2896	773	2123
Nagaland	8	1	9	6029	1013	5016
Orissa	103	2865	2968	95030	88062	6968
Punjab	3	17	20	5250	3861	1389
Rajasthan	0	6	6	236192	135720	100472
Sikkim	0	0	0	1196	632	564
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	38862	26199	12663
Tripura	10256	414	10670	59258	4780	54478
Uttar Pradesh	4832	3144	7976	307180	119098	188082
Uttaranchal	73	31	104	20179	9882	10297
West Bengal	0	0	0	100063	45537	54526
Andaman and Nicobar	2	1	3	140	74	66
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	18	18	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	371	284	87
Pondicherry	0	0	0	314	0	314
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16423	8243	24666	2720187	1510668	120319

Statement-IV

NREGA Works Details (FY-2009-10) upto May, 09

States	Works/Activities								
	Rural Connectivity			Flood Control and Protection			Water Conservation and Water Harvesting		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	1346	10910	12256	58	3045	3103	8156	177756	185912
Arunachal Pradesh	8	8	16	5	1	6	4	1	5
Assam	771	2960	3731	106	592	698	62	296	358
Bihar	3587	22293	25880	650	3420	4070	1399	7109	8508
Chhattisgarh	1967	13071	15038	23	347	370	797	3395	4192
Gujarat	254	2710	2964	156	864	1020	205	1954	2159
Haryana	66	599	665	12	69	81	39	673	712
Himachal Pradesh	1545	14110	15655	322	3139	3461	478	3084	3562
Jammu and Kashmir	168	2205	2373	98	1117	1215	8	447	455
Jharkhand	917	22892	23809	26	427	453	1103	24660	25763
Karnataka	60	10552	10612	10	4880	4890	71	25546	25617
Kerala	111	193	304	1488	1739	3227	544	555	1099
Madhya Pradesh	2393	37298	39691	279	1621	1900	3267	29279	32546

Maharashtra	70	2007	2077	42	270	312	1234	5265	6499
Manipur	0	253	253	0	11	11	0	117	117
Meghalaya	41	519	560	10	70	80	47	358	405
Mizoram	345	500	845	76	2	78	42	22	64
Nagaland	19	319	338	0	33	33	3	1612	1615
Orissa	600	49720	50320	3	648	651	172	25001	25173
Punjab	24	374	398	0	62	62	0	203	203
Rajasthan	1665	28083	29748	46	1506	1552	1547	16522	18069
Sikkim	40	249	289	4	57	61	3	2	5
Tamil Nadu	351	5041	5392	0	86	86	205	2419	2624
Tripura	942	401	1343	177	32	209	469	258	727
Uttar Pradesh	4485	34043	38528	894	4545	5439	15283	17840	33123
Uttaranchal	79	250	329	85	1891	1976	588	4058	4646
West Bengal	2949	15000	17949	500	3242	3742	1541	7610	9151
Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	1	7	5	12	3	37	40
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	20	20	0	9	9	0	1	1
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	86	111
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	24805	276580	301385	5079	33730	38809	37295	356166	393461

States	Works/Activities					
	Drought Proofing			Micro Irrigation Works		
	Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	In Progress	Total	Completed	In Progress	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	355	32651	33006	2188	43531	45719
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	3	1	4
Assam	89	339	428	19	129	148
Bihar	256	3772	4028	681	4978	5659
Chhattisgarh	190	2013	2203	481	1880	2361
Gujarat	49	1126	1175	8	195	203
Haryana	1	62	63	1	18	19
Himachal Pradesh	47	386	433	202	2608	2810
Jammu and Kashmir	3	45	48	33	763	796
Jharkhand	68	1928	1996	20	2394	2414
Karnataka	9	12505	12514	30	7109	7139
Kerala	48	45	93	808	818	1626
Madhya Pradesh	3713	45006	48719	2233	3213	5446
Maharashtra	115	2125	2240	0	10	10
Manipur	0	192	192	0	56	56

Meghalaya	11	139	150	7	59	66
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	5	109	114	4	50	54
Orissa	2	6718	6720	11	1397	1408
Punjab	0	200	200	0	1	1
Rajasthan	120	2679	2799	247	3491	3738
Sikkim	1	1	2	7	48	55
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	352	4221	4573
Tripura	228	61	289	281	129	410
Uttar Pradesh	1087	3190	4277	547	3117	3664
Uttaranchal	33	1207	1240	124	1233	1357
West Bengal	408	3768	4176	408	2112	2520
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	2	42	44	0	0	0
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6840	120309	127149	8695	83561	92256

Works Details (FY-2009-10) upto May, 09

States	Provision of Irrigation facility to Land Owned by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes beneficiaries of land			Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies			Land Development		
	Nos.			Nos.			Nos.		
	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total	Completed	in Progress	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	9167	69275	78442	3463	39556	43019	3627	105614	109241
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Assam	1	58	59	23	225	248	49	706	755
Bihar	104	939	1043	852	6134	6986	239	3938	4177
Chhattisgarh	1938	9105	11043	1073	4849	5922	2003	9220	11223
Gujarat	75	7006	7081	105	1524	1629	32	234	266
Haryana	0	0	0	37	247	284	3	111	114
Himachal Pradesh	37	478	515	168	1435	1603	125	1010	1135
Jammu and Kashmir	4	153	157	8	222	230	36	293	329
Jharkhand	698	23266	23964	85	6889	6974	464	12744	13208
Karnataka	4	11977	11981	56	9929	9985	256	9209	9465
Kerala	25	70	95	1233	1584	2817	250	423	673
Madhya Pradesh	15606	126935	142541	802	6437	7239	6842	56865	63707

Maharashtra	75	839	914	144	1050	1194	359	304	663
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107	107
Meghalaya	6	33	39	17	128	145	3	52	55
Mizoram	3	0	3	0	0	0	385	13	398
Nagaland	0	7	7	0	12	12	4	37	41
Orissa	5	17515	17520	462	42563	43025	0	401	401
Punjab	0	0	0	54	1323	1377	26	335	361
Rajasthan	4305	40218	44523	587	13486	14073	59	4915	4974
Sikkim	0	5	5	0	3	3	11	72	83
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	1021	11977	12998	0	1250	1250
Tripura	235	54	289	268	55	323	279	153	432
Uttar Pradesh	4536	10930	15466	1444	11635	13079	1973	8714	10687
Uttaranchal	13	253	266	30	257	287	21	200	221
West Bengal	193	894	1087	1131	6111	7242	523	2706	3229
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	11
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	3	0	3	100	0	100
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37030	320010	357040	13067	167631	180698	17672	219637	237309

States	Any Other activity Approved by MRD			Total Works	Total Ongoing Works	Total Completed Works
	Nos.					
	Completed	In Progress	Total			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	510698	482338	28360
Arunachal Pradesh	7	12	19	53	23	30
Assam	0	7	7	6432	5312	1120
Bihar	23	213	236	60587	52796	7791
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	52352	43880	8472
Gujarat	36	400	436	16933	16013	920
Haryana	0	9	9	1947	1788	159
Himachal Pradesh	83	472	555	29729	26722	3007
Jammu and Kashmir	1	19	20	5623	5264	359
Jharkhand	1	140	141	98722	95340	3382
Karnatama	2	3221	3223	95426	94928	498
Kerala	0	0	0	9934	5427	4507
Madhya Pradesh	0	4	4	341793	306658	35135
Maharashtra	0	3	3	13912	11873	2039
Manipurü	0	128	128	864	864	0
Meghalaya	1	2	3	1503	1360	143

Mizoram	0	0	0	1388	537	851
Nagaland	0	2	2	2216	2181	35
Orissa	9	6220	6229	151447	150183	1264
Punjab	0	14	14	2616	2512	104
Rajasthan	15	2381	2396	121872	113281	8591
Sikkim	0	0	0	503	437	66
Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	26923	24994	1929
Tripura	210	56	266	4288	1199	3089
Uttar Pradesh	249	2603	2852	127115	96617	30498
Uttaranchal	0	1	1	10323	9350	973
West Bengal	0	0	0	49096	41443	7653
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	65	53	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	30	30	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Goa	0	0	0	3	0	3
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	258	128	130
Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	637	15907	16544	1744651	1593531	151120

Statement-V

Sl. No.	Name of Proposing State	Details of Work proposed
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	i. Wall protection or barbed wire fencing around the agricultural fields for crop protection to check the menace of wild animals.
2.	West Bengal	i. Preparation of mud block/brick under NREGA under Para I (ix) of Schedule 1. ii. Tea plantation iii. Construction of tanks iv. Compost pit and bio fertilizer
3.	Gujarat	i. Manufacturing of mud bricks for the use of construction of Anganwadi, Indira Awas Houses
4.	Kerala	i. Proposal for inclusion of soak pit and garbage pit in the land of BPL, SC, ST and beneficiaries of land reforms/IAY as per Para I (ix) of Schedule I of NREGA. ii. Construction of Houses. iii. Soak pits. iv. Open dug wells. v. Compost pits. vi. Rain water harvesting (R WH) structure. vii. Construction and maintenance of public assets (anganwadis/schools/hospitals/ crechegodowns/markets/work sheds) viii. Waste Management (sewerage, street sweeping, collection and disposal of waste, biogas) ix. Coastal/fisheries sector (shore protection, fish landing centers, artificial roof, drying yard, boat jetties). x. Paddy xi. Horticulture xii. Abandoned plantation work.

1	2	3
5.	Madhya Pradesh	i. Inclusion of preparation of biodynamic compost fertilizer in the list of permissible works as per Para I (ix) of Schedule I of NREGA. ii. Extension of anganwadis timing by paying them from NREGA. iii. Taking up of project for anganwadis building keeping 60:40 ratio.
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	i. Construction flaying of drains in villages. ii. Digging of wells and setting up of hand pumps. iii. Construction of kitchen-cum-store under Mid-day meal scheme. iv. Construction of culverts/nallah crossings in collaboration with Forest Department. v. Removal of snow from roads during winter.
7.	Karnataka	i. Construction of toilet pits under sanitation campaign with labor component from NREGA. ii. Construction of vermi compost units. iii. Construction of compound walls for school buildings and other Government properties. iv. Support construction of houses under various schemes like IAY, VAMBAY and Ashraya. The unskilled labor component and earth work to be made out of the NREGS fund . v. Inclusion of brick making activities. vi. Proposal approved by the Karnataka State Employment Guarantee Council and forwarded by Secretary (RD and PR), Karnataka.
8.	Government of Rajasthan	i. Construction of houses for the BPL in rural areas by dovetailing with India Awaas Yojana. ii. Individual Household latrines for BPL under TSC by dovetailing with Total Sanitation Campaign. iii. Boundary wall for schools. iv. Removal of sand from roads in Desert areas during summers. v. Repair of rural roads (shoulder Strengthening and repair by gravelling). vi. Construction of water courses and lining of water courses in canal areas.

1	2	3
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. Erection of poles under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Programme. viii. Provide soil cover in waste lands through transportation of soil from others sources like Tanks beds etc.
9.	Andhra Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Gravel roads connectivity to agriculture fields. ii. Construction of kachiha drains and connecting to natural drains. iii. Formation of approach roads with granular sub base to burial grounds. iv. Construction of biogas plants. v. Removal of silts from ponds.
10.	Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Mid day meal cook may be allowed and paid from NREGA. ii. Wages to workers engaged in construction of houses under IAY iii. Inclusion of horticulture iv. Construction of boundary wall of schools, Panchayat ghars, community centers etc. v. Construction of playgrounds in villages and Government owned schools and colleges. vi. Community cattle sheds with facility for stall feeding, collection of cattle dung in a Compost Pit, drain for collection of cow urine for organic pesticide use etc. vii. Green fodder development. viii. Nutrient Pest Management (NPM) and Organic cultivation.
11.	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Boatman for providing relief and rescue Operation during flood. ii. For relief distribution work. iii. Construction of temporary relief camps. iv. Restore the breaches of embankment of river due to flood. v. Plantation and nursery on Government, Community, road side, and canal side land.

[English]

Basic Amenities for Tribals

*212. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated programmes for development of basic amenities like water supply, housing etc. in the tribal areas in various States including Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has allocated and released the funds for the above programmes for the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development has programmes for providing basic amenities like water, housing, roads etc. to the rural areas of our country including tribal areas. Besides, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has also three programmes namely "Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India", "Development of Forest Villages" and the "Scheme of Development of PTGs" that also include these amenities, among others.

(c) and (d) The details of allocation and release of funds for the above programmes for the current financial year are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released during the current financial year

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Allocation*	Released (2009-10)
1.	Scheme of Development of PTGs	160.00	25.34
2.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India	1000.00	Nil
3.	Development of Forest Villages	100.00	Nil
4.	Indira Awaas Yojana	8494.70	3130.51
5.	National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme	8000.00	2321.83

*The allocation is tentative subject to approval of Budget Estimates by Parliament.

Shortage of Water in Metropolitan Cities

*213. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding shortage of drinking water in the metropolitan cities;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate any integrated comprehensive plan for adequate supply of water in the metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments seeking Central

assistance in view of the shortage of water in the respective States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (f) As Urban Water Supply is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), the Ministry of Urban Development is not directly assessing the water supply and shortage in metropolitan cities having population of more than 10 lakhs as per Census 2001.

However, as per the information collected from various State Level Agencies/ULBs of 35 metropolitan cities, the per capita water supply is less than the national norm of 150 litres per capita (head) per day in 23 metro cities, whereas it is in excess of national norm in 12 metro cities. The details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State Government Departments in charge of water resources have identified the potential availability of water sources for the metro cities upto 2021 which indicates sufficient availability of water sources for metros upto 2021. However, shortages in urban water supply can be due to many reasons. Some of these are rapid population growth of cities resulting in exponential growth in water demand, inadequate water

resources in the vicinity of cities hampering source augmentation, financial weakness of State Governments/ULBs preventing them from incurring huge capital investment required for augmenting water supply systems, un-sustainable models of operating existing water supply systems leading to operational losses making the utilities dependent on grants for even Operation and Maintenance (O and M), problems of intra-city distribution and getting surface water from distant sources which is expensive.

In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments and ULBs in implementation of infrastructure schemes, Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in December, 2005 which provides for reform-linked financial assistance for projects related to water supply amongst others. So far, the Ministry has accorded approval for 114 water supply projects for 31 metros under JNNURM at an estimated cost of Rs. 15339.66 crores. The details of water supply schemes approved under JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-II. In order to have a holistic approach of the issue urban water supply, the Ministry has drawn up Service Level Benchmarks. The Ministry is now appraising the water supply projects proposed under JNNURM as per these benchmarks. These benchmarks are in conformity with International Best Practices.

Statement-I

Per capita water supply in all metro cities received from various State Water Supply Agencies

Sl. No.	Urban Agglomeration/City As per 2001 Census	Per Capita Water Supply (lpcd) as of Nov. 2003	Water Supply norm as per Manual, LPCD	% shortfall
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Greater Mumbai	268	150	Excess
2.	Kolkata	173	150	Excess
3.	Delhi	218	150	Excess
4.	Chennai	106	150	29

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Bangalore	141	150	6
6.	Hyderabad	164	150	Excess
7.	Ahmedabad	139	150	7
8.	Pune	283	150	Excess
9.	Surat	139	150	7
10.	Kanpur	124	150	17
11.	Jaipur	170	150	Excess
12.	Lucknow	164	150	Excess
13.	Nagpur	176	150	Excess
14.	Patna	107	150	29
15.	Indore	149	150	1
16.	Vadodara	169	150	Excess
17.	Bhopal	180	150	Excess
18.	Coimbatore	108	150	28
19.	Ludhiana	117	150	22
20.	Kochi	124	150	17
21.	Vishakhapatnam	131	150	13
22.	Agra	134	150	11
23.	Varanasi	191	150	Excess
24.	Madurai	88	150	41
25.	Meerut	185	150	Excess
26.	Nashik	140	150	7
27.	Jabalpur	95	150	37
28.	Jamshedpur	90	150	40
29.	Asansol	120	150	20
30.	Dhanbad	70	150	53
31.	Faridabad	120	150	20

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Allahabad	111	150	26
33.	Amritsar	135	150	10
34.	Vijayawada	137	150	9
35.	Rajkot	88	150	41

The shortage in the water supply capacity in the above mentioned metro cities is analyzed and presented below

Status of water supply in 35 metro cities (from table above)

Sl. No.	WS standard and supply	WS status reported	No. of metros
1.	150 LPCD	No shortage	12
2.	135 Lpcd	Shortage upto 10%	7
3.	120 Lpcd	Shortage 11-20%	6
4.	105 Lpcd	Shortage 21-30%	5
5.	90 Lpcd	Shortage 31-40%	2
6.	75 Lpcd	Shortage 41-50%	2
7.	70 Lpcd	Shortage upto 53%	1
Total			35

Statement-II*List of Water Supply Projects approved under JNNURM (as on 3-7-2009)*

Metro City no.	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost (Rs. in lakh)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1	Agra	Agra Water Supply	22-Feb-08	8270.50	4135.25
2.	2	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Raska	21-Mar-06	5383.25	1884.14
3.	3	Allahabad	Water Supply Component of Allahabad city	6-Aug-07	8969.00	4484.50
4.		Allahabad	Water Supply component of Allahabad city (Part-II)	29-Dec-08	16234.00	8117.00
5.	4	Amritsar	Water Supply, Sewerage and Sewage treatment for Amritsar	19-Sep-06	17934.00	8967.00
6.	5	Asansol	7 MGD WTP together with reservoir, distribution system and other allied works	28-Jun-06	2878.00	1439.00
7.		Asansol	42 MLD Water Supply Project in Raniganj under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	25-Oct-06	3627.00	1813.50
8.		Asansol	22.7 MLD Water Supply Project in lamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	25-Oct-06	1453.00	726.50
9.		Asansol	Water Supply Scheme for Asansol Municipal Corporation	22-Feb-07	8982.96	4491.48

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	6	Bangalore	Augmentation of Additional 100 MLD of water from CWSS stage IV Phase I	8-Dec-06	1226.00	429.10
11.		Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalore water transmission network	8-Dec-06	1531.00	535.85
12.		Bangalore	Integrated Water Management and reuse of Tertiary Treated Wastewater in Vrishabhavathi valley for augmenting water supply	18-Jan-08	47133.00	16496.55
13.	7	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	21-Mar-06	1418.31	709.00
14.		Bhopal	Narmada Water Supply Project for Bhopal	15-Feb-08	30604.16	15302.08
15.		Bhopal	Water Supply Distribution Network of Bhopal	14-Jan-09	41545.64	20772.82
16.	8	Chennai	Improvements to Water Supply System in Chennai	24-Nov-06	32200.00	11270.00
17.		Chennai	Providing Water Supply and Sewerage System infrastructure along IT corridor in Chennai (7 packages)	22-Dec-06	4177.00	1461.95
18.		Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply in Tambaram Municipality	8-Jan-07	3261.60	1141.56
19.		Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	2-Feb-07	8780.00	7024.00
20.		Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply to Porur Town Panchayat	18-May-07	1235.79	432.53
21.		Chennai	Improvement of Water Supply to Maduravoil	20-Jul-07	2330.00	815.50
22.		Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	6-Aug-07	911.00	318.85
23.		Chennai	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Avadi Municipality	26-Oct-07	10384.00	3634.40

24.		Chennai	Nerkundram Village Panchayat-Improvement of Water Supply	18-Jan-08	1917.00	670.95
25.		Chennai	Providing Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Ullagram Puzhithivakkam Municipality	23-Nov-07	2424.00	848.40
26.		Chennai	Providing comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Thiruvottiyur Municipality	21-Nov-08	8511.70	2979.00
27.		Chennai	Alandur comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Alandur	29-Dec-08	6439.00	2254.00
28.		Chennai	Providing comprehensive Water Supply in entire area of Ambattur Municipality	14-Jan-09	26708.00	9347.00
29.	9	Cochin	Water Supply System to Kochi Part-I	22-Feb-07	20117.00	10058.50
30.	10	Coimbatore	Improvement to Water Supply Scheme	28-Dec-06	11374.30	5687.15
31.		Coimbatore	Water Supply Improvement Scheme to 16 Town Panchayats in Coimbatore Urban Agglomeration	6-Feb-09	5882.36	2941.18
32.	11	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	21-Nov-08	36585.00	18292.65
33.	12	Faridabad	Augmentation of Water Supply for Faridabad Town, Haryana	14-Jan-09	49349.00	24674.50
34.	13	Greater Mumbai	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	22-Feb-07	132950.00	46532.50
35.		Greater Mumbai	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water Supply Scheme of Thane	8-Jan-07	7118.00	2491.30
36.		Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maidan (3.6 Kms)	20-Jul-07	9398.79	3289.58
37.		Greater Mumbai	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 Kms)	7-Sep-07	29486.76	10320.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38.		Greater Mumbai	150 MLD Water Supply for Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	14-Oct-08	10681.49	3738.52
39.		Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of Water Supply System for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation	30-Oct-08	23052.03	8068.21
40.		Greater Mumbai	Ulhasnagar Water Supply Distribution System	19-Dec-08	12765.21	4467.83
41.		Greater Mumbai	Augmentation of existing Water Supply Scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	6-Feb-09	25363.48	8876.51
42.	14	Hyderabad	DPR for laying pipeline from Saheb Nagar TBR to Prashasan Nagar	27-Mar-06	9493.00	3322.55
43.		Hyderabad	Diversion of Krishna Water to Secunderabad	27-Mar-06	8120.00	2842.00
44.		Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	19-Sep-06	2981.00	1043.35
45.		Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on South of Musi	19-Sep-06	3355.00	1174.25
46.		Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	9-Mar-07	990.00	346.50
47.		Hyderabad	Krishna Drinking Water Supply Project (Phase-II)	26-Nov-07	60650.00	21227.50
48.		Hyderabad	Refurbishment of existing feeder system including distribution network for 10 zones in Old Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad	28-Jan-08	23222.00	8127.70
49.	15	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	27-Mar-06	2375.00	1187.50

50.	16	Jabalpur	Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations at Ranjhi, Fagua and construction of new pumping stations at Bhongadwar WTP	20-Feb-09	1406.00	703.00
51.	17	Kanpur	Water Supply Works for Inner Old Area of Kanpur City	26-Oct-07	27094.89	13547.44
52.		Kanpur	Water Supply Part-II for remaining areas of Kanpur	22-Jan-09	37778.92	18889.46
53.	18	Kolkata	Water Treatment Plan at Dhapa 30 MGD Phase-I	28-Jun-06	9875.00	3456.25
54.		Kolkata	Integration of Maheshtala underground reservoir with existing water distribution network	28-Jun-06	1717.00	600.95
55.		Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	28-Jun-06	1066.00	373.10
56.		Kolkata	15 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Bansberia	28-Jun-06	4492.00	1572.20
57.		Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	28-Jun-06	4558.00	1595.30
58.		Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Baruipur Municipality	22-Feb-07	951.86	333.15
59.		Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for added areas of Howrah Municipal Corporation	18-May-07	9068.91	3174.12
60.		Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V, Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority at Salk Lake	28-Dec-07	2606.62	912.32
61.		Kolkata	Barrackpore and North Barrackpore Municipal Areas	11-Jan-08	12950.88	4532.81
62.		Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Chandernagore Municipal Corporation	8-Feb-08	2521.87	882.67
63.		Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara,	22-Feb-08	14194.25	4967.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata			
64.		Kolkata	Tallah Palta Dedicated Transmission Main	16-May-08	30492.48	10672.37
65.		Kolkata	24x7 Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Garulia Municipality	14-Oct-08	4719.26	1651.74
66.		Kolkata	Tran Municipal Surface Water Supply Scheme for Dum Dum, North Dum Dum, and South Dum Dum Municipalities	22-Jan-09	31272.08	10945.23
67.		Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhadreswar Municipal Area, Kolkata U.A.	20-Feb-09	7462.89	2612.01
68.		Kolkata	24x7 Water Supply Scheme for Budge Budge Municipality, Kolkata U.A.	26-Feb-09	8164.12	2857.44
69.		Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network within the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa water treatment plant	24-Apr-09	21555.27	7544.34
70.	19	Lucknow	Water Supply Works of Lucknow (Phase-I, Part I Vol. I to V)	7-Sep-07	38861.00	19430.50
71.		Lucknow	Water Supply for Lucknow (Phase-I, Part-II)	20-Feb-09	14656.60	7328.25
72.	20	Madurai	Water Supply to Madurai Corporation Improvement Works and System Improvement (Phase-I and Phase-II)	14-Jul-06	5931.60	2965.80
73.		Madurai	Thirupparankundram Municipality DPR for combined Water Supply Scheme to Thirupparankundram municipality and Haverypatty Town Panchayat	8-Jan-07	969.57	484.79

74.		Madurai	Anaiyur Municipality DPR on Water Supply Scheme to Anaiyur Municipality	5-Mar-07	788.00	394.00
75.		Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	22-Feb-07	477.00	238.50
76.		Madurai	Combined Water Supply Scheme to Madurai Urban Agglomeration Area	20-Feb-09	20141.00	10070.50
77.	21	Meerut	Water Supply for Meerut	11-Jan-08	27301.00	13650.00
78.	22	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of Water Supply Distribution Network in Nagpur city	21-Mar-06	3793.00	1896.50
79.		Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	21-Mar-06	2503.62	1251.81
80.		Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	21-Mar-06	329.77	164.89
81.		Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	21-Mar-06	2500.00	1250.00
82.		Nagpur	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadula by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	8-Sep-06	14463.70	7231.85
83.		Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	28-Dec-06	6196.00	3098.00
84.		Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	28-Dec-06	8059.27	4029.64
85.		Nagpur	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	28-Dec-06	10460.68	5230.34
86.		Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	22-Dec-06	8217.00	4108.50
87.		Nagpur	Water supply for NIT area (Phase-II) Tertiary Distribution Network in 46 Clusters	13-Feb-09	29639.55	14819.78
88.		Nagpur	Rehabilitation plan to implement 24x7 Water Supply Project for Nagpur under PPP framework	13-Feb-09	38786.00	19393.00
89.	23	Nashik	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	10-Nov-06	5052.00	2526.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
90.	24	Patna	Phulwarishariff Water Supply Scheme	29-Dec-08	2470.26	1235.13
91.		Patna	Khagaul Water Supply Scheme	29-Dec-08	1315.43	657.72
92.		Patna	Danapur Water Supply Project	13-Feb-09	6896.45	3448.23
93.		Patna	Improvement and augmentation of Water Supply System of Patna city	20-Feb-09	42698.00	21349.00
94.	25	Pune	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	22-Dec-06	35862.00	17931.00
95.		Pune	PCMC—Water Supply Phase-II	14-Jan-09	14008.81	7004.41
96.	26	Rajkot	Water Supply Project for Rajkot	27-Mar-06	8562.00	4281.00
97.	27	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	10-May-06	1919.00	959.50
98.		Surat	Water Supply Project for Pal-Palanpur Area	10-May-06	995.00	497.50
99.		Surat	Augmentation of Sarthana, Katargam and Rander Water Works of SMC	26-Mar-07	14068.65	7034.33
100.		Surat	Water Supply System for New East Zone areas of Surat Municipal Corporation	29-Feb-08	16743.43	8371.71
101.		Surat	Water Supply Distribution System for South-East Zone areas	6-Feb-09	20109.67	10055.00
102.	28	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	28-Jun-06	4105.00	2052.50
103.		Vadodara	Source augmentation for Water Supply (Canal Based) Vadodara (Gujarat) Phase-II	13-Feb-09	3839.00	1919.00
104.	29	Varanasi	Water Supply Component Priority of Varanasi	6-Aug-07	11102.00	5551.00
105.		Varanasi	Water Supply Part-II of Cis-Varuna Area	30-Oct-08	8610.00	4305.00

106.	30	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	27-Mar-06	3548.00	1774.00
107.		Vijayawada	Augmentation of water supply utility in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2-Feb-07	7231.00	3615.50
108.	31	Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water Supply pipe line from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	10-May-06	2340.00	1170.00
109.		Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	10-May-06	6228.00	3114.00
110.		Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Water Supply to Gajuwaka Area	5-Mar-07	3976.00	1988.00
111.		Vishakhapatnam	Providing Water Supply distribution system to Gajuwaka area of GVMC (Phase II)	7-Sep-07	4600.00	2300.00
112.		Vishakhapatnam	Augmentation of Drinking Water Supply to peripheral areas	28-Dec-07	24074.00	12037.00
113.		Vishakhapatnam	Refurbishment of comprehensive Water Supply in North Eastern Zone in Central Area of Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation	22-Jan-09	19018.00	9509.00
114.		Vishakhapatnam	Comprehensive Water Supply proposed in Old city of Greater Vishakhapatnam	22-Jan-09	4793.48	2396.74
			Total		15339.66	6504.64
					crore	crore

*[Translation]***Promotion of Tourism**

*214. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM

WAKCHAURE:

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the States for promoting tourism during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans;

(b) the details of projects sanctioned, funds allocated and utilised, State-wise and Plan-wise; and

(c) the roadmap for development of tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

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 for tourism projects based on proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. State/Union Territory-wise details of projects sanctioned and amounts sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan are at given in the enclosed Statements I and II.

Implementation of the projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, however, reviews the progress of implementation with State Government/Union Territory officers from time to time to expedite the implementation of projects.

The roadmap for development of tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan includes development of infrastructure at important destinations and circuits, targeted marketing campaigns in overseas and domestic markets and broad basing of hospitality education and training for meeting the demand of trained manpower in the tourism industry.

Statement-I*State-wise Details of Projects Sanctioned and Amounts Sanctioned during the Tenth Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	6.25
2.	Andhra Pradesh	33	8428.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	39	6087.85
4.	Assam	41	6635.61
5.	Bihar	26	6632.44
6.	Chandigarh	10	508.45

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	37	7746.70
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4	37.86
9.	Daman and Diu	9	581.85
10.	Delhi	45	7123.36
11.	Goa	7	157.26
12.	Gujarat	25	3726.79
13.	Haryana	44	4895.42
14.	Himachal Pradesh	55	7134.19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	64	14020.86
16.	Jharkhand	12	4280.44
17.	Karnataka	47	9052.02
18.	Kerala	61	13809.94
19.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62	9724.34
21.	Maharashtra	52	8267.75
22.	Manipur	17	1162.43
23.	Meghalaya	20	2668.69
24.	Mizoram	30	6038.02
25.	Nagaland	36	7441.48
26.	Orissa	37	7235.39
27.	Pondicherry	9	1685.16
28.	Punjab	29	5544.82
29.	Rajasthan	50	8183.85
30.	Sikkim	49	7496.31
31.	Tamil Nadu	62	10345.34
32.	Tripura	21	1702.48
33.	Uttar Pradesh	44	9590.24

1	2	3	4
34.	Uttaranchal	42	7673.42
35.	West Bengal	39	5535.25
Total		1160	201167.50

Statement-II

*The Projects Sanctioned and Amounts Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism during
First Two Years of Eleventh Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Sanctioned Projects	Sanctioned Amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	12610.06
2.	Assam	9	3379.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	6477.32
4.	Bihar	12	2993.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	5	2407.91
6.	Goa	2	4314.91
7.	Gujarat	12	2710.24
8.	Haryana	18	4755.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21	5263.88
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	61	10678.72
11.	Jharkhand	7	1130.47
12.	Karnataka	9	6277.92
13.	Kerala	22	7393.83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	27	7093.77
15.	Maharashtra	8	5389.49

1	2	3	4
16.	Manipur	14	4054.61
17.	Meghalaya	8	1912.94
18.	Mizoram	9	2011.32
19.	Nagaland	32	4786.01
20.	Orissa	18	6491.68
21.	Punjab	4	2365.99
22.	Rajasthan	10	5744.02
23.	Sikkim	50	13112.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	28	6427.52
25.	Tripura	17	1471.70
26.	Uttarakhand	8	6549.76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	13	6672.67
28.	West Bengal	21	6562.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	7	819.11
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	8	764.08
33.	Daman and Diu	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	782.73
35.	Puducherry	10	1863.68
Total		514	155307.55

[English]

Financial Allocation under NREGS

*215. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments including Karnataka are facing financial difficulties in meeting the increasing cost of wages under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to increase the financial allocation to these States under NREGS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. NREGA is demand based. Central Government releases funds to the States for implementation of the Act in accordance with the State Government's financial proposal based on the labour demand. Entire cost of wages paid to the unskilled workers under NREGA is borne by the Centre. As per the initial estimates of Labour Budget projections in respect of districts of Karnataka, central liability for the year 2009-10 is of the order of Rs. 1041.33 crore. Out of this amount, the first tranche as per the need indicated by the State Government to meet their requirement for the first 6 months was Rs. 404.65 crore. Un-utilised funds available with the districts as on 1-4-2009 were of the tune of Rs. 303.69 crore that were adjusted before releasing the first tranche. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 116.20 crore was released to the State Fund, which alongwith the un-utilised balance of Rs. 303.69 crore make the total central funds available with State as Rs. 419.89 crore, which is higher than the agreed amount of first instalment i.e. Rs. 404.65 crore. As per the information made available by the State Government, the State had utilized Rs. 80.20 crore till May, 2009 which is around 20% of the total fund available. Therefore the State Governments of Karnataka has sufficient funds available to meet their present requirements.

(c) and (d) As indicated above, under NREGA funds are released by the Central Government in accordance with the labour demand. For the year 2009-10, a budget provision of Rs. 39100 crore has been made for implementation of NREGA. So far, a sum of Rs. 8213.68 crore has been released to various States. Further releases to States are made on receipt of requests and in conformity with the norms laid down in the NREGA guidelines.

Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institute

*216. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the existing centres of Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETI) in the country and achievements made by them so far;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set-up such centres in every districts across the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or propose to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) The Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs) have been set up by a society jointly sponsored by Sri Dharmashtala Manjunatheswara Educational (SDME) Trust, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank. At present there are 23 Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs) functioning in the country, as per details given in the enclosed Statement. These institutes are conducting self employment, growth and self upgradation training programmes, awareness generation programmes, besides training in agriculture and allied activities for the farming community. RUDSETI institutes are also conducting Training of Trainers (ToT) programmes to develop human resources of the stakeholders such as Non Government Organizations (NGOs) and bankers. As on 31-03-2009 these 23 RUDSETIs have trained 2,80,547 candidates besides conducting 5596 awareness camps for 3,86,313 candidates.

(b) and (c) The Government proposes to support establishment of one RUDSETI type institute in each district of the country for training and capacity building of rural youth for self/wage employment. These institutes will be operated and managed by Banks. Ministry of Rural Development would provide one time infrastructure grant of Rs. 1 crore per institute, besides reimbursing

the cost of training of rural Below Poverty Line (BPL) youth, as per norms. Other recurring costs for the institute i.e. faculty salaries, logistics, etc., will be borne by the sponsoring banks. Land for setting up the Rural Self Employment Training Institutes will be allotted free of cost, by the State Governments.

During the year 2008-09, funds to the tune of Rs. 104.69 crore have been released to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad for onward release to the banks to set up 110 Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) across the country. During the current year i.e. 2009-10, the Government proposes to provide support to approximately 200 RSETIs.

Statement

NAME OF INSTITUTE WITH ADDRESS

Karnataka State

1. RUDSET Institute, Siddhavana
Ujire-576240
Dakshina Kannada District
2. RUDSET Institute, Gandhi Nagar
Dharwad-580004
3. RUDSET Institute, 52, Heroor
Brahmavar-576213
Udupi District
4. RUDSET Institute, Banashankari Layout
N.H.-4, Behind Housing Board Colony Kelagote,
Chitradurga-577501
5. RUDSET Institute, Main Road, Hinkal
Mysore-570017
6. RUDSET Institute, Raghavendra Colony
Bagalkot Road, Bijapur-586101
7. RUDSET Institute, Arashinakunte,
Nelamangala-562123,
Bangalore Rural District

Uttar Pradesh State

8. RUDSET Institute, SB-185, Shastri Nagar,
Ghaziabad-201002
9. RUDSET Institute, VPo—Dharera (Etmadpur)
N.H. 2, Behind Kalpana Hotel
Agra 283202

Kerala State

10. RUDSET Institute, K.P. VI, 159,
Kannapuram-670301, Post: Cherukunnu,
Kannur District

Tamil Nadu State

11. RUDSET Institute, Perungudi, Air Port Road
Madurai-625022

Haryana and Delhi State

12. RUDSET Institute, House No. 408,
Ward No. 9, Subhash Nagar
(Dr. Kharwandawali Gali)
Gurgaon-122001

Andhra Pradesh State

13. RUDSET Institute,
Mandal Praja Parishat Complex
Vetapalem-523187
Prakasam District
14. RUDSET Institute, Beside S.K. University
Stadium, Itukulapalli, Post: S.V. Puram
Anantapur Rural Mandal-515003

Maharashtra State

15. RUDSET Institute, Varale Road,
Near Eagle Agro Farm
Talegaon-Dabhade-410507, Pune District

Rajasthan State

16. RUDSET Institute, Plot No. 4/1/14-16,
Sector 4, Near Purva Sainik Durg
Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur-302023

17. RUDSET Institute, Opposite to Baran Central Co-operative Bank, Station Road
Baran-325205

Orissa State

18. RUDSET Institute, 356 P, Opposite to Jagannatha Temple, Post: Aiginia, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar-751019

Punjab State

19. RUDSET Institute, Saundh Complex, Atwal Colony, Cantt Road
Jalandhar-144005

Madhya Pradesh State

20. RUDSET Institute, C-2, Vidya Nagar, BDA Colony, Near Capital Petrol Pump Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal-462026

Gujarat State

21. RUDSET Institute, near Simply Factory, Petlad Road, Piplag-387355, Nadiad Taluk, Kheda District

West Bengal State

22. RUDSET Institute, WBCADC, Bhakuri, Opposite to Jeevandeep Nursing Home Berhampore-742165, Murshidabad District

Bihar State

23. RUDSET Institute, Chauhan Vatika, Zadua Pokhra, Hazipur-844101, Vaishali District

[Translation]

Empowerment of Tribal Women

*217. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate an action plan for the empowerment of tribal women in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any

recommendations from the National Commission for Women in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government (Ministry of Women and Child Development) formulated a National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 which takes care of all social groups including tribal women in the country. However, a Plan of Action for operationalising the National Policy is under finalisation in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has not received any recommendation from the National Commission for Women in this regard.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Regional Rural Banks

218. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country recently;

(b) if so, the follow-up action taken after such assessment;

(c) whether the credit delivery to rural masses through RRBs has improved; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Periodic review of the performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) is carried out by the Government of India. Two such review meetings were held during the year 2008-09, one on 27th August, 2008 under the Chairmanship of the then Union Finance Minister, and the other one on 16th January, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the then Finance Secretary,

Government of India. Apart from Chairmen of RRBs, Government of India representatives, senior officers from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and Sponsor Banks participated in the meetings. The major agenda items discussed in the meetings were Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), Information Technology and Computerization, Financial Inclusion, Human Resource (HR) issues, Amalgamation of RRBs, Recapitalization of RRBs, coverage of uncovered districts/opening of new

branches, current viability, scheduling of RRBs, training of officers and staff of RRBs etc.

(b) Proceedings of the meetings are forwarded to all concerned for necessary follow up action at their end. Further, action taken on the decisions taken are reviewed in the subsequent meetings.

(c) and (d) Yes, the credit delivery to rural masses through RRBs has improved over the years, the details of which are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Particulars	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Total credit disbursed	15579.05	21082.47 (35.32)	25426.97 (20.60)	33043.49 (29.95)	38581.97 (16.76)
2.	Total outstanding	26113.86	32870.03 (25.87)	39712.57 (20.81)	48492.59 (22.10)	59623.78 (22.95)

Source: NABARD

*Figures in brackets indicates year on year growth in per cent.

Exploitation of Women

*219. 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 the exploitation of women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the increasing incidents of exploitation of women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Considering the rise in crime against women, the Government has taken/is taking following action:—

(i) Domestic Violence Act 2005 was brought into

force on 26th October, 2006.

(ii) Amendments to Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 are under consideration.

(iii) Recommendations of the National Commission for Women for Amendment of Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 for providing for stringent punishment are under consideration.

(iv) A draft Bill "The Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment" is under consideration.

[English]

Power from Renewable Energy Sources

*220. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any Scheme to use the power generated from renewable energy sources in the Government offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A renewable power option for office buildings is solar energy which is available mostly everywhere, but is a costly proposition at present. In view of the high cost of solar power, the Ministry has recently introduced a scheme for promoting installation of Rooftop solar photovoltaic systems (with or without grid interaction) of 25 kWp to 100 kWp capacity in industrial and commercial establishments/complexes, housing complexes, institutions and others which face electricity shortages and are using diesel generators for backup power during the daytime. This scheme covers Government Offices too. Details of Central Financial Assistance provided under this scheme are as under:

- @ Rs. 75/Wp installed capacity limited to 30% of total system cost to profit making bodies.

- @ Rs. 100/Wp installed capacity limited to 40% of total system cost to other establishments.

Annual Growth Rate of Credit

1801. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual growth rate of credit in tier III cities is much lower than that of tier I cities;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Operating the credit system to the country's advantage by ensuring adequate flow of credit to the productive sectors is under the domain of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The RBI does not have the information regarding the growth rate of credit in tier III cities being lower than that of tier I cities. However, population groupwise annual growth rate in gross bank credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks made available by the RBI is given below:

Table: Population Group-wise Annual Growth Rate in Gross Bank Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks

(per cent)

Population Group	Quarter ending March 31			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rural	25.5	21.5	18.3	14.0
Semi-Urban	27.5	25.6	21.5	15.7
Urban	31.3	27.4	21.3	20.4
Metro-Politian	31.6	30.1	23.9	20.2
All India	32.3	28.5	22.8	19.3

Source: RBI.

Note:

- (1) Data on outstanding credit is based on BSR-7 survey.
- (2) Gross bank credit represents bank credit excluding inter-bank advances as per Form-A return under section 42(2) of RBI ACT, 1934 together with outstanding amount of bills rediscounted with RBI and Financial Institution.
- (3) Population group classification of banked centers is based on population figures as per 2001 census and the definition/cut-off size of population groups are as follows:

'Rural' group includes centers with population less than 10,000; 'Semi-Urban' group includes centers with population of 10,000 and above but less than 1 lakh; 'Urban' group includes centers with population of 1 lakh and above but less than 10 lakh; and 'Metropolitan' group includes centers with population above 10 lakh.

*[Translation]***Implementation of BSUP**

1802. SHRI KAILASH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals of States including Madhya Pradesh under BSUP, a sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM) are laying pending for approval with the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) No proposal from States/UTs having balance left out of the 7-year Mission period allocation fixed by the Planning Commission has been pending with the Government excepting one from

Puducherry. The proposal from puducherry has been approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) on 15-07-2009.

[English]

Infrastructure Development in NCR

1803. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiative/steps taken by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) during the last three years for the development of Infrastructure in National Capital Region comprising Delhi, Haryana, UP and Rajasthan to secure balanced and harmonised development;

(b) whether there has been development imbalance the various areas/regions of National Capital Region;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether NCRPB has taken any initiatives/steps for 'Rapid Transit System' in NCR during the last three yeats;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The Regional Plan-2021 (RP-2021) prepared by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) aims to promote growth and balanced development of National Capital Region (NCR). The policies and proposal of the RP-2021 for NCR are to be implemented by the Constituent State Governments and concerned Central Ministries.

NCRPB is required to arrange for and oversee financing of selected development projects in the NCR and in Counter Magnet Areas and NCRPB has been providing interest bearing loan upto 75% of project cost for the projects which are prepared and submitted by the respective State Governments/Implementing Agencies to NCRPB.

During last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09, NCRPB has sanctioned and released a loan assistance of Rs. 2670 crore and Rs. 1844.89 crore respectively for various infrastructure projects relating to Sewerage, Water Supply, Power generation, transmission and distribution, Roads and Land Development etc. to the constituent State Governments/their implementing agencies to promote growth and balanced development in the Region.

(d) to (f) RP-2021 proposed Rapid Transit System for NCR. Accordingly, Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is extending its network to NCR Towns i.e. Noida, Gurgaon, Ghaziabad/Vaishali, Faridabad and Bahadurgarh. DMRC has already taken up construction for extension of metro rail to Noida and Gurgaon.

Reduction in Customs Duty

1804. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from States including Gujarat for reducing customs duty on ship breaking from 5% to 0%.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of Gujarat had drawn attention to liberal duty concessions and lax environmental regulations in neighbouring countries, and requested for reduction of basic Customs Duty on ship breaking from 5% to 'Nil'.

(c) The issue was examined as a part of the budgetary process for the budget 2009-10 and it was not found possible to accede to the request for duty exemption.

[Translation]

Construction of Tipaimukh Dam

1805. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bangladesh has objected to the construction of Tipaimukh Dam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per available information, Government of Bangladesh has shown concern regarding construction of Tipaimukh Dam Project (1500 MW) in Manipur. Government of Bangladesh has requested for information of the Tipaimukh Dam. There have also been misinformed protests in Bangladesh regarding construction of the Project on Barak River.

(c) Government of India has shared information on the Project with the Government of Bangladesh and has also invited a Bangladesh Parliamentary Delegation to visit India in this connection.

[English]

Setting Up of Health Council

1806. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to look into the functions of third party administrators has recommended setting up of a Health Council; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Evaluation of performance of Third Party Administrators (TPAs) set up by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has recommended the setting up of a common industry body, tentatively termed as Health Insurance Development Council.

(b) The common industry body, as recommended by the Committee, should have representatives from the

insurance industry, TPAs, hospitals and consumers. This body will support the industry's initiatives for standardization across stakeholders, and for updating and mainlining such standard documents and standard 'masters'. Also, by acting uniformly against fraudulent entities, the body would create deterrents against misuse or fraud in the system. The report of the Committee is being hosted on the website of IRDA for the comments of all stakeholders. IRDA will examine the recommendations after receiving comments from the various stakeholders.

[Translation]

Insurance Companies

1807. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to sale insurance policies of insurance companies through Public Sector Banks (PSBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Under the IRDA (Licensing of Corporate Agents) Regulations, 2002, the Public Sector Banks can sell the insurance policies of one life or one non-life insurer or both by becoming Corporate Agents of the said insurance company. The Public Sector Banks are already selling insurance policies under the said Regulations.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Assistance under IAY

1808. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests

from the State Governments to increase the assistance under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) The requests to increase financial assistance under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) are received from the State Governments from time to time and this issue is also raised by some States in various review meetings. During this year, a request in this regard was received from the State Government of Kerala. However, the unit assistance under IAY was enhanced w.e.f. from 1-4-2008 from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000 in plain area and from Rs. 27,500 to Rs. 38,500 in hilly/difficult areas. In addition, the Department of Financial Services has advised Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to include IAY houses under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme for lending upto Rs. 20,000 per housing unit at an interest rate of 4% per annum.

Land Allotted to Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

1809. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK:

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes which have been allotted land at concessional rates;

(b) the criteria/norms prescribed by the Government for allotment of land to Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey of compliance of free treatment condition for the poor; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government on account of non-compliance of the conditions by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that land was allotted to 54 (Fifty four) private Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Institutional/Zonal Variant Rates prevalent at the time of allotment. The Land and Development Office (L and DO) has reported that land has been allotted to 5 (five) hospitals. In addition to this, a strip of land measuring 772 sq. yd. has been allotted to Jessa Ram Hospital by L and DO.

A list containing names of hospitals and nursing homes which have been allotted land by DDA and L and DO is given to the Statement enclosed.

(b) The land was allotted by DDA in accordance with the relevant provisions of Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981. Allotment of land for private hospitals is made by L and DO to Registered Societies/Trusts at pre-determined rates subject to fulfilment of eligibility conditions and availability of land.

(c) The Directorate of Health Services, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that the Directorate has been monitoring the free treatment being provided by the private Hospitals/ Nursing Homes who have been allotted land at concessional rates. Pursuant to the direction of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the matter of Social Jurist Vs GNCTD in WPC No. 2866/2002, a Monitoring Committee has been constituted by Deptt. of Health, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi under the Chairmanship of Medical Superintendent Nursing Home-I. Director of Health Services, Sh. Ashok Aggarwal, Advocate, Delhi High Court, Medical Superintendent, Nursing Home-II, Director of Health Services, Medical Director of St Stephen's Hospital or his representative and medical Superintendents of respective hospitals are the members of the Monitoring Committee. The reports are being obtained every month and every quarter which after compilation are sent to DDA and L and DO with observations.

(d) Three hospitals namely Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Centre, St Stephen's Hospital and Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital are not providing free treatment stating that they are not covered by High Court orders.

This has been conveyed to the land allotting agencies viz. DDA and L and DO for taking further necessary action. However, some hospitals filed an SLP in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgement of the High Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 4-1-2008 has stayed the operation of the judgement of the High Court but at the same time directed the petitioner hospitals to continue to provide 25% out-patient treatment and 10% in-patient treatment free of cost to the poorer section of the society.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names of Hospital/Nursing Homes for which land was allotted by DDA
1	2
1.	Aishi Ram Batra Public Ch. Trust
2.	Gujarmal Modi Hospital and Research Center
3.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust
4.	Flt. Lt. Rajan Dhall Ch. Trust
5.	Sunder Lal Jain Ch. Trust
6.	Madam Chanan Devi Eye Hospital
7.	Indian Spinal Injuries Center
8.	Deepak Gupta Memorial Ch. Foundation
9.	Ganesh Das Chawala Ch. Trust
10.	Aarya Vaidasala Kottackal
11.	Parmarath Mission Hospital
12.	Venu Charitable Society (Eye Hospital)
13.	Laxmipat Sighania Medical Foundation

1	2
14.	Dharam Shila Cancer Foundation and Research Center
15.	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Society
16.	Escort Heart Instt. and Research Center
17.	Sondhi Charitable Trust
18.	Sant Nirankari Mandal
19.	Lala Munni Lal Mange Ram Ch. Trust
20.	Manav Sewarath Trust
21.	Vikrant Children Medical Foundation
22.	Multan Sewa Samiti
23.	Devki Devi Foundation
24.	Human Care Medical Trust
25.	B.R. Bhawani Medical Ch. Trust
26.	Nirogi Ch. Medical Ch. Trust
27.	Dr. Narain Dutt Shrimali Foundation
28.	Param Shakti Peeth
29.	Unique Hospital and Research Institute
30.	Shanti Memorial Society
31.	Madhukar Multi-Specialty Hospital
32.	B.R. Jesa Ram Hospital
33.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital
34.	Balaji Medical and Research Center
35.	Jaipur Golden Ch. Trust
36.	Mukand Lal Memorial Foundation
37.	National Heart Institute
38.	Foundation of Applied Research in Cancer
39.	Vivekanand Pratishthan

1	2
40.	Birla Center for Medical Research
41.	Khosla Medical Institute and Research Center
42.	Maha Durga Ch. Trust
43.	Asthama and Bronchitis Foundation (Delhi University)
44.	Bala Sahib Gurudwara
45.	National Society for Prevention of Blindness (Small Hospital)
46.	All India Society for Health and Education Research
47.	Lala Gela Ram Memorial Medical Research Center (Dental Hospital)
48.	Delhi Cheshire Home (Hospital for Disabled Person)
49.	Delhi E.N.T. Hospital and Research Center (E.N.T. Hospital and Research Center)
50.	V.N. Gupta Ch. Trust
51.	Sarvodaya Health Foundation
52.	Mai Kamali Wali Jan Kalyan Ch. Trust
53.	Walia Charitable Trust
54.	Mahasati Mohan Devi Jain Shikshan Samiti (Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital)
Names of Hospital/Nursing Homes for which land was allotted by L and DO	
1.	Sir Ganga Ram Hospital
2.	Veeranwali International Hospital (Delhi Hospital Society)
3.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devi Memorial Trust (VIMHANS)
4.	Mool Chand Khairati Ram Hospital

1	2
5.	St. Stephen's Hospital
6.	A strip of land measuring 772 sq. yd. has also been allotted to Jessa Ram Hospital.

Impact of NREGS on Migration of Labour

1810. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on impact of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) on migration of labour from rural areas to urban areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the findings of such study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not commissioned a separate study on the impact of NREGS on migration of labour from rural to urban areas. However, professional institutions have conducted appraisal of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act across India. Their findings have revealed that there has been a decline in migration due to availability of additional employment opportunities in villages after the launch of NREGA.

Consolidation of Banks

1811. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narasimhan Committee-II had recommended the consolidation of Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the recommendations made by the Committee in this regard; and

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

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

The Committee on Financial Sector Reforms (Narasimham Committee-I), in its report in 1991, suggested consolidation in the banking sector as an important element of the financial sector reforms. The Committee, *inter-alia*, suggested that India should have 4-5 banks of larger size, 6-8 medium size banks and 10-12 regional banks.

(c) and (d) Consolidation entails better management of risks, economies of scale in terms of footprint, manpower and other resources. Indian banks of a larger size would enable them to face competition arising from internationalisation of the economy. Hence, it is seen as a timely response to augment efficiency, which would lead to income generation and add to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country. However, Government is of the view that the initiatives for consolidation should emanate from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. While supporting any merger proposal, Government keeps in view the interests of the stakeholders and employees of merging banks.

Concessions to Small Power Units

1812. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give some concessions to small power units generating 25 MW of power;

(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) Yes, Madam. The Central Government in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) has been giving Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to set up small hydro projects (upto 25 MW) both in public and private sector. The scheme for providing CFA for 2009-10 and remaining period of the 11th Plan has been taken up and accordingly, a Note for the Expenditure-Finance

Committee (EFC) has been circulated by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy. The administrative

Ministry i.e. MNRE provides the following CFA for micro hydel projects upto 100 KW:—

Sl. No.	Areas	Amount of CFA
1.	International Border Districts (excluding Arunachal Pradesh as it is already covered under the PM package)	Rs. 1,00,000 per KW
2.	North Eastern and Special category States (other than 1 above)	Rs. 80,000 per KW
3.	Other States (other than 1 above)	Rs. 40,000 per KW

Small hydro power project developers receive same level of tax holidays as that of other power projects.

Solar Villages

1813. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- the criteria for setting up of a solar village;
- the number of such villages set up so far in the country;
- whether any survey has been conducted by the Government to set up more such villages; and
- if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A programme for financial support for providing basic lighting/electricity in remote villages, through various renewable energy sources including solar energy, is being implemented by the Ministry. Those villages which are not taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for electrification because of grid infeasibility are covered under the Programme. The Ministry has so far provided support to states for coverage of around 9300 villages and hamlets. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The identification of villages to be taken up under the Programme is carried out by the respective state governments. From 2005-06 onwards, the names of such villages are verified by the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) for grid infeasibility and non-inclusion under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

Statement

State-wise Details of Proposals Received and Sanctioned for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages and Hamlets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	298
3.	Assam	1986
4.	Chhattisgarh	588
5.	Gujarat	38
6.	Haryana	286
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	235

1	2	3
9.	Jharkhand	477
10.	Karnataka	79
11.	Kerala	607
12.	Madhya Pradesh	274
13.	Maharashtra	353
14.	Manipur	240
15.	Meghalaya	97
16.	Mizoram	20
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	306
19.	Rajasthan	327
20.	Sikkim	13
21.	Tamil Nadu	184
22.	Tripura	755
23.	Uttarakhand	718
24.	Uttar Pradesh	250
25.	West Bengal	1186

[Translation]

Implementation of AUWSP in Andhra Pradesh

1814. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) has been implemented in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is tardy progress in the implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to accelerate the work under the scheme?

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

(b) The details of projects approved under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) in Andhra Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Out of 42 schemes, 35 schemes have been completed and commissioned and the remaining 7 schemes are under completion. The Ministry regularly reviews the quarterly progress reports furnished by the State Government to expedite implementation of projects. The AUWSP has been subsumed under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in the financial year 2005-06.

Statement
AUWSP

Satate: Andhra Pradesh

Project Sanctioned

Status—9-7-2009

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Town	District	Population (1991 Census)	Sanctioned Date Mon./Yr.	Project Cost	Per Capita Cost (In Rs.)	Central Share	Funds Released		Expenditure up to Sept. 2007
								By G.O.I.	By State	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Sirput(T) *	Adilabad	8518	January, 2002	87.69	1029.47	43.85	361.30	3910.86	83.10
2.	Palasa *	Srikakulam	15580	January, 2002	51.57	331.00	25.79	(2001-2002)	(Cumulative)	25.78
3.	Kasibugga *	Srikakulam	17452	January, 2002	86.31	494.56	43.16	385.90		43.16
4.	Manthani *	Karimnagar	14564	January, 2002	241.60	1658.88	120.80	(2002-2003)		230.35
5.	Yadgiri Gutta *	Nalgonda	11049	January, 2002	322.48	2918.64	161.24	492.57		261.35
6.	Banswada *	Nizamabad	19094	January, 2002	517.50	2710.28	258.75	(2003-2004)		497.52
7.	Madhira *	Khammam	15321	March, 2002	187.25	1222.18	93.63	1367.27		177.02
8.	Asifabad *	Adilabad	14869	September, 2003	190.28	1279.71	95.14	(2004-2005)		187.20
9.	Mothugudem *	Khammam	3889	September, 2003	37.24	957.57	18.62	630.26		34.57
10.	Lakshettipet *	Adilabad	9077	October, 2003	161.84	1782.97	80.92	(2005-2006)		158.15
11.	Kothapally Haveli *	Karimnagar	9682	October, 2003	208.85	2157.10	104.43	283.80		197.42
12.	Vemulawada	Karimnagar	17475	January, 2004	334.64	1914.96	167.32	(2006-2007)		233.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Bhattiprolu *	Guntur	15169	January, 2004	121.93	803.81	60.97	699.97		115.10
14.	Kaikalur *	Krishna	17475	January, 2004	213.89	1223.98	106.95	(2007-2008)		204.31
15.	Renigunta *	Chittoor	18988	January, 2004	151.72	799.03	75.86			142.20
16.	Phirangipuram *	Guntur	14592	January, 2004	232.48	1593.20	116.24			212.65
17.	Kankipadu *	Krishna	12007	January, 2004	90.90	757.06	45.45			85.61
18.	Ghatkesar *	Ranga Reddy	12614	January, 2004	460.71	3652.37	230.36			432.15
19.	Nagarkurnool *	Mahboobnagar	18981	February, 2004	248.18	1307.52	124.09			235.18
20.	Kollapur *	Mahboobnagar	15937	February, 2004	195.07	1224.01	97.54			182.75
21.	Singaraya-konda *	Prakasam	13910	March, 2004	197.53	1420.06	98.77			182.32
22.	Cumbum *	Prakasam	12806	March, 2004	26.19	204.51	13.10			24.80
23.	Sompeta *	Srikakulam	15783	January, 2005	59.53	377.18	29.77			55.25
24.	Pendurthy *	Vishakhapatnam	9742	January, 2005	270.27	2774.28	135.14			241.56
25.	Rampachodavaram *	East Godavari	7844	January, 2005	67.83	864.74	33.92			61.54
26.	Bandarulanka	East Godavari	11106	January, 2005	286.07	2575.81	143.04			114.10
27.	Bapulapadu *	Krishna	10782	January, 2005	304.83	2827.21	152.42			271.56
28.	Kamalapuram *	Kadapa	12356	January, 2005	72.70	588.38	36.35			69.59
29.	Dornakal *	Warangal	15974	January, 2005	376.77	2358.65	188.39			342.90
30.	Badvel	Kadapa	13670	January, 2005	71.73	524.73	35.87			61.20
31.	Veparala *	Kadapa	6811	January, 2005	57.70	847.16	28.85			41.54

32.	Nagireddypalli	Kadapa	9783	January, 2005	54.60	558.11	27.30	24.31	
33.	Machavaram	East Godavari	16149	January, 2005	269.77	1670.51	134.89	107.13	
34.	Razole	East Godavari	11973	January, 2005	130.53	1090.20	65.27	122.35	
35.	Bugganipally	Kurnool	12694	January, 2005	112.52	886.40	56.26	41.65	
36.	Kondapalem-Sriramnagar *	Vizinagram	18604	February, 2005	334.22	1796.50	167.11	321.18	
37.	Rajam *	Srikakulam	14274	February, 2005	566.37	3967.84	283.19	530.32	
38.	Mudugula *	Vishakhapatnam	12000	February, 2005	194.02	1616.83	97.01	143.41	
39.	Gannavaram *	Krishna	16339	February, 2005	356.64	2182.75	178.32	280.16	
40.	Shankerampet *	Medak	6505	February, 2005	348.24	5353.42	174.12	331.68	
41.	Nellimaria *	Vizinagram	18057	February, 2005	113.28	627.35	56.64	105.25	
42.	Srisailam	Mahaboobnagar	3636	February, 2005	169.87	4671.89	84.94	18.41	
			553131		8583.34	4291.67	4221.07	3910.86	7231.55

*Scheme completed.

N.B.—No schemes were approved prior to 2001-2002

*[English]***Exemption of TA from IT**

1815. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sixth Central Pay Commission has increased the rate of Transport Allowance (TA) by 4 times; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to bring an amendment in the Income Tax Act to exempt the entire amount of TA, admissible to Central Government Employees after implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations;

(c) if so, the time by when such amendment would be brought about; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal to amend the Income Tax Act to exempt the entire amount of TA, admissible to Central Government Employees after implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations in view of the following reasons:—

(i) Transport allowance is a personal allowance and all personal allowances (including salary) are in the nature of remuneration for services rendered as an employee and should, therefore, be liable to tax. As a matter of principle the tax treatment should be neutral across all such allowances and basic wages.

(ii) Since the financial year 2005-06, there has been a sharp increase in the total personal allowances granted to the assessee which are exempt from income-tax. The increase has been substantially higher than the required adjustment for inflation.

(iii) The transport allowance upto a maximum of

Rs. 800 per month (Rs. 9600 per year) will continue to be exempt. As a result the junior level employees will not be significantly affected on account of the taxability of the transport allowance amount in excess of Rs. 800 per month.

(iv) Substantial relief over the last four years has been granted to taxpayers across income range by expanding the slabs for personal income-tax rates. Such restructuring has provided significant tax relief to taxpayers. The Finance (No. 2) Bill 2009 proposes to further enhance the basic threshold exemption limits for taxpayers.

(v) The increase in exemption limit of transport allowance would result in substantial revenue loss to the Government.

Renewable Energy Sources

1816. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names and details of various schemes being implemented/proposed to be formulated by the Government to increase generation of power through the new and renewable energy sources in the country; and

(b) the details of the performance and achievements of the various renewable energy schemes during the last three years and the current year; State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The schemes/programmes being implemented to increase generation of power from renewable energy sources include mainly the following:

(i) Wind power programme

(ii) Small Hydro Power programme (up to 25 MW)

(iii) Biomass Power/Cogeneration programme

- (iv) Urban and Industrial Waste to Energy programme
- (v) Solar Photovoltaic programme

Various fiscal and financial incentives are being extended under these programmes to promote the setting up of the renewable power generation projects, mainly through private investment. These include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is also being given in most potential States.

(b) A grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 14,772 MW from various renewable energy sources has been set up as on 30-06-2009. Of this, a capacity of around 6,644 MW has been set up during the last 3 years, i.e., 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and current year (as on 30-06-2009). State-wise and programme-wise details thereof are given in the enclosed Statement. This apart, around 374 MW of off-grid/captive power generation capacity from different renewable energy sources has been also established in different parts of the country.

Statement

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 of Energy MW
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.80	2.02	78.00	16.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		17.02		
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	30.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6
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		
21.	Punjab		1.35		8.25
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.	Uttanchal		52.47		
28.	West Beneal		0.10		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar				
30.	Chandigarh				
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli				
32.	Daman and Diu				
33.	Delhi				
34.	Lakshwadeep				
35.	Pondicherry				
36.	Others				
Total		5034.22	622.85	958.30	29.41

Solar Thermal Power Plants

1817. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Solar Thermal Power Plants in the country including Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the time by which these plants are likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Under demonstration programme of the Ministry, megawatt capacity grid interactive solar thermal power generation projects can be set up in any State in the country. However, no project proposal has been approved so far. As per guidelines of the Programme, the projects are required to be completed by 31st December, 2009.

[Translation]

Stake Holding in Hotel Ranchi Ashoka

1818. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) and Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation (BSTDC) held 51% and 49% shares respectively in the hotel 'Ranchi Ashoka';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any order has been issued for dividing the 49% shares held by the Bihar State, between Bihar and Jharkhand in the ratio of 3:1 before bifurcation of the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the dividing of shares between Bihar and Jharkhand could not be effected.

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

(f) whether the Union Government proposes to issue any order to Bihar Government for transferring the divided share of Jharkhand by amending the earlier order; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India Tourism Development Corporation and Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation held 51% and 49% shares respectively in the hotel Ranchi Ashok.

(c) to (g) In accordance with the mutually acceptable agreement arrived at by the representatives of Government of Bihar and Government of Jharkhand regarding bifurcation of shares of hotel Ranchi Ashok, an order dated 13-09-2004 was issued by the Government of India to divide the shares held by Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation between the states of Bihar and Jharkhand in the ratio of 3:1.

[English]

Rural Business Hubs

1819. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched Rural Business Hubs (RBHs) Scheme in various parts of the country including Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of villages and villagers benefited under the scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the scheme to all parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, Ministry

of Panchayati Raj, has launched a Central Sector Scheme on Rural Business Hub (RBH). The Scheme is intended to extend part funding to viable business activities in rural areas. RBHs are required to be based on local resources/skills. Presence of a business partner willing to provide market linkages to the products and involvement of Panchayats are other requirements of RBHs. Assistance under the Scheme is available for engaging professional facilitators who will help in identifying viable business activity and willing business partner, prepare project documents acceptable to the stakeholders and also help in implementation of the project. Scheme also extends part funding for training/

skill building of artisans, setting up of common facilities, minor equipment etc. Since 2007-08, the Scheme has an annual allocation of Rs. 2 crore.

Till 31-03-2009, financial assistance has been sanctioned to 42 projects across 15 states, including 3 in Tamil Nadu. Details are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) At present the Scheme is operational in all the districts of the North Eastern States and in all the districts covered under Backward Regions Grant Fund Scheme. There is no proposal to extend the Scheme to all parts of the country in view of the limited availability of funds.

Statement

Details of RBHs

Sl. No	Name of the Project	State/District/Blocks	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	RBH on Jatropha Plantation by M/s D-I Williamson Magar Ltd.	Lala, Katlichora and S. Hylakandi blocks, Hylakandi district (Assam)	2500 persons
2.	RBH on Jatropha Plantation by M/s D-I Williamson Magar Ltd.	Deogarh Block, Deogarh district (Jharkhand)	2500 persons
3.	RBH on Jatropha Plantation by M/s D-I Williamson Magar Ltd.	Mann, Salema Challeagta and Ambasa block, district Dhalai (Tripura)	2500 persons
4.	RBH on establishment of distillation plant by M/s Gramin Vikash Pratisthan	Karkatbigha village, Paliganj block, Patna district (Bihar)	54 farmers
5.	RBH on Handwoven/Embroidery by M/s Kalatmak Handicrafts SHG Foundation	Mehasona, Vikahskhand Bhaynder and Sandila Gram Panchayat, Hardoi district (Uttar Pradesh)	86 persons
6.	RBH on Agri Product (Chillies) by M/s Access Development Services	Khandar BP, Sawai Madhopur District (Rajasthan)	500 persons
7.	RBH on Agri Product (Chillies) by M/s Access Development Services	Deoli and Unari Block Panchayat, Tonk District (Rajasthan)	500 persons
8.	RBH on Hand Knotted, tufted and sumac Carpets and Rugs by M/s Jaipur Rugs Foundation	Devipur, Saarwa and Deogarh Panchayat, Deogarh District (Jharkhand)	1000 persons
9.	RBH on Hand Knotted, tufted and	Mandir Bazar, Mathurapur and Kulpi	1000 persons

Sl. No	Name of the Project	State/District/Blocks	No. of Beneficiaries
	sumac Carpets and Rugs by M/s Jaipur Rugs Foundation	Panchayat, South 24 Parganas district (West Bengal)	
10.	RBH on Hand Knotted, tufted and sumac Carpets and Rugs by M/s Jaipur Rugs Foundation	Gidhiya, Devaton and Nigai Panchayat, Sonebhadra district (Uttar Pradesh)	1000 persons
11.	RBH on Passion Fruit Storage by M/s Passion Fruit Growers Association	Thenmoul Moulvaiphel and Saidan village Councils, Churachandpur district (Manipur)	542 farmers
12.	RBH on Chau/Jhumkur art forms by M/s i-Land Informatics	Jhalde and Balrampur Block, Purulia district (West Bengal)	300 persons
13.	RBH on Establishment of Arecanut leaf plate Manufacturing unit by M/s Dhriiti	Zilla Panchayat Barpeta, Barpeta District (Assam)	200 persons
14.	RBH on Jaisalmeri Pattu by M/s Samridhi Foundation Society	Kathodi village, Jaishalmer district (Rajasthan)	75 weavers families
15.	RBH on Bell Metal by M/s SAATHI/ZP Bastar	Karanpur and Sonabal Gram Panchayat, Kondagoan Block, Bastar district (Chhattisgarh)	60 artisans
16.	RBH on Bell Metal by M/s Hastshilp Udyog Sahakari Sanstha Samiti/ZP Bastar	Kumharpara and Barkai Gram Panchayat, Bastar (Chhattisgarh)	60 artisans
17.	RBH on Wooden Handicraft by M/s Bastar Craft Development Association	Golavand, Gram Panchayat, Kondagaon block, district Bastar (Chhattisgarh)	60 artisans
18.	RBH on Wooden Handicraft by M/s Bastar Craft Development Association	Bhond Gram Panchayat, Bastar district (Chhattisgarh)	40 artisans
19.	RBH on Wrought Iron by M/s SAATHI/ZP Bastar	Kumharapara Gram Panchayat, Bastar District (Chhattisgarh)	50 artisans
20.	RBH on Bell Metal Shilp by M/s Adarsh Shilp Shakti Mahasamuh/ZP Bastar	Dahikonda, Gram Panchayat, Bastar District (Chhattisgarh)	75 artisans
21.	RBH on Production of compressed Bricks by M/s Auroville Foundation, Villupuram	Munnur, Pudhuppakkam, 2 Nerakumdrum, Gram Panchayat, Villupuram District (Tamil Nadu)	100 persons

Sl. No	Name of the Project	State/District/Blocks	No. of Beneficiaries
22.	RBH on Dal processing mill (Agro processing) by M/s Seva Mandir	Medi Panchayat, Kotera Block, Udaipur District (Rajasthan)	1000 tribal farmers
23.	RBH on Bidri Handicraft by ZP, Bidar	Markhal and Janwada Gram Panchayat, Bidar District (Karnataka)	200 unemployed youths
24.	RBH on Production of organic manure and propagating its use by M/s Myana Gram Udyog Sewa Sansthan	Tatherpur, Bhillour, Firosurai, Kuber Nagar and Kadarbedi Gram Panchayat, Soron Block, District Etah (Uttar Pradesh)	50 farmers
25.	RBH on Sericulture by M/s Periyar Maniammai University, Thanjavur	Vedaranyam and Sembanarkoil, BP, Nagapattinam District (Tamil Nadu)	120 farmers
26.	RBH on Dairy and Vermi compost by M/s Periyar Maniammai University, Thanjavur	Kuttalam and Mayiladuthurai B.P., Nagapattinam District (Tamil Nadu)	200 women
27.	RBH on Tamarind collection, processing and marketing by M/s Alternative for India Development	Mahuatand GP, Latehar District (Jharkhand)	100 families
28.	RBH on Lac by Mis Alternative for India Development	Chiyaki Panchayat Medinagar block, Palamau District (Jharkhand)	100 families
29.	RBH on Honey Bee farming by M/s Brij Health Care	Sawai Madhopur Block, Sawai Madhopur District (Rajasthan)	500 persons
30.	RBH on Honey Bee farming by M/s Brij Health Care	Isbal Gram Panchayat, Udaipur District (Rajasthan)	500 persons
31.	RBH on Power Deneration by M/s Gramin Vikas Trust	Bero and lapung Blocks, Ranchi District (Jharkhand)	37 villages
32.	RBH on Honey by M/s Udyogini	Ghat Block, Chamoli District (Uttarakhand)	2500 persons
33.	RBH on Cottage Industry (Beaded and Kantha Hand Stitch Product Line) by M/s Alacrity Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)	1000 persons
34.	RBH on Tomato by M/s Udyogini	Udaipur district (Rajasthan)	600 persons
35.	RBH on Carpet Weaving by M/s Jaipur Rugs Foundation	Sarguja District (Chhattisgarh)	600 rural unemployed persons
36.	RBH on Cottage industry (Bead work and Embroidery) by M/s Alacrity Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Etah and Budaun Districts (Uttar Pradesh)	500

Sl. No	Name of the Project	State/District/Blocks	No. of Beneficiaries
37.	RBH on Lac by M/s Udyogini	Gabhedya Panchayat, Bundu Block, Ranchi District (Jharkhand)	1044 households with an approximate population of 5500
38.	RBH on Jatropha Seeds and Bio-fuel generation by M/s D1-Oils	Raigarh District (Chhattisgarh)	3000 (300 SHGs)
39.	RBH on Gramin Suvida Kendras by M/s Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited	Gondia and Yavatmal Districts (Maharashtra), Gulbarga District (Karnataka), Khandwa District (Madhya Pradesh)	1400 farmers
40.	RBH on Bamboo Craft by Gramin Vikas Trust	Ranchi District (Jharkhand)	40 poorest artisans family
41.	RBH on Cottage Industry (Kantha Hand Stitch Product Line) by M/s Alalcrity Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Chamba District (Himachal Pradesh)	500 persons
42.	RBH on Cottage Industry (Kantha Hand Stitch Product Line) by M/s Alalcrity Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Sirmour District (Himachal Pradesh)	500 persons
43.	RBH on Bamboo by M/s Uravu Indigenous Science and Technology Study Centre	Kalpatta Block, Wayanad District (Kerala)	300 Rural women artisans

Excise Duty on Medicines

1820. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposals for reverting to the excise policy on medicines of pre-1999 period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Prior to 1999, excise duty on patent or proprietary medicaments was @ 15% ad valorem. However, medicaments (other than patent or proprietary) attracted a lower excise duty of 8%. Currently, the drugs/medicine attract a uniform excise duty of 4%. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for reverting to the

excise policy on medicines of pre-1999 period.

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

(c) To reduce the cost of health care the excise duty on both patent or proprietary and other medicine has been unified and is currently at a concessional rate of 4% ad-valorem.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds under Rural Development Schemes

1821. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated for rural

development schemes are not being fully utilized by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to ensure full utilisation of funds by the States;

(c) whether the account of funds spent for rural development projects is being maintained by the State Governments;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) The State Governments/District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads are required to utilize maximum funds available with them during the financial year as per the programme guidelines. The unspent balance including interest etc. is carried forward to the next financial year and is utilized for the implementation of the programmes.

(c) to (e) As stipulated by programme guidelines, the State Governments/District Rural Development Agencies/Zilla Parishads maintain proper account of the funds received by them. Submission of Audited Statement of Account and Utilisation Certificate of each rural development programme is pre-condition while submitting the proposal for release of Central share of funds for each rural development scheme. The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance of Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees and National Level Monitors.

[English]

Complaint against M/s Hardy Oil and Gas Company

1822. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hardy Oil and Gas has made unethical

and premature announcement of natural gas reserves in Reliance Industries K.G. Basin Blocks;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

(c) whether the announcement made by Hardy Oil and Gas has attracted related rules and regulations;

(d) if so, the details of rules and regulations thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against Hardy Oil and Gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) SEBI has informed that as per information received from Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) Hardy Oil and Gas is a partner of Reliance Industries Limited with a 10 per cent stake in Block D-3 and D-9. It has made a public announcement about significant hydrocarbon potential at its exploration blocks in the Krishna Godavari Basin.

(c) DGH has informed SEBI that the announcement is against the established norms and procedures of DGH and was not vetted by it.

(d) and (e) This issue is under the purview of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas which is in the process of collecting the required information.

[Translation]

Disinvestment of PSUs

1823. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the profit making as well as loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) privatized/disinvested till date; and

(b) the amount received by the Government therefrom, undertaking-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The names of the PSUs disinvested; name of the strategic partner and the amount realized are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Receipts from Strategic Sale during 1999-2000 to till date*

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE disinvested	Type of dis-investment	Name of Buyer	Percentage of equity sold	Percentage of residual equity of Government	Amount realised (Rs. crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1999-00						
1.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	74	26	105.45
					Sub Total	105.45
2000-01						
1.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Sterlite Industrieis (India) Ltd.	51	49	551.50
2.	Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd.^^	Strategic Sale	Murlidhar Ratanlal Exports Ltd.	74	26	2.53
					Sub Total	554.03
2001-02						
1.	HTL Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Himachal Futuristic Communications Ltd.	74	26	55.00
2.	CMC Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Tata Sons Ltd.	51	32.31	152.00
3.	India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)					
(i)	Hotel Hassan Ashok	Strategic Sale	Malnad Hotels and Resorts (P) Ltd.	89.97	—	*2.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(ii) Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok	Strategic Sale	Lotus Nikko Hotels	89.97	—	1.81
	(iii) Hotel Madurai Ashok	Strategic Sale	Sangu Chakra Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	89.97	—	*4.98
	(iv) Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	Strategic Sale	G.R. Thanga Maligai (P) Ltd.	89.97	—	6.13
	(v) Hotel Agra Ashok	Strategic Sale	Mohan Singh	89.97	—	*3.61
	(vi) Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	Strategic Sale	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	89.97	—	6.77
	(vii) Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	Strategic Sale	Consortium of Sushil Gupta and Others	89.97	—	*34.45
	(viii) Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	Strategic Sale	Silverlink Holdings Ltd. and Consortium	89.97	—	*71.93
4.	IBP Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Indian Oil Corpn.	33.58	26	1,153.68
5.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Panatone Finvest Ltd. (a Tata Group Co.)	25	27.97	1439.25
6.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Zuari Maroc Phosphates Pvt. Ltd.	74	26	151.70
7.	HCI#—Indo Hokke Hotels Ltd. Rajgir	Strategic Sale	Inpac Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd.	100	—	#6.51
					Sub Total	3,090.09
2002-03						
1.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Sterlite Opportunities and 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) Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata	Strategic Sale	Bright Enterprises (P) Ltd. and Consortium	89.97	—	*19.39
(ii) Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	Strategic Sale	M Far Hotels Limited	89.97	—	*40.38
(iii) Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	Strategic Sale	Loksangam Hotels and Resorts Pvt. Ltd. and Consortium	89.97	—	*16.50
(iv) Hotel Manali Ashok	Strategic Sale	Auto Impex Limited	89.97	—	*3.66
(v) Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	Strategic Sale	Bharat Hotels Ltd.	89.97	—	*2.19
(vi) Hotel Varanasi Ashok	Strategic Sale	Consortium of Ramnath Hotels (P) Ltd.	89.97	—	*8.38
(vii) Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	Strategic Sale	Consortium of Unison Hotels Ltd. and Formax Commercial Pvt. Ltd.	89.97	—	*29.28
(viii) Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	Strategic Sale	Nehru Place Hotels Ltd.	89.97	—	*92.38
(ix) Hotel Indraprastha, New Ltd.	Strategic Sale	Moral Trading and Investment Ltd.	89.97	—	*43.38
(x) Chandigarh project of Punjab Hotels Limited	Strategic Sale	TAJGVK Hotels and Resorts Ltd.	100	—	**17.27
4. Modern Foods Industries (India) Ltd.	Sale of residual shares to SP (Put Option by Gol)	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	25.995	—	44.05
Sub Total					2,252.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2003-04						
1.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Call Option by SP	Sterlite Opportunities and Ventures Ltd.	18.92	29.53	323.88
2.	Jessop and Co. Ltd. [^]	Strategic Sale	Indo Wagon Engineering Ltd.	72	27	[^] 18.18
					Sub Total	342.06
					Grand Total	6,344.35

Proceeds went to Air India, the holding company.

[^] Amount received by BBUNL, the holding company.

* Inclusive of payments to Gol and statutory authorities and other payments.

** Proceeds went to Chandigarh Administration and ITDC, the holding company.

Opening Bank Branches in Rural Areas

1824. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector banks are opening their branches rapidly as compared to that of the public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the year-wise number of branches of Public Sector Banks (PCBs) targeted to be opened during the Eleventh Five Year

Plan and the achievement made so far;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Government for opening of more bank branches in rural and remote hilly areas of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The year-wise details of number of bank branches of public sector banks and private sector banks opened recently is given below:

Number of branches of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks opened

	Branches/offices (including administrative office) opened during			
	April, 1 2005 to March 31, 2006	April, 1 2006 to March 31, 2007	April, 1 2007 to March 31, 2008	April, 1 2008 to March 31, 2009 (P)
Bank Group	Total	Total	Total	Total
Public Sector Banks	1025	1756	2892	2351
Private Sector Banks	494	825	991	890

(P): Provisional

Source: RBI

The opening of bank branches is governed by the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 under which it is mandatory for commercial banks to obtain prior approval of the RBI before opening a new branch/office. There is no target set for the 11th Five Year Plan for opening of bank branches. However, the Bank Authorisation Policy takes into account the medium term corporate strategy for banks and public interest and gives weightage to provisions of banking facilities in underbanked districts.

(c) and (d) The Government is aware that despite the expansion of banking network in the country, there are still some areas that remain under-banked or unbanked. Keeping this in mind, an amount Rs. 100

crore have been set aside during the current year as a one-time grant-in-aid to ensure provision of at least one center/Point of Sales (POS) for banking services in each of the unbanked blocks in the country.

[English]

Setting Up of Power Projects

1825. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has recorded profit during 2008-09 after tax deductions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NHPC has decided to diversify into thermal and wind power generation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether NHPC is planning to build two power projects in Myanmar;

(f) if so, the power generation capacity of these projects; and

(g) the extent to which these projects will be beneficial for both countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NHPC Limited (formerly National Hydroelectric Power Corporation) has recorded Profit After Tax (PAT) of Rs. 1075.22 crore during 2008-09.

(c) and (d) NHPC Limited has been allowed to change its Object Clause to enable them to go for Conventional and Non Conventional Generation Capacity including Thermal through NHDC Limited, a subsidiary of NHPC Limited.

(e) to (g) An MOU has been signed between NHPC Limited and Department of Hydro Power Implementation (DHPI), Ministry of Electric Power (MOEP) (1), Government of Union of Myanmar (GOUM) on 16-09-2008, for appraisal of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 1200 MW Tamanthi HE Project and 642 MW Shwezaye HE Project. However, these could undergo change consequent to preparation of updated DPRs by NHPC Limited. The detail and terms for the development of these projects could be firmed up subsequent to preparation of updated DPRs and establishment of Techno Commercial Viability of the projects.

Nutrition Delivery Programme

1826. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding nutrition delivery programme;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revamp the nutrition delivery programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) States/UTs have been requested to give their suggestions to improve the programme delivery.

Merger of SBI and Its Subsidiary Banks

1827. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge all the associate banks of State Bank of India (SBI) Group with SBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be merged; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard/protect the interests of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Government has not given direction to any specific bank to consider proposal for merger/amalgamation with a particular bank. The initiatives for consolidation emanate from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common shareholder. While supporting any merger proposal, Government keeps in view the interests of the stakeholders and employees of merging banks.

Conference on Renewable Energy

1828. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Green Power-2009", a conference on Renewable Energy was recently held in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the outcome of the conference thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the production and use of renewable energy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Green Power 2009, a conference on Renewable Energy was organized by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) on 18th and 19th June, 2009 at Chennai. The Conference had technical sessions on various renewable energy technologies viz. solar, wind, biomass, biogas, bio-fuel, etc. It also focused on how regulatory agencies and Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) can facilitate advancement of renewable energy technologies in India.

(c) The Government is promoting development of the renewable energy sector through a mix of fiscal and financial incentives that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Further benefit under Section 80-1A of Income Tax Act 1961 is available to undertakings set-up 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.

[Translation]

New Nutrition Scheme

1829. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any new scheme for addressing the problem of malnutrition among women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the age

group of girl child to be covered under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) It is proposed to merge the two existing schemes, the Kishori Shakti Yojana and the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls presently under implementation by the Ministry, and formulate a comprehensive scheme for adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years in the country. The details of the Scheme are being worked out.

[English]

Measures to Boost Realty Sector

1830. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fiscal steps taken by the Government to boost the recession hit realty sector especially urban sector during the last three years; and

(b) the extent by which such steps have helped the urban poor in buying a house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Tax incentives are provided under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Sub-section (10) of section 80-IB of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for 100 per cent deduction of the profits derived by an undertaking from developing and building housing projects subject to specified conditions, provided, the project is approved by a local authority before the 31st day of March, 2007. A deduction from profits is also allowed under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act for an undertaking which develops and operates or maintains and operates an industrial park in accordance with the scheme notified by the Central Government for the period beginning on the 1st day of April, 1997 and ending on the 31st day of March, 2009, subject to specified conditions. Further, a deduction from profits is allowed under section 80-IAB for undertakings engaged in development of Special Economic Zones, subject to specified conditions.

The Government also recognises the criticality of supporting housing for urban poor and programmes are being accordingly implemented. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), being implemented over a seven year period from 2005-06, has two components for the urban poor. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The BSUP was launched in December 2005 to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructure facilities including basic services to the urban poor in selected cities. The IHSDP, launched with BSUP, is taking up housing and slum up-gradation programmes in non-BSUP cities and towns. A total of 461 projects under BSUP and 839 projects under IHSDP have been approved so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 993523 and 461887 dwelling units respectively.

Import Duty on Semi Finished Leather

1831. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount collected from import duty on semi finished leather during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has imposed a cut on duty on semi finished leather;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The figures of import duty collection for semi finished leather for the last three years are as under:

Year	Import Duty collected
2006-07	0.02
2007-08	0.07
2008-09	0.03

All figures are in Rs. crore.

(b) Semi finished leather attracts basic customs duty of 10%. Some Varieties such as wet blue chrome tanned leather, crust leather etc. are fully exempt. At present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to revise the customs duty on semi finished leather.

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

(d) It has been the Government's policy to watch the interests of the domestic manufacturers of leather and encourage value addition within the country. Any further concession in import duty may lead to cheaper imports that may have an adverse cascading effect on the domestic producers of semi finished leather.

[Translation]

Unemployment Allowances under NREGS

1832. DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployment allowance is being paid to the unemployed youth under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details of the amount paid during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) to (c) Section 7(1) of NREG Act, 2005 provides for payment of unemployment allowance by the State Government to an applicant if he/she is not provided employment within 15 days of receipt of application seeking employment or from the date on which the employment has been sought in case of an advance application, whichever is later.

Unemployment allowance is paid by the State Governments from their own resources. As per reports available from the State Governments, unemployment

allowance has been paid by Government of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. Details of the

unemployment allowance paid by these States are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Details of the unemployment allowance paid
1.	Madhya Pradesh	During 2006-07, In Badwani district, 1574 applicants were paid a sum of Rs. 4,75,386 as unemployment allowance
2.	Orissa	A total of 543 job seekers have been paid Rs. 1,03,462 as unemployment allowance in three districts viz. Nawarangpur, Kalahandi and Bolangir.
3.	Karnataka	679 applicants have been paid Rs. 1,68,068 as unemployment allowance in 8 Gram Panchayats of Raichur district.
4.	West Bengal	Eight job card holders in South 24-Parganas district of the State have been paid 14 days unemployment allowance each in 2007-08.
5.	Kerala	An amount of Rs. 1163 was sanctioned to a job seeker as unemployment allowance for 32 days during the year 2006-07 in Wayanad district.
6.	Tripura	51 registered job seekers were paid unemployment allowance during the year 2008-09.
7.	Jharkhand	78 workers of Jerua and Kope villages in Latehar district were paid Rs. 138330.00 as unemployment allowance.

No unemployment allowance has been paid by the Governments of Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Nagaland, and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Information from the remaining States is being collected.

[English]

Cross Border Trade

1833. SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of land routes for cross border trade operational in the country:

(b) whether there is any proposal to open up more land routes for cross border trade with the neighbouring

countries in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the land routes identified so far for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) There are 136 Land Customs Stations and corresponding routes notified for cross border trade under the provisions of Section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962. The details of Land Customs Stations and the corresponding routes notified for cross border trade are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II. Out of the above, 60 Land Customs Stations are functional and 76 Land Customs Stations are non-functional due to lack of trade.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal on which a decision has been taken to open any specific land routes in the near future for cross border trade with the neighbouring countries.

Statement-I*Land Custom Stations and Corresponding Routes***Indo-Bangladesh Border**

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
1.	T.T. Shed (Kidderpore)	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhali
2.	Karimganj Ferry Station	(a) Kusiara river (b) Longai river (c) Surma river
3.	Karimganj Steamerghat	(a) Kusiara river (b) Surma river (c) Longai river
4.	Sutarkandi	Sylhet-Karimganj Trunk Road
5.	Changrabandha	The road connecting Chandgrabandha in India and Burimari in Bangladesh
6.	Phulbari	Road connecting Phulbari in India and Bangla Bandhu in Bangladesh
7.	Baghmara	(a) Baghmara Durgapur Road (b) Someshwari river
8.	Dalu	(a) Bhugai river (b) Dalu-Naltabari road
9.	Ghasuapara	Ghasuapara—(Garo Hills, India) to Baluaghat (Mymensingh, Bangladesh)
10.	Mahendraganj	(a) Road from Mahendraganj Police Station to Dhanua-Kamalpur (Bangladesh) (b) Road from Mahendraganj Police Station to the river Jinjiram (c) The river Jinjiram
11.	Manikarchar	(a) Kalo river from the approach of Tura road to the Jinjiram river (b) Tura-Rahumari road

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
12.	Dawki	(a) Piyan River (b) Shillong-Sylhet road
13.	Gauhati Steamerghat	Rahumari-Dhubri-Gauhati Section of the steamer route on the river Brahmaputra
14.	Bolanganj	(a) Darogakhal river (b) Dear Valley (c) Dholai river (d) Duba channel (e) Komorrah-Chhatak Ropeway (f) Public Works Department bridle path from Bholaganj to Companyganj (g) Sonal river
15.	Borsora	(a) Cherragaon (India) to Cherragaon (Bangladesh) (b) Barsora (India)—Tahirpur via Barsora (Bangladesh) (c) Trolley Track from Chalitacherra quarry to Samsar in Bangladesh (d) Trolley track from Gauripur (India) quarry to Samsar in Bangladesh (e) Jadukata river
16.	Shella Bazar	(a) Ichamati river (b) Land route from Pyrkan through Phrangkaruh (near B.P. No. 1231-S) to Bastola in Bangladesh (c) Shella river (d) The 7 kilometer long elevated conveyor belt of M/s. Lafarge Umiam Mining Private Limited, a Hundred per cent export oriented unit, originating from the crusher site of the Company, passing along a forty meter wide strip of land comprising villages of Phlangkaruh, Bamantilla and Umkhaba on west and Pyrakan, Kalatek and river Umiam on the east, crossing the Zero Point between BP 1238-9S (on the west) and (on the east) to Mantrikhal Village of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
17.	Kotawalighat (Mahedipur)	Road from English Bazar to Kansat under Shibganj Police station in Bangladesh on the English Bazar Shibganj road
18.	Singabad Railway Station	Malda-Singabad-Amhura section of the North-East Frontier Railway passing through Singabad
19.	Gede Railway Station	The Sealdah-Gede-Poradah Railway Line
20.	Ranaghat Railway Station	(a) Sealdah-Ranaghat-Gede Poradah Railway line (b) Sealdah-Khulna Railway Line passing through Ranaghat and Bongaon
21.	Ghojadanga	That portion of the main road from Itinda to Ghojadanga which passes to Satkhira via Bhomra in Bangladesh
22.	Namkhana	The inland waterway from the junction of Katakhal, Channel creek and Namkhana to Satikhira sub-division in Bangladesh across the river Raimanagar via Terobanki and Beharikhali
23.	Petrapole Road	The portion of Calcutta-Jessore road passing through Petrapole road to Bangladesh
24.	Manu	(a) Motorable road from Kailasahar to Murtichera leading to Samshernagar (b) Motorable road from Kailasahar to Muraichera (c) Motorable road from Kailasahar to Samshernagar (d) River Manu from Fatikrai to Manughat
25.	Old Raghna Bazar	Road from Dharmanagar-Old Raghna Bazar to Betuli-Fultala (Bangladesh)
26.	Agartala	The Road between Agartala and Akhaura road Police Outpost
27.	Khowaighat	(a) The river Khowai from Teliamura to Khowaighat (b) The road from Kalyanpur to Khowaighat
28.	Srimantapur	(a) The river Gumti (b) Udaipur-Comilla road
29.	Hilli (West)	(a) The main road leading from Hilli through the Railway level crossing on the northern side of the Hilli Railway Station to Ghoraghat, Bangladesh

Sl. No. Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
	(b) That portion of the road Panchbibbi to Boalder in Bangladesh which passes through Basudevpur [Dakashinapara Hilli and Hindu Mission of Hilli (West) to Indian Union]
Indo-Bhutan Border	
1. Hatisar	Motorable Road from Samthiabari to Gaylegphug (Bhutan) via Runikhata and Deosiri in the District of Kokrajhar of Assam.
2. Jaigaon	The road connecting Jaigaon Bazar in India to Phuntsholding in Bhutan through Phuntsholing gate.
Indo-China Border	
1. Gunji	Land route between Gunji in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh in India and Pulan in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China
2. Village Namgaya Shipkila	Land route between Namgaya-Shipkila in Kinnaur District of Himachal Pradesh in India and Shipki Jul Jiuba in China
3. Sherathang	Land route between Sherathang in the East Sikkim District of Sikkim in India and Renqinggang in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China through Nathula Pass
Indo-Myanmar Border	
1. Moreh	Manipur Imphal-Parallel-Tamu Road (N.H. 39)
Indo-Nepal Border	
1. Bairgania	Road connecting Bairgania in India, and Gaur in Nepal
2. Banbasa	Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Banbasa in India and Mahendranagar in Nepal
3. Barhni	Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti and Barhni in India and Krishna Nagar in Nepal
4. Bhimnagar	Road connecting Calcutta, Dunlop Bridge, Barrackpore, Krishna Nagar, Malda, Raiganj, Dalkola, Purnia, Arari, Forbesganj and Bhimnagar in India, and Sctobandha in Nepal
5. Bhitamore	(a) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni,

Sl. No. Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
	Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Kulti, Jasidih, Kiul, Mokamah, Berauni, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Bhitamore in India and Jaleshwar in Nepal
	(b) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Kodarma, Nawadah, Biharsharif, Bakhtiyarpur, Gandhi Setu (Patna), Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and Bhitamore in India and Jaleshwar in Nepal
6. Dharchula	Road connecting Darchula in district Pithoragarh in India and Dharchula in Nepal
7. Galgalia	Road connecting Calcutta, Dunlop Bridge, Barrackpore, Krishna Nagar, Malda, Raiganj, Dalkola, Kishanganj, Thakurganj and Galgalia in India, and Bhadrapur in Nepal
8. Gauriphanta	(a) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Baharaich and Gauriphanta in India, and Dhangadhi in Nepal; or
	(b) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Baharaich and Gauriphanta in India, and Dhangadhi in Nepal
9. Jayanagar	(a) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Kulti, Jasidih, Kiul, Mokamah, Barauni, Musari Garari, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Jayanagar in India, and Siraha in Nepal
	(b) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Kodarma, Nawadah, Biharsharif, Bakhtiyarpur, Gandhi Setu (Patna), Hajipur, Musari Garari, Samastipur, Darbhanga and Jayanagar in India, and Siraha in Nepal; or
10. Jhulaghat	Road connecting Jhulaghat (Pithoragarh) in India and Mahakali in Nepal
11. Jogbani	Road connecting Calcutta, Dunlop Bridge, Barrackpore, Krishna Nagar, Malda, Raiganj, Dalkola, Purnia, Arari, Forbesganj and Jogbani in India, and Biratnagar in Nepal.

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
12.	Katarniaghat	Road connecting Katarniyaghat in India and Rajapur in Nepal
13.	Khunwa	Road connecting Shoratgarh in India and Taulihawa in Nepal
14.	Kunauli	Road connecting Nirmali in India and Rajbiraj in Nepal
15.	Nautanwa (Sonauli)	Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Nautanwa and Sonauli in India and Bhairawa in Nepal.
16.	Nepalgunj Road	(a) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Baharaich and Nepalgunj Road in India and Nepalgunj in Nepal (b) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Baharaich and Nepalgunj Road in India and Nepalgunj in Nepal.
17.	Naxalbari (Panitanki)	Road connecting Calcutta, Dunlop Bridge, Barrackpore, Krishna Nagar, Malda, Raiganj, Dalkola, Bagdogra, and Panitanki in India and Kakarbhitta in Nepal.
18.	Raxaul	(a) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Kulti, Jasidih, Kiul, Mokamah, Barauni, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sugauli and Raxaul in India and Birganj in Nepal; or (b) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Kodarma, Nawadah, Biharsharif, Bakhtiyarpur, Gandhi Setu (Patna), Hajipur, Muzaffarpur, Motihari, Sugauli, and Raxaul in India, and Birganj in Nepal.
19.	Sonabarsa	Road connecting Sonabarsa in India and Malangwa in Nepal
20.	Tikonía	(a) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Sultanpur, Lucknow, Baharaich and Tikonía in India, and Sati (Kailali) or Prithvipur in Nepal; or

Sl. No. Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
	(b) Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Baharaich and Tikonía in India and Sati (Kallali) or Prithvipur in Nepal.
Indo-Pakistan Border	
1. Amritsar Railway Station	Amritsar-Attari-Lahore Railway Line.
2. Attari Road	Amritsar-Attari-Lahore Railway Line.
3. Attari Railway Station	Amritsar-Attari-Lahore Railway Line.
4. Salamabad	Srinagar-Salamabad-Muzaffarabad Road
5. Chakan-da-Bagh	Poonch-Chakan-da-bagh-Rawal Kot Road

(Land Customs Stations where no trade has taken place in any of the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been considered as non-functional).

Statement-II

Indo-Bangladesh Border

Sl. No. Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
1. Armenian and Kulpighat Steamer Station	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhali.
2. Baghbazar Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon. (b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
3. Baja Ghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Namkhana-Bharikhali
4. Bandaghat and Moraporaghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhali
5. Bengal River Service Godown next to Nimtolaghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhali
6. Calcutta Jetties No. 4 and 6	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Namkhana
7. Chitpur Railway Station and	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
	Dhanlaghat River Station	Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon.
		(b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
		(c) River routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.
8.	Cossipore Railway Station and Cossipore Hydraulic Press Ghat	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon.
		(b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
		(c) The River routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.
9.	Government Salt Gola, Salkia	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah
10.	Hanuman Jute Press Ghat and Panditghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah
11.	Howrah Coal Depot	(a) The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah
		(b) The road route from Howrah to Petrapole via Calcutta-Jessore Road passing through Petrapole Road Customs Station leading to Bangladesh (The route specified in item (b) above is for export of coal only).
12.	Jagannathghat Steamer Station and Rajaghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.
13.	Howrah Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon.
		(b) All Railway routes to Bangladesh.
14.	Mahisasan Railway Station	Railway line from Karimganj to Latu Railway Station
15.	Kantapukur Railway Station	The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon.
16.	Nimtola Railway Station and Katgolaghat	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon.
		(b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
		(c) The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
17.	Outram Ghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Namkhana-Beharikhah.
18.	Pathuriaghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.
19.	Rajabagan Dockyard	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Namkhana-Beharikhah.
20.	Rathcola Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon. (b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
21.	Sahebbazar Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon. (b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
22.	Sealdah Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon. (b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
23.	Shalimar Coal Depot	(a) The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah. (b) The road routes from Shalimar to Petrapole via Calcutta-Jessore Road passing through Petrapole Road Customs Station leading to Bangladesh. (The route specified in item (b) above is for export of coal only).
24.	Surinamghat	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.
25.	Silchar R.M.S. Office	
26.	Ultadanga Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and the Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon. (b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
27.	Union South Jute Mill Shed	The river routes from Calcutta to Bangladesh via Beharikhah.
28.	Changrabandha Railway Station	Changrabandha-Burimari Railway line

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
29.	Gitaldah Railway Station	Gitaldah-Mogalhat Railway line
30.	Gitaldah river	The river routes from Gitaldah to Mogalhat in Bangladesh across Dharla river and the portion of river between Gitaldah and the Borampayathi
31.	Gitaldah road	The main road leading from Gitaldah to Mogalhat in Bangladesh across the Dharla river
32.	Haldibari Railway Station	Haldibari-Chilhati Railway line
33.	Hassimara Railway Station	(a) The road from Gitaldah to Hassimara and Hassimara to Bhutan through Jaigaon. (b) The Railway line from Bangladesh passing through Gitaldah to Hassimara
34.	Dhubri Steamerghat	Dhubri-Rahumari-Bahadurabad section of the Steamer route on the river Brahmaputra.
35.	Golakganj	Road from Sonahat to Golakganj
36.	Ryngku	(a) Chillai River (b) Kaimara River
37.	Balat	Shillong-Balat-Dangar-Lalpani Works Department road upto Dalura in Bangladesh
38.	Demagiri	Karnaphuli river
39.	Khanduaghat	Riverline routes from Khanduaghat to Bangladesh across the river Padma.
40.	Tungi	Majdia-Hansada (in Bangladesh) road passing through Tungi in India Union
41.	Jalalpur	The river routes from Jalalpur to Bangladesh across the river Ichamati.
42.	Naihati Railway Station	(a) The Sealdah-Poradah Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station and Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon. (b) The Sealdah-Lalgola Railway line.
43.	Orient Jute Mill Jetty	The inland waterway from Budge-Budge to Bangladesh via Beharikhali.

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
44.	Petrapole Railway Station	The Calcutta-Khulna Railway line passing through Petrapole.
45.	Kathihar Railway Station	(a) Kathihar-Godagari Railway line. (b) Kathihar-Parbatipur Railway line.
46.	Dhalaighat	(a) The river Dhalai from Halhali to Dhalai Checking Station. (b) The road from Halhali to Kamaipur.
47.	Mhurighat	(a) The river Muhuri upto Mhurighat. (b) The road from Mhurighat leading to Belonia Railway Station.
48.	Dangi	The main road leading from Balurghat to Chowghat in Bangladesh via Kalaibairi.
49.	Kukradah	Road leading from Kukradah to Bhadreswar (via Jagdol in Bangladesh).
50.	Dhulian	River line route from Dhulian to Bangladesh via Aurangabad across the Ganges.
51.	Lalgola Town	Riverline routes origination from Lalgola town to Godagarighat in Bangladesh across the river Padma
52.	Budge Budge	(a) Budge Budge-Sealdah-Darsana Railway line passing through Gede Railway Station. (b) Budge Budge-Sealdah-Khulna Railway line passing through Bongaon Railway Station. (c) The inland waterway from Budge Budge to Bangladesh via Beharikhali.
53.	Hingalgaonj	The river routes from Hingalgaonj to Basantapur in Bangladesh across River Ichamati.
54.	Radhikapur Railway Station	(a) The Kathihar-Parbatipur Railway line passing through Radhikapur. (b) The main road leading from Kallaganj passing to Dinajpur through Gotagon.
55.	Bongaon Railway Station	The railway line passing through Bongaon Railway Station to Bangladesh via Petrapol Railway Station.

Indo-Bhutan Border

1. Darranga
- Rangia-Tamulpur Motorable road from Darranga to Samdrup-Jhankar (in Bhutan) in the District of Kamrup of Assam.

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
2.	Ultapani	Forest Road from Bismury to Sarbhand (Bhutan) via Naharali Forest Beat Office.
3.	Chamurchi	The motorable road connecting Chamurchi Hatkhola in India to Samchi (Samsay) in Bhutan.
Indo-Myanmar Border		
1.	Zokhawthar	Road route from Champai to Melbek Tiau.
2.	Nampong	Ledo-Tirap-Nampong-Pangsu Pass Road.
Indo-Nepal Border		
1.	Jarwa	Road connecting Calcutta, Vivekananda Bridge, Dankuni, Mogra, Bardwan, Panagarh, Asansol, Dhanbad, Barhi, Aurangabad, Sasaram, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Balrampur and Jarwa in India, and Koilabas in Nepal.
2.	Sukhia Pokhari	Road connecting Calcutta, Dunlop Bridge, Barrackpore, Krishna Nagar, Malda, Raiganj, Dalkela, Siliguri and Sukhia Pokhari in India and Pashupatinagar in Nepal.
Indo-Afghanistan Border		
1.	Amritsar Railway Station	Ferozepur-Amritsar Railway Line
2.	Chheherte Railway Station	Chheherte-Attari Railway Line
3.	Delhi Railway Station	Ferozepur-Delhi Railway Line
Indo-Pakistan Border		
1.	Khalra	Patti-Khalra-Lahore Road
2.	Assara Naka	Via Assara Naka
3.	Khavda Naka	Road from Diplo to Khavda
4.	Lakhpat	Road leading from Jatti and Rajnadini to Lakhpat.
5.	Santalpur Naka	Via Santalpur Naka
6.	Suigam Naka	Via Suigam Naka
7.	Delhi Railway Station	(a) Delhi-Amritsar-Lahore Railway Line (b) Delhi-Ferozepur-Lahore Railway Line
8.	Hussainiwala	Ferozepur-Lasur Road

Sl. No.	Land Customs Station	Authorised Route
9.	Barmer Railway Station	Barmer-Gadra Road-Munabao-Khokropar Railway Line
10.	Munabao Railway Station	Barmer-Gadra Road-Munabao-Khokropar Railway Line
11.	Adoosa	

(Land Customs Stations where no trade has taken place in any of the financial years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 have been considered as non-functional).

Development of Forest Villages

1834. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments for development of forest villages in the country;

(b) if so, the number of proposals received during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has earmarked any special fund for the development of forest villages; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. A statement showing number of proposals received, fund released and utilization of fund etc. during the each of last three years and the current year is enclosed. The funding of the development of forest villages is made under the budget head of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP).

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of forest villages	2006-07				2007-08*		2008-09			
			No. of villages for which projects received/ approved	# No. of villages for which projects received/ approved for additional fund	Fund released	Fund Utilized	Fund released	Fund Utilized	No. of villages for which projects received/ approved	# No. of villages for which projects received/ approved for additional fund	Fund released	Fund Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Assam	499	102	—	1817.42	1346.92	0.00	0.00	23	475	4696.05	
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	79	299	4161.37	3661.11	1034.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	
3.	Gujarat	199	—	182	1434.38	620.09	593.62	593.62	—	—	0.00	
4.	Jharkhand	24	3	—	173.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	Information is awaited from the States Government
5.	Meghalaya	23	23	—	390.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893	188	867	10472.42	10472.42	2829.00	1245.93	—	—	6502.50	
7.	Mizoram	85	58	58	1317.50	1317.50	190.00	190.00	—	—	435.00	
8.	Orissa	20**	—	—	133.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	20	180.00	
9.	Tripura	62	62	—	930.00	328.90	0.00	0.00	—	62	558.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10.	Uttarakhand	61	41	—	566.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	0.00	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	—	30.00	
12.	West Bengal	170**	—	—	699.00	621.41	0.00	0.00	—	170	2550.00	
Total		2474	556	1406	22097.09	18368.35	4646.62	2029.55	25	727	14951.55	

* The fund released in 2007-08 was on proposals received in 2006-07.

Additional funding @ 15.00 lakh per village was given to on going development activities only in the villages where 1st phase funding is done.

** Projects were approved in 2005-06 and funds released. During 2006-07 only balance funds released.

Note: No proposal has been received and fund released during the current year 2009-10.

Drinking Water Schemes

1835. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has fixed any target to provide drinking water facilities to all the habitations in rural areas of the country by the year 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed/proposed to review the progress made by the States under drinking water Schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to hand over the management of drinking water projects to Panchayats in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Under Bharat Nirman, of which rural drinking water is one of the components and conceived as a plan to be implemented in four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 for building rural infrastructure, Government of India had set a target of coverage of 55,067 uncovered habitations and 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations and addressing 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations. The progress made by each State is reviewed at regular intervals, through written reports, meetings and field visits. The targets till 2011 have been fixed on the result of such reviews and are as follows:

(i) Against 55,067 un-covered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,433 habitations have been covered by 29 June, 2009. The remaining habitations will be covered by 2011.

(ii) The target of 3,31,604 slipped-back habitations

has been exceeded. The habitations slip back due to many reasons such as sources going dry, lowering of the ground water table, systems outliving their lives, increase in population resulting in lower per capita availability, etc. The figures for slipped back habitations are therefore dynamic. The entire strategy and focus of the Department and its current programme in the field is towards sustainability in all drinking water schemes, so that the phenomenon of recurring slippage does not occur.

(iii) Of the 2,16,968 quality affected habitations, in case of 46,344 habitations potable water is being supplied through completed projects. The remaining habitations targeted under Bharat Nirman and subsequent new habitations are being tackled through projects either ongoing or approved and to be started shortly. An effort will be made to complete these projects by 2011.

(e) and (f) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through the erstwhile Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), restructured from 01-04-2009 and renamed as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP). 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. It recognizes that the fundamental basis on which drinking water security can be ensured is the decentralized approach through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). NRDWP encourages States to hand over drinking water schemes to PRIs by providing a 10 per cent weightage during annual fund allocation to those states which have transferred the assets created to them. Financial assistance from the Central Government beyond 2011 will be provided primarily to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Direct Support to Panchayat Samities

1836. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to support different panchayat samities of the country for some project directly from the central exchequer;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) Central Government scheme funds are generally transferred to the Consolidated Fund of the State. This practice is being followed in the case of schemes of Ministry of Panchayati Raj also. The State Governments in turn transfer funds to Panchayats/ Implementation Agencies as the case may be.

Illegal Production of Drugs

1837. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is one of the major illicit opium/poppy/drug producing and transit countries of the world;

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

(c) the counter-narcotic measures and efforts taken by the Government to curb illegal production of drugs?

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

No, Sir. The World Drug Report, 2009 published by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime highlights only Afghanistan, Myanmar and Lao PDR as the major illicit opium cultivating countries. However, the US Government has its own method of determining major illicit drug producing and/or drug transit countries. It has listed 20 countries including India in this category.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to curb illegal production of opium poppy in the country. These include:

(i) Carrying out of satellite/ground survey to detect illicit cultivation of opium poppy;

(ii) Destruction of illicit opium, poppy and prosecution of the offenders.

(iii) Coordination between various drug law enforcement agencies to enhance the impact of drug law enforcement.

(iv) Training law enforcement officials to upgrade their skills to combat drug trafficking.

(v) A scheme of monetary rewards to informers and officers for information leading to seizures of narcotics drugs.

(vi) Financial assistance being provided to eligible States for strengthening their anti-narcotic units.

Promotion of Renewable Energy

1838. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total energy demands being met by the renewable energy sources in the country at present, source-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide more incentives for setting up of renewable energy projects in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage the setting up of renewable energy projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A cumulative grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 14,772 MW from various renewable energy sources mainly wind, small hydro, biomass and solar energy has been set up as on 30-06-2009. 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%. Apart from this, around 374 MW off-grid/

captive power cumulative capacity has been also set up as on 30-06-2009. Source-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The existing level of incentives is considered sufficient at present juncture. However, these are reviewed at regular intervals.

(d) The Government has taken several steps and measures to encourage setting up of renewable energy projects in the country which include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States;
- Benefit under Section 80-1A of Income Tax Act 1961 to undertakings setup for the generation or generation and distribution of renewable power;
- Directives under Electricity Act 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources;
- Support for sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes;
- Extensive publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print, postal and electronic media;
- Organization of special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas.

Statement

Source-wise details of cumulative renewable power generation installed capacity in the country as on 30-06-2009

Source/System	Cumulative achievement (as on 30-06-2009)
1	2
I. Grid-Interactive Power (MW)	
Wind Power	10,386.00
Small Hydro Power	2454.67
Biomass Power	736.10
Bagasse Cogeneration	1134.73
Waste to Power	19.00
—Urban	19.00
—Industrial	39.91
Solar Power (SPV)	2.12
Total (MW)	14772.53
II. Off-Grid/Captive Power (MWeq.)	
Waste to Energy	3.50
—Urban	3.50

1	2
	—Industrial
	30.56
Biomass Cogeneration (Non-bagasse)	170.78
	—Rural
Biomass Gasifiers	72.12
	—Industrial
	93.04
Aero-Generators/Hybrid Systems	0.89
SPV Systems (> 1 kW)	3.00
Total (MWeq.)	373.89

MW=Megawatt

MWeq.=Megawatt equivalent.

*[Translation]***Supply of Power**

1839. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of power in some of the States including Jharkhand was disrupted during May-June 2009 due to fault in power generating turbines of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several power grid stations in the country particularly in the National Capital Territory of Delhi and Jharkhand failed in the first-half of 2009;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to obviate such power failures in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has informed that no grid incident/disturbance was reported in Jharkhand/other States of Eastern Region during May-June, 2009 due

to fault in power generating turbines of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC).

In the Northern Region, the supply from Mandaula Grid sub-station of Power Grid was affected in National Capital Region (NCR) area from 0600 hrs. to 1000 hrs. on 26-06-2009 to attend to the damaged Jumper of jack bus. In addition, ICT-I and ICT-III each of 315 MVA, 400/220 kVat Mandaula sub-station of Power Grid failed on 05-06-2009 and 19-05-2009 respectively due to flash over/fire in the ICTs.

CEA has further informed the following trippings in the Eastern Region during May and June, 2009:

- (i) On 6-05-2009 at 2215 hrs. power failed at Raj Khaswan grid due to equipment failure and the supply was normalized at 2226 hrs.
- (ii) On 10-05-2009 total power failed at Chandil grid due to tripping of 220 kV Chandil-Powergrid line, from 1122 hrs to 1140 hrs.
- (iii) On 11-05-2009 at 1320 hrs, all transformers of Namkum grid tripped due to stormy and inclement weather, normalized at 1338 hrs.
- (iv) On 17-05-2009 at 0710 hrs all transformers at Chandil grid tripped due to earth fault and

operation of over current relay, normalized at 0725 hrs.

- (v) On 13-06-2009 at 1555 hrs, total power at Hatla-I and II grid failed due to electric jerk and normalized at 1615 hrs.
- (vi) On 27-06-2009 at 1442 hrs, total power of Raj Khaswan grid failed due to inter connected transmission line, normalized at 1525 hrs. On 27-06-2009 at 1640 hrs Namkum Hatla-Sikidri line normalized at 1642 hrs, and Namkum-Hatla-I-Hatla-II normalized at 1644 hrs.

[English]

Education Loan

1840. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the formalities/procedures followed to extend education loan to students;
- (b) whether the existing formalities/procedures of obtaining such loan is cumbersome;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government for its simplification;
- (d) whether the students faced any problem while making repayment of loans; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ease the process of repayment of educational loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has circulated a Model Education Loan Scheme to banks with broad operational guidelines. The banks are required to adopt these guidelines for extending education loans. The Model Education Loan Scheme is available on web-site of IBA at www.iba.org.in.

(b) No, Sir. Infact, many Banks have also made it possible for students to apply on-line.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Keeping in view the slow down in job market, IBA has on June 29, 2009 advised banks to consider extension of the repayment holiday/moratorium period upto 2 years on case to case basis, on merit.

[Translation]

Concession to Exporters

1841. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of contribution of manufacturing sector in the country's Gross Domestic Product;
- (b) whether the Government is considering to give concession to exporters in taxes;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per the Revised Estimates of Annual Income 2008-09 released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the share of manufacturing sector in India's Gross Domestic Product at factor cost, is estimated at 14.6 per cent in 2008-09.

(b) and (c) Concessions to exporters in taxes are already available under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act. Section 10A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for deduction of such profits and gains as are derived by an undertaking from the export of articles or things or computer software, where the undertaking is located in any free trade zone, electronic hardware technology park, software technology park or any special economic zone, subject to specified conditions. The deduction under this section was available upto assessment year 2010-11. The Finance (No. 2) Bill proposes to extend the benefit of deduction under this section upto assessment year 2011-12. Section 10B of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for deduction of such profits and gains as are derived by a hundred per cent export-oriented undertaking from the export of articles

or things or computer software, subject to specified conditions. The deduction under this section was available upto assessment year 2010-11. The Finance (No. 2) Bill proposes to extend the benefit of deduction under this section upto assessment year 2011-12. Section 10AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for deduction to an assessee, being an entrepreneur as referred to in clause (i) of section 2 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, from his Unit, in respect of the profits and gains derived from the export of articles or things or from services, subject to specified conditions. Finance (No. 2) Bill 2009 proposes to amend the provisions of sub-section (7) of section 10AA of the Income Tax Act so as to provide that the deduction under section 10AA shall be computed with reference to the total turnover of the undertaking and not with reference to the total turnover of the assessee. This will benefit exporters having units in both the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA).

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Power Generation of THDC

1842. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present power generation of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited (THDC) from Tehri Dam is less than its projected power generation;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the generating capacity of THDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Power generation of THDC has been more than the projected generation till 2008-09. The generation target for 2009-10 is 2850 MU. However, generation during 2009-10, upto 8th July, 2009 is 537.07 MU which is

less than the target of 610.04 MU during the period. Details given below:

Year	Target (MU)	Achievement (MU)
2006-07	888	891
2007-08	2649	2664
2008-09	2649	3164
2009-10	2850	537.07* (Upto 08-07-2009)

(*as against the target of 610.04 MU for the project)

(b) The reason for less Power generation during 2009-10, upto 8th July, 2009 is attributed to the delay in Pre-Monsoon rain anticipated in 3rd week of May which intensifies from 2nd half of June onwards. The hydrological year commences from 21st June. During the year 2009, the catchment area received very less rain and water inflow was mainly due to lower yield from snow melting and hence discharge was less than anticipated.

Further, clearance for raising reservoir level was given by the State Government, Uttarakhand only upto EL 820 m, hence the reservoir could not be raised upto EL 830 m (full reservoir level) during the last monsoon. This has also led to non-utilization of full potential of Tehri HPP for peaking. Efforts are being made to expedite resolution of pending R&R issues in consultation with the State Government. However, there was no spillage of water.

(c) The Hydro Power generation is dependent upon natural phenomenon which is beyond the control of THDC/Government.

[Translation]

Funds by CAPART and NABARD

1843. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:
SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects cleared, amount sanctioned and released by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year and the amount utilised and the number of people benefited under them, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether the National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also funding some of the rural development projects; and

(c) if so, the details of the funds provided by NABARD during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The details regarding the number of projects cleared, amount sanctioned and released by the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) under various schemes during each of the

last three years and the current year with the amount utilised and the number of people benefited under them. State-wise and scheme-wise are indicated in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) As a part of developmental activity, NABARD has been providing assistance for rural development projects from out of various funds created by it such as Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund (FIPF), Farmers Technology Transfer Fund (FTTF), Watershed Development Fund (WDF) and Tribal Development Fund (TDF). NABARD also provides refinance to eligible institutions with respect to rural development projects as well as co-finance for investment purpose in specified sectors in association with other banks etc. Besides the above, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) is also operational in NABARD. In addition to above, rural roads component of Bharat Nirman Programme is also sanctioned to National Rural Roads Development Agency (NRRDA) under RIDF since 2006-07. The details of assistance and disbursements made under the above mentioned components/initiatives are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

2006-07

Scheme-Advancement of Rural Technology (ARTS)

(Amount in Rs.)

State	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	3	6500205	5171298	1000
Bihar	1	1787194	1383594	0
Chandigarh	1	598400	598400	50
Chhattisgarh	4	4906547	424710	700
Gujarat	6	12864666	4935214	727

1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	1	348700	348700	125
Himachal Pradesh	3	1287143	761755	201
Jammu and Kashmir	2	428450	396770	175
Jharkhand	10	25422403	15235540	0
Karnataka	15	58035092	33072432	7961
Kerala	2	842225		0
Madhya Pradesh	1	1033965		100
Maharashtra	19	48000934	23500621	254
Manipur	2	739887	548648	350
Nagaland	2	423540	225386	50
Orissa	14	27324583	2530577	1369
Rajasthan	5	20164977	387736	1350
Tamil Nadu	3	10161550		425
Tripura	2	451200	386870	110
Uttaranchal	3	1632967	1057801	210
West Bengal	1	398000	398000	60
2006-2007				
Scheme-Disability				
Andhra Pradesh	5	6274050	3707875	2397
Jharkhand	1	3393000	1606500	2400
Karnataka	1	387280		3540
Orissa	6	3883640	1908477	3079
Tamil Nadu	1	337400	168700	2000
Tripura	1	1276980	990980	520
Uttaranchal	1	2026500	1823850	8513
West Bengal	3	2520855	1189217	1335

1	2	3	4	5
2006-07				
Scheme—Organisation of Rural Poor (ORP)/Gram Vikas Andolan (GVA)/Nirmal Gram Abhyan (NGA)/Human Resource Development (HRD)				
Andhra Pradesh	8	3701100	3101030	0
Assam	1	1084000	867200	2000
Bihar	2	1056358	775925	1359
Chhattisgarh	5	7021000	7021000	400
Daman and Diu	1	127700		0
Gujarat	10	8102538	4506825	3066
Haryana	2	100000	100000	50
Himachal Pradesh	4	521000	243520	600
Jammu and Kashmir	4	792000	466800	1150
Madhya Pradesh	10	9051685	4794631	1257
Maharashtra	7	11528300	6689053	0
Manipur	1	100000	100000	50
Nagaland	1	1084000	867200	2000
Orissa	7	1734050	1732655	550
Punjab	1	100000	80000	50
Rajasthan	12	6771026	3706078	1842
Sikkim	1	1084000	867200	400
Tamil Nadu	7	4275600	3355780	0
West Bengal	5	1069850	902665	350
2006-2007				
Scheme—Public Cooperation (PC)				
Andhra Pradesh	20	14821848	11689122	4848
Assam	2	508200	467900	186
Bihar	7	1643830	1620675	310

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	2	3519800	2222375	200
Gujarat	11	9907845	4756285	4307
Haryana	4	1531436	1435166	310
Himachal Pradesh	2	785447	785447	150
Jammu and Kashmir	1	153500		100
Jharkhand	24	41073619	21555746	2830
Karnataka	20	106344258	38151931	15282
Madhya Pradesh	1	389400	389400	100
Maharashtra	26	63206484	30013469	4462
Manipur	3	1062840	856495	270
Orissa	18	29237705	14962795	1682
Punjab	2	545200	545200	100
Rajasthan	21	51127800	15646004	8622
Tamil Nadu	6	13160131	6227700	3396
Uttar Pradesh	3	6827726	283162	12550
West Bengal	5	3581400	1471210	402
2006-07				
Gram Shree Mela (GSM)/Marketing (MKT)/Workshops				
Andhra Pradesh	18	1960600	1911990	610
Assam	5	432263	422263	224
Bihar	3	1271900	1271900	310
Chhattisgarh	1	425000	425000	100
Delhi	2	599426	599426	25
Haryana	2	1000000	500000	0
Manipur	1	100000	100000	60
Nagaland	3	289720	289720	150
Pondicherry	1	62250	62250	30

1	2	3	4	5
Sikkim	2	100800	90720	60
Tamil Nadu	5	401200	344536	180
Tripura	1	300000	300000	30
Uttar Pradesh	8	1013000	888567	210
Uttaranchal	3	270000	270000	100
2007-2008				
Scheme—ARTS				
Andhra Pradesh	30	18047148	11791984	0
Assam	7	3908004	1595420	1034
Bihar	2	8378437	664453	5050
Chhattisgarh	1	1398009		300
Gujarat	6	9883090	2844096	1291
Haryana	3	3051950	2677969	270
Himachal Pradesh	10	9343339	6772552	925
Jammu and Kashmir	2	1480500	1136225	100
Madhya Pradesh	3	781600	555740	448
Maharashtra	1	1016000	1016000	400
Manipur	24	6566502	4304236	1542
Mizoram	1	1029000	926100	100
Nagaland	6	1848647	951126	387
Orissa	8	7896828	2532817	12576
Rajasthan	1	4246020	3821418	100
Tamil Nadu	4	1447832	1168745	10
Tripura	2	562532	299058	146
Uttar Pradesh	8	4403279	1881516	672
West Bengal	4	3489258	2275488	22992

1	2	3	4	5
2007-2008				
Scheme-Disability				
Andhra Pradesh	3	1914035	438550	1394
Bihar	1	761860	376090	628
Madhya Pradesh	1	1312740	403600	308
Orissa	2	2110557	634560	752
Uttar Pradesh	1	867465		715
Uttaranchal	1	554460	211000	1199
2007-2008				
Scheme-ORP				
Arunachal Pradesh	2	328700	237465	1998
Assam	13	6075030	3725151	35276
Bihar	52	11398926	6692161	33841
Chandigarh	1	50000	40000	50
Chhattisgarh	2	325950	325950	100
Gujarat	3	1729150	1037090	80
Haryana	5	4329600	3824740	5391
Himachal Pradesh	6	2796800	1891305	2798
Jammu and Kashmir	5	2597750	871600	2905
Jharkhand	7	3261126	2166975	1692
Madhya Pradesh	4	2776895	1430399	394
Manipur	2	1501400	809260	2935
Meghalaya	2	713950	331750	1050
Mizoram	1	136650		999
Nagaland	4	687800	459800	3047
Orissa	4	760000	673300	3140

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	6	5724700	4574470	5688
Rajasthan	26	4707040	2489060	85719
Sikkim	1	205200	100100	55
Tripura	1	136650	122985	55
Uttar Pradesh	27	33950850	14447500	10971
West Bengal	2	200000	200000	100
2007-2008				
Scheme-PC				
Andhra Pradesh	92	26169763	17726943	1020
Assam	3	610268	400984	260
Bihar	20	28346060	659373	1591
Chandigarh	1	1872000		0
Chhattisgarh	3	1304890	605691	20
Delhi	2	1826475	179500	50
Gujarat	8	5105711	3138663	2396
Haryana	23	9075838	6035896	1035
Himachal Pradesh	2	900000	900000	100
Jammu and Kashmir	12	3707310	3296150	539
Jharkhand	3	262200	255710	95
Karnataka	1	1223145		240
Madhya Pradesh	2	990880	587276	2335
Maharashtra	2	1150904	889534	180
Manipur	7	4597656	2264976	911
Mizoram	1	456758	405578	410
Nagaland	1	124594	77440	69
Orissa	30	12386402	8628350	3670

1	2	3	4	5
Punjab	3	814550	659650	120
Rajasthan	7	2044106	991190	4058
Tamil Nadu	4	877294	364944	0
Tripura	3	1113749	574410	328
Uttar Pradesh	32	17686291	8022556	2135
Uttaranchal	1	226125	203513	50
West Bengal	19	12723898	6286814	2375
2007-2008				
GSM/MKT/Workshops				
Andhra Pradesh	77	5196300	5142050	745
Assam	12	4368911	3852784	669
Bihar	11	5198500	4734500	390
Chandigarh	1	450000	450000	50
Chhattisgarh	1	1000000	1000000	200
Gujarat	3	231602	215606	160
Haryana	1	450000	450000	50
Jammu and Kashmir	1	450000	450000	50
Jharkhand	3	1839000	1801209	100
Maharashtra	6	591650	557618	335
Manipur	2	1286000	836000	150
Mizoram	3	580642	580642	140
Orissa	7	3160000	2896600	240
Pondicherry	2	507500	478020	0
Punjab	2	900000	450000	100
Tamil Nadu	19	2304250	2198191	205
Tripura	1	385000	385000	50

1.	2	3	S 4	5
Uttar Pradesh	12	4470000	3732000	250
West Bengal	3	920900	920900	55
2008-2009				
Scheme-ARTS				
Andhra Pradesh	47	27503450	13619519	
Bihar	3	3663825	2258006	
Chandigarh	1	854700	427350	50
Delhi	1	516983	465285	50
Haryana	7	4176772	2088260	429
Himachal Pradesh	1	1368400	984000	0
Jammu and Kashmir	2	1712700	856350	150
Jharkhand	1	204962		25
Madhya Pradesh	2	1233965	616983	120
Maharashtra	1	638506	419253	60
Manipur	3	2119300	170112	417
Orissa	9	3654265	1340142	1882
Rajasthan	3	2856436	1485462	310
Tamil Nadu	4	3743943	1973829	430
Uttar Pradesh	20	11116666	6050483	1544
Uttaranchal	6	5939068	3052598	305
West Bengal	2	1344000	910820	200
2008-2009				
Scheme-Disability				
Andhra Pradesh	1	2611730	1271006	
Bihar	1	2134175	989120	948
Madhya Pradesh	2	5694750	2914539	1650

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	3	2808570	1347287	1162
Rajasthan	2	3352178	1643890	2022
Tamil Nadu	1	2185572	1090000	600
West Bengal	1	1733974	815837	726
2008-2009				
Scheme-ORP/GVA/NGA/HRD				
Bihar	7	2305048	931068	400
Chhattisgarh	6	1746048	373256	3400
Delhi	2	511512	318256	925
Gujarat	1	386512	193256	30
Haryana	3	300000	280000	150
Himachal Pradesh	2	200000	200000	50
Jharkhand	2	773024	386512	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	1685700	1544610	341
Maharashtra	1	386512	193256	30
Orissa	6	1746048	576512	4225
Punjab	1	100000		60
Rajasthan	4	1596000	1296350	250
Sikkim	1	291580		835
Tripura	1	95040		300
Uttar Pradesh	3	3186300	906700	67
West Bengal	4	686512	300000	975
2008-2009				
Scheme-PC				
Andhra Pradesh	48	29400300	11441315	1005
Assam	7	2000561	937030	1046

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	59	33271680	17050029	3066
Chandigarh	1	277200	95370	80
Chhattisgarh	1	3139500		0
Delhi	4	1202760	554730	608
Gujarat	21	8273285	3931150	1624
Haryana	11	3434290	1664020	781
Himachal Pradesh	7	4202830	1406070	420
Jammu and Kashmir	2	611600	301000	220
Jharkhand	6	2262575	1294015	311
Madhya Pradesh	2	2196060	1172180	946
Maharashtra	10	5114222	1359026	1180
Manipur	9	6343675	2625511	1706
Orissa	30	10710992	4585715	2643
Punjab	3	884400	447200	336
Rajasthan	6	2443818	1626832	2928
Tamil Nadu	7	3247060	1161130	206
Tripura	1	399750	201250	100
Uttar Pradesh	109	57501620	27119449	10830
Uttaranchal	1	318580		135
West Bengal	37	22516205	10131011	4053
2008-2009				
GSM/MKT/Workshops				
Andhra Pradesh	12	2261125	1403591	50
Assam	3	971000	746600	130
Bihar	10	3480400	2703714	0
Chandigarh	1	985000	985000	100

1	2	3	4	5
Chhattisgarh	1	450000	450000	50
Delhi	1	55890	55890	100
Gujarat	2	140000	105000	70
Haryana	1	450000	225000	50
Himachal Pradesh	4	2271000	2271000	100
Jammu and Kashmir	3	1886000	1189000	200
Jharkhand	6	2139000	2003047	0
Kerala	1	263000		0
Maharashtra	3	210000	85000	70
Manipur	2	159000	143100	90
Orissa	9	3300000	3009199	382
Tamil Nadu	6	1287500	1074000	0
Tripura	2	184100	165690	90
Uttar Pradesh	13	4977000	2363000	10469
West Bengal	5	2915350	802188	251
	85	28385365	19780019	12202
Year 2009-10				
Scheme-ARTS				
Chandigarh	1	1599950		0
Himachal Pradesh	1	2840063		150
Orissa	1	1292456	640830	125
Scheme-ORP/GVA/NGA/HRD				
Bihar	1	386512	193256	0
Scheme-PC				
Bihar	2	627200		60
Jharkhand	1	92025		30

1	2	3	4	5
GSM/MKT/Workshops				
Bihar	1	436500		
Orissa	2	646808	646808	120

Statement-II*Farm Innovation and Promotion Fund*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2006-07 Amount Disbursed	2007-08 Amount Disbursed	2008-09 Amount Disbursed	2009-10 Amount Disbursed upto June 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Maharashtra	4.619	5.937	13.774	2.418
2.	Chhattisgarh	9.701	2.268	0.000	0.000
3.	Jharkhand	1.961	4.373	6.918	0.000
4.	Andhra Pradesh	3.020	0.074	0.000	0.000
5.	West Bengal	0.380	0.650	1.092	0.000
6.	Uttarakhand	0.000	8.240	15.966	12.155
7.	Karnataka	7.660	5.801	4.099	0.000
8.	Rajasthan	0.000	0.952	0.560	0.000
9.	New Delhi	8.746	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Orissa	0.000	6.059	1.294	0.000
11.	Assam	0.000	0.700	1.629	0.000
12.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	7.740	0.000
13.	Tripura	0.000	1.729	2.019	0.899
14.	Gujarat	0.000	1.710	1.003	0.000
15.	Manipur	0.000	1.820	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	3.518	6.912	3.624
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.499	0.179	0.000
18.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	5.675	0.000
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.360	1.440	0.417
20.	Head Office	0.000	1.393	0.000	0.000
21.	Punjab and Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
22.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Farmers' Technology Transfer Fund*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2008-09 Amount Disbursed	2009-10 Amount Disbursed upto June 2009
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0.000	0.000
2.	Orissa	7.473	1.483
3.	Bihar	1.303	0.000
4.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000
5.	New Delhi	1.000	0.000
6.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000
7.	Kerala	0.000	1.851
8.	Head Office		1.945

*FTTF was created during 2008-09

Watershed Development Fund

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	State	Disbursement
1	2	3
2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	80.00
	Karnataka	192.25
	Rajasthan	36.74
	West Bengal	62.42
	Tamil Nadu	162.62
	Maharashtra	323.44
2007-08	Andhra Pradesh	822.30
	Karnataka	281.43
	West Bengal	76.91
	Tamil Nadu	233.16
	Maharashtra	696.33
	Chhattisgarh	41.38
	Uttar Pradesh	57.16
	Himachal Pradesh	1.53
	Jharkhand	36.82

1	2	3
2008-09	Andhra Pradesh	1387.34
	Karnataka	669.52
	West Bengal	125.89
	Tamil Nadu	295.51
	Maharashtra	1886.79
	Chhattisgarh	136.41
	Uttar Pradesh	74.73
	Jharkhand	115.69
	Gujarat	57.80
	Orissa	27.62
2008-09	Andhra Pradesh	3174.25
	Karnataka	1549.68
	Tamil Nadu	400.00
	Chhattisgarh	280.57
	Uttar Pradesh	218.61
	Rajasthan	229.33
	Gujarat	340.86

NB: Watershed projects have 4 to 5 years phasing

Tribal Development Fund—State-wise disbursements*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 30th June)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Disbursement	0	18.56	173.81	400.78	100.68
2.	Chhattisgarh	Disbursement	21.71	50	154.11	418.14	55.54
3.	Jharkhand	Disbursement	21.05	14.7	48.54	170.71	0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Disbursement	0	28.98	65.85	72.23	37.57
5.	Manipur	Disbursement	0	58.15	10.53	38.47	0
6.	Meghalaya	Disbursement	1.02	25.79	40.57	33.61	0
7.	Orissa	Disbursement	9.12	47.26	118.26	321.02	0
8.	Rajasthan	Disbursement	0	78.63	161.37	567.86	321.02
9.	West Bengal	Disbursement	0.07	45.14	25.08	74.08	0
10.	Karnataka	Disbursement	0.16	26.5	33.38	101.44	42.93
11.	Mizoram	Disbursement	0	24.4	71.29	113.95	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	Disbursement	0	17.55	27.68	31.64	0
13.	Gujarat	Disbursement	0	0	5.48	3.67	20.85
14.	Uttarakhand	Disbursement	0	0.48	12.88	7.4	0.13

15.	Assam	Disbursement	0	0.24	36.38	101.25	0
16.	Bihar	Disbursement	0	0	0	73.11	0
17.	Maharashtra	Disbursement	0	0	0	0.5	0
18.	Nagaland	Disbursement	0	0	0	109	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	Disbursement	0	0	0	0	50.66
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Disbursement	0	25.03	37	76.51	38.58

*Disbursement in respect of TDF projects are made as per year-wise phasing over a period of 4-5 years.

State-wise refinance disbursement

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/UT	2006-07 Disbursement	2007-08 Disbursement	2008-09 Disbursement	2009-10 Disbursement (as on 10 July 2009)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	2	601	7131	255
Delhi	838	1554	6397	0
Haryana	58174	53847	82067	6073
Himachal Pradesh	14618	13876	26907	121
Jammu and Kashmir	2591	2531	2300	0
Punjab	87960	75449	81934	7609
Rajasthan	46926	47919	56908	7997
Arunachal Pradesh	163	180	80	0
Assam	9315	11457	9565	500
Manipur	801	644	605	0
Meghalaya	1379	1510	755	246
Mizoram	2450	1180	3394	0
Nagaland	200	145	296	0
Tripura	1987	2389	2320	231
Sikkim	491	352	403	0
Bihar	16806	18405	10561	0
Jharkhand	6169	6094	5468	0
Orissa	34414	35851	41094	2984
West Bengal	52202	52123	52176	7424
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	692	1000	1000	0

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	44265	48375	48809	0
Chhattisgarh	8528	8944	10100	0
Uttar Pradesh	112257	117485	90861	38816
Uttaranchal	4512	6236	2832	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	17	39	0
Gujarat	59337	31015	33050	1235
Goa	1274	1231	1701	675
Maharashtra	40088	38963	44885	723
Andhra Pradesh	96643	141214	178754	12765
Karnataka	69891	77014	105154	3868
Lakshadweep	75	0	56	0
Kerala	51712	57088	58722	0
Pandicherry	506	699	1353	0
Tamil Nadu	52235	49239	83854	0

*Co-finance Projects—State-wise and Year-wise disbursement of
loans from 2006-07 to June, 2009*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the R.O.	Disbursement during 2006-07	Disbursement during 2007-08	Disbursement during 2008-09	Disbursement on June, 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.173	4.560	4.380	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.697	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	1.316	4.112
12.	Kerala	0.000	1.815	0.466	0.000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.350	0.090	0.000
14.	Maharashtra	5.352	7.790	4.907	1.280
15.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	New Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Orissa	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
21.	Punjab and Haryana	5.900	0.000	1.240	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	0.000	1.000	1.310	0.000
23.	Sikkim	0.000			0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.209	2.560	18.469	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.000	0.000		0.000
26.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.175
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.800	0.460
28.	West Bengal	3.058	9.235	2.771	0.000
		35.692	27.310	36.946	6.027

RIDF-Disbursement (Last 3 Years)

(Rs. in crore)

State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	714.24	1009.79	1081
Karnataka	292.56	333.57	453.87
Kerala	240.21	191.21	205.91
Tamil Nadu	466.41	801.69	846.07
Goa	0.00	5.35	65.5
Gujarat	879.01	712.05	884.54
Maharashtra	146.49	523.79	874.29
Haryana	186.89	220.31	285.62
Himachal Pradesh	140.38	200	220
Jammu and Kashmir	182.71	250.63	410.64
Punjab	283.05	382.54	450
Rajasthan	350.75	500	700
Uttarakhand	381.53	549.69	729.77
Uttar Pradesh	122.75	149.42	192.13
Chhattisgarh	116.15	59.66	113.19
Madhya Pradesh	499.2	652.7	752.21
Bihar	201.13	296.96	495.17
Jharkhand	154.86	218.27	320
Orissa	187.06	230.65	366.3
West Bengal	374.65	376.47	526.07
Arunachal Pradesh	54.1	62.28	84.84
Assam	150	188	200

1	2	3	4
Manipur	1.56	4.12	1.4
Meghalaya	21.25	29.26	41.4
Mizoram	14	14	14
Nagaland	26.08	27	57.18
Tripura	28.03	30.99	47.54
Sikkim	7.53	14.54	40
Bharat Nirman		4,500	7,500

RIDF-XV (2009-10) Normative Allocation

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1170
2.	Andhra Pradesh	966
3.	Madhya Pradesh	914
4.	Gujarat	821
5.	Rajasthan	863
6.	Maharashtra	842
7.	Tamil Nadu	706
8.	West Bengal	743
9.	Bihar	700
10.	Karnataka	638
11.	Orissa	584

1	2	3
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	569
13.	Chhattisgarh	540
14.	Jharkhand	513
15.	Himachal Pradesh	398
16.	Uttarakhand	380
17.	Punjab	340
18.	Haryana	343
19.	Kerala	290
20.	Goa	180
1.	Assam	335
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	176
3.	Meghalaya	114
4.	Tripura	92
5.	Mizoram	86
6.	Nagaland	78

1	2	3
7.	Sikkim	66
8.	Manipur	53
HO Pool-Future		500

[English]

National Social Assistance Programme

1844. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated/released to States and utilised by them under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding misuse of funds allocated under the programme during the current year;

(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) The funds allocated/released and expenditure reported by the States under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir. Union Government has not received any complaint regarding misuse of funds allocated under the programme during the current year.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement*Allocation/Release and Expenditure under NSAP*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		
		Allocation/Release	Expenditure reported	Allocation/Release	Expenditure reported	Allocation/Release	Expenditure reported	Proposed Allocation	Release up to July 2009	Expenditure reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11975.33	12031.04	20232.26	19428.88	28989.21	24091.74	30312.00	10104.00	5836.94
2.	Bihar	36002.20	26864.68	25909.42	34875.91	49996.41	40959.96	61680.00	20560.00	17400.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	7321.40	5765.50	11090.26	10424.73	13408.63	12111.63	17352.00	5784.00	2344.11
4.	Goa	66.95	98.04	136.36	79.60	156.75	65.23	237.00	79.00	16.11
5.	Gujarat	4507.10	1936.55	2468.01	2503.63	2568.67	2652.04	6612.00	2204.00	592.37
6.	Haryana	3296.25	2642.53	2982.65	3559.00	4127.50	3575.45	4293.00	1431.00	260.61
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1389.08	1402.05	2290.41	1514.93	1989.31	2259.52	2016.00	672.00	753.85
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1381.41	1540.14	1863.99	899.20	2042.75	1489.13	2472.00	824.00	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	10257.15	9988.19	14180.12	12039.50	20983.60	21680.21	22926.00	7642.00	1420.00
10.	Karnataka	9043.49	8428.94	21176.47	17738.22	22850.20	21429.26	27243.00	9081.00	12716.33
11.	Kerala	4056.39	5967.85	7497.36	7084.47	5779.21	2786.21	7386.00	2462.00	NR
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17387.80	15947.22	24397.63	24397.63	43592.42	25303.90	44451.00	14817.00	NR

13.	Maharashtra	22213.91	17005.13	20199.06	18515.00	31332.25	29844.00	40758.00	13586.00	NR
14.	Orissa	17021.72	14106.84	18479.38	20908.54	20802.81	19277.35	27294.00	9098.00	5313.00
15.	Punjab	1289.03	1289.00	1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	2685.00	4668.00	1556.00	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	8533.24	9379.29	15959.34	12001.69	14316.14	13212.44	18096.00	6032.00	1385.94
17.	Tamil Nadu	13159.76	9756.97	18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	19879.70	35436.00	11812.00	6953.91
18.	Uttar Pradesh	37824.45	19291.11	33106.56	58176.00	84300.35	88300.81	90186.00	30062.00	393.57
19.	Uttarakhand	3217.41	1742.50	1841.90	1670.88	4720.53	3252.81	5388.00	1796.00	NR
20.	West Bengal	15220.45	15360.45	17012.92	19129.91	27842.45	24194.37	35763.00	11921.00	19327.00
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	759.11	404.50	390.85	358.26	488.02	541.80	489.00	163.00	0.00
22.	Assam	15866.36	8692.52	16872.45	15464.00	17941.11	17318.51	17826.00	5942.00	0.00
23.	Manipur	1062.92	1147.92	2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	1263.00	1881.00	627.00	NR
24.	Meghalaya	1190.80	691.00	950.23	1264.62	1866.47	1095.10	936.00	312.00	161.98
25.	Mizoram	345.32	345.32	429.71	429.71	602.20	602.20	423.00	141.00	141.00
26.	Nagaland	1016.72	523.00	789.22	684.27	835.15	620.36	771.00	257.00	NR
27.	Sikkim	304.33	393.85	441.39	421.96	437.90	239.71	471.00	157.00	NR
28.	Tripura	2386.92	1958.94	2648.32	2616.82	3339.35	3874.88	3561.00	1187.00	NR
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	78.42	15.44	12.63	12.63	25.00	16.89	39.00	0.00	8.19
30.	Chandigarh	16.00	46.00	30.91	30.91	181.00	181.00	284.00	0.00	40.47
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78.42	16.72	30.00	30.00	61.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	Daman and Diu	4.00	2.46	6.69	6.69	13.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	NR
33.	NCT Delhi	567.00	40.00	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	2967.00	8371.00	0.00	326.50
34.	Lakshadweep	5.60	1.21	0.57	0.57	1.00	3.65	2.00	0.00	NR
35.	Puducherry	115.00	0.00	115.00	115.00	168.00	126.00	264.00	0.00	NR
Total		248961.44	194822.90	288973.21	311814.30	449999.81	387900.86	520000.00	170309.00	75391.88

*[Translation]***IT Raids**

1845. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the commissionerate-wise details of the raids conducted by the Income Tax Department during the current year and the cash, jewellery and other documents recovered therein; and

(b) the details of action taken against those found guilty/involved in the above raids?

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

In the Income Tax Department, Search and Seizure actions are conducted by the Investigation Directorates. The Directorate General of Income Tax (Inv.)-wise details of Search and Seizure for the current Financial Year 2009-10 (up to June, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Search actions during current year have resulted in seizure of undisclosed assets of Rs. 25.52 crores along with seizure of other incriminating documents. The evidences gathered during search action are used in assessment or re-assessment proceedings of all such persons, as per Income Tax Act, which become final only when all appeals before CIT (Appeal), ITAT, High Courts or Supreme Court are settled.

Statement*Financial Year 2009-2010 (up to June, 2009)*

DGIT (Inv.)	No. of Groups Searched	No. of Warrants executed	Value of Assets Seized (in crores)			
			Cash	Jewellery	Other Assets	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ahmedabad	4	24	0.66	0.15	0	0.81
Bangalore	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhopal	1	34	0.31	1.96	2.02	4.29
Chandigarh	3	13	0.33	1.06	0	1.39
Chennai	1	1	0.2	0	0	0.2
Hyderabad	10	12	4.53	0	0	4.53
Jaipur	5	17	0.16	0.48	0	0.64
Kochi	3	3	0.96	0.47	0	1.43
Kolkatta	3	4	0.9	0	0	0.9
Lucknow	1	17	1.82	1.81	2.29	5.92
Mumbai	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Delhi	3	10	0.96	0	0	0.96
Patna	3	8	0.98	0	0.18	1.16
Pune	7	36	1.63	1.66	0	3.29
Total	44	179	13.44	7.59	4.49	25.59

[Translation]

**Water Supply in Small and
Medium Towns**

1846. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Maharashtra for central assistance for drinking water supply scheme in small and medium sized towns in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has monitored implementation of various drinking water projects under Urban Integrated Development Scheme for Small and Medium Sized Towns (UIDSSMT) in the country including the State of Assam;

(d) if so, whether any discrepancies have been

found in the execution of the projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Urban Development has received 523 proposals for drinking water supply schemes under centrally sponsored scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). State-wise details of projects proposed and sanctioned are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The physical and financial progress of all sanctioned projects under UIDSSMT including water supply projects alongwith progress on the urban reforms undertaken at State/Urban Local Body level are being monitored at the level of Joint Secretary (Mission) and Secretary (UD) periodically on the basis of the information furnished by the State Governments/State Level Nodal Agency through Quarterly Progress Reports. Till date no discrepancy has been reported by the State Governments including the State of Assam.

Statement*State-wise Status of Water Supply Projects covered under UIDSSMT as on 30-6-2009 (Since inception)*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Towns	No. of Project proposals received	Approved Cost	No. of Projects Covered	Approved Cost	Released (1st Instl.)	Released (2nd Instl.)	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70	202088.59	62	178907.57	73032.96	23772.21	96805.17
2.	Assam	4	4595.10	2	1871.42	858.47	0.00	858.47
3.	Bihar	1	9872.25	1	9872.25	3948.90	0.00	3948.90
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	6118.65	3	6118.65	2447.46	0.00	2447.46
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1564.73	1	1864.73	26.00	0.00	26.00
6.	Gujarat	63	55746.61	52	43814.40	17669.85	5625.62	23295.47
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	14996.05	7	14996.05	6922.86	0.00	6922.86
8.	Jharkhand	2	8061.96	2	8061.96	3345.72	0.00	3345.72
9.	Karnataka	26	71625.43	17	41805.29	16915.74	646.80	17562.54
10.	Kerala	14	45207.58	13	34143.58	13775.62	0.00	13775.62
11.	Madhya Pradesh	35	63852.36	33	58763.31	23567.88	691.44	24259.32
12.	Maharashtra	74	227063.84	71	207342.40	83425.50	1925.00	85350.50
13.	Mizoram	2	1555.04	2	1555.04	699.77	0.00	699.77
14.	Manipur	6	8392.33	5	6277.00	2845.44	0.00	2845.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Orissa	23	44476.65	11	12685.69	5125.04	0.00	5125.04
16.	Punjab	11	11609.54	8	5809.54	2323.81	0.00	2323.81
17.	Puducherry	2	7757.00	1	3918.00	1567.20	0.00	1567.20
18.	Rajasthan	4	17147.72	3	15244.72	6178.27	2158.00	8336.27
19.	Sikkim	1	1580.82	1	1580.82	735.08	0.00	735.08
20.	Tamil Nadu	71	91460.82	63	47355.31	18942.13	12813.01	31755.14
21.	Uttar Pradesh	70	104464.11	32	43724.62	17646.73	2027.83	19674.56
22.	West Bengal	25	35236.12	22	31661.06	12926.90	3649.78	16576.68
23.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1066.08	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Nagaland	4	6265.46	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttrakhand	1	2249.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		523	1044053.84	412	777373.41	314927.33	53309.69	368237.02

*[English]***FDI**

1847. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India, Sector and State-wise between October 1, 2008 and July 1, 2009;

(b) the inflows of FDI for the corresponding period in Financial Year 2007-08 sector and State-wise;

(c) the quantum of the FDI inflows routed through Mauritius and Singapore, respectively under the terms of the Dual Tax Avoidance Treaty for the Financial Year 2007-08 and 2008-09;

(d) whether the contours of appropriate policy regime, as envisaged in President's Address in the Parliament on June 4, 2009 has been mapped; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

quantum of Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India, Sector-wise between October 2008 to March 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The quantum of Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India, State-wise between October 2008 to March 2009 is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) The quantum of Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India, Sector-wise between October 2007 to June 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement-III. The quantum of Foreign Direct Investment inflows into India, State-wise between October 2007 to June 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(c) The quantum of Foreign Direct Investment inflows from Mauritius and Singapore, for the Financial Years 2007-08 and 2008-09, respectively, are given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(d) and (e) Liberalization and rationalization of economic policy, including Policy on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a continuous and evolving process, and policy changes are effected from time to time in response to economic and social requirements of the country.

Statement-I*Sector-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during October 2008-March 2009*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2008-09 Oct.-Mar.	
		FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$
1	2	3	4
1.	Metallurgical Industries	8,431.00	170.71
2.	Mining	1,177.29	23.96
3.	Power	20,970.58	428.09
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	2,679.95	53.43
5.	Coal Production	10.70	0.22
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	10,456.76	213.05

1	2	3	4
7.	Prime Mover (other than Electrical Generators)	161.06	3.31
8.	Eelectrical Equipments	9,779.15	197.31
9.	Computer Software and Hardware	13,533.20	276.17
10.	Electronics	1,436.23	29.48
11.	Telecommunications	29,733.75	603.93
12.	Information and Broadcasting (including Print Media)	20,470.11	416.28
13.	Automobile Industry	26,751.24	546.03
14.	Air Transport (including Air Freight)	1,500.17	30.66
15.	Sea Transport	1,193.59	23.82
16.	Ports	1,200.53	24.48
17.	Railway Related Components	205.82	4.20
18.	Industrial Machinery	2,401.14	48.98
19.	Machine Tools	863.08	17.71
20.	Earth-Moving Machinery	87.75	1.80
21.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	2,370.41	48.53
22.	Commercial, Office and Household Equipments	136.45	2.67
23.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	1,949.90	39.92
24.	Industrial Instruments	742.50	15.26
25.	Fertilizers	225.17	4.56
26.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	16,107.75	322.59
27.	Dye-Stuffs	49.85	1.02
28.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	2,753.53	56.31
29.	Textiles (including Dyed, Printed)	5,767.78	115.03
30.	Paper and Pulp (including Paper Products)	2,629.64	53.84
31.	Sugar	108.40	2.23
32.	Fermentation Industries	533.08	10.96

1	2	3	4
33.	Food Processing Industries	1,649.88	33.75
34.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	518.56	10.58
35.	Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	728.17	14.31
36.	Rubber Goods	2,965.78	60.51
37.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	92.99	1.86
38.	Glass	450.71	9.16
39.	Ceramics	52.27	1.07
40.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3,538.69	71.15
41.	Timber Products	520.78	10.41
42.	Consultancy Services	8,551.03	173.32
43.	Services Sector	175,879.41	3,561.55
44.	Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	1,845.46	37.85
45.	Education	9,679.85	198.97
46.	Hotel and Tourism	8,424.03	169.15
47.	Trading	5,066.77	102.84
48.	Retail Trading (Single Brand)	362.91	7.09
49.	Agriculture Services	140.81	2.89
50.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	2,515.95	51.49
51.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	1,403.50	28.86
52.	Printing of Books (including Litho Printing Industry)	475.81	9.75
53.	Construction Activities	15,199.68	305.93
54.	Housing and Real Estate (including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	58,142.04	1,177.43
55.	Miscellaneous Industries	14,520.54	293.18
Grand Total		499,143.20	10,119.65

Statement-II

*State-wise (RBI's Regional Office) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Inflows during
October 2008-March 2009*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2008-09 Oct.-March	
			FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	11,058.97	222.88
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	18,754.04	380.35
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka	43,648.62	886.03
4.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	539.29	10.64
5.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	1,057.13	21.46
6.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	316,143.11	6,405.12
7.	Bhubaneswar	Orissa	423.95	8.68
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	15,567.77	319.53
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	30,462.36	616.43
10.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,078.56	42.37
11.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	8,504.90	174.22
12.	Panaji	Goa	918.79	18.82
13.	Region not Indicated	Region not Indicated	49,985.70	1,013.12
		Grand Total	499,143.20	10,119.65

Statement-III*Sector-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during October 2007-June 2008*

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007 Oct-Dec.		2008 Jan-Jun		Total	
		FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Metallurgical Industries	16,686.66	422.33	58,121.95	1,421.36	74,808.61	1,843.69
2.	Mining	15,011.75	379.94	1,455.26	36.31	16,467.01	416.24
3.	Power	7,122.13	180.58	49,635.60	1,229.70	56,757.73	1,410.28
4.	Non-Conventional Energy	19.67	0.50	1,423.99	35.89	1,443.66	36.39
5.	Coal Production	0.00	0.00	554.40	14.08	554.40	14.08
6.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	11,299.21	286.50	46,481.57	1,151.77	57,780.78	1,438.26
7.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	0.00	0.00	21.15	0.53	21.15	0.53
8.	Electrical Equipments	2,721.42	68.88	5,553.52	135.63	8,274.94	204.51
9.	Computer Software and Hardware	29,888.71	757.86	27,130.89	662.26	57,019.60	1,420.12
10.	Electronics	3.97	0.10	5,545.85	137.10	5,549.82	137.20
11.	Telecommunications	6,647.49	168.40	18,781.56	466.73	25,429.05	635.13
12.	Information and Broadcasting (including Print Media)	1,654.90	41.91	19,055.20	462.46	20,710.10	504.37
13.	Automobile Industry	7,185.55	181.97	28,772.60	718.39	35,958.15	900.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Air Transport (including Air Freight)	506.56	12.84	548.79	13.60	1,055.35	26.44
15.	Sea Transport	84.32	2.13	2,070.65	51.66	2,154.97	53.79
16.	Ports	0.10	0.00	53,084.80	1,327.04	53,084.90	1,327.04
17.	Railway Related Components	33.53	0.85	863.63	21.35	897.16	22.20
18.	Industrial Machinery	34.48	0.87	4,728.39	117.65	4,762.87	118.52
19.	Machine Tools	1,646.79	41.75	979.03	23.82	2,625.82	65.57
20.	Agricultural Machinery	240.44	6.10	227.13	5.67	467.57	11.77
21.	Earth-Moving Machinery	2,611.36	66.09	19.75	0.46	2,631.11	66.56
22.	Miscellaneous Mechanical and Engineering Industries	1,013.71	25.70	4,460.30	107.64	5,474.01	133.35
23.	Commercial Office and Household Equipments	190.33	4.83	533.74	13.34	724.07	18.16
24.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	104.75	2.66	599.22	14.79	703.98	17.45
25.	Industrial Instruments	88.14	2.23	68.00	1.61	156.14	3.85
26.	Mathematical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments	0.00	0.00	50.00	1.26	50.00	1.26
27.	Fertilizers	0.00	0.00	1,411.87	34.69	1,411.87	34.69
28.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	2,594.59	65.68	13,855.78	333.04	16,450.38	398.73
29.	Photographic Raw Film and Paper	2,087.80	52.84	44.44	1.05	2,132.24	53.90
30.	Dye-Stuffs	0.00	0.00	144.41	3.58	144.41	3.58
31.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	6,948.31	176.14	6,251.95	154.85	13,200.26	330.99
32.	Textiles (including Dyed, Printed)	530.47	13.45	5,609.77	138.86	6,140.23	152.31

33. Paper and Pulp (including Paper Products)	765.14	19.37	3,125.91	78.23	3,891.06	97.60
34. Sugar	0.00	0.00	118.40	2.78	118.40	2.78
35. Fermentation Industries	155.59	3.95	15,007.24	368.09	15,162.83	372.04
36. Food Processing Industries	99.17	2.51	3,722.23	93.03	3,821.40	95.54
37. Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	0.00	0.00	404.51	9.67	404.51	9.67
38. Soaps, Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	143.09	3.63	365.54	9.04	508.63	12.67
39. Rubber Goods	90.92	2.31	604.65	14.86	695.58	17.17
40. Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	180.64	4.57	124.45	3.03	305.09	7.61
41. Glue and Gelatin	67.50	1.71	22.54	0.57	90.04	2.28
42. Glass	195.06	4.94	195.80	4.90	390.86	9.84
43. Ceramics	748.30	18.96	1,866.22	45.50	2,614.52	64.45
44. Cement and Gypsum Products	106.20	2.89	9,926.16	234.68	10,032.36	237.37
45. Timber Products	15.15	0.38	8.00	0.19	23.15	0.57
46. Consultancy Services	6,031.73	152.69	8,077.11	202.04	14,108.84	354.74
47. Services Sector	21,388.41	542.06	220,719.43	5,477.95	242,107.84	6,020.01
48. Hospital and Diagnostic Centres	3,039.05	77.06	11,939.60	292.09	14,978.65	369.15
49. Education	376.05	9.52	1,430.29	34.97	1,806.34	44.49
50. Hotel and Tourism	1,405.44	35.62	13,821.89	340.98	15,227.33	376.60
51. Trading	11,036.33	279.84	19,259.72	465.18	30,296.05	745.01
52. Retail Trading (Single Brand)	66.38	1.68	744.72	17.70	811.10	19.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
53.	Agriculture Services	2,125.00	53.78	365.83	9.06	2,490.82	62.84
54.	Diamond, Gold Ornaments	1,303.63	33.05	1,200.97	29.44	2,504.59	62.49
55.	Tea and Coffee (Processing and Warehousing Coffee and Rubber)	0.00	0.00	938.67	23.28	938.67	23.28
56.	Printing of Books (including Litho Printing Industry)	589.95	14.96	1,170.52	27.37	1,760.48	42.33
57.	Construction Activities	14,335.22	363.36	85,752.49	2,081.88	100,087.70	2,445.24
58.	Housing and Real Estate (including Cineplex, Multiplex, Integrated Townships and Commercial Complexes etc.)	30,605.20	775.65	79,087.70	1,927.78	109,692.89	2,703.43
59.	Miscellaneous Industries	3,243.98	82.18	54,028.67	1,316.82	57,272.65	1,399.00
Grand Total		215,070.27	5,449.62	892,114.47	21,949.28	1,107,184.75	27,398.90

Statement-IV

State-wise (RBI's Regional Office) Foreign Direct investment (FDI) inflows during October 2007-June 2008

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Regional Offices of RBI	States Covered	2007 Oct-Dec.		2008 Jan-Jun		Total	
			FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	16,110.26	408.18	39,251.86	955.62	55,362.12	1,363.80
2.	Guwahati	Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura	0.00	0.00	1,764.66	41.54	1,764.66	41.54
3.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	4,741.35	120.17	89,862.33	2,213.89	94,603.68	2,334.06
4.	Bangalore	Karnataka	12,791.64	324.29	57,966.97	1,427.13	70,758.60	1,751.42
5.	Kochi	Kerala, Lakshadweep	615.40	15.60	3,223.26	77.07	3,838.66	92.67
6.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh	0.06	000	236.47	5.80	236.53	5.80
7.	Mumbai	Maharashtra, Dadar and Nagar haveli, Daman and Diu	76,609.97	1,940.86	415,945.13	10,263.34	492,555.10	12,204.20
8.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	326.36	8.27	1,640.59	39.87	1,966.95	48.15
9.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry	3,557.22	90.12	16,948.70	414.57	20,505.91	504.70
10.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal	139.34	3.53	0.00	0.00	139.34	3.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15,034.38	380.51	18,482.84	442.54	33,517.22	823.05
12.	New Delhi	Delhi, Part of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana	42,047.81	1,065.68	84,743.21	2,054.48	126,791.03	3,120.16
13.	Panaji	Goa	285.34	7.23	1,623.07	40.75	1,908.41	47.99
14.	Region not Indicated	Region not Indicated	42,811.16	1,085.15	160,425.38	3,972.69	203,236.54	5,057.84
Grand Total			215,070.27	5,449.62	892,114.47	21,949.28	1,107,184.75	27,398.90

Statement-V

Financial Year-wise Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows during April 2007-March 2009 from Mauritius and Singapore

(Amount in million)

Sl. No.	Country	2007-08 Apr.-Mar		2008-09 Apr.-Mar.		Total	
		FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$
1.	Mauritius	444,831.36	11,095.92	508,993.10	11,229.26	953,824.46	22,325.19
2.	Singapore	123,193.36	3,072.73	157,266.74	3,454.05	280,460.11	6,526.78
	Grand Total	568,024.72	14,168.65	666,259.84	14,683.31	1,234,284.57	28,851.97

Rural Electrification

1848. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the efforts made so far to make the "Mission 2012: Power for All" a success by 2012;

(b) if so, the number of villages electrified in the Tenth Five Year Plan and number of villages to be electrified by 2012 in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the power production in the country is sufficient to meet the demand of electrification of villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the plans formulated/proposed to be formulated to generate more power during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) Government has been making all efforts to make "Mission 2012; Power to all" a success by 2012. Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana was launched in April, 2005 for providing access to electricity to all households in the country. Government of India has approved the continuation of the scheme in 11th Plan for attaining the goal of providing access to electricity to all households in the country. The state-wise number of villages electrified under RGGVY projects sanctioned during 10th Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-I and number of villages proposed to be electrified during 11th Plan under RGGVY is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to increase availability of power in the country to meet the demand of "Power to All by 2012":

(i) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW from conventional energy sources has been set for the 11th Plan. Out of this, capacity of 15,325

MW has already been commissioned as on 13-07-2009.

- (ii) 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 and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (vii) Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of Power Project equipment manufacturers like Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. (BHEL).
- (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-I

State-wise Number of villages electrified under RGGVY projects, sanctioned during 10th five year plan

Sl. No.	Name of State	Cumulative Achievement (As on 01-07-2009) Un/De-electrified Villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	825
4.	Bihar	14663
5.	Chhattisgarh	50
6.	Gujarat	0
7.	Haryana	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	48
10.	Jharkhand	6361
11.	Karnataka	46
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	84
14.	Maharashtra	0
15.	Manipur	93
16.	Meghalaya	108
17.	Mizoram	0
18.	Nagaland	0
19.	Orissa	1823
20.	Rajasthan	1644
21.	Sikkim	0
22.	Tripura	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	27673
24.	Uttaranchal	1433
25.	West Bengal	3894
Total (All states)		58745

Statement-II

State-wise No. of villages to be electrified under RGGVY during XIth five year plan

Sl. No.	Name of State	Proposed coverage of the projects sanctioned in XIth plan Un/De-electrified Villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1892
3.	Assam	7622
4.	Bihar	6086
5.	Chhattisgarh	1015
6.	Gujarat	0
7.	Haryana	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	93
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	180
10.	Jharkhand	11010
11.	Karnataka	83
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	691
14.	Maharashtra	6
15.	Manipur	309
16.	Meghalaya	1769
17.	Mizoram	47
18.	Nagaland	93
19.	Orissa	15293

1	2	3
20.	Punjab	0
21.	Rajasthan	2783
22.	Sikkim	9
23.	Tamil Nadu	0
24.	Tripura	112
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0
26.	Uttarakhand	0
27.	West Bengal	290
Grand Total		49383

Monitoring of NREGS

1849. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meetings of the State Council for monitoring the implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) are held in the State of Jharkhand regularly;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the date on which the last such meeting was held;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) Two meetings of the Jharkhand State Rural Employment Guarantee Council have so far been held. Last meeting of the State Council was held on 18-2-2008.

(c) As reported by the Government of Jharkhand, membership of 15 non-government members and 3 specialist members of the Council expired after completion of one year period. State Government has initiated the proposal for fresh nomination of 15 non-government and 3 specialist members.

(d) The Ministry has issued instructions to the State Governments for convening meetings of the State Councils at regular intervals.

Supply of Power to Agriculture Sector

1850. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any special scheme for supply of more power to States for the agriculture sector during the coming Kharif season; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No specific scheme for supply of more power to states for the agricultural sector during coming kharif season has been/is proposed to be formulated by the Government. The agricultural requirement of states during kharif season is however taken care of by additional allocation of power from the unallocated power of Central Generating Stations available at the disposal of the Government.

Ministry of Power made additional allocation of 50 MW each to Punjab and Haryana on 9th July, 2009 in consideration of their agricultural requirement, which has been further enhanced to 100 MW each on 15th July, 2009.

Banking at Grassroots Level

1851. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take banking at grassroots level to facilitate rural poor to avail the benefits of social sector schemes like NREGS;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the banks branches likely to be opened in each State and budgetary allocation made therefor; and

(d) the role of private sector banks therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Financial inclusion and improvement of delivery of financial services is an important agenda of the Government. In view of this, a number of initiatives have been taken by Public Sector Banks to facilitate rural poor to avail of social sector schemes including the NREGS. These include use of business correspondents/facilitators, no frills accounts, SHG-bank linkage programme, use of Smart Card Technology, financial literacy and credit counselling.

(c) As per the Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the banks have the freedom to select centres/location for opening of new branches. The number of bank branches to be opened by each bank during a particular year depends on the medium term corporate strategy of the respective bank and no separate budgetary allocation is made by the Government in this regard. However, as a special case during the current year, an amount of Rs. 100 crore has been provided in the Budget as additional central assistance for infrastructure support for opening bank branches in unbanked blocks.

(d) As per the Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the new Private sector banks are required to ensure that at least 25% of their total branches are in semi-urban and rural centres on an ongoing basis.

Delay in Construction of Power Projects

1852. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a delay in the construction of several power projects in the country;

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

(c) the expenditure incurred on such projects during

the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

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

(b) The details of such projects, state-wise along with reasons of delay are at Statement-I for hydro projects and Statement-II for Thermal projects.

(c) The details of expenditure incurred on such projects during the last three years (2006-07 to 2008-09) and during the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III for hydro projects and Statement-II for Thermal projects.

(d) The steps taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects, *inter-alia*, are as follows:

- Rigorous monitoring of the projects by Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Power at the highest level besides monitoring through the Power Projects Monitoring Panel.
- Enhancement of main plant equipment manufacturing capacity by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).
- Widening the vendor base by BHEL through outsourcing.
- Formation of Joint Venture company by NTPC Ltd. and BHEL, M/s L and T and MHI, Japan, M/s JSW and Toshiba, M/s Bharat Forge and Alstom, and M/s SB Engineering and Ansaldo for manufacture of various power plants equipments.
- All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.

Statement-I

Details of hydro projects under construction which are lagging behind schedule (excluding renewables below 25 MW under MNRE)

(As on 1-7-2009)

Sl. No.	Name of Project Capacity/ Agency/State Date of Approval	Commissioning Schedule			Delays relating to Latest v/s last approved/ original	Reasons for time and cost over run
		Original mm/yy	Latest Approved mm/yy	Latest mm/yy		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

HIMACHAL PRADESH

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | Parbati-II
(4x200 MW)
NHPC H.P.
11-9-2002 | Sep-09
(2009-10) | Mar. 13
(2012-13) | 3 Year
6 months | Slow progress of HRT by TBM. Rock busting phenomenon in Face-III and Class IV rock encountered in Face-VIII of HRT. Ban on operation of stone crusher by Hon'ble high court. Delay in revised forest clearance. Delay in widening the project roads by HP, PWD. General Law and order problem. Slide in Power House area in Feb. 07. Heavy ingress of water and slush in TBM face in Nov. 2006. TBM suffered extensive damage. |
| 2. | Kol Dam
(4x200 MW)
NTPC H.P.
28-10-2002 | Apr-09
(2008-10) | Dec-11
(2011-12) | 2 years
8 months | Slow progress of Dam filling works. Contractual issues. |
| 3. | Uhl-III
(3x33.33 MW)
HPJVNL
19-9-02
(TEC by CEA) | Mar-07
(2006-07) | Sept-10
(2010-11) | 3 years
6 months | Delay in award of major packages. |

4.	Allain Duhangan (2x96 MW) H.P. M/s. AD Hydro Power Ltd. 20-8-02 (TEC)	2008-09	June, 09	9 months	Poor geological strata In HRT. Delay in Forest clearance of transmission lines from MOE and F.
5.	Karcham Wang- too (4x250 MW) H.P. M/s. Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corp Ltd., (JKHCL) 31-3-03 (TEC)	Mar-10 (2009-10)	Mar-12 (2011-12)	2 years	Delay in Financial closure. Delay in start of works on right bank of Sutluj due to agitation by local villagers.
6.	Budhil (2x35 MW) H.P. M/s. Lanco Green Power Pvt. Ltd. NA 02-06-06	Dec-08 (2008-09)	Dec-09 (2009-10)	12 months	Slow progress of HRT due to poor geological conditions. Slow progress of dam works.
7.	Sawra Kuddu (3x37 MW) 111 MW PVPC	Dec-10 (2010-11)	Mar-12 (2011-12)	15 months	Delay in MOEF clearance. Delay in award of Civil and E and M works.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

8.	Uri-II (4x60 MW) NHPC J and K 01-09-2005	Nov-09 (2009-10)	Feb-11 (2010-11)	15 months	Lack of resources with contractor. Slope failure in Dam area on 19-01-2008. Widening of NH-1A by BRO.
9.	Sewa-II (3X40 MW) NHPC J and K 09-09-2003	Sep-07 (2007-08)	Oct-09 (2009-10)	2 years 1 month	Project was taken into 10th plan capacity addition. Slipped due to delay in obtaining CCEA and delay in HRT works due to poor geology condition. Lack of resources with the contractor. Labour union agitation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTARAKHAND						
10.	Koteshwar (4x100 MW) THDC Uttarakhand 10-4-2000	Apr-05 (2005-07)		Dec-10 (2010-11)	5 years 8 months	Delay in Diversion Tunnel works and award of major packages. Award of H and M works. R and R issues affecting progress of works. Bad geology on right bank area just above Power House affecting progress. Slow progress by contractor.
11.	Loharinag Pala (4x150 MW) NTPC Uttaranchal June 2006	Oct-2011 (2011-12)		12th Plan (2012-13)	1 year	Delay in forest clearance for approach road to Helgu Adit. Slide zone in approach area to Gunagu adit. Work suspended due to Agitation by environmentalist Prof. G.D. Aggarwal.
12.	Srinagar (4x82.5 MW) Uttaranchal M/s Alaknanda Hydro Power Co. Ltd. 14-6-2000 (TEC)	Oct-05 (2005-06)		Oct-11 (2011-12)	6 years	Delay in Financial Closure. Land acquisition problem.
MADHYA PRADESH						
13.	Maheshwar (10x40 MW) SMHPC M.P. 30-12-96	Mar-02 (2001-02)		Mar-12 (2011-12)	10 years	Equity gap created by foreign partner, R and R problem, funds constraints.
ANDHRA PRADESH						
14.	Nagarjuna Sagar Tail Pool Dam (2x25 MW)	Nov-08 (2008-09)		Mar-11 (2010-11)	1 year	Slow progress of dam due to frequent flooding.

APGENCO
17-01-2005
(TEC Transfer)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 15. | Priyadarshni
Jurala
(6x39.1 MW)
APGENCO
24-07-2002
(TEC Transfer) | Feb.-08
(2006-08) | June-10
(2007-10) | 2 years
4 months | Visa problem of M/s CMEC erection personnel.
Single shift working. |
|-----|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|

TAMIL NADU

- | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 16. | Bhavani Kattalai
H.E. Project
Barrage II
(2x15 MW)
TNEB
(BV State Govt.)
11-06-99 | Mar-06
(2005-06) | Mar-12
(2011-12) | 5 years | Delay in award of work. |
| 17. | Bhavani Kattalai
H.E. Project
Barrage III
(2x15 MW)
TNEB 27-03-02
(BY State Govt.) | Mar-06
(2005-06) | Mar-10
(2009-10) | 4 years | Delay in award of work. |

KERALA

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 18. | Kuttiyadi Add.
Extn.
(2x50 MW)
KSEB
06-01-1999
by State Govt. | Mar-07
(2006-07) | Aug. 09
(2009-10) | 2 years
5 months | —Delay in forest clearance for upper track of penstock.
—Slow progress of erection of penstock. |
|-----|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Pallivasal 2x30 MW KESEB	Oct-10 2010-11		Mar-12 2011-12	1 year 5 months	—Delay in land acquisition. —Slow progress of civil works. Alignment of Adit to HRT.
WEST BENGAL						
20.	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30-10-2003	Mar-07 (2006-07)		Feb-10 (2009-10) As per MoU (likely to slip due to flash flood in May, 09)	2 years 11 months	Delay in obtaining CCEA and Forest clearance. Power house hill slope stabilization failure. Frequent interruption in works by local people. Flash flood in July, 2007 and May, 2009. GJM agitations.
21.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW) NHPC WB 30-09-2005	Sep. 09 (2009-10)		Dec-10 (2010-11) As per MoU (likely to slip due to flash flood in May, 09)	1 year 3 months	Delay in investment decision and forest month clearance. Flash flood in July, 2007 and May, 2009.
SIKKIM						
22.	Chujachen (2x49.5 MW) Sikkim M/s. Gati Infrastructure Ltd.	Sept. 09 2009-10		June-10 2010-11	1 year	Slow progress in some stretches of HRT due to poor geology. Flash flood occurred on 16-04-09 at Rangpo dam. Cofferdam washed away.
23.	Teesta Stage III (6X200 MW) Sikkim M/s Teesta Urja Limited 12-05-2006 (TEC)	Oct. 2011		June, 2012	8 months	Delay in forest clearance.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 24. | Subansiri Lower
(8x250 MW)
NHPC Ar.
Pradesh
09-09-2003 | Sep-10
(2010-11) | Dec-12
(2012-13) | 2 years
3 months | Frequent stoppage of work by locals in Ar. Pradesh side. Signing of MoU with State Government. Slope failure in Power House area on 28-01-2008. |
| 25. | Kameng
(4x150 MW)
NEEPCO Ar. Pd.
02-12-2004 | Dec-09
(2009-10) | Mar-12
(2011-12) | 3 years
3 months | — Change in crest level from EL 755 m to EL 735 m, length of dam increased from 247.3 m to 264.15 m. Also diversion arrangement modified.
— Subsequently delay in construction drawings from consultant i.e. SMEC.

— Slow progress in dam and HRT due to various reasons i.e. Bad geology, heavy seepage, inadequate machinery at site.
— Work suffered due to flash flood in Oct. 2008. |

MEGHALAYA

- | | | | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 26. | Myntdu
(2x42 MW)
MeSEB
09-06-2003 | Oct-06
(2006-07) | Dec-10
(2010-11) | 4 years
2 months | Delay in investment decision, MOE and F clearance and award of major works. |
|-----|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
-

Statement-II

Details of under Construction Thermal Power Projects which are Lagging behind Schedule (Including Expenditure)

State	Project Name	Sector	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Contractual Date of Commn.	Expected Date of Commn.	Expenditure incurred during year (Rs. in lakhs)				Upto date	Reasons for Delay
								2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Andhra Pradesh													
	Kakatiya TPP	State	APGENCO	U-1	500	05/2009	03/2010	28722	71284	29155	—	Sep-08	Delay in civil front, manpower
	Kothagudem TPP Extn.	State	APGENCO	U-1	500	04/2010	12/2010	8952	15711	38595	—	Sep-08	Delay in civil works, manpower
	Rayalaseema St-III TPS	State	APGENCO	U-5	210	10/2009	10/2010	0	10595	15067	—	Sep-08	Delay in civil works, BOP order placement, labour unrest
	Dr. NT Rao (Vijayawada) TPP-IV	State	APGENCO	U-1	500	12/2008	08/2009	48164	73440	16855	—	Sep-08	Delay in civil works, mill erection, transmission line for power evacuation.
	Konaseema CCPP	Private	Konaseema	GT-1 GT-2 ST	140 140 165	10/2005 01/2006 03/2006	Comm Comm 07/2009	0	16500	15800	—	Dec-08	Non-availability of gas

Lanco Kondapalli CCPP	Private	Lanco	GT-1	233	04/2009	12/2009	0	8760	55473	—	Dac-08	Delay in supplies
			ST	133	10/2009	12/2009						
Assam												
Bongoigaon TPP	Central	NTPC	U-1	250	01/2011	02/2011	0	23831	14829	—	Mar-09	Slow progress of civil works.
			U-2	250	04/2011	06/2011						
			U-3	250	08/2011	10/2011						
Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	State	APGCL	ST	37.2	05/2008	01/2010	0	11010	17215	343	May-09	Due to emergency, delay in order for steam turbine erection.
Bihar												
Barh STPP-I	Central	NTPC	U-1	660	08/2009	11/2012	54738	130360	132139	7251	Apr-09	Delay in finalisation of boiler erection agency as TPE wants removal of ceiling in price variation.
			U-2	660	06/2010	05/2013						
			U-3	660	04/2011	11/2013						
Kahalgaon St-2, Ph-2 (Incl. Ph-I)	Central	NTPC	U-7	500	07/2007	07/2009	135082	62831	61813	2141	Apr-09	Delay in supply and erection of main plant by BHEL.
Nabi Nagar TPP (JV of NTPC and RLY)	Central	NTPC	U-1	250	03/2011	03/2012	0	25600	28300	—	Sep-08	Delay in land acquisition.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				U-2	250	07/2011	06/2012						
				U-3	250	11/2011	09/2012						
Chhattisgarh													
	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1	Private	Lanco	U-1	300	Commissi- oned							Commissioned
				U-2	300	07/2009	12/2009	25743	45414	31502	548	May-09	Delay in BTG supply due to earthquake in China.
	Sipat-1 STPP	Central	NTPC	U-1	660	09/2008	06/2010	154353	201938	75107	4033	Apr-09	Contractual dispute with Power Machines Russia.
				U-2	660	07/2009	08/2010						
				U-3	660	05/2010	04/2011						
	Korba West St-III. TPP	State	CSEB	U-1	500	02/2012	03/2012	59	173	14135	—	Sep-08	Delay in placement of BOP order.
	Marwa TPP	State	CSEB	U-1	500	02/2012	03/2012	466	27180	9697	6234	May-09	Delay in placement of BOP order.
				U-2	500	08/2012	10/2012						
Delhi													
	Rithala CCPP	Private	NDPL	GT ST	108	07/2009	12/2009	0	0	1500	—	Sep-08	Delay in gas allocation.
Gujarat													
	Kutch Lignite	State	GSECL	U-4	75	08/2008	07/2009	29203	16216	1751	—	Sep-08	Delay in supplies by

													BHEL, technical problems during pre-commissioning activities.
Hazira CCPP Extn.	State	GSECL	GT+ST	351	01/2011	02/2011	0	10000	25000	5000	Jun-09	Slow progress of erection work.	
Sikka TPP Extn.	State	GSECL	U-3	250	03/2010	07/2011	0	15500	5123	—	Sep-08	Delay due to MOEF clearance.	
			U-4	250	07/2010	11/2011							
Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	State	GIPCL	U-3	125	11/2008	12/2009	27398	46073	8614	6227	May-09	Delay in supply of BTG material by BHEL.	
			U-4	125	04/2009	03/2010							
Ukai TPP Extn.	State	GSECL	U-6	490	08/2011	09/2011	0	11750	859	—	Sep-08	Delay in supplies.	
Haryana													
Indira Gandhi TPP	Central	APCPL	U-1	500	09/2010	10/2010	31	108090	86428	—	Feb-09	Delay in supply of boiler materials.	
			U-2	500	12/2010	01/2011							
			U-3	500	03/2011	04/2011							
Jharkhand													
Bokaro TPS "A" Expansion	Central	DVC	U-1	500	01/2012	02/2012	425	0	30054	—	Mar-09	Delay in finalization of BOP contracts.	
Chandrapura TPS Extn.	Central	DVC	U-7	250	12/2008	09/2009	58811	46306	29422	—	Mar-09	Delay in completion of CHP, AHP, PT Plant, Fuel Oil system and slow TG erection.	
			U-8	250	02/2007	11/2009							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Koderma TPP	Central	DVC	U-1	500	06/2010	09/2010	2529	27558	113894	—	Mar-09	Delay in land acquisition, chimney construction, NDCT and acute shortage of cement.
				U-2	500	10/2010	12/2010						
Karnataka													
	Benary TPP St-II	State	KPCL	U-2	500	01/2011	04/2011	19	16773	37594	38	May-09	Delay in supplies.
	Raichur U-8 TPS	State	KPCL	U-8	250	08/2009	04/2010	5369	13442	54507	6061	May-09	Delay in erection and supplies.
	Udupi TPP	Private	Udupi PCL	U-1	508	01/2010	03/2010	54575	155135	24572	509	May-09	Delay in Boiler erection.
				U-2	508	05/2010	08/2010						
	Torangallu TPP (Incl. Unit-1)	Private	JSW Energy	U-1	300	Commissioned						Jun-09	Delay in supplies from China and difference in standards/ norms of China/India.
				U-2	300	10/2008	08/2009	23249	72641	62249	8380	—	
Maharashtra													
	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	State	MSPGCL	U-1	500	09/2010	01/2011	0	16920	24736	—	Jul-08	Non-sequential supply of BHEL material.
				U-2	500	01/2011	05/2011						

Khaperkheda TPS Exn.	State	MSPGCL	U-1	500	05/2010	01/2011	0	27141	19598	—	Jul-08	Delay in BTG supply	
New Parli TPP	State	MSPGCL	U-2	250	07/2009	10/2009	647	37685	11599	—	Jul-08	Delay in BTG supply	
Paras TPS Extn.	State	MSPGCL	U-2	250	09/2009	01/2010	0	36520	8430	—	Jul-08	Delay in BTG supply	
Madhya Pradesh													
Malwa TPP	State	MPGENCO	U-1	600	03/2012	05/2012					22000	Apr-08	Delay in placement of BOP order.
			U-2	600	07/2012	09/2012							
Satpura TPP Extn.	State	MPPGCL	U-1	250	02/2011	04/2011	0	15200	89	—	Apr-09	Delay in supply material.	
			U-2	250	06/2011	08/2011							
Orissa													
Sterlite TPP	Private	Sterlite	U-1	600	01/2009	01/2010	6044	82300	71928	—	Oct-08	Initial delay in starting boiler erection work. * Coal linkage not available for unit-3 and 5.	
			U-2	600	04/2009	04/2010							
			U-3*	600	07/2009								
			U-4*	600	10/2009								
Rajasthan													
Barsingsar Lignite TPP	Central	NLC	U-1	125	11/2008	09/2009	28810	44056	20795	—	Sep-08	Supply and erection of boiler and TG	
			U-2	125	05/2009	12/2009							
Chhabra TPP	State	RRVUNL	U-1	250	11/2008	08/2009	40523	106326	2448	—	Sep-08	Design problem of TG deck, supply	
			U-2	250	02/2009	03/2010							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
													and erection of boiler and TG and delay in readiness of BOPs
Giral Lignite-II TPS	State	RRVUNL	U-2	125	08/2008	08/2009	17204	32175	7058	—	Sep-08	Delay in completion of lignite handling system, excessive SOx emission	
Kota TPP	State	RRVUNL	U-7	195	02/2009	08/2009	0	35388	9447	1341	Apr-09	Readiness of coal mill and cooling tower	
Suratgarh TPP	State	RRVUNL	U-6	250	11/2008	08/2009	0	45553	16468	—	Sep-08	Readiness of coal piping, cooling tower and AHP	
Tamil Nadu													
Nayvell TPS-II Exp.	Central	NLC	U-1	250	02/2009	04/2010	25239	73497	52167	7621	Jun-09	Sorting out various issues with NLC and process designer of CFBC boiler. Finalisation of civil contractor of boiler and power house by BHEL.	
			U-2	250	06/2009	09/2010							

Vallur TPP	Central	NTECL	U-1	500	01/2011	04/2011	296	39388	63749	26935	Jun-09	Shortage of HP welders and manpower.
			U-2	500	07/2011	09/2011						Finalisation of orders for CHP and CW system. Supply of HP/IP turbine for unit-1 and HP turbine for Unit-2.
Mettur TPP Ext.	State	TNEB	U-1	600	08/2011	09/2011	0	220	7680	5700	Jun-09	Delay in placement of orders for BOPs.
North Channai Extn. TPP	State	TNEB	U-1	600	04/2011	07/2011	0	0	*	*	*	*Finalisation of loan agreement for Unit and slow progress of work at site.
North Chennai Extn. TPP	State	TNEB	U-2	600	10/2011	01/2011	0	0	21750	14220	Sep-08	Placement of orders for BOPs and slow progress of work at site.
Tripura												
Tripura Gas CCPP	Central	ONGC	Module- 1	363	01/2012	02/2012			6000	—	Dec-08	Delay in finalisation of Civil Contractor and Transportation of heavy materials.
			Module- 2	363	04/2012	05/2012						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Uttar Pradesh													
	Anpara D TPP	State	UPRVUNL	U-1 U-2	500 500	03/2011 08/2011	06/2011 10/2011	0	48837	2893	—	Oct-08	Delay in Place- ment of orders for BOPs.
	Harduaganj Ext. TPS	State	UPRVUNL	U-8 U-9	250 250	09/2009 01/2010	07/2010 11/2010	16472	24920	18183	—	Aug-08	Delay in fina- lisation of lay out plans for TG hall, site handing over and BOPs orders.
	Parichha Extn. TPS	State	UPRVUNL	U-5 U-6	250 250	06/2009 10/2009	05/2010 07/2010	22279	37258	21568	—	Sep-08	Delay in hand- ing over of the site and TG erection, shor- tage of man- power.
	Anpara-C TPP	Private	LIL	U-1 U-2	600 600	02/2011 06/2011	03/2011 06/2011	0	0	156100	—	Mar-09	Delay in supply and erection of boiler material.
West Bengal													
	Durgapur Steel TPS	Central	DVC	U-1 U-2	500 500	07/2010 11/2010	11/2010 01/2011	32	38732	122058	—	Mar-09	Delay in land acquisition, supply of TG and generator transformers.
	Farakka STPS St III	Central	NTPC	U-6	500	12/2010	03/2011	14464	42695	61675	1596	Apr-09	Delay in fina- lisation of boiler erection

Mejia Ph-II TPS	Central	DVC	U-1	500	11/2009	02/2010	39748	66322	159785	—	Mar-09	agency by BHEL. Delay in supply of material and slow progress of NDCT.
			U-2	500	02/2010	04/2010						
Raghunath- pur TPP, Ph-I	Central	DVC	U-1	600	10/2010	02/2011	41	39620	18920	—	Mar-09	Awarding of balance package orders and frequent stoppage of work by land losers.
			U-2	600	01/2011	04/2011						
Budge-Budge TPS	Private	CESC	U-3	250	05/2009	08/2009	9686	18000	22000	—	Nov-08	Delay in supply and erection by BHEL. Signing of FSA.

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Statement-III

Details of expenditure in respect of hydro projects under construction which are lagging behind schedule (excluding renewables below 25 MW under MNRE)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	State	I.C. (No. x MW)	Cap. (MW)	Expenditure (Rs. crores)				
					06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	(up to)
1.	Parbati St-II (NHPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	373.19	252.21	337.93	82.20	(06/09)
2.	Kol Dam (NTPC)	Himachal Pradesh	4x200	800.00	406.48	485.02	514.34	30.10	(05/09)
3.	Uhl-III	Himachal Pradesh	3x33.33	100.00	53.39	100.12	78.42	1.04	(04/09)
4.	Allain Duhangan	Himachal Pradesh	2x96	192.00	526.45	426.59		33.22 (09/08)	
5.	Karcham Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	4x250	1000.00	18.99	453.72	1358.42	193.17	(05/09)
6.	Budhil	Himachal Pradesh	2x35	70.00	54.03	110.82	165.19	36.98	(06/09)
7.	Swara Kuddu	Himachal Pradesh	3x36.6	110.00	14.35	58.78		27.43 (01/09)	
8.	Uri-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	4x60	240.00	101.38	169.74	423.76	109.86	(06/09)
9.	Sewa-II (NHPC)	Jammu and Kashmir	3x40	120.00	133.80	174.91	154.30	37.38	(06/09)
10.	Koteshwar (THDC)	Uttarakhand	4x100	400.00	121.42	277.78	461.08	73.70	(06/09)
11.	Loharinagpala (NTPC)	Uttarakhand	4x150	600.00	46.72	133.79	209.82	11.55	(05/09)

12.	Srinagar	Uttarakhand	4x82.5	330.00	8.86	240.00	488.27	176.38	(05/09)
13.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	10x40	400.00	110.85	341.87	450.44	81.12	(06/09)
14.	Nagarujana Sagar TR	Andhra Pradesh	2x25	50.00	20.50	45.25		59.45 (12/08)	
15.	Priyadarshni Jurala	Andhra Pradesh	6x39.1	234.00	154.03	119.00	117.43	—	
16.	Bhawani Barrage II	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	8.96	34.73	48.97	11.75	(05/09)
17.	Bhawani Barrage III	Tamil Nadu	2x15	30.00	1.25	27.14	69.55	3.66	(05/09)
18.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext.	Kerala	2x50	100.00	24.63	29.75	28.08	—	
19.	Pallivasal	Kerala	3x20	60.00	—	35.80	10.12	—	
20.	Teesta Low Dam-III (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x33	132.00	187.61	266.45	261.65	81.44	(06/09)
21.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (NHPC)	West Bengal	4x40	160.00	30.29	137.47	230.31	53.35	(06/09)
22.	Chujachen	Sikkim	2x49.5	99.00	119.00	119.00	171.03	61.45	(04/09)
23.	Teesta-III	Sikkim	6x200	1200.00	47.79	105.97			
24.	Subansiri Lower (NHPC)	Andhra Pradesh	8x250	2000.00	375.25	452.19	988.59	167.15	(06/09)
25.	Kameng (NEEPCO)	Andhra Pradesh	4x150	600.00	157.71	182.10	616.56	17.32	(04/09)
26.	Myntdu	Meghalaya	2x42	84.00	104.84	143.81	232.66	0.30	(04/09)

[Translation]

ASH Content in Indigenous Coal

1853. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ash content in the indigenous coal being used in the thermal power plants in the country affects the power generation of these plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the difference in power generation from the indigenous coal and imported coal used in the thermal power plants in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Power plants are designed on the basis of characteristics of coal including ash content, available from the linked mine. Generation from the power plants is not affected so long as the coal used is of the specified characteristics.

(c) It is not possible to substitute imported coal with indigenous coal in the power stations designed for indigenous coal. However, to bridge the gap between the demand for coal and its availability from the domestic sources, presently certain power stations in the country are blending imported coal with the indigenous coal subject to the technical limitations of the boiler design.

Non-Plan Expenditure

1854. SHRI JAGDNAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation vis-a-vis expenditure incurred under the non-plan head by State Governments

during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the expenditure under non-plan is disproportionately high during the last three years;

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

(d) whether there is a proposal to keep both non-plan and plan expenditure into account for removing the present discrimination among the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The State-wise details of non-plan Budget Estimates during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. Expenditure figures for the year 2007-08 (Actuals) for all the States, and 2008-09 (Actuals) are not available as yet. The Non-plan expenditure for the year 2006-07 (Actuals) was 71% of the combined Plan and Non-plan expenditure, on account of interest payments, administrative services, pension, miscellaneous general services, repayment of loans etc.

(d) and (e) At present there is no proposal before the Planning Commission to abolish Plan, Non-Plan categorization of expenditure. Issues relating to classification of expenditure into Plan and Non-Plan, and Revenue and Capital have been discussed in Chapter 3 (paragraphs 3.57 to 3.67) Vol. I of the Eleventh Five Year Plan document. It is stated in this chapter that it would be appropriate to set up a High Level Committee (HLC) to look into the entire gamut of issues arising from the present classification of expenditure and suggest measures for efficient management of public expenditure. Proposal has been initiated to set up an HLC.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Non-Plan Expenditure			
		2006-07		2007-08	2008-09
		BE	Actuals	BE	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37771	37037	45227	49222
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1242	1388	1352	1396
3.	Assam	13461	10052	13365	16064
4.	Bihar	20264	20898	22057	27086
5.	Chhattisgarh	7047	6446	8111	8634
6.	Goa	2720	2067	2936	2748
7.	Gujarat	24419	26001	27322	31601
8.	Haryana	12499	14663	14581	17478
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6628	7726	7256	9614
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9385	9859	10938	11982
11.	Jharkhand	7548	7777	8861	9197
12.	Karnataka	27482	27545	31859	36767
13.	Kerala	22928	19622	25364	26681
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18940	19645	21257	25927
15.	Maharashtra	55966	58706	61861	70257
16.	Manipur	1635	2290	2076	2252
17.	Meghalaya	1366	1439	1509	1762
18.	Mizoram	1185	1240	1340	1487
19.	Nagaland	1928	1943	2117	2375
20.	Orissa	14776	15141	17517	19623

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	21680	22956	23945	24272
22.	Rajasthan	21752	23091	25233	27978
23.	Sikkim	1607	1590	1971	1751
24.	Tamil Nadu	37553	37815	39473	44776
25.	Tripura	2657	2149	2632	2976
26.	Uttar Pradesh	49243	51410	58634	62404
27.	Uttarakhand	5601	5217	6140	6569
28.	West Bengal	34023	33157	35796	39913
	All States	463306	468870	520730	582792

Source: State Finances—A study of Budgets of 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 RBI

BE: Budget Estimates

[English]

Housing Loan to Rural People

1855. SHRI PURNMA SI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non grant of housing loan by banks to rural poor in the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government against the erring banks; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for making housing loan affordable to the rural poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The need for grant of housing loan by banks to rural poor in the country and difficulties faced by them in accessing such loans is raised in different fora from time to time. Being conscious of this, Government created the Rural Housing Fund (RHF) in 2008-09 to enhance the refinance operations of National Housing Bank for

Rural Housing. The NHB has been implementing this scheme for lending mainly through the HFCs and RRBs to weaker sections in rural areas consisting of small and marginal farmers, beneficiaries of SGSY, SCs/STs etc. Out of Rs. 1760.33 crores received under this fund, the entire amount was utilized during the last financial year. An allocation of Rs. 2000 crore has been made under RHF during the current financial year.

As a further incentive to expand housing credit for the rural poor the Government has revised the income ceiling and the loan amount for housing under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. In addition top-up loans can be given by banks upto Rs. 20,000 under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) to further promote housing for the rural poor.

Money of Small Deposits

1856. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the private financial

companies refused to return the money of small depositors on maturity;

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

(c) whether the Government is formulating any regulatory body to control the activities of such companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which regulatory body is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details on Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) who have defaulted in repayment specifically to small depositors on maturity is not available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has stated that some of the NBFCs who failed to get registration certificate or whose registration has been cancelled, as they failed to comply with RBI regulations, are still to repay the deposits. Besides, a few companies registered with RBI have also not been able to repay fully the money received as deposits. The non-repayment of deposits was largely due to non-realization of the assets on due dates and also due to mismatches in the asset-liability pattern. RBI has been taking action against NBFCs such as prohibiting the companies from carrying on activities of the Non-Banking Finance Company and from accepting deposits and alienating assets. RBI has, so far, filed 84 winding up petitions, 70 criminal complaints and 27 police complaints against such NBFCs.

(c) and (d) Necessary regulatory initiatives have already been undertaken by RBI to address the concerns relating to deposit taking NBFCs within the existing legal framework.

Micro Credit for Housing

1857. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are collaborating with the Financial Institutions to extend micro credit for housing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of micro credit provided by National Housing Bank during the last three years, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are extending micro-credit for housing under various government aided programmes, independently. As of now, there is no collaborative programme with the National Housing Bank (NHB) with any of the PSBs for micro credit for housing jointly.

(c) The NHB is mainly a refinancing institution which provides refinance to various Primary Lending Institutions including PSBs for on lending to individuals as well as micro finance institutions for housing micro finance. The quantum of micro credit provided by National Housing Bank to micro finance institutions during the last three years, State-wise is as given below:

Year	State	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
2006-07	Andhra Pradesh	5.25	1.10
	Maharashtra	0.00	1.50
	Total	5.25	2.60
2007-08	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	2.49

1	2	3	4
	Tamil Nadu	15.00	0.00
	Karnataka	10.00	0.00
	Total	30.00	2.49
2008-09	Andhra Pradesh	2.00	3.66
	Assam	0.30	0.30
	Tamil Nadu	3.00	2.76
	Orissa	7.00	2.50
	Karnataka	4.00	10.89
	Gujarat	10.00	0.30
	Total	26.30	20.41

Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

1858. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked for the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) in the country including Karnataka during each year of the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of loan disbursed from the RMK during the said plan period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposed to modify RMK;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the RMK is helpful in the improvement of living conditions of women since its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) There is no provision of yearly grant of budgetary support for RMK. RMK was given

an initial corpus of Rupees 31 crore in the year 1993 i.e. the year of its inception. Government subsequently decided to increase its corpus from Rs. 31 crore to Rs. 100 crore. During Eleventh Five Year Plan period, a sum of Rs.12 crore was released during 2007-08 and Rs. 31 crore during 2008-09. The total principal corpus as on date is Rs. 84 crore. There is a budget provision of Rs. 20 crore during 2009-10.

(b) The information is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposal for restructuring of RMK was included in the recommendations of the Committee of Governors, recommendations of the Group of Ministers and was announced as the decision of the Government in the Finance Minister's Interim Budget Speech. A Sub-Group has been formed in the Ministry to develop the concept and framework for restructuring of RMK with representatives from RBI, SIDBI, NABARD, CAPART and Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance. The Sub-Group held its first meeting on 17-6-2009.

(e) The information is furnished in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I**Rashtriya Mahila Kosh****Government of India (Ministry of Women and Child Development)****Loan Disbursed by RMK during 2007-08 and 2008-09**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Disbursed	
		2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,151.92	411.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		5.00
3.	Assam		342.40
4.	Delhi	49.00	324.00
5.	Gujarat	50.00	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	100.00	
7.	Jharkhand	5.00	31.00
8.	Karnataka	11.00	92.50
9.	Kerala		4.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	362.00	275.00
11.	Maharashtra	66.75	
12.	Manipur	29.38	27.65
13.	Orissa	157.50	96.65
14.	Rajasthan	122.00	170.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	347.70	722.00
16.	Uttar Pradesh	88.00	9.00
17.	Uttranchal	5.00	100.00
18.	West Bengal	12.50	37.50
	Total	2557.75	2647.70

Statement-II

The extent to which the RMK is helpful in the improvement of living conditions of women since its implementation

An evaluation of the impact of RMK loan on poor women beneficiaries was conducted by an independent agency i.e. Indian Society of Agribusiness Professionals, New Delhi. Their major findings are as under:

—Beneficiaries coverage: Rural Area 84%; Urban Area 16%

—Age Profile:

->20-30 Years—20%

->30-40 Years—40%

->40-50 Years—28%

Beneficiaries below poverty line 86%

Illiterate 40%

Primary 37%

Middle school education 23%

—Activities—Animal Husbandry 41%

Petty Shops 19%

Agriculture 17%

—Monthly income increased between Rs. 2000 to Rs. 4000

—54% reported increase in household expenditure.

—96% reported improvement in food consumption pattern.

—87% reported increase in Household Assets—T.V., Refrigerator, Fan, Telephone etc.

—Access to medical facility increased for majority of beneficiaries (88%).

—Increase in social status of 87% of beneficiaries.

—98% reported increase in their self-confidence and security with increased income through RMK.

—Majority (95%) reported improvement in their standard of living.

*Majority of beneficiaries opined that women participation in micro finance led to decrease in domestic violence.

[Translation]

Solar Energy under Remote Village Electrification Programme

1859. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments to provide solar energy under Remote Village Electrification Programme;

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

(c) the number of proposal sanctioned and are still pending approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) 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, including solar energy. 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 are given in enclosed statement. All eligible proposals received by the Ministry were sanctioned as on 31-3-2009.

(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**

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages and Hamlets
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	298
3.	Assam	1986
4.	Chhattisgarh	588
5.	Gujarat	38
6.	Haryana	286
7.	Himachal Pradesh	22
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	235
9.	Jharkhand	477
10.	Karnataka	79
11.	Kerala	607
12.	Madhya Pradesh	274
13.	Maharashtra	353
14.	Manipur	240
15.	Meghalaya	97
16.	Mizoram	20
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	306
19.	Rajasthan	327
20.	Sikkim	13
21.	Tamil Nadu	184

1	2	3
22.	Tripura	755
23.	Uttarakhand	718
24.	Uttar Pradesh	250
25.	West Bengal	1186

*[English]***Construction of DDA Flats**

1860. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) proposes to construct 65,000 houses in the Capital during the next four years under various categories; and

(b) if so, the category-wise?

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

(b) DDA has informed that housing projects in various parts of the city in categories such as HIG, MIG, LIG and EWS are being planned to construct over 66,000 houses between the year 2009-10 to 2014-15 as per details given below:

HIG	8373
MIG	2929
LIG	26666
EWS	28508
	<hr/>
	66,476

The above houses are to be built in various places such as in Molar Bund, Jasola, Kondli, Mukherji Nagar,

Motia Khan, Ashok Nagar, Kalyan Vihar, Narela, Pitampura, Vasant Kunj, Sultangarhi, Kilokri, Rohini, Dwarka etc.

Funds under JNNURM

1861. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned the various States including Punjab under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction of new houses to replace slums during last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the States including Punjab have fully utilized the amount allocated for the schemes;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) State-wise details of

the amount sanctioned to various States including the State of Punjab under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)—components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for construction of new houses to replace slums during last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-I (BSUP) and Statement-II (IHSDP).

(b) to (c) While some States/UTs have projects sanctioned with full commitment against the seven year mission period allocation made by the Planning Commission, there are other States/UTs including Punjab who have not fully utilized the amounts allocated. State-wise details of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) allocated and ACA committed so far are given in the enclosed Statement-III (BSUP) and Statement-IV (IHSDP).

(d) The reasons for not securing full commitment/ utilizing the funds allocated for the seven year Mission period are non-furnishing of adequate number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) confirming to JNNURM Guidelines.

Statement-I

JNNURM

Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07 Central Share Approved	2007-08 Central Share Approved	2008-09 Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	284.34	250.63	650.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3.36	40.59
3.	Assam	0	48.56	49.04
4.	Bihar	0	179.54	133.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	312.18	0	23.03
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	396.13	0	0
7.	Delhi	0	630.9	137.83

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Goa	0	4.6	
9.	Gujarat	497.36	115.63	78.75
10.	Haryana	31.18		0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	7.05	11.21	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	84.88	49.56
13.	Jharkhand	0	132.91	118.69
14.	Karnataka	125.40	147.57	134.99
15.	Kerala	47.17	155.22	31.18
16.	Madhya Pradesh	206.02	13.26	87.59
17.	Maharashtra	1299.50	632.62	834.00
18.	Meghalaya	0	23.77	16.58
19.	Manipur	0	0	43.91
20.	Mizoram	0	28.91	51.20
21.	Orissa	0	48.77	5.41
22.	Punjab	0	36.15	0
23.	Puducherry	0	32.31	0
24.	Sikkim	0	2.79	26.26
25.	Nagaland	105.60	0	0
26.	Rajasthan	169.20	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	359.67	587.69	94.44
28.	Tripura	0	13.96	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	38.58	162.50	937.76
30.	Uttarakhand	0	18.08	9.93
31.	West Bengal	556.54	610.01	440.87
Total		4435.94	3975.83	3995.33

Statement-II**Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)**

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2006-07 Central Share sanctioned	2007-08 Central Share sanctioned	2008-09 Central Share sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	210.57	300.55	253.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	8.66
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.45	
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	4.74	8.90
5.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.58	
6.	Assam	10.79	22.32	23.38
7.	Bihar	36.55	23.21	64.21
8.	Chhattisgarh	122.01		36.82
9.	Gujarat	51.54	101.59	73.22
10.	Haryana	182.96		26.74
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	16.19	20.88
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	32.23	27.60
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	15.58	66.65
14.	Karnataka	41.90	103.86	76.93
15.	Kerala	50.10	53.85	41.94
16.	Madhya Pradesh	138.00	33.07	21.88
17.	Mizoram	0.00	6.21	23.57
18.	Manipur	0.00	12.37	8.33
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	8.97	13.46
20.	Maharashtra	120.71	181.94	827.96
21.	Nagaland	44.14	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Orissa	0.00	59.13	117.20
23.	Punjab	0.00	25.55	7.07
24.	Puducherry	0.00	5.48	0.00
25.	Rajasthan	110.08	122.24	48.36
26.	Tamil Nadu	112.56	56.64	162.77
27.	Tripura	0.00	6.33	17.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22.11	2.78	485.32
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	2.91	0.00
30.	West Bengal	150.57	260.70	269.77
Total		1404.57	1459.47	2732.67

Statement-III**BSUP**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ACA Allocation under BSUP 2005-12	ACA Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	1497.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	43.95
3.	Assam	121.94	97.60
4.	Bihar	531.54	312.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	335.21
6.	Goa	11.43	4.60
7.	Gujarat	1015.56	691.74
8.	Haryana	57.31	31.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	18.27

1	2	3	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	134.44
11.	Jharkhand	351.09	251.59
12.	Karnataka	407.97	407.97
13.	Kerala	250.00	233.56
14.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	344.26
15.	Maharashtra	3372.56	2766.12
16.	Manipur	43.91	43.91
17.	Meghalaya	40.35	40.35
18.	Mizoram	80.11	80.11
19.	Nagaland	105.60	105.60
20.	Orissa	78.74	54.18
21.	Punjab	444.46	36.15
22.	Rajasthan	383.46	169.20
23.	Sikkim	29.06	29.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	1041.80
25.	Tripura	23.66	13.96
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	1138.84
27.	Uttarakhand	97.84	28.01
28.	West Bengal	2126.98	1607.42
29.	Delhi	1481.28	768.73
30.	Puducherry	83.20	32.31
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	446.13	396.13
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
Total		13356.35	12756.48

Statement-IV**IHSDP**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	ACA Allocation under IHSDP	ACA Approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	764.57	764.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	24.52	8.66
3.	Assam	67.75	56.48
4.	Bihar	168.07	123.97
5.	Chhattisgarh	158.83	158.83
6.	Goa	35.79	0.00
7.	Gujarat	256.25	235.43
8.	Haryana	209.70	209.70
9.	Himachal Pradesh	37.07	37.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	117.34	62.95
11.	Jharkhand	136.00	82.24
12.	Karnataka	222.69	222.69
13.	Kerala	198.83	145.89
14.	Madhya Pradesh	276.64	192.95
15.	Maharashtra	1130.60	1130.60
16.	Manipur	32.35	21.33
17.	Meghalaya	28.97	22.43
18.	Mizoram	29.78	29.78
19.	Nagaland	44.14	45.33
20.	Orissa	176.33	176.33
21.	Punjab	172.56	32.62
22.	Rajasthan	424.56	287.90

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	20.90	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	349.38	341.19
25.	Tripura	28.36	23.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	854.41	510.21
27.	Uttarakhand	63.58	2.91
28.	West Bengal	681.04	681.36
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00
30.	Puducherry	26.95	5.48
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.29	13.64
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20.56	0.45
34.	Lakshadweep	21.03	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	21.97	0.58
Total		6828.31	5627.50

Currency Rigging

1862. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of companies/exporters and others have suffered huge losses due to fluctuation in rupee during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for massive fluctuation in rupee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Indian exporters, in anticipation of appreciation of the Indian Rupee, hedged their currency exposures in 2007 and early 2008. However, the Rupee depreciated substantially in the wake of the financial crisis in the

world markets. In normal conditions it would have entailed only an opportunity loss. Large scale cancellation and/or scaling down of the export orders have exposed the exporters to a high degree of currency risk, with obligation to deliver or roll over the forward contracts at the ongoing exchange rates. A few exporters were, therefore, exposed to crystallized losses, which occurred on account of adverse international developments and currency movements.

(c) RBI has taken following steps to boost exports in view of the difficulties faced by the exporters:

- (1) Extension of period of pre-shipment Rupee Export Credit from upto 180 days to upto 270 days and period of post-shipment credit from upto 90 days to upto 180 days.
- (2) Extending the applicability of prescribed interest rate as applicable to post-shipment

rupee export credit to overdue bills upto 180 days w.e.f. date of advance.

- (3) Extending the Interest subvention of 2%/14% w.e.f. April 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008 on pre- and post-shipment rupee export credit for certain employment oriented export sectors.
- (4) Reintroduction of Interest subvention of 2% w.e.f. December 1, 2008 to September 30, 2009 on pre- and post-shipment rupee export credit for certain employment oriented export sectors.
- (5) In the budget speech for Financial Year 2009-10, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced to extend the interest subvention scheme upto March 31, 2010 on existing terms and conditions.
- (6) In order to help the banks financing the exporters to raise foreign currency borrowings, so that packing credit in foreign currency can be extended to exporters at competitive rates, the ceiling rate on export credit in foreign currency has been raised to LIBOR plus 350 basis points from the present ceiling rate of LIBOR plus 100 basis points with effect from February 5, 2009. Consequently, the ceiling interest rate on the lines of credit with overseas banks for the banks providing export credit has also been raised from six months LIBOR plus 75 basis points to six months LIBOR plus 150 basis points.

BPL List

1863. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) has been finalised by the States;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding irregularities in preparation of BPL List in some States including West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) All the States/UTs reported to have finalized the list of households living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in the rural areas on the basis of BPL Census 2002 except Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Puducherry and Lakshadweep. The State-wise details of BPL Households identified are at given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The BPL Census to identify the households in the rural areas living Below the Poverty Line is conducted by the States and UTs for which the Ministry of Rural Development provides technical and financial support. The Union Government has been receiving complaints relating to BPL list. These are forwarded to the concerned State Governments for necessary action. The guidelines of BPL Census 2002, allows for a provision of two stage appeal mechanism to redress the public grievances. Under the appeal mechanism, any household can file first appeal before the designated authority and if still not satisfied, final appeal can be filed with the District Collector. The appeal mechanism provided under the guidelines is a continuous process which has been followed by the States including West Bengal.

Statement

Rural BPL families identified by the States/UTs on the basis of BPL Census, 2002

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of BPL families identified (Families in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Goa	0.071
7.	Gujarat	14.512
8.	Haryana	8.583
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2.823
10.	Jharkhand	24.810
11.	Karnataka	19.190
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
13.	Maharashtra	45.025
14.	Manipur	1.693
15.	Meghalaya	2.052
16.	Mizoram	0.374
17.	Nagaland	1.558
18.	Punjab	3.445
19.	Rajasthan	17.362
20.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
21.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
22.	Uttarakhand	6.238
23.	West Bengal	39.250
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (For Andaman only)	0.1 07
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
26.	Daman and Diu	0.005

[Translation]

**NQMs Reports on Quality of
Roads under PMGSY**

1864. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been found unsatisfactory by the National Quality Monitors (NQMs) in several States;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof during the last one year and the current year;

(c) whether actions are not being taken on the reports of National Quality Monitors (NQMs) in many States including Jharkhand against those found guilty;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Yes Sir. 9% of the completed and 16% of the on-going works have been found "Unsatisfactory" by the National Quality Monitors on inspection of PMGSY works during April, 2008-May, 2009.

(b) State-wise details of inspection for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto May, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(c) No Action Taken Reports have been received from the States of Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura.

(d) State Governments are implementing the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) as such they are responsible for ensuring quality of road works under the Programme. Under the third tier of Quality Monitoring, by the Centre, the National Quality Monitors are deputed for random inspection of the road works. As per the Programme guidelines, the NQM provides a copy of inspection reports to the concerned Programme Implementing Unit (PIU) for taking action for rectification by the PIU. The Action Taken Report

(ATR) is required to be sent to the National Rural Road Development Agency (NRRDA) after scrutiny by the State Quality Coordinator. A statement showing position of State-wise submission of ATRs is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) The position of submission of Action taken Reports is reviewed regularly in the meeting of Empowered Committee and other review meetings. The matter is being regularly pursued with the States for taking appropriate action.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Inspections by National Quality Monitors for the year 2008-09

Sl. No.	State	Total Inspections	Grading					
			Completed Works			Ongoing Works		
			Inspec-tions	Unsatis-factory	Unsatis-factory %	Inspec-tions	Unsatis-factory	Unsatis-factory %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	234	89	2	2%	145	14	10%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68	15	2	13%	53	9	17%
3.	Assam	269	20	1	5%	249	32	13%
4.	Bihar	53	0	0		53	24	45%
5.	Chhattisgarh	332	76	23	30%	256	86	34%
6.	Gujarat	130	51	2	4%	79	10	13%
7.	Goa	0	0	0		0	0	
8.	Haryana	81	20	0	0%	61	5	8%
9.	Himachal Pradesh	140	27	1	4%	113	10	9%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	10	0	0%	78	0	0%
11.	Jharkhand	91	8	0	0%	83	11	13%
12.	Karnataka	202	17	2	12%	185	15	8%
13.	Kerala	130	17	0	0%	113	30	27%
14.	Madhya Pradesh	433	33	2	6%	400	34	9%
15.	Maharashtra	489	34	5	15%	455	54	12%
16.	Manipur	11	2	2	100%	9	6	67%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	Meghalaya	24	2	0	0%	22	5	23%
18.	Mizoram	34	4	0	0%	30	4	13%
19.	Nagaland	39	1	0	0%	38	8	21%
20.	Orissa	449	48	1	2%	401	62	15%
21.	Punjab	183	56	5	9%	127	1	1%
22.	Rajasthan	303	110	12	11%	193	39	20%
23.	Sikkim	37	0	0		37	8	22%
24.	Tamil Nadu	226	84	16	19%	142	57	40%
25.	Tripura	42	2	0	0%	40	1	3%
26.	Uttar Pradesh	499	106	4	4%	393	64	16%
27.	Uttrakhand	78	5	0	0%	73	10	14%
28.	West Bengal	228	14	2	14%	214	9	4%
Grand Total		4893	851	82	10%	4042	608	15%

Statement-II*State-wise details of Inspections by National Quality Monitors for the year 2008-09*

Sl. No.	State	Total Inspections	Grading					
			Completed Works			Ongoing Works		
			Inspections	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory %	Inspections	Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25	4	0	0%	21	8	38%
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	4	1	25%	15	5	33%
3.	Assam	35	0	0		35	3	9%
4.	Bihar	0	0	0		0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chhattisgarh	20	2	0	0%	18	9	50%
6.	Gujarat	7	0	0		7	7	100%
7.	Goa	0	0	0		0	0	
8.	Haryana	0	0	0		0	0	
9.	Madhya Pradesh	26	10	0	0%	16	0	0%
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23	0	0		23	6	26%
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0		0	0	
12.	Karnataka	55	1	0	0%	54	17	31%
13.	Kerala	43	16	0	0%	27	8	30%
14.	Madhy Pradesh	103	19	1	5%	84	16	19%
15.	Maharashtra	41	3	0	0%	38	14	37%
16.	Manipur	18	5	0	0%	13	0	0%
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0		0	0	
18.	Mizoram	5	1	0	0%	4	1	25%
19.	Nagaland	9	0	0		9	2	22%
20.	Orissa	11	2	0	0%	9	0	0%
21.	Punjab	34	5	1	20%	29	3	10%
22.	Rajasthan	37	11	2	18%	26	15	58%
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0		0	0	
24.	Tamil Nadu	48	8	0	0%	40	11	28%
25.	Tripura	0	0	0		0	0	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76	1	0	0%	75	5	7%
27.	Uttrakhand	17	2	0	0%	15	7	47%
28.	West Bengal	20	1	0	0%	19	0	0%
Grand Total		672	95	5	5%	577	137	24%

Statement-III*Position of State-wise Submission of Action Taken Reports*

Sl. No.	State	Required	Submitted by the State	Grand Improvement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108	26	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	55	4	0
3.	Assam	155	64	18
4.	Bihar	51	7	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	212	3	1
6.	Gujarat	67	45	8
7.	Goa	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	33	15	1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	62	8	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	8	0
11.	Jharkhand	55	19	4
12.	Karnataka	99	48	10
13.	Kerala	64	12	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	136	63	14
15.	Maharashtra	249	158	31
16.	Manipur	9	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	21	4	0
18.	Mizoram	25	9	0
19.	Nagaland	34	1	0
20.	Orissa	235	36	5
21.	Punjab	65	23	0
22.	Rajasthan	145	97	3
23.	Sikkim	29	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	163	22	0
25.	Tripura	14	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	304	221	8
27.	Uttarakhand	62	29	2
28.	West Bengal	86	42	4
Total		2572	964	118

*[English***Mithi River Development Project**1865. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra has submitted a proposal for funding of Mithi River Development Projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the present status of the project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) A proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for funding of Mithi River

Development Project. The proposal for consideration of project by appropriate authority is under finalization.

*[Translation]***Excise Cases**

1866. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise authorities have a large of excise cases pending adjudication, confirmed demand cases pending recovery etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof category-wise for each of the last three years;

(c) the reasons for long pending of such cases; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to remove procedural constraints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The number of cases pending in Central Excise are as under:

	As on 31-03-2007	As on 31-03-2008	As on 31-03-2009
Cases Pending adjudication	10443	11594	14707
Confirmed demands pending recovery	32884	34919	37368

(c) Adjudication orders are required to be passed following the principles of natural justice. This involves, in many cases, granting opportunities of personal hearings to the party, cross-examination of witnesses etc., which cause delay. Adjudication orders can not be passed in cases where the Department has gone in appeal, or injunctions have been issued by Courts/CESTAT, or where audit objections are contested, etc.

The important reasons for non-realization of arrears of revenue include: stay orders by the Courts/CESTAT; cases relating to Public Sector Units pending with COD; cases pending with BIFR/DRT/OL; assets not available or defaulters not traceable; cases within appeal period or stay application pending; cases pending with district administration under certificate action.

(d) The strategy adopted for effective action include: close monitoring and timely disposal of all adjudication cases pending with Commissioners and officers below the rank of Commissioner; immediate realization of unfettered arrears; filling of applications for vacation of stay/prayer for early hearing of Courts/CESTAT cases; regular follow-up of cases pending in BIFR/DRT/OL/COD; implementation of favourable orders of CESTAT/Courts.

[English]

Monitoring of Infrastructure Projects

1867. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund provided to various implementing agencies in NCR comprising Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for Water Supply, Sewerage, Electrification, Roads, separately during the last three years;

(b) whether National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has monitored the works of the

implementing agencies to which funds were provided by the Board for the aforesaid purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the works being undertaken by the various implementing agencies in the NCR; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is to arrange for and oversee financing of selected development projects in the National Capital Region (NCR) and in Counter Magnet Areas (CMAs). Accordingly, NCRPB has been providing interest bearing loan upto 75% of project cost to the participating State Governments, Urban Local Bodies, Housing Boards, Development Authorities and other parastatals for the selected infrastructure development projects in the NCR and in CMAs.

The details of loans released by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) to various implementing agencies in the National Capital Region (NCR) in respect of Water Supply, Sewerage, Electrification, Roads during the Financial Years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) The monitoring of the physical and financial progress of the project/scheme is done through periodic reports viz. Monthly and Quarterly Progress Reports. The progress of projects is also reviewed by the Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group of NCRPB.

Out of the 88 projects relating to water supply, sewerage, electrification and road for which loan assistance has been released by NCRPB during the last three financial years, 9 projects are reported to have been completed and the rest are ongoing.

Statement

*Loans Released by NCR Planning Board for INFR Projects in Water Supply,
Sewerage, Electrification, Roads Sectors during last Three Years*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State Government/ Implementing agency	Sector				Total
		Water Supply	Sewerage	Electrification	Roads	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana Sub Region						
2006-07						
1.	P.W.D. (WS and S) Government of Haryana (now PHED)	12592.35	1477.65	0.00	0.00	14070.00
2.	Haryana Viduyt Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	486.74	0.00	486.74
3.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	13500.00	0.00	13500.00
UP Sub Region						
4.	Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd.	0.00	0.00	3000.00	0.00	3000.00
Rajasthan Sub Region						
5.	Rajasthan Rajya Viduyt Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	665.28	0.00	665.28
CMA Patiala						
6.	Patiala Urban Planning and Development Authority	0.00	1416.75	0.00	0.00	1416.75
Total		12592.35	2894.40	17652.02	0.00	33138.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2007-08						
Haryana Sub Region						
1.	P.W.D. (B and R), Government of Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	23537.33	23537.33
2.	P.W.D. (WS and S), Government of Haryana (now PHED)	13597.62	3109.54	0.00	0.00	16707.16
3.	Haryana Viduyt Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	8308.46		8308.46
4.	Municipal Corporation of Faridabad		233.60			233.60
5.	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	0.00	0.00	433.32		433.32
Rajasthan Sub Region						
6.	Rajasthan Rajya Viduyt Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	2170.49	0.00	2170.49
7.	Rajasthan Rajya Viduyt Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	8000.00	0.00	8000.00
CMA Gwalior						
8.	Special Area Development Authority (SADA)	1224.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1224.00
	Total	14821.62	3343.14	18912.27	23537.33	60614.36

2008-09**Haryana Sub Region**

1.	P.W.D. (B and R), Government of Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	16967.27	16967.27
2.	P.W.D. (WS and S), Government of Haryana (now PHED, Haryana)	5616.41	3048.44	0.00	0.00	8664.85
3.	Haryana Viduyt Prasaran Nigam Ltd.			2447.00	0.00	2447.00

4. Municipal Corporation of Faridabad		1518.40		0.00	1518.40
5. Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam	0.00	0.00	6776.99	0.00	6776.99
6. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	19500.00	0.00	19500.00
Rajasthan Sub Region					
7. Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	2608.00	0.00	2608.00
8. Special Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	0.00	0.00	8000.00	0.00	8000.00
Total	5616.41	4566.84	39331.99	16967.27	66432.61

Domestic Violence Act

1868. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of domestic violence against women have increased despite enactment of the stringent law;

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

(c) the number of Protection Officers appointed under Protection of Women under Domestic Violence Act, 2005, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government provides financial

assistance to State Governments for the implementation of said Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The data maintained by NCRB shows rising trend in domestic violence against women.

(b) The details for the year 2005 to 2007 are given in the enclosed Statement I to III.

(c) A statement indicating the status of appointment of Protection Officers in States/UTs is given in the enclosed Statement IV.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

Statement-I

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2005

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1390	1186	184	2076	1927	254
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	4	2	0	4	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21	13	0	26	44	0
27.	Uttranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total States	1415	1201	184	2106	1973	254
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	3	0	11	7	0
30.	Chandigarh**	75	56	0	148	120	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	2	2	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTS	82	61	0	161	129	0
	Total All India	1497	1262	184	2267	2102	254

Note: ** indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also.

Statement-II

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2006

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	150	147	1	382	371	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	9	8	0	21	22	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	17	11	0	43	41	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	4	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	6	5	1	6	5	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	7	0	20	29	0
27.	Uttranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	0	0
	Total States	1624	1395	141	2507	2450	183
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	8	0	16	14	0
30.	Chandigarh**	102	68	0	199	160	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTS	112	76	0	215	174	0
	Total All India	1736	1471	141	2722	2624	183

Note: ** indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also.

Statement-III

Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-Sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2007

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2266	101
6.	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0
7.	Gujarat	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8.	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central Act and its provisions are not applicable					
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	37	14	0	68	35	0
22.	Rajasthan	25	14	0	14	14	0
23.	Sikkim	6	4	0	10	9	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25	20	0	33	51	0
27.	Uttanchal	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	West Bengal	5	2	0	2	0	0
	Total States	2788	2296	118	5344	4940	111
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	6	0	37	7	0
30.	Chandigarh**	112	37	0	142	75	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	3	3	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total UTS	133	44	0	182	85	0
Total All India		2921	2340	118	5526	5025	111

Note: ** indicates data not available

*** Includes IPC cases also.

Statement-IV

Status of Protection Officers appointed States/UTs

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Number of Protection Officers appointed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	104
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15
3.	Assam	26
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	12
6.	Goa	13
7.	Gujarat	25

1	2	3
8.	Haryana	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	343
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NA
11.	Jharkhand	136
12.	Karnataka	214
13.	Kerala	29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	367
15.	Maharashtra	3444
16.	Manipur	8
17.	Meghalaya	7
18.	Mizoram	8
19.	Nagaland	—

1	2	3
20.	Orissa	30
21.	Punjab	148
22.	Rajasthan	548
23.	Sikkim	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	31
25.	Tripura	8
26.	Uttar Pradesh	37
27.	Uttaranchal	13
28.	West Bengal	19
Union Territories		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6
30.	Chandigarh	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
32.	Daman and Diu	2
33.	Delhi	15
34.	Lakshadweep	9
35.	Pondicherry	CDPOs and Welfare Officers identified as Protection Officers

Growth Rate Target

1869. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set annual growth rate target for the year 2009-10;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve this growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost is projected in the Economic Survey 2008-09 to grow at around 7.0 +/- 0.75 per cent in the fiscal 2009-10 assuming a normal monsoon.

(c) The steps initiated by the Government to achieve the targeted growth rate include *inter-alia* stimulating investment in infrastructure, development of agriculture and providing assistance to exporters to help overcome short term disadvantages. The Central Government has increased the Budgetary allocation for 2009-10 for plan and non-plan expenditure by 34 per cent and 37 per cent over the budget estimates of 2008-09. The allocations under 2009-10 (Budget Estimates) have been stepped up for the National Highways Development Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, as compared to 2008-09 Budget Estimates.

[Translation

Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources

1870. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States of America (USA) has expressed its willingness to work with India in the field of renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. India and US have agreed to cooperate in various areas of renewable energy technologies under the aegis of the Indo-US Energy Forum. A India-US Working Group on new Technologies and Renewable Energy has been formed to identify the areas of cooperation,

activities and partners for taking the cooperation forward. A Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation in Biofuels has also been signed.

[English]

Child Marriages

1871. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study by the Population Council, India has revealed high incidence of child marriages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such incidents reported in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the step taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Population Council, a study on "The Youth in India: Situation and Needs" was undertaken by them in 2006-07 in six states of India namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The findings of the study show that in the three years prior to the interview, the percentage of women who married before the age of 18 years was 52.2 in Bihar, 42.7 in Jharkhand, 45.7 in Rajasthan, 15.7 in Maharashtra, 27.6 in Andhra Pradesh, and 9.5 in Tamil Nadu; and that of young men who married before the age of 21 years was 43.5 in Bihar, 34.6 in Jharkhand, 53.2 in Rajasthan, 13.8 in Maharashtra, 19.9 in Andhra Pradesh, and 5.9 in Tamil Nadu respectively.

(d) In order to prohibit child marriages and to make the provisions of the Act more effective and punishment more stringent for offenders, a new legislation "The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006" (No. 6 of 2007) has been enacted and notified in the Gazette of India

on 11th January, 2007 and enforced w.e.f. 1-11-2007. Also, awareness generation and advocacy measures are continuously being undertaken by the Ministry for this purpose.

[Translation]

Anganwadi Centres

1872. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

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

(a) the number of Anganwadi workers and helpers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of Anganwadi Centres lack basic infrastructure facilities;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the network of Anganwadi Centres in the country;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing social security to Anganwadi workers and helpers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise number of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and helpers under the ICDS Scheme is enclosed.

(b) and (c) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) conducted a study titled 'Rapid Facility Survey of Infrastructure at Anganwadi Centres' in 2004. The report was submitted by NCAER in February, 2005. The survey covered a total of 2,87,684 AWCs in the country. According to the survey, 46% AWCs were running from pucca building, 21% AWCs from Semi-pucca buildings; 15% from kutcha buildings; 9% in open space and 6% from other places; about 9% were running from the house of AWWs and 6.9% from Helpers' house. It was also found that 46%

of AWCs did not have toilet facilities and 27% lacked drinking water facilities.

The Ministry had requested the States/UTs to look into the facts brought out in the report and take necessary steps to improve the facilities at the AWCs. ICDS Scheme envisages convergences with other Ministries/Departments like Panchayati Raj, Drinking Water Supply, Minority Affairs etc. for construction on Anganwadi Centres. Provision of toilets, drinking water etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana under LIC's Social Security Scheme was introduced by the

Government w.e.f. 1-4-2004 for Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers of the Intergrated Child Development Services Scheme. At present, all the AWWs/Helpers are covered under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana.

Under the Scheme. AWWs/Helpers are covered under natural death; total/partial permanent disability and female critical illness i.e. diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the organs like Breast, Cervix Uteri, Corpus Uteri, Ovaries, Fallopian Tubes and vagina/vulva.

Besides this, the policy provides scholarship of Rs. 300 per quarter for students of 9th to 12th standard (including ITI courses) up to two children per family of Anganwadi Worker/Helper.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi Workers #		No. of Anganwadi Helpers	
		Sanctioned as on 31-3-09	In-Position	Sanctioned as on 31-3-09	In-Position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	91307	71400	80481	70368
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028	4277	6028	4277
3.	Assam	59695	36849	56728	36849
4.	Bihar	91968	60041	86528	59797
5.	Chhattisgarh	64390	34991	55709	34052
6.	Goa	1212	1092	1212	1080
7.	Gujarat	48617	41810	47491	41882
8.	Haryana	25699	17263	25187	17112
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18003	18386	17996
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	28577	16409	28577	18474
11.	Jharkhand	38186	31306	35635	31185
12.	Karnataka	63377	53674	60046	54001

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	33115	32213	32986	32212
14.	Madhya Pradesh	90999	68161	78929	67520
15.	Maharashtra	110486	80475	97475	78002
16.	Manipur	11510	7621	9958	7621
17.	Meghalaya	5115	3337	3881	3337
18.	Mizoram	1980	1682	1980	1682
19.	Nagaland	3455	3194	3455	3194
20.	Orissa	71134	40968	60918	41218
21.	Punjab	26656	19596	25436	19612
22.	Rajasthan	61119	50103	54915	47528
23.	Sikkim	1233	977	1233	977
24.	Tamil Nadu	54439	46225	49499	43693
25.	Tripura	9878	6408	9878	6620
26.	Uttar Pradesh	187517	145943	165331	143282
27.	Uttarakhand	23159	8886	18039	8598
28.	West Bengal	117170	86691	117170	83647
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	671	689	672
30.	Chandigarh	500	370	500	370
31.	Delhi	6606	6106	6606	6106
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	253	247	219	219
33.	Daman and Diu	107	102	107	102
34.	Lakshadweep	107	87	96	87
35.	Puducherry	788	688	788	688
All India		1356027	997866	1242096	984060

including AWWs in mini-AWCs.

[English]

**Central Share in the Schemes
for Tribals**

1873. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise Central share in the various welfare schemes meant for tribals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith quantum of funds likely to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Prior to 1-4-2008, the Central share in the funding of the schemes of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas and construction of Hostels for ST boys and girls was 50% while 50% was borne by the States. The two schemes have been revised w.e.f. 1-4-2008 and now 100% Central funding is provided for establishment of ST girls' ashram schools and construction of ST girls hostels. For ST boys' Ashram Schools and ST boys' hostels the funding pattern is retained at 50:50 between Centre and States except in naxal affected areas as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time, where 100% Central funding is provided for ST boys' Ashram Schools and ST boys' hostels.

**Setting Up of Private Equity
Funds Abroad**

1874. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has held meetings with the Government of Qatar and Oman to set up private equity funds; and

(b) if so, outcome of the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Meetings have been held with the Government of Oman

represented by State General Reserve Fund (SGRF) of Oman and a sub-group of high level delegation of Qatar comprising the representative of Qatar Investment Authority (QIA). These meetings were held along with officials from PMO, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and Ministry of Finance (MOF), for setting up Joint Investment funds in India for investment in various sectors in India as part of sovereign level collaboration for the purpose.

(b) Based on initial dialogues, SSI has been appointed Operationalizing Agency for these funds.

An MOU has been signed between SSI and SGRF of Oman on 08-11-2008 to set up a Joint Investment Fund.

A draft MOU to facilitate Qatar Investments in India was submitted by the Qatar side.

[Translaiton]

Payment of Service Tax

1875. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of taxes outstanding against domestic/foreign companies working the country;

(b) whether the Government has served any kind of notice to such company; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government against each such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The total outstanding demand (Arrear+Current) in respect of direct taxes against domestic/foreign companies working in the country up to March 2009 is Rs. 66942 crore. As regards indirect taxes, the data of overall outstanding taxes alone is being maintained, and the details of outstanding taxes against domestic/foreign companies are not separately maintained. Total amount of outstanding indirect taxes as on 31-5-2009 is as under:

Central Excise	:	Rs. 23464.29 crore
Customs	:	Rs. 7459.27 crore

Service Tax : Rs. 4822.11 crore
Total : Rs. 35745.67 crore

(b) and (c) Where action to recover tax dues is taken by attachment of bank account/immovable property, a notice is first issued to the defaulter as per the procedure prescribed by statute. Other measures being taken to expedite recovery of outstanding tax dues include monitoring by a Task Force, requesting Appellate authorities to expeditiously decide the appeals and to vacate stay applications etc.

[English]

Excise Raid

1876. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Central Excise Department in the country from 2005 till date;

(b) the details of the raids conducted in Haryana during the same period;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the company raided;

(d) whether the informers have been paid their appropriate rewards; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Use of Alternative Fuels in Power Plants

1877. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any scheme to put the power generating plants on the alternative fuels to avoid the breakdown of these plants due to shortage of particular fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) No proposal is under consideration for use of alternative fuels in power plants due to shortage of particular fuel. Some of the gas based stations have facility for using liquid fuel as alternate fuel. In the event of shortfall in the availability of gas, such plants are operated on liquid fuel subject to its availability, price and willingness of the beneficiaries of the plant to avail generation from the costlier (liquid) fuel.

Rajiv Awaas Yojana

1878. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to launch 'Rajiv Awaas Yojana' for the poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to mitigate the housing requirement of the poor?

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

(d) To mitigate the housing requirements of the poor, the Government is implementing the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme.

For other cities/towns, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented.

Further, the Government has launched in 2009:—

- (i) The Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor aimed at providing interest subsidy to the tune of 5% on a loan of Rs. 1 lakh availed by the poor.
- (ii) The Scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership to support the provision of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) housing through partnership between various agencies— Government/parastatals/Urban Local Bodies/ developers etc.

Micro Finance Bill

1879. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the micro-finance development and regulation Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) 'The Micro Financial Sector (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2007', which was introduced in Lok Sabha on 20-03-2007 and presently stands lapsed due to dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha, intended to create environment friendly policy for micro-finance services and provide a formal statutory framework for the promotion, development and regulation of the micro finance sector in the country. The salient features of the Bill were as follows:—

- (i) to entrust the function of development and regulation of the micro financial sector to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (National Bank);
- (ii) to define the various entities engaged in the

activity of micro finance such as Co-operative Societies, etc.

- (iii) to define various categories of beneficiaries of micro financial services as eligible clients including Self Help Groups (SHGs) or joint liability groups of such eligible clients;
- (iv) to provide for acceptance of thrift i.e. savings of eligible clients other than in the form of current account or demand deposit account by Micro Finance Organisations registered by the National Bank. Subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed;
- (v) to provide for registration of Micro Finance Organisations that undertake thrift;
- (vi) to provide for creation of a reserve fund and maintenance of accounts and submission of periodical returns by Micro Finance Organisations;
- (vii) to provide for functions and powers of the National Bank in relation to thrift services and micro financial services.
- (viii) to empower the National Bank to frame a scheme for appointment of one or more Micro Finance Ombudsman for settlement of disputes between eligible clients and Micro Finance Organisations;
- (ix) to empower the National Bank to make regulations with the previous approval of the Central Government for carrying out the purposes of the Bill.

[Translation]

New Company Bill

1880. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has drafted the new company Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to bring any new disinvestment Bill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Companies Bill, 2008 introduced in the Lok Sabha on 23-10-2008 has lapsed in view of Article 107(5) of the Constitution. The Government now proposes to reintroduce the Bill as the Companies Bill, 2009 in the Parliament. The Government has considered comprehensive revision of the Companies Act, 1956 to enable the Indian Corporate Laws to keep pace with changes in the economic environment.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Excise Duty Exemption

1881. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had given exemption of Excise Duty to various States;

(b) if so, the details of States, the reasons therefor and period for giving excise exemption to such states;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of excise exemption to such States;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether requests for extension of date for receiving the benefit of excise duty exemption have been received from various States including Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Exemption from excise duty has been provided to units manufacturing specified excisable goods in certain States or regions, namely;

States/Regions	Sunset date
i. North Eastern States	31-3-2017
ii. Jammu and Kashmir	No time limit
iii. Sikkim	31-03-2017
iv. Uttarakhand	31-03-2010
v. Himachal Pradesh	31-03-2010
vi. Kutch region of Gujarat	31-12-2005 (exemption is for setting new units).

The exemption is available to new units or units undertaking substantial expansion on or before the sunset date, for a period of ten years from the date of commencement of commercial production in all cases except in Kutch region where the exemption is available to new units set up on or before the sunset date for a period of five years from the date of commercial production. While there is an outright exemption for such units in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, exemption by way of refund is available in other States. Central Excise duty concessions have been given to these states or regions to attract investments in the industrial sector.

(c) to (e) The total central excise revenue foregone on account of these area based exemptions is estimated to be about Rs. 10327 crore for the period 2008-09.

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. During the year 2009-10, requests for extension of date for receiving the benefit of excise duty exemption have been received from some States but not from the State of Gujarat. These are under examination.

Tax Sops for STPs

1882. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tax sops granted to Software Technology Parks;

(b) whether requests/representations for extension of such facilities has been received by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Under the Software Technology Park scheme, the following tax concessions have been granted:

- (i) Exemption from Customs and Central Excise duties including Anti dumping and Safeguards duties on the imported or indigenously procured raw material, Capital goods, and other specified goods used in the manufacture of the finished goods.
- (ii) Deduction under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 of such profits and gains as are derived by the undertaking located in a software technology park, subject to specific conditions.
- (iii) Cenvat Credit allowed on the Service tax paid on the input services used in the unit.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Requests/representations were received for extension of Income Tax benefits which were available only up to assessment year 2010-11.

(d) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009 proposes to extend the tax benefit available under Section 10A of the Income-tax Act by one year, i.e. the deduction would be available up to assessment year 2011-12.

Export Promotion Scheme

1883. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented its High-Tech product Export Promotion Scheme;

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the details of incentives that are proposed to be provided under the Scheme;

(d) the extent to which such incentives have helped the backward regions of the country including regions of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand to improve their performance in the export sector, State-wise, and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure a more effective implementation of the Scheme.

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

(b) High-Tech Products Export Promotion Scheme (HTPEPS) was announced w.e.f. 1-4-2007 in the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09. As on date, 13 products have been notified for benefit under the Scheme.

(c) Under the Scheme, exporters of notified high-tech products are entitled for duty credit scrip equivalent to 1.25% of f.o.b. value of export; or 5% of incremental growth in f.o.b. value of exports of notified products.

(d) and (e) The objective of the Scheme is to promote export of high-technology products from India. All Indian exporters based across the country, including States of Orissa, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, are eligible for incentive under the Scheme as per its terms and conditions. As a measure of procedural simplification, applications for claiming the duty credit scrip can be filed on line.

[Translation]

NTPC Agreement with RIL for Supply of Gas

1884. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation

Limited (NTPC) has signed a trade agreement with the Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) for supply of gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of gas to be supplied to the NTPC by the Reliance Industries as per the terms of the agreement;

(d) whether the said price is higher than the sale price of the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) NTPC had invited bids under International Competitive Bidding for procurement of natural gas @ 132 TBtu (Trillion British thermal units) per annum for Kawas-II and Gandhar-II power projects for a period of 17 years. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) was evaluated as the lowest techno-commercially acceptable bidder and NTPC accepted its offer. Accordingly, a Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued to RIL on 16-06-2004 which was duly acknowledged and confirmed by RIL. As per the aforesaid contract, RIL is required to supply the gas to NTPC from D6 Block of KG Basin at gas commodity price of US \$2.34 per MMBtu (Million Metric British thermal units) (landfall price at Kakinada).

After the issuance of LOI, RIL did not come forward to sign the Gas Sale Purchase Agreement (GSPA) and sought major changes in the agreed draft of GSPA. The changes sought by RIL on the accepted draft GSPA would have altered the basic complexion of the Contract and were not acceptable to NTPC.

NTPC persued with RIL at various levels and at various meetings to sign the GSPA, as per the draft accepted by RIL during the bidding process.

However, in spite of all the efforts, RIL did not sign the GSPA agreed during the bidding process, instead RIL unilaterally signed a contract which was not in line with the agreed GSPA and that left NTPC with no alternative other than taking legal recourse.

Accordingly, NTPC filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay against RIL on 20-12-2005 for specific performance of the contract.

The matter is presently sub-judice in Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai.

As per the aforesaid contract, the quantity of gas in the contract is 132 TBtu per annum [12 million metric standard cubic meters per day (MMSCMD approx.)] for a period of 17 years.

(d) and (e) The current price of ONGC gas is US\$ 1.848 per MMBtu (landfall price at Hazira) against the above said price of US\$ 2.34 per MMBtu.

Exemption of Service Tax

1885. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the life insurance companies have urged for exemption from payment of service tax;

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

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the performance and client services provided by the life insurance companies in the country including Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) is planning to invest in the equity market during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that they periodically review the performance of all insurance companies and their adherence to the provisions of the Insurance Act, 1938 and various regulations and guidelines issued by it. All insurance companies are required to file their

annual accounts and the solvency position with the Authority on an annual basis. The periodical review encompasses operations of the insurance companies throughout the country and is not region based. The IRDA review mechanism does not generate State-wise information on the life insurance companies.

(e) and (f) LIC has informed that they are regular investors in the equity market for many years. During the financial year 2008-09, LIC had invested Rs. 40,295.09 crore in the equity market. During the current year, LIC will invest in the equity market depending upon the fund flow and the state of the equity market.

NREGS in Naxal Affected Areas

1886. SHRI LALJI TANDON:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are facing difficulties in executing works under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in areas affected by naxal activities;

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

(c) whether difficulties are also being faced in payment of wages to the workers due to the absence of banks and post-offices in such naxalite affected areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which payment of wages is being made to the workers in areas where there is no banks/post offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) No such reports have been received in the Ministry in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) State Government of Chhattisgarh made a reference to the Ministry in this regard. The Ministry examined the matter and a temporary relaxation has been given for making wage payment to NREGA workers through Banks/Post offices in respect of Katakalyan, Kuakunda and Orcha blocks of districts of Dantewada and Bastar of Chhattisgarh keeping in view severe naxalite problem and outreach of Banks and Post Offices in this area.

(e) In case the State Governments face insurmountable difficulties in making wage payment to NREGA workers through Banks/Post offices and brings it to the notice of the Ministry, the Central Government may permit it to make wage payment in cash so that there is no hindrance in fulfillment of the objectives of the Act.

[English]

International Financial Centre

1887. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had constituted a High Powered Expert Committee to make Mumbai as an International Financial Centre;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report; and

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

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

(b) and (c) The report of the High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) for developing Mumbai as an International Financial Centre (IFC) was submitted on 10th February 2007. The report was circulated among all major Central Ministries/Departments, Chief Secretaries of State Governments, the regulators viz. RBI, PFRDA, SEBI, IRDA, and certain other non-

government agencies/organizations. The report was also posted on the Ministry's website seeking public comments through a dedicated e-mail-id. The feedback received on the report was processed by the government. The steps taken in the direction of implementing the recommendations of the report *inter alia* include the launch of exchange traded currency futures on the NSE, BSE and MCX, setting up of an internal working group on debt management and establishing a National Treasury Management Agency, processing the report of the said internal working group, continuous interaction with various regulators and Ministries/Departments of the government in taking forward the HR and other initiatives as well as steps required to carry out proposed changes in India's regulatory and financial architecture.

[Translation]

Self-Employment Schemes by PSBs

1888. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are implementing self-employment schemes for the unemployed youth in various States;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment about the effectiveness of the schemes; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks provide financial assistance under following Centrally Sponsored Schemes aiming to provide gainful employment in rural and urban areas of the country.

Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP): The scheme has been introduced with effect from 1st April, 2008 by merging Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP). The scheme aims to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as

urban areas of the country through setting up of new self employment ventures/projects/micro-enterprises.

Swarna .Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY):

The objective of the scheme is to provide gainful employment to Urban poor. The scheme has two components namely Urban Self-Employment Programme and Development of Women and Children in urban areas.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):

This is a holistic poverty alleviation scheme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of poor into Self-Help Groups, training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing.

(c) and (d) The performance under the schemes is periodically evaluated/reviewed through the concerned Government departments. The schemes are periodically reviewed at Block Level Bankers' Committee (BLBC), District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC)/District Level Review Committee (DLRC) and State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings and corrective measures are taken for proper implementation.

[English]

TDS of Airlines

1889. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the airlines have not submitted/ remitted to the Government, tax they have deducted at source;

(b) if so, the details thereof; airline-wise alongwith the period when such Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) pertain to; and

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

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

(b) The details of the airlines and the period when such tax deducted at source are as under:—

- (i) M/s Spicejet Pvt Ltd. TDS for F.Y. 2007-08 amount to Rs 7.74 crore and F.Y. 2008-09 amounting to Rs. 3.64 crore was deducted but not deposited in Government Account.
- (ii) M/s MDLR Airlines (P) Ltd. TDS amounting to Rs. 4.27 crore was deducted for the period 1-4-2008 to 22-1-2009 (F.Y. 2008-09) but the same was not deposited into Government Account.
- (iii) M/s Kingfisher Airlines (P) Ltd. TDS amounting to Rs. 32.73 crore was deducted from April, 2008 to Nov. 2008. However an amount of Rs. 35.31 crore from April 2008 to March 2009 was remitted to the Government Account.

(c) The following action has been taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government are as under:—

- (i) In the case of Spice Jet Ltd. the total demand raised is at Rs. 11.62 crore. The same has been collected.
- (ii) In the case of M/s MDLR Airlines the total demand raised is 5.65 crore. The assessee has deposited an amount of Rs. 75.4 lakhs into Government Account.
- (iii) In the case of M/s Kingfisher Airlines (P) Ltd. Penalty of Rs. 26.46 crore for the delayed remittance of deducted tax been levied.

[Translation]

Targets and Achievement of Insurance Companies

1890. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether business targets set up for life and non-life insurance for rural areas were not achieved by

Government/private insurance companies during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the names of such insurance companies; and

(c) the action taken by Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA) in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that the targets set for rural sector obligations for life and non-life insurers for the financial years 2006-07 and 2007-08 have been complied with all insurers except for one private non-life insurance company i.e. Iffco-Tokio General Insurance Company Limited for the year 2007-08 for which IRDA has levied a penalty of Rs. 5.00 lakh on it.

[English]

Showcasing of India's Tourism Potential Abroad

1891. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to showcase India's tourism potential abroad during the current year;

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

(c) the new features likely to be highlighted during this exercise; and

(d) the additions being made to tourism infrastructure to meet the needs of tourists?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, through the Indiatourism offices overseas is undertaking a series of promotional activities in all important and potential tourist generating markets overseas with the objective of showcasing

India's tourism potential and its varied tourism products including culture, heritage, adventure, wildlife, wellness, rural tourism, etc. The promotional activities include advertising in the print, electronic, on-line and outdoor media, participation in travel fairs and exhibitions; organising road shows, India evenings, seminars and workshops; organizing and supporting Indian food and cultural festivals; publication of brochures; offering joint advertising and brochure support and inviting media personalities, tour operators and opinion makers to visit the country under the Hospitality Programme of the Ministry.

In addition, 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 during the current year.

(d) Development of tourism infrastructure is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories on the basis of project proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority, under the following schemes:

- (i) Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
- (ii) Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects
- (iii) Computerization and Information Technology
- (iv) Fairs, Festivals and Events
- (v) Rural Tourism—Infrastructure and Capacity Building for Service Providers

Arsenic Free Water

1892. SHRI SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that arsenic laden drinking water is being supplied in arsenic prone areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to take action to supply arsenic free water in such areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Arsenic contamination in ground water has been reported from 8 districts of West Bengal, 15 districts of Bihar and 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh. Central Ground Water Board has evolved suitable design of tube wells by cement sealing technique. Successful exploratory wells have been handed over free of cost to the concerned State agencies for utilization in their water supply schemes. So far a total of 20 exploratory tube wells have been constructed in Bihar, 20 in Uttar Pradesh and 122 in West Bengal. Besides these, a pilot scheme was executed in West Bengal successfully to dilute shallow arsenic contaminated aquifers by artificially recharging it through renovation of silted ponds and tanks making space for surplus surface water infiltration. Mass awareness campaigns have been organized in arsenic affected villages to raise level of awareness about the problems of arsenic contamination and precautionary measures to be adopted. In addition, the State Governments undertake mitigation measures for arsenic affected villages.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

1893. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS);

(b) the details of the protection made available to the children under the scheme; and

(c) the amount sanctioned, allocated and utilised under the scheme, State-wise, during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The salient features of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) and the

details of protection made available to the children under this scheme are given brief in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 1073.00 crore for implementation of this scheme during 11th Plan Period and the budget allocation for the current financial year is Rs. 60.00 crore.

No fund could be sanctioned under this scheme during the last two years as the scheme was approved by the competent authority only on 26-02-2009.

Statement

1. Objectives of ICPS:

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme with the objectives to contribute to the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parents. The scheme is being implemented through the State Governments/UT Administrations on a pre-defined cost sharing financial pattern

ICPS provides preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services to children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law as defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 and any other vulnerable child.

2. The Interventions under ICPS are:

(i) Care, Support and Rehabilitation Services:

ICPS will provide financial support for setting up and running of services for children either by NGOs following due process by the State Governments/UT Administrations or by the State Governments/UT Administrations. These services include (a) Emergency Outreach Services through Childline; (b) Open Shelters for Children in Need in Urban and Semi Urban areas; (c) Family Based Non-institutional Care; (d) Aftercare (e) Institutional Services.

(ii) Statutory Support Services:

Provisions have been made under the scheme for giving financial assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up of statutory bodies like (a) Child Welfare Committee; (b) Juvenile Justice Board (JJB); and (c) State Juvenile Police Unit as provided under the JJ Act.

(iii) Service Delivery Structures:

ICPS provides for setting up of a dedicated service delivery structure for planning, implementing and monitoring the scheme and its various services so that maximum benefits can accrue to the children. This includes (a) Central Project Support Unit (CPSU); (b) State Project Support Unit (SPSU); (c) State Child Protection Society (SCPS); (d) District Child Protection Society (DCPS); (e) State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA); (f) Expansion and Strengthening of Childline India Foundation (CIF); (g) Strengthening of Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA); and (h) Strengthening of National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

(iv) Other Activities:

(a) **Training and Capacity Building:** The training and capacity building of functionaries working in the child protection sector and research and documentation pertaining to the subjects is entrusted with the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and its four regional centres. Provision for financial assistance to SCPS and DCPS for training and capacity building in their areas is also available.

(b) **Advocacy, Public Education and Communication:** The awareness about child protection issues is almost negligible in the country. Thousands of children in the country become victims of neglect, abuse and exploitation. The role of advocacy, public education and communication is to change mind set of society. This responsibility has been entrusted with the CPSU at centre and State Child Protection Society. State Adoption Resource Agency and District Child Protection Society in the States.

(c) **Research and Documentation:** In order to build the knowledge base of all functionaries and stakeholders at all levels, research and documentation has also been included in the scheme.

(d) **Evaluation of Implementation of ICPS:** Evaluation of the various interventions planned would be required in due course. For this purpose, provision has been made under the scheme for mid-term and final evaluation of the scheme.

(e) **Child Tracking System:** To address the issue of acute shortage of data and information on child protection, provisions have been made for setting up of data management system by the CPSU in association with the SCPS, which would consist of the Child Protection Management Information System and a Website for Missing Children with the linkages to State Child Protection Societies and District Child Protection Societies.

(f) **Monitoring:** Monitoring shall be carried out at district, state, and national levels. Monitoring at district level would be carried out by the District Child Protection Committee and at the State level by the State Child Protection Committee. Similarly at the centre, the monitoring would be carried out by the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

[Translation]

Renewable Energy Projects

1894. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

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

(a) the details the on-going and pending renewable energy projects in the country including Jharkhand and Bihar during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds spent/likely to be spent on these projects, State-wise;

(c) the power generation capacity likely to be added by completion of the pending projects;

(d) whether the Government proposes to undertake some more projects during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) A grid-interactive power generation installed capacity of around 14,772 MW from various renewable energy sources has been set up in the country including Jharkhand and Bihar as on 30-06-2009. Of this, a capacity of around 6,644 MW has been set up during the last 3 years, i.e., 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year (as on 30-06-2009). State-wise and source-wise details thereof and that in respect of the projects under installation are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The power generation capacity likely to be added from completion of the latter is estimated at around 551 MW, excluding wind power projects. State-wise funds provided towards various grid-interactive renewable power projects during the last 3 years and the current year as on 30-6-2009 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The projects are implemented mainly in the private sector and some by State Government Departments/Agencies. The Central Government only supports these efforts by way of fiscal and/or financial incentives (subsidies) and does not undertake the projects directly. A grid-interactive renewable power capacity addition of 3,226 MW is envisaged during 2009-10, comprising 2500 MW from wind power, 300 MW from small hydro power, 400 MW from biomass power, 24 MW from waste to power and 2 MW from solar photovoltaic power projects. State-wise targets are not allocated, the activity being driven mainly by private investment.

Statement-I

State-wise details of grid interactive power generation installed capacity/under installation 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/ Cogeneration (MW)		Waste to Energy (MW)		Solar Power (MW)	
		Installed	Under Installation	Installed	Under Installation	Installed	Under Installation	Installed	Under Installation	Installed	Under Installation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.80		2.02	21.50	78.00		13.16	6.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			17.02	25.94						
3.	Assam		Not available as no	25.00	15.00						
4.	Bihar		subsidy, only	4.20	3.40						
5.	Chhattisgarh		fiscal incentive is	7.05	1.00	138.40					
6.	Goa		extended.		0.00						
7.	Gujarat	1239.40	Completion data is		5.60						
8.	Haryana		available after close of		6.00						
9.	Himachal Pradesh		financial year.	98.84	26.75						
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			12.09	5.91						
11.	Jharkhand				34.85						

12. Karnataka	792.30	243.82	85.25	69.70	32.00		1.00
13. Kerala	25.00	49.25	3.20				
14. Madhya Pradesh	171.90	30.00	19.90				
15. Maharashtra	965.30	3.75	31.30	149.50	25.00	4.90	
16. Manipur			2.75				
17. Meghalaya		0.32	1.70				
18. Mizoram		9.71	8.50				
19. Nagaland		8.00	4.20				
20. Orissa		37.00	23.93				
21. Punjab		1.35	18.75			8.25	
22. Rajasthan	380.40			36.00			
23. Sikkim		8.51	5.20				
24. Tamil Nadu	1459.12	12.35	13.00	180.70		3.90	
25. Tripura							
26. Uttar Pradesh				306.00		2.00	
27. Uttranchal		52.47	40.35				
28. West Bengal		0.10	79.25				1.25
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. Chandigarh											
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli											
32. Daman and Diu											
33. Delhi											
34. Lakshadweep											
35. Pondicherry											
<hr/>											
Total		5034.22		622.85	483.23	958.30	57.00	27.31	10.90	1.25	1.00

MW=Megawatt

Statement-II

State-wise details of funds provided against various grid-interactive renewable power projects during the last three years and current year as on 30-6-2009

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Wind Power	Small Hydro Power	Biomass Power/ Cogen.	Biomass Gasifier	U and I Waste to Power	Solar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	*					
2.	Andhra Pradesh		3.77	8.43		7.80	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		95.97				
4.	Assam		0.03				
5.	Bihar		11.72				
6.	Chandigarh		0.98				
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
8.	Daman and Diu (Only Daman)						
9.	Delhi						
10.	Goa						
11.	Gujarat			0.02	0.27		
12.	Haryana						
13.	Himachal Pradesh		42.73				
14.	Jammu and Kashmir		0.28				
15.	Karnataka		28.49	10.35			2.49
16.	Kerala		1.23				
17.	Madhya Pradesh						
18.	Maharashtra		2.48	12.96			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshadweep						
20.	Manipur		0.36				
21.	Meghalaya		1.28				
22.	Mizoram		16.68				
23.	Nagaland		4.56				
24.	Orissa		0.03				
25.	Pondicherry						
26.	Punjab		5.87	0.05		4.95	
27.	Rajasthan			0.74			
28.	Sikkim		2.13				
29.	Tamil Nadu			3.98		3.02	
30.	Tripura						
31.	Uttar Pradesh			0.02			
32.	West Bengal		0.57				
33.	Chhattisgarh			10.66			
34.	Jharkhand						
35.	Uttarakhand		3.62				
Total			222.78	47.21	0.27	15.77	2.49

*Only fiscal incentives are extended for grid-interactive wind power projects.

[English]

Development of Solar Cities

1895. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop solar cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of

cities which have been identified by the Government to be developed as solar cities, State-wise; and

(c) the amount being spent and the assistance being provided to the State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is

implementing a programme on 'Development of Solar Cities'. The programme aims to reduce a minimum of 10% of the projected demand of conventional energy of the city through energy efficiency measures and renewable energy installations. A total of sixty cities are proposed to be developed as solar cities during the Eleventh Plan period including two model solar cities. So far, sanctions have been issued for 11 cities in the States of Uttar Pradesh (2 nos.), Gujarat (2 nos.), Maharashtra (3 nos.), Uttarakhand (1 no.), Haryana (2 nos.) and Nagaland (1 no.). Further, 'in-principle' approval has been given for eight cities in the States of Tamil Nadu (1 no.), Madhya Pradesh (1 no.), Manipur (1 no.), Andhra Pradesh (1 no.), Chhattisgarh (2 no.), Tripura (1 no.) and Union Territory of Chandigarh, for developing them as Solar Cities.

(c) The Ministry is providing financial support up to Rs. 50 lakh for each solar city to the respective State Governments for preparation of a master plan, setting-up institutional arrangements for the implementation of the master plan, awareness generation and capacity building activities. Further, for two model solar cities, financial support of 50% upto a maximum of Rs. 9.50 crore will be available towards the cost of installation of renewable energy systems. An amount of Rs. 47.58 lakh has been released for 11 cities sanctioned so far.

[Translation]

Atrocities against Women

1896. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has received complaints from various quarters including State Government in regard to crimes/atrocities committed against women during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon during the above period, till date, State-wise; and

(c) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the National Commission for Women/Government to check such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Complaints in regard to crimes/atrocities committed against women as registered by the National Commission for Women during August, 2006 to July, 2009 State-wise are given in the enclosed Statements I to IV.

The efforts of the NCW in the last three years have been to try and reconcile the differences between the disputing parties and to maintain harmony or that there is mutual consent for divorce. The complaints are also forwarded to the concerned authorities for investigation i.e. lodging of FIR, conducting of inquiry, providing legal aid and strict follow up is maintained.

(c) Besides forwarding the complaints to the State Governments and also in appropriate cases conducting a detailed inquiry, the Commission also conducts nationwide Legal Awareness Camps so as to empower the rural women and educate them of their rights under various laws.

Statement-I

*State-wise and Nature-wise Report of the Complaints Received by
NCW for the period August, 2006 to December, 2006*

Sl. No.	Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J and K	JH	KR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bigamy	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	1
2.	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1
3.	Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Deprivation of Property Rights	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	0
5.	Divorce/Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Dowry Death	0	0	0	22	1	0	1	20	1	0	6	0
7.	Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty	3	0	3	38	6	0	7	81	0	1	11	6
9.	Harassment of Widows	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	2
10.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	1	1	0
11.	Miscellaneous	34	1	3	84	29	3	28	160	11	7	40	22

12. Murder	1	0	0	8	5	0	0	6	2	1	4	1
13. Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	1
14. Police Harassment	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	2	0
15. Rape/Attempt to Rape	1	0	0	11	3	0	2	22	0	1	5	0
16. Sex Selection/ Foeticide/Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	3
Total	40	1	6	181	46	3	42	326	18	13	79	37

Sl. No.	Nature	KE	MP	MH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Bigamy	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
2.	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
3.	Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Deprivation of Property Rights	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	0
5.	Divorce/Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
6.	Dowry Death	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	27	0	2
7.	Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
8.	Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty	1	31	18	0	0	0	0	2	37	118	0	5
9.	Harassment of Widows	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
10.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
11.	Miscellaneous	10	109	104	1	1	0	2	24	60	255	2	19
12.	Murder	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	0	1
13.	Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0

14. Police Harassment	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
15. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	60	0	0
16. Sex Selection/ Foeticide/Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
Total	16	192	135	1	1	0	2	30	115	536	2	27

Sl. No.	Nature	TR	UP	UK	WB	A and N	CH	D and N	D and D	LK	DL	PC	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Bigamy	0	19	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	1	58
2.	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
3.	Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
4.	Deprivation of Property Rights	0	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	69
5.	Divorce/Maintenance	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9
6.	Dowry Death	0	130	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	252
7.	Gender Discrimination	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8.	Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty	0	727	38	4	0	1	0	0	0	268	0	1406
9.	Harassment of Widows	0	18	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	51
10.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	68	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	127
11.	Miscellaneous	1	1162	50	28	0	1	0	0	1	377	2	2631
12.	Murder	0	57	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	133
13.	Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	33	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	74

14. Police Harassment	0	52	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	111
15. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	165	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	300
16. Sex Selection/ Foeticide/Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
17. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	0	15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	63
Total	1	2490	120	40	0	3	0	0	1	805	3	5312

Total Complaints=5312

States:

1. (AP) — Andhra Pradesh
2. (AR) — Arunachal Pradesh
3. (AS) — Assam
4. (BR) — Bihar
5. (CG) — Chhattisgarh
6. (GA) — Goa
7. (GJ) — Gujarat
8. (HR) — Haryana
9. (HP) — Himachal Pradesh
10. (J and K) — Jammu and Kashmir
11. (JH) — Jharkhand
12. (KR) — Karnataka
13. (KE) — Kerala
14. (MP) — Madhya Pradesh
15. (MH) — Maharashtra
16. (MN) — Manipur
17. (MG) — Meghalaya
18. (MZ) — Mizoram

19. (NL) — Nagaland
20. (OR) — Orissa
21. (PB) — Punjab
22. (RJ) — Rajasthan
23. (SK) — Sikkim
24. (TN) — Tamil Nadu
25. (TR) — Tripura
26. (UP) — Uttar Pradesh
27. (UK) — Uttarakhand
28. (WS) — West Bengal

Union Territories:

1. (A and N) — Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. (CH) — Chandigarh
3. (D and N) — Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. (D and D) — Daman and Diu
5. (LK) — Lakshadweep
6. (DL) — National Capital Territory of Delhi
7. (PC) — Puducherry

Statement-II*State-wise and Nature-wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Calander Year: 2007*

Sl. No.	Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J and K	JH	KR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Bigamy	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0
2.	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Deprivation of Property Rights	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1
5.	Divorce/Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
6.	Dowry Death	3	0	1	24	5	0	2	27	1	0	14	3
7.	Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8.	Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty	14	0	4	63	18	0	8	148	4	2	29	8
9.	Harassment of Widows	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
10.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	20	0	0	5	1
11.	Miscellaneous	126	10	27	321	76	6	78	566	43	19	133	99
12.	Murder	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	7	1	0	1	1

13. Outraging Modesty of a Woman	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
14. Police Harassment	3	0	0	8	1	0	1	5	0	0	1	2
15. Rape/Attempt to Rape	8	0	0	25	4	0	1	38	0	1	7	2
16. Sex Selection/ Foeticide/Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	3	0	2	1	1	1	2	8	0	0	1	1
Total	160	10	34	470	109	7	96	838	52	23	192	118

Sl. No.	Nature	KE	MP	MH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Bigamy	0	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
2.	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
3.	Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Deprivation of Property Rights	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	0	0
5.	Divorce/Maintenance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Dowry Death	0	32	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	55	1	1
7.	Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty	1	88	24	0	1	0	0	3	25	159	0	3
9.	Harassment of Widows	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
10.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
11.	Miscellaneous	28	433	445	4	5	1	1	60	219	831	0	142
12.	Murder	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	28	0	0
13.	Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	1

14. Police Harassment	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	7
15. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	76	0	3
16. Sex Selection/ Foeticide/Infanticide	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
17. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	1	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	0	4
Total	30	625	503	4	6	1	1	67	265	1240	1	161

Sl. No.	Nature	TR	UP	UK	WB	A and N	CH	D and N	D and D	LK	DL	PC	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Bigamy	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	88
2.	Complaint against NRIs/NRI Marriages	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	20
3.	Cyber Crime	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
4.	Deprivation of Property Rights	0	83	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	130
5.	Divorce/Maintenance	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
6.	Dowry Death	0	323	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	544
7.	Gender Discrimination	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5
8.	Harassment for Dowry/Cruelty	1	1666	64	15	0	4	0	1	0	415	0	2768
9.	Harassment of Widows	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	69
10.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	178	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	262
11.	Miscellaneous	1	5094	208	146	8	7	0	4	1	1658	8	10806
12.	Murder	0	122	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	209
13.	Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	88

14. Police Harassment	0	153	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	22	0	249
15. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	384	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	634
16. Sex Selection/ Foeticide/Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	0	22	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	110
Total	2	8160	320	175	8	12	0	5	1	2294	9	15999

Total Complaints=15999

States:

1. (AP) — Andhra Pradesh
2. (AR) — Arunachal Pradesh
3. (AS) — Assam
4. (BR) — Bihar
5. (CG) — Chhattisgarh
6. (GA) — Goa
7. (GJ) — Gujarat
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9. (HP) — Himachal Pradesh
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11. (JH) — Jharkhand
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15. (MH) — Maharashtra
16. (MN) — Manipur
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4. (D and D) — Daman and Diu
5. (LK) — Lakshadweep
6. (DL) — National Capital Territory of Delhi
7. (PC) — Puducherry

Statement-III

State-wise and Nature-wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW in the Calander Year: 2008

Sl. No.	Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J and K	JH	KR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Acid Attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Attempt to Murder	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	1	1
3.	Attempt to Rape	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	16	0	0	3	0
4.	Bigamy/Adultry	4	0	0	7	2	0	0	9	1	1	3	1
5.	Custody of Children	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
6.	Cyber Crime	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Desertion	1	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	0
8.	Divorce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
9.	Domestic Violence/ Matrimonial Dispute	4	0	3	33	5	0	8	83	4	3	17	3
10.	Dowry Death	3	0	0	28	2	0	2	41	2	0	9	2
11.	Dowry Harassment	2	0	1	59	7	0	4	98	2	2	27	0
12.	Female Infanticide/ Foeticide	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
14.	Harassment at Work Place	13	0	3	11	5	0	8	32	1	3	8	15
15.	Harassment for Dowry/ Cruelty	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0

16. Harassment of Widows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
17. Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	15	0	0	3	1
18. Maintenance	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	5	0
19. Miscellaneous	56	1	19	115	35	2	28	188	5	8	60	36
20. Molestation/Eve Teasing	1	0	0	8	2	1	1	11	1	0	3	1
21. Murder	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Non-Mandate	3	0	2	17	8	1	8	31	1	1	6	4
23. NRI Marriages	0	0	1	2	0	0	4	3	0	1	0	2
24. Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Police Apathy	1	0	1	11	1	0	1	46	1	1	9	0
26. Police Harassment	11	0	0	17	6	0	3	30	0	2	6	2
27. Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree Dhan Property)	5	0	0	16	1	0	1	42	4	1	9	1
28. Rape	9	0	1	20	8	0	9	42	1	0	4	0
29. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
30. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	5	0	1	6	1	0	10	13	0	0	4	6
31. Shelter/Rehabilitation	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	121	1	38	377	88	4	94	718	27	23	180	75

Sl. No.	Nature	KE	MP	MH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Acid Attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Attempt to Murder	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
3.	Attempt to Rape	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	1
4.	Bigamy/Adultry	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	15	0	1
5.	Custody of Children	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Cyber Crime	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
8.	Divorce	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
9.	Domestic Violence/ Matrimonial Dispute	0	33	22	0	1	0	0	4	18	61	0	13
10.	Dowry Death	0	43	9	0	0	0	0	2	6	73	0	5
11.	Dowry Harassment	0	57	26	0	0	0	0	6	29	114	0	6
12.	Female Infanticide/ Foeticide	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Gender Discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Harassment at Work Place	1	25	15	0	1	0	2	1	8	34	0	6
15.	Harassment for Dowry/ Cruelty	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
16.	Harassment of Widows	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

17. Kidnapping/Abduction	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	31	0	2
18. Maintenance	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	0
19. Miscellaneous	16	148	112	4	5	0	1	17	80	279	0	58
20. Molestation/Eve Teasing	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	27	0	2
21. Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
22. Non-Mandate	0	26	12	0	0	0	0	5	12	51	0	21
23. NRI Marriages	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	1
24. Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
25. Police Apathy	1	19	8	0	0	0	0	2	10	55	0	4
26. Police Harassment	0	18	6	0	0	0	0	3	14	38	0	25
27. Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree Dhan Property)	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	9	57	1	7
28. Rape	1	13	8	0	0	0	0	8	4	88	0	8
29. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
30. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	1	17	8	0	0	0	0	5	3	19	0	5
31. Shelter/Rehabilitation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	20	459	252	4	7	0	3	59	216	988	1	166

17. Kidnapping/Abduction	0	205	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	321
18. Maintenance	0	44	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	91
19. Miscellaneous	1	2147	58	51	9	8	1	0	0	653	0	4201
20. Molestation/Eve Teasing	1	205	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	346
21. Murder	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
22. Non-Mandate	0	390	8	15	2	0	0	0	0	80	0	704
23. NRI Marriages	0	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	44
24. Outraging Modesty of a Woman	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8
25. Police Apathy	0	406	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	659
26. Police Harassment	0	312	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	564
27. Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree Dhan Property)	0	416	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	703
28. Rape	0	275	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	559
29. Rape/Attempt to Rape	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	21
30. Sexual Harassment at Work Place	1	51	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	28	0	195
31. Shelter/Rehabilitation	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Total	5	6968	210	135	13	17	2	0	1	1896	2	13190

Total Complaints=13190

States:

1. (AP) — Andhra Pradesh

2. (AR) — Arunachal Pradesh

3. (AS) — Assam

4. (BR) — Bihar
5. (CG) — Chhattisgarh
6. (GA) — Goa
7. (GJ) — Gujarat
8. (HR) — Haryana
9. (HP) — Himachal Pradesh
10. (J and K) — Jammu and Kashmir
11. (JH) — Jharkhand
12. (KR) — Karnataka
13. (KE) — Kerala
14. (MP) — Madhya Pradesh
15. (MH) — Maharashtra
16. (MN) — Manipur
17. (MG) — Meghalaya
18. (MZ) — Mizoram
19. (NL) — Nagaland
20. (OR) — Orissa
21. (PB) — Punjab
22. (RJ) — Rajasthan
23. (SK) — Sikkim
24. (TN) — Tamil Nadu
25. (TR) — Tripura
26. (UP) — Uttar Pradesh
27. (UK) — Uttarakhand
28. (WS) — West Bengal

Union Territories:

1. (A and N) — Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. (CH) — Chandigarh
3. (D and N) — Dadra and Nagar Haveli
4. (D and D) — Daman and Diu
5. (LK) — Lakshadweep
6. (DL) — National Capital Territory of Delhi
7. (PC) — Puducherry

Statement-IV

*State-wise and Nature-wise Report of the Complaints Received by NCW for the period
January, 2009 to July, 2009 (As on 13-07-2009)*

Sl. No.	Nature	AP	AR	AS	BR	CG	GA	GJ	HR	HP	J and K	JH	KR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Acid Attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Attempt to Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Attempt to Rape	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
4.	Bigamy/Adultry	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0
5.	Custody of Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
6.	Desertion	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Divorce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Domestic Violence/ Matrimonial Dispute	5	0	1	27	4	1	1	41	2	2	9	2
9.	Dowry Death	0	0	1	11	2	0	0	12	0	2	9	1
10.	Dowry Harassment	2	0	1	16	2	0	2	33	1	2	15	1
11.	Harassment at Work Place	4	1	0	5	1	0	2	8	1	1	5	5
12.	Harassment for Dowry/ Cruelty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
14.	Maintenance	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15. Miscellaneous		51	0	17	86	18	2	37	125	17	4	37	30
16. Molestation/Eve Teasing		1	0	0	2	0	0	0	15	5	0	3	3
17. Murder		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. NRI Marriages		0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0
19. Police Apathy		1	0	1	27	1	0	6	59	1	1	8	4
20. Police Harassment		2	0	0	6	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	1
21. Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree Dhan Property)		1	0	1	10	3	0	1	13	1	0	3	2
22. Rape		1	1	1	5	2	0	3	16	0	0	7	0
23. Sexual Harassment at Work Place		1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
24. Shelter/Rehabilitation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total		69	2	24	207	33	3	57	356	28	12	101	49

Sl. No.	Nature	KE	MP	MH	MN	MG	MZ	NL	OR	PB	RJ	SK	TN
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.	Acid Attack	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Attempt to Murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Attempt to Rape	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1
4.	Bigamy/Adultry	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5.	Custody of Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Desertion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Divorce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Domestic Violence/ Matrimonial Dispute	1	32	21	0	0	0	0	2	6	38	0	7
9.	Dowry Death	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	0	1
10.	Dowry Harassment	0	26	10	0	0	0	0	1	12	45	0	0
11.	Harassment at Work Place	2	18	7	0	0	1	0	1	2	9	0	1
12.	Harassment for Dowry/ Cruelty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
14.	Maintenance	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
15.	Miscellaneous	5	126	107	0	5	0	0	18	54	200	1	86
16.	Molestation/Eve Teasing	0	11	7	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	0	4

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
17. Murder		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18. NRI Marriages		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19. Police Apathy		0	23	11	0	0	1	1	0	4	76	0	2
20. Police Harassment		0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	11
21. Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree Dhan Property)		0	5	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	16	0	1
22. Rape		0	14	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	50	0	4
23. Sexual Harassment at Work Place		0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
24. Shelter/Rehabilitation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		8	283	173	0	5	2	2	28	92	515	1	119

Sl. No.	Nature	TR	UP	UK	WB	A and N	CH	D and N	D and D	LK	DL	PC	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
1.	Acid Attack	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2.	Attempt to Murder	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
3.	Attempt to Rape	0	102	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	136
4.	Bigamy/Adultry	0	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	72
5.	Custody of Children	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
6.	Desertion	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	6
7.	Divorce	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
8.	Domestic Violence/ Matrimonial Dispute	0	437	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	852
9.	Dowry Death	0	162	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	273
10.	Dowry Harassment	0	596	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	910
11.	Harassment at Work Place	0	57	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	33	0	168
12.	Harassment for Dowry/ Cruelty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13.	Kidnapping/Abduction	0	102	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	134
14.	Maintenance	0	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23
15.	Miscellaneous	1	1717	75	48	0	0	0	0	0	447	6	3321
16.	Molestation/Eve Teasing	0	137	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	258

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
17. Murder		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
18. NRI Marriages		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
19. Police Apathy		0	568	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	874
20. Police Harassment		0	148	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	227
21. Property (Widows Property, Parents Property, Stree Dhan Property)		0	195	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	311
22. Rape		0	180	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	311
23. Sexual Harassment at Work Place		0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	30
24. Shelter/Rehabilitation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		1	4468	148	78	0	0	1	0	0	1063	7	7967

Total Complaints=7935

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4. (BR) — Bihar
5. (CG) — Chhattisgarh
6. (GA) — Goa
7. (GJ) — Gujarat
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13. (KE) — Kerala
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[English]

Wealth Tax

1897. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the collection of wealth tax during each of the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase Wealth Tax collection in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. Infact, the collection of wealth tax during each of the last three years has increased as shown below:—

F.Y.	Wealth Tax Collection (Rs. crores)
2006-07	240
2007-08	340
2008-09	385

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

(c) The measures taken to increase the Wealth Tax collections in the country include:—

- (i) Utilisation of Annual Information Return (AIR) data.
- (ii) Simultaneous scrutiny of wealth tax returns along with the income tax returns.

Relaxation of Fiscal Deficit Target

1898. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States have sought relaxation in fiscal deficit ceiling for 2009-10 so that they can spend more on infrastructure and social programmes during the pre-budget consultations with the Union Finance Minister on 11 June, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. During the pre-budget consultations with the Union Finance Minister on 11th June, 2009, some States expressed the need for relaxation of fiscal deficit targets. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Union Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 6th July, 2009 has proposed relaxation of fiscal deficit targets under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act for States from 3.5% to 4% of their Gross State Domestic Product.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Request made by the State regarding relaxation in fiscal deficit ceiling during the pre-Budget consultations with the Union Finance Minister
1	2	3
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) target of 3.5% fiscal deficit is unrealistic due to the impact of 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations and this is hampering the investment in Power, Agriculture sectors etc. FRBM Act needs to be amended accordingly.
2.	Rajasthan	Additional market borrowings required to implement flag-ship programmes.

1	2	3
		Larger borrowing limits for the States to be considered. Similarly limit for fiscal deficit should also be increased.
3.	West Bengal	The entire structure of FRBM Act to be reviewed by an Expert Group.
4.	Bihar	FRBM targets should not be made operational for this year. Fiscal deficit target to be allowed further relaxation and kept at 5% GSDP.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Higher fiscal deficit target for 2009-10 would help to go for Capital Expenditure to give additional stimulus to the economy.
6.	Gujarat	FRBM Act targets cannot be achieved. Therefore policy statement in this regard should be made.
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	It is not possible to comply with the parameters laid down in the FRBM Act. Expert Group needs to be appointed for a review thereof. Fiscal deficit to be borne by the Centre fully.
8.	Karnataka	FRBM Act needs to be revised to facilitate increase borrowings by States.
9.	Kerala	FRBM policy needs review with the States given necessary freedom.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	FRBM—Loans GSDP of 3.5% be increased to 5%.
11.	Punjab	FRBM Act needs to be reviewed on an annual basis.
12.	Uttar Pradesh	FRBM Act is not favourable to States and needs review.
13.	Manipur	Increase in FRBM limits proposed.

*[Translation]***Credit Card Frauds**

1899. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information regarding credit card is kept confidential by Private Sector Banks;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to stop credit cards frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a Master Circular on credit card operations by banks whereby the

card issuing bank/Non-banking Finance Company (NBFC) is required not to reveal any information relating to customers obtained at the time of opening the account or issuing the credit card to any other person or organisation without obtaining the specific consent of the customers as regards the purpose for which the information will be used and the organisation with whom the information will be shared. The card issuing banks/NBFCs are required to follow these guidelines scrupulously.

(c) RBI has been issuing instructions to the card issuing banks/NBFCs to take measures for prevention of credit card frauds. To further enhance the security of online card transactions, RBI has, vide its Circular dated 18-02-2009, advised the banks to put in place a system of providing additional authentication/validation based on

information not visible on the cards for all online 'card not present' transactions as also a system of 'Online Alerts' to the cardholders for all 'card not present' transactions of the value of Rs. 5,000 and above.

RBI has also placed the above Circulars in public domain on its website www.rbi.org.in.

**Special Assistance for
Rural Development**

1900. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States including Jharkhand have sought special assistance from the Union Government for poverty alleviation and development of infrastructure such as roads and drinking water in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) The Ministry of Rural Development have not received any proposal for special assistance from the State Governments including Jharkhand under the schemes of the Ministry.

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

**Houses for Lower and Middle
Income Group**

1901. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses likely to be constructed during the Eleventh Five Year plan specially for the lower income and middle income categories under various schemes;

(b) the fund allocated for implementation of the schemes;

(c) whether State Governments are likely to participate in these schemes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 for 7-year mission period, caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 65 specified cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Houses at Affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) categories is one of the admissible components under these schemes.

A total of 461 projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 839 projects under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) have been approved all over the country so far envisaging construction/upgradation of 993523 and 461887 dwelling units respectively. State-wise details dwellings units sanctioned under the schemes of BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

The Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment for loans upto Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme in its pilot stage seeks to cover 3.11 lakh beneficiaries with an allocation of Rs. 1100 crore.

Another new scheme of "Affordable Housing in Partnership" has been launched with outlay of Rs. 5000 crore which envisages construction of 10 lakh houses for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) category with a minimum 25% houses for EWS.

Statement-I*Status as on 26-6-2009*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Citiest	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New + Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Approved	1st Install-ment Sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd Install-ment Sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Install-ment Sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	4th Install-ment Sanc-tioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA Released M/o Finance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	187.84	106.58	0.00	506.15
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	420.23	28864	335.21	85.02	83.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.05
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73	1045.76	192.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.50
8.	Gujarat	4	16	1436.88	95084	691.74	745.14	172.94	132.17	62.12	16.41	360.99
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.00	23.38
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.69
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.12
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	11.79	0.00	0.00	50.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	14.82	6.48	0.00	85.46

17. Maharashtra	5	55	5874.75	168518	2766.12	3108.63	691.53	186.69	46.36	0.00	909.65
18. Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39	10.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.94
20. Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.23
21. Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	0.00	0.00	52.80
22. Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.54
23. Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.04
24. Puducherry	1	2	43.97	1304	32.31	11.67	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08
25. Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.30
26. Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
27. Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	34.01	13.41	00.00	272.98
28. Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	0.00	0.00	6.98
29. Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2330.84	67992	1138.84	1192.00	284.67	32.47	0.00	0.00	283.88
30. Uttrakhand	3	8	36.12	773	28.01	8.12	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
31. West Bengal	2	91	3293.04	140052	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	61.17	9.90	0.00	473.29
Total	63	461	25250.76	993523	12756.43	12494.44	3189.42	698.66	252.64	16.41	3729.22
DPR Preparation Charges	9	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.35
PMUs	22	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.92
PIUs	91	0.00	0	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		13.15
TPIMA	2										
Grand Total	63	461	25250.76	993523	12756.43	12494.44	3189.42	698.66	252.64	16.41	3749.64

Statement-II**Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP) Total Projects Approved**

Status as on 26-6-2009

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling Units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Install-ment (50% of Central share Approved)	2nd Install-ment Approved	Total ACA released by M/o Finance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	77	1139.10	47896	764.57	374.53	382.28	33.79	304.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.66	1.29	4.33	0.00	0.00
3.	Andaman and Nicbaor Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	2.37
4.	Assam	15	15	67.07	7377	56.48	10.59	28.24	0.00	23.94
5.	Bihar	16	16	194.11	9764	123.97	70.14	61.99	0.00	61.99
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	5.96	61.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.23
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	37	365.90	27168	235.43	130.47	113.18	6.32	105.36
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	91.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	8.10
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	27	91.23	6670	62.95	28.28	29.92	1.37	29.92
13.	Jharkhand	7	7	143.34	7868	82.24	61.11	41.12	0.00	41.12

14. Karnataka	32	34	379.66	17237	222.69	156.9	111.34	0.00	72.88
15. Kerala	36	37	192.20	18691	145.89	46.31	72.94	18.80	91.74
16. Madhya Pradesh	34	37	270.37	18870	192.96	77.41	96.48	0.00	96.48
17. Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	3.77
18. Rajasthan	32	34	418.82	25857	287.90	130.93	143.95	2.80	146.75
19. Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	4.49
20. Manipur	4	4	28.59	1906	21.33	7.27	10.35	0.32	6.18
21. Maharashtra	83	103	1789.29	89939	1130.60	646.17	565.07	6.36	498.11
22. Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761.00	45.33	44.79	22.07	7.85	22.07
23. Orissa	30	31	267.68	12593	176.33	91.36	88.18	0.00	70.27
24. Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	32.62	30.79	16.31	0.00	16.31
25. Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.31
26. Tamil Nadu	82	83	495.00	36706	341.19	153.80	165.98	25.42	154.78
27. Tripura	3	3	27.20	1550	23.94	3.26	11.97	0.00	3.17
28. Uttar Pradesh	122	133	805.05	31969	510.21	294.85	255.10	12.44	267.55
29. Uttrakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.91	2.95	1.45	0.00	1.45
30. West Bengal	84	95	944.36	52686	681.36	263.00	340.52	65.99	392.50
Total	758	839	8455.66	461887	5627.50	2815.64	2801.75	187.41	2581.06

*[English]***FDI in Power Sector**

1902. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the Power Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the investment made in the power sector during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Some of the major initiatives taken by the Government to encourage foreign investment in the power sector are as follows:

(i) Foreign Direct Investment

100% FDI has been permitted on the automatic approval route in respect of projects relating to electricity generation, transmission and distribution (other than Nuclear Power Plants). Recently, power trading has also been included in the above, subject to compliance with the regulations under the Electricity Act, 2003.

(ii) Ultra Mega Power Projects

The Government has taken up an initiative for facilitating the development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each under the tariff based competitive bidding route using super critical technology.

(iii) Competitive Bidding Guidelines

The Central Government has on 19th January 2005 issued guidelines for competitive bidding for determination of tariff for procurement of power by distribution licensees after due consultation with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC). This is expected to further encourage foreign as well as private sector investment. Subsequently, the Central Government has also issued detailed guidelines for tariff based competitive bidding process for procurement of transmission services for transmission of electricity vide notification dated 17th April, 2006.

(c) As per information available with the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), which maintains the data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), the statement showing the details of the FDI made in the power sector during the last three years and the current year, year-wise is given below:

(Amount in million)

2006-07 Jan-Dec.		2007-08 Jan-Dec.		2008-09 Jan-Dec.		2009-10 (upto March, 2009)		Total	
FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$	FDI in Rs.	FDI in US\$
18,931.46	197.95	10,207.64	253.37	54,612.13	1,339.25	18,890.75	385.41	93,588.99	2,197.36

*[Translation]***Land Reforms**

1903. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI YASBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to the State Governments regarding acquisition of land;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been requested to review the land reforms programmes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SISIR ADHIKARI): (a) The Government of India has not issued any guidelines to the State Governments regarding acquisition of land per se. However, with the approval of the Cabinet, a National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007 has been formulated which came into effect on 31-10-2007. The benefits under the policy shall be available to all affected persons and families whose land, property or livelihood is adversely affected by land acquisition or by involuntary displacement of a permanent nature due to any other reason, such as natural calamities, etc. The policy provides that only the minimum area of land commensurate with the purpose of a project may be acquired. As far as possible, projects may be set up on wasteland, degraded land or un-irrigated land. Further, acquisition of agricultural land for non-agricultural use in the project may be kept to the minimum; multi-cropped land may be avoided to the extent possible for such purposes, and acquisition of irrigated land, if unavoidable, may be kept to the minimum.

(b) The salient features of the NRRP-2007 are the following:

- Policy covers all cases of involuntary displacement;
- Social Impact Assessment (SIA) introduced for projects involving displacement of 400/200 or more families in plain/tribal, hilly, Scheduled Areas, etc;
- Tribal Development Plan in case of displacement of 200+ ST families;
- Consultations with Gram Sabhas or public hearings made compulsory;

- Principle of rehabilitation before displacement;
- If possible, land for land as compensation;
- Skill development support and preference in project jobs (one person per nuclear family);
- Rehabilitation Grant in lieu of land/job;
- Option for shares in companies implementing projects to affected families;
- Housing benefits to all affected families including the landless;
- Monthly pension to the vulnerable, such as disabled, destitute, orphans, widows, unmarried girls, etc;
- Monetary benefits linked to the Consumer Price Index; also to be revised suitably at periodic intervals;
- Necessary infrastructural facilities and amenities at resettlement areas;
- Periphery development by project authorities;
- R and R Committee for each Project to be headed by Administrator for R and R;
- Ombudsman for grievance redressal;
- National Rehabilitation Commission for external oversight

(c) and (d) Land and its management falls within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments as provided under Entry No. 18 of State List (List II) of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The role of the Central Government in this field is only of an advisory and coordinating nature. However, implementation of land reforms programmes is reviewed from time to time at various fora, including Conferences of the Revenue Ministers/Secretaries of States and UTs organized by the Ministry of Rural Development. The State Governments have been requested from time to time

for distribution of ceiling surplus land, Government wasteland and Bhoodan land to the eligible rural poor by preparation of action plans, and to complete the task by undertaking special drives. They have also been requested for taking effective steps for detecting insecure or informal tenants, so as to bring them on record; implementation of the legislative provisions for preventing alienation of tribal lands and restoration of such alienated land; modernization of the land records system, and for taking up consolidation of holdings.

Issues related to land reforms have been considered at the highest level. In order to get comprehensive recommendations and to evolve a comprehensive policy on the matter, the following high level bodies have been formed by this Department:

- (i) A "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development.
- (ii) A "National Council for Land Reforms" under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

The composition, terms of reference, etc. of the Committee and the Council were notified in the Official Gazette on 9th January, 2008. The entire gamut of land reforms is being looked into by the Committee. Once the Report of the Committee is finalized, its recommendations will be placed before the 'National Council for Land Reforms'.

[English]

**Faridabad/Bahadurgarh
Metro Projects**

1904. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received projects/proposals from the State Government of Haryana for construction of Metro Rail from Delhi to Faridabad via Badarpur and Delhi to Bahadurgarh;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total estimated cost involved, cost sharing pattern and the time schedule set for its execution;

(c) the status of said proposals and the reasons for delay in clearing these proposals; 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) Government of Haryana (GoH) has submitted proposal for construction of Metro Rail from Delhi to Faridabad via Badarpur. GoH has also requested Government of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) and Union Government for approval of the detailed project report (DPR) for extension of Delhi Metro Rail from Mundka to Bahadurgarh.

(b) The requisite details furnished by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. as per DPR are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) The proposal for extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad is pending with GoH to submit a firm timely plan of action for preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), including feeder network for the proposed metro network, running of modern city bus service on public private partnership (PPP), creation of city specific Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), undertaking reforms in the field of urban transport, etc. Approval of GNCTD, which is 50% owner of DMRC, is also awaited.

As regards, extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh, GoH has been requested to send a detailed proposal specifying the cost estimates, funding pattern, commitment of the State Government to meet its share of the project cost, preparation of CMP for Bahadurgarh, starting of modern city bus service, etc. This will also require approval of GNCTD.

(d) In view of the status indicated above, it is premature to indicate the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared.

Statement

*Salient features of the proposal as per Detailed Project Report for
Faridabad and Bahadurgarh Metro Projects*

(Rs. in crore)

Route	Badarpur-YMCA Chowk	Mundka-Bahadurgarh city park
Length	13.875 km. (elevated)	11.181 km (elevated)
Station	9	6
Cost	2082.00	1432.00
Funding pattern	*Grant by GoH — 1629.00 Land by GoH — 68.00 Rolling stock by DMRC — 385.00 *GoH has requested cost sharing by GoH and Gol in 80:20 ratio.	Delhi portion Equity by Gol and GNCTD — 306.00 Subordinate debt — 17.00 JICA loan — 442.00 Haryana portion Grant by GoH — 566.00 Rolling stock by DMRC — 101.00
Time Schedule	April, 2009-March, 2012	April, 2009-July, 2012

GOI	—	Government of India
GNCTD	—	Government of NCT of Delhi
GoH	—	Government of Haryana
DMRC	—	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
JICA	—	Japan International Cooperation Agency.

Plan on Price Discovery Methods

1905. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has put on hold the different price discovery methods submitted by Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and Power Exchange India (PXI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the Plan submitted by IEX and PXI; and

(d) the manner in which the Government is planning to meet the demand of power deficit States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Commission had given permission to set up and

operate two power exchanges namely Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) and Power Exchange India (PXI) vide order dated 31-08-2007 and 27-05-2008 respectively. These are voluntary platforms with no compulsion. The approval was given for operation of day ahead contracts through collective transactions wherein buyers and sellers put their bids/offers simultaneously. Price is discovered for each hour of the day after matching the aggregated demand and supply curves through software. It is a uniform price discovery method. IEX and PXI have been in operation since 28-06-2008 and 22-10-2008 respectively.

Subsequently IEX (Petition no. 120/2008) and PXI (Petition no. 166/2008) have approached the Commission for approval of additional contracts for bilateral transactions. These products *inter-alia* involve day head contingency contract, week ahead, month ahead contracts. The price discovery method suggested by the two exchanges for these products are different. Public hearing was held on 16-06-2009. The Commission vide its record of proceedings dated 1-07-2009 in petition no. 120/2008 and 166/2008 has sought various clarifications in this connection. The Commission has so far not granted permission for commencement of trading on these new products proposed by the petitioners.

(c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to meet the demand of power deficit States:

1. 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 15,325 MW has already been commissioned as on 13-7-2009.
2. A capacity of about 14,000 MW is planned to be added from renewable energy sources.
3. Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each.
4. 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.

5. Launching of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development of hydro power in the country.
6. Renovation, modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generation units.
7. Augmentation of manufacturing capacity of Power Project equipment manufacturers like BHEL.
8. Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.
9. 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

IEX has essentially proposed the following methodology

1. The contracts would be for firm delivery.
2. No squaring off would be allowed and trades matched shall be sent for physical delivery.
3. Matching of contracts will be arranged in particular trading session in either of two trading methods i.e. continuous matching or Auction or combination of both.

(i) Auction method

In such trading session, the participants submit their orders for sale and buy during the call auction phase. Such orders are automatically stored in the order book without giving rise to Contracts. After the end of the call auction phase, there is a call auction freeze phase. Until the call auction freeze phase, members can enter new orders (or quotes) or modify their existing orders. Execution of trade takes place after the all auction freeze phase is over. The matching or orders

takes place in accordance with matching rules. All trades are affected at uniform price known as Equilibrium Price (EP).

To summarize the matching mechanism—

- Orders accumulated during call phase (no matching).
- Orders matched after call period.
- Orders are used for calculation of common price i.e. Equilibrium Price.
- All successful orders matched at Equilibrium Price.

(II) Continuous Trade method

In such trading session, the participants shall submit buy and sale offers on a continuous basis during the trading period. The buyers and sellers will be matched on continuous basis with price-time priority. For a specific Contract, the seller with minimum quote and buyer with the maximum quote are considered as best seller and best buyer. In case, best buy order is greater than or same as best sale order, they will be matched resulting into Contracts.

To summarize the matching mechanism—

- Price time priority based continuous matching.
 - Highest buy order and lowest sell order gets the priority.
 - If the prices are same than priority is given to the time of the order received.
4. The trading day shall be decided in a manner so as to ensure that trades matched on the platform can be sent for advancing scheduling as per regulation and procedure.
 5. The membership criteria and member client relationship shall be the same as in case of day ahead market.
 6. Contract shall be available for each region i.e. Northern Region, Eastern Region, Western

Region, Southern Region, North Eastern Region.

The major characteristic of the contracts and the methodology proposed by PXI is as follows:—

1. The details of the matching mechanism was not submitted by PXI in the petition. The Commission has directed the petitioner to submit the same. However, the methodology explained by the petitioner during the hearing is as follows: The buy bids and sell bids will be stacked in a batch on regional basis and would then be matched by the exchange. The highest buy bid would be matched with the lowest sell bid and the seller would get the buyers price. The price discovery mechanism proposed is based on discriminatory price mechanism.
2. Contracts shall be in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) Regulation 2008. Trades matched shall be delivered physically as per timelines for scheduling.
3. The membership criteria and member client relationship shall be the same as in case of day ahead market.

NHPC Agreement with Transparency International India

1906. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation (NHPC) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Transparency International India; and

(b) if so, the details and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and

(b) NHPC Limited has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Transparency International India on 15-05-2009. The objective of the MoU is to implement an Integrity Pact for ensuring that all activities and transactions between NHPC and its suppliers/contractors are handled in a fair, transparent and corruption free manner.

Super-Critical Power Units

1907. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Super-Critical Power Units in the country;

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

(c) the present status of these power units; and

(d) the role of private sector in setting up of these units?

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

Supercritical technology is being introduced to enhance the efficiency of coal fired thermal generation. Already a number of supercritical units of 660/800 MW are under construction in the country. Supercritical technology has been made mandatory for Ultra Mega Power Projects being implemented.

(b) and (c) The details of supercritical units (other than Ultra Mega Power Projects) being installed and their present status are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of Supercritical units planned as Ultra Mega Power Projects and their present status is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The private sector is involved in implementation of large number of supercritical units. Four Ultra Mega power projects aggregating to about 16,000 MW have been awarded to private developers. Other projects with supercritical units being implemented by private sector are Mundra phase-II 2X660 MW, Mundra Phase-III 3x660 MW and Tirora phase-I 2X660 MW and Tirora phase-II 1x660 MW. Some more projects are also being developed by the private sectors with supercritical technology.

Statement-I

Supercritical Thermal Power Projects (other than Ultra Mega Projects) under construction in the country

Sl. No.	Sector/ State	Project/ Implementing Agency	LOA date	Capacity (MW)	Anticipated Commissioning date	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Sector						
1.	Bihar	Barh STPP NTPC	03/05			
		Unit-1		660	11/12	Boiler erection agency is yet to be finalized.
		Unit-2		660	05/13	
		Unit-3		660	11/13	
2.		Barh STPP St. II	10/08			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		NTPC				
		Unit-1		660	03/13	Boiler erection expected to start in 12/09.
		Unit-2		660	01/14	
3.	Chhattisgarh	Sipat-I	04/04			
		NTPC				
		Unit-1		660	03/10	Dispute between NTPC and Power Machines, Russia to be resolved.
		Unit-2		660	05/10	
		Unit-3		660	11/10	
State Sector						
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatnam	07/08			
		APPDCL				
		Unit-1		800	08/12	Engineering in progress.
		Unit-2		800	02/13	
Private Sector						
5.	Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph. II	09/07			
		Adani Power Ltd.				
		Unit-1		660	03/11	Boiler erection started in 10/08
		Unit-2		660	08/11	Boiler HT expected on 30-5-2010.
						Boiler erection started in 12/08
						Boiler HT expected in 08/10.
6.		Mundra TPP Ph. III	01/08			
		Adani Power Ltd.				
		Unit-1		660	05/11	Boiler erection started on 18-02-2009.
						Boiler HT expected in 07/10.
		Unit-2		660	08/11	Boiler erection expected to start in 07/09.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Unit-3		660	11/11	Boiler erection expected to start in 11/09.
7.	Haryana	Jhajjar TPP Jhajjar Power Ltd.	03/09			
		Unit-1		660	12/11	Main Plant order placed on
		Unit-2		660	06/12	M/s SEPCO-III, China on 26-03-09.
8.	Maharashtra	Tirora TPP Ph.-I M/s Adani Power	02/08			
		Unit-1		660	04/11	Boiler erection expected to start in 07/09.
		Unit-2		660	07/11	Boiler erection expected to start in 11/09.
9.		Tirora TPP Ph. II M/s Adani Power	02/08			
		Unit-1		660	10/11	Boiler erection expected to start in 03/10.

Statement-II*Status of Ultra Mega Projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP)/State	Capacity (MW)	Present Status
1	2	3	4
Already Awarded			
1.	Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project in Madhya Pradesh	6x660	The project has been awarded to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. and the project is under construction. Two units of 660 MW each are expected to be commissioned in the 11th plan and remaining four units in 12th Plan.
2.	Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project in Gujarat	5x800	The project has been awarded to M/s Tata Power Company Ltd. and the project is under construction. Two

1	2	3	4
			units of 800 MW each are expected to be commissioned in the 11th plan and remaining three units in 12th plan.
3.	Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project in Andhra Pradesh	5x800	The project has been awarded to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. and transferred to the developer. Construction is yet to start.
4.	Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power project in Jharkhand	4000	The project has been awarded to M/s Reliance Power Ltd. The project is yet to be transferred to the selected developer.
Under Development			
1.	Second UMPP (Ultra Mega Power Project) in Andhra Pradesh	4000	Consultant has been appointed and site related studies are in progress.
2.	Ultra Mega Power Project in Tamil Nadu	4000	Consultants have been appointed by the Special Purpose Vehicle of M/s Power Finance Corporation and site investigation work has been initiated.
3.	Ultra Mega Power Project in Chhattisgarh	4000	Consultants have been appointed by the Special Purpose Vehicle of M/s Power Finance Corporation and site investigation work has been initiated.
4.	Ultra Mega Power Project in Orissa	4000	M/s PFC has appointed the consultant and site related studies are in progress.

Expenditure on Combating Slowdown

1908. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the schedule and amount of market borrowings for the current fiscal in view of the increased expenditure incurred on combating the slowdown in the wake of the global turmoil; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Sir. A market borrowing programme was announced on March 26, 2009 based on the estimates in the Interim

Budget for the fiscal year 2009-10. The Government proposes to review the market borrowing programme for the year 2009-10 following announcement of higher expenditure estimates as proposed in the Regular Budget.

(b) The Interim Budget 2009-10 had estimated net borrowing of Rs. 3,08,647 crore through dated securities under the market borrowing programme. The Regular Budget 2009-10 has estimated the net market borrowing through dated securities at Rs. 3,97,957 crore (the gross borrowing will be Rs. 4,51,093 crore). An amount of Rs. 1,77,000 crore has been raised through dated securities between April 1 and July 13, 2009, excluding Rs. 28,000 crore de-sequestered from the Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS) cash account. The balance amount is proposed to be raised through issuance of dated securities by March 31, 2010. An amount of Rs. 5,000

crore further remains to be de-sequestered from the MSS cash account during the current year 2009-10.

Tourism Destinations

1909. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from where the largest number of foreigners visit our country;

(b) whether the Government has identified monsoon and winter tourism destinations in the country during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The top 10 countries in terms of Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in India during

2007 are USA, UK, Bangladesh, Canada, France, Sri Lanka, Germany, Japan, Australia and Malaysia.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism destinations is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism projects, including monsoon and winter tourism destinations, under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits on the basis of proposals received from them which are complete in all respect as per the scheme guidelines, inter-se priority and subject to availability of funds.

The number of projects and amount sanctioned to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations by the Ministry of Tourism for development of tourism during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

The Number of Projects and Amount Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism in the last Three Years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.	No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.	No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
3.	Assam	9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
4.	Bihar	2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6.	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8.	Haryana	5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11.	Jharkhand	3	956.35	7	1130.47	.0	0.00
12.	Karnataka	4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13.	Kerala	18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15.	Maharashtra	13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16.	Manipur	9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17.	Meghalaya	9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18.	Mizoram	9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19.	Nagaland	8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20.	Orissa	13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21.	Punjab	13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22.	Rajasthan	8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23.	Sikkim	13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24.	Tamil Nadu	11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25.	Tripura	4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
27.	Uttrakhand	16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
28.	West Bengal	10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
Total		278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

[Translation]

Loans to States

1910. ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of funds/loans recommended by the 12th Finance Commission for each State including Bihar for each of the last 3 years;

(b) the details of amount actually provided, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received complaints of misuse of funds by the State Governments;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A Statement showing State-wise break-up of total allocations, releases of grants-in-aids to States and States' share in Central Taxes and Duties, released as per the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09, is enclosed. TFC has not recommended loans to the States from the Union Government.

(c) to (e) A complaint was received from Citizens of Mysore alleging misuse of funds allotted to Administrative Training Institute (ATI), Mysore under the sector State Specific Needs. The matter was referred to State Government. State Government has informed that ATI has confirmed that provisions of Karnataka Transparency in Public Procurement Act, 1999 were followed in pre-qualification, short-listing and awarding of works. Quality of work monitored through a 3 Tier Quality control system and the allegations made were baseless. TFC grants released to States are subject to audit.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State	Grants-in-aid						Share in Central Taxes and Duties		
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
		Allocation	Released \$	Allocation	Released #	Allocation	Released @	Released	Released	Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1116.83	1109.69	1130.37	1063.48	1144.59	1262.55	8866.00	11183.64	11801.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	348.17	372.43	378.94	364.47	360.47	364.63	347.14	437.87	462.09
3.	Assam	822.70	721.32	865.84	611.64	913.28	869.22	3898.99	4918.21	5189.89
4.	Bihar	1555.10	1514.47	1641.77	1371.22	1737.26	2397.17	13291.72	16766.29	17692.51
5.	Chhattisgarh	432.71	436.07	435.23	298.52	437.90	299.11	3198.80	4035.00	4257.91
6.	Goa	31.68	23.87	31.76	26.01	31.84	33.07	312.11	393.71	415.44
7.	Gujarat	797.68	1217.76	807.36	738.97	817.53	1028.29	4301.63	5426.09	5725.86
8.	Haryana	306.53	296.89	311.43	292.46	316.57	249.73	1295.64	1634.35	1724.62
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2337.15	2378.55	2353.26	2369.41	2226.35	2281.35	629.16	793.64	837.49
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2681.22	2622.48	2788.72	2697.98	2749.24	2610.03	1413.33	1775.01	1826.95
11.	Jharkhand	628.49	222.25	649.94	436.26	673.43	326.11	4050.90	5109.83	5392.11
12.	Karnataka	921.19	1469.12	926.32	776.05	931.06	1109.79	5374.33	6779.23	7153.77
13.	Kerala	616.84	635.04	620.21	570.97	623.73	324.18	3212.04	4051.70	4275.52
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1076.91	1158.25	1094.31	1007.72	1113.16	977.96	8088.54	10202.96	10766.59
15.	Maharashtra	1185.16	1884.62	1193.93	965.48	1203.15	870.15	6022.76	7597.18	8016.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16.	Manipur	899.87	891.74	947.94	935.71	977.46	956.29	436.33	550.40	580.81
17.	Meghalaya	425.68	438.97	460.16	430.60	422.96	431.81	447.18	564.07	595.23
18.	Mizoram	606.45	605.22	655.25	663.20	684.24	709.04	288.05	363.35	383.39
19.	Nagaland	1109.07	1109.66	1195.94	1190.95	1239.75	1237.43	316.93	399.77	421.84
20.	Orissa	1043.51	1066.13	1059.92	1006.70	1077.69	1185.94	6220.42	7846.50	8279.96
21.	Punjab	1306.73	1260.62	1043.03	996.54	395.87	417.50	1565.65	1974.91	2084.01
22.	Rajasthan	978.92	1136.76	995.28	854.15	1012.47	1046.31	6760.37	8527.60	8998.72
23.	Sikkim	103.94	61.46	110.13	89.52	79.64	115.28	273.59	345.12	364.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	908.29	986.70	916.51	702.78	925.15	1556.70	6393.86	8065.27	8510.80
25.	Tripura	1131.62	1117.55	1190.52	1179.27	1199.82	1208.11	515.78	650.62	686.52
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3101.49	2573.87	3232.02	2806.21	3375.57	3020.56	23218.31	29287.74	30905.72
27.	Uttarakhand	1359.73	1270.57	1411.94	1329.33	1290.51	1212.26	1131.83	1427.70	1506.59
28.	West Bengal	1574.76	1265.15	981.04	927.54	994.03	1338.05	8505.60	10729.06	11321.78
Total		29409.02	29847.17	29429.07	26703.08	28954.72	29438.56	120376.99	151836.82	160178.71

\$ Includes Rs. 1962.05 crore as releases under National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for which TFC has not made any allocation.

Includes Rs. 373.38 crore as releases under NCCF for which TFC has not made any allocation.

@ Includes Rs. 2279.92 crore as releases under NCCF for which TFC has not made any allocation.

* TFC has not indicated year-wise estimated share of States in Central Taxes and Duties.

Kisan Credit Cards

1911. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who have applied for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of farmers to whom KCCs have been issued during the said period;

(c) the number of applications pending;

(d) the reasons for pendency;

(e) whether the Government has set any target to issue Kisan Credit Cards to farmers during the next two years; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The Data Reporting System of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate any information either about the number of farmers applying for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) or the pendency of KCC applications in Public Sector Banks (PSBs). The details of the number of farmers to whom KCCs have been issued during the last three years by PSBs are as follows:

Year	No. of KCCs
2006-07	4807964
2007-08	4605775
2008-09 (provisional)	5871246

The reasons for pendency of KCC applications, in general, are submission of incomplete application form by the farmers, improper documentation,

(e) and (f) Although the Government has not set any target to issue Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) to farmers

during the next two years, the banks have been advised to extend agricultural loans through KCC to ensure timely and affordable credit to farmers.

*[English]***Solar Energy Generation**

1912. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether there is vast potential of solar energy generation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide easy loans to the people for purchasing of solar equipments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) India receives abundant solar energy in most part of the country. The daily average solar radiation incident on one square meter area in the country varies from 4 to 7 kWh. The available solar radiation can be converted to electricity and useful thermal energy depending on the technology and site conditions.

(c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been implementing an interest subsidy scheme for a number of years to provide soft loans to the users of solar water heaters through banks and other financial institutions.

Battery Charging Centres

1913. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish battery charging centers for battery operated vehicles in the country including Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to establish battery charging centres for battery operated vehicles in the country, including Gujarat.

[Translation]

Rates of Interest on Fixed Deposits

1914. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of interest on fixed deposits

have been reduced in various banks recently;

(b) if so, the details of new rates of interest and the rates fixed for senior citizens;

(c) whether the Government are contemplating to increase the rates of interest on fixed deposits for senior citizens; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is evidence of reduction in rates of interest on term deposits of major banks as can be seen below:

Interest Rates on Deposits

(Per cent per annum)

	2008		2008	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
January	8.25	9.00	8.00	9.00
February	8.25	9.00	7.75	9.00
March	8.25	9.00	7.75	8.75
April	8.25	9.00	7.00	8.50
May	8.25	8.75	6.50	8.25
June	8.25	9.00	6.50	8.00
July	8.75	9.50		
August	8.75	10.00		
September	8.75	10.00		
October	8.75	10.50		
November	8.50	10.50		
December	8.50	10.00		

Source: RBI, Weekly Statistical Supplement

Note: Deposit Rate relates to major Banks for term deposits of more than one year maturity.

(c) and (d) With effect from October 22, 1997, RBI has given the freedom to scheduled commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with the prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). However, RBI regulates interest rates on savings bank accounts and the savings bank interest rate is currently fixed at 3.5% per annum, which is unchanged from March 1, 2003. Further in terms of extant guidelines banks have been permitted to formulate, with the approval of their Boards of Directors, fixed deposit schemes specifically for resident Indian senior citizens offering higher and fixed rates of interest as compared to normal deposits of any size.

[English]

Committee on Financial Markets

1915. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets (HLCCFM) was held recently; and

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A meeting of the High Level Coordination Committee on Financial Markets (HLCCFM) was held on 30th May, 2009 to discuss *inter-alia* the matters which require inter regulatory coordination. These include the global financial turmoil, movements in the stock markets, regulation of investment advisers, issues relating to mutual funds, development of the bond currency and derivatives markets. The decisions of the committee are acted upon by the members of the said committee with regard to the areas that fall under their purview.

Affordable House by DDA

1916. SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

proposes to provide incentives for affordable housing under price tag of Rs. 20 lakhs;

(b) if so, the reasons for which DDA has been selling the flats in the Commonwealth Games Village at very high prices, nearly 80 lakhs to 1 crore; and

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) DDA has launched 43 housing schemes since 1967-68 to provide affordable housing to various segments of the society. DDA has been allotting built-up flats in different categories with reservation for SC/ST, War widows, physically handicapped persons and ex-servicemen. DDA has also allotted land to cooperative group housing societies and also for resettlement of slum dwellers. Further, as per the current policy of costing of flats, the cost of land in case of housing for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG), is cross-subsidized by DDA. The Master Plan of Delhi (MPD)—2021 has provided for 15% FAR or 35% of dwelling units, whichever is higher, for EWS/service personnel in group housing.

(b) and (c) The Commonwealth Games Village project will provide residential accommodation to over 8,000 athletes/sportspersons who will be participating in the Games. This project is being executed in the public-private partnership (PPP) mode by DDA with a private developer, Mis. EMMAR MGF Ltd. As per the agreement, the private developer can sell a portion of flats to private buyers after the games are over. These flats are not part of DDA's general housing schemes. As part of the PPP agreement, DDA shall be offering a portion of flats at the Games Village to public, for which the prices will be fixed by DDA.

[Translation]

JNNURM in Jharkhand

1917. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received projects

proposals from various States including Jharkhand under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) List indicating the Detailed Project Reports

(DPRs) received and approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is enclosed as Statement.

(c) 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	No. of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) received	No. of Projects Approved	Approved Costs (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Commitment (Rs. in Lakhs)	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Released (Rs. in Lakhs) as on 08 July 09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	116	48	484,229.01	201,492.91	82,656.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	3	18,048.20	16,243.38	6,067.79
3.	Assam	13	2	31,610.71	28,449.64	7,112.41
4.	Bihar	21	8	71,181.41	39,475.72	9,858.94
5.	Chandigarh	3	2	5,698.60	4,558.88	1,950.12
6.	Chhattisgarh	10	2	45,987.00	34,291.20	12,145.60
7.	Delhi	49	2	49,922.00	17,472.70	2,220.58
8.	Goa	3	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	109	66	503,083.56	216,796.29	95,970.06
10.	Haryana	7	4	70,446.70	35,223.35	11,785.18
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	3	9,849.06	7,879.25	1,969.81
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	4	53,152.00	46,946.80	11,736.71
13.	Jharkhand	6	4	76,149.48	48,268.31	12,067.12
14.	Karnataka	75	46	382,043.39	156,947.17	51,481.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Kerala	23	10	97,579.00	63,449.60	14,075.43
16.	Madhya Pradesh	45	20	189,597.54	96,804.72	36,440.69
17.	Maharashtra	162	77	1,151,036.57	504,866.01	221,457.77
18.	Meghalaya	3	2	21,795.72	19,616.15	4,904.04
19.	Manipur	5	2	5,145.53	4,630.98	1,157.75
20.	Mizoram	8	1	1,681.80	1,513.62	378.41
21.	Nagaland	15	1	2,525.60	2,273.04	568.26
22.	Orissa	15	5	81,197.66	63,712.53	15,928.13
23.	Puducherry	6	2	25,306.00	20,244.80	5,061.20
24.	Punjab	17	5	67,961.00	33,980.50	14,100.63
25.	Rajasthan	18	14	129,016.11	77,743.49	37,908.44
26.	Sikkim	7	1	2,392.01	2,152.81	1,076.40
27.	Tamil Nadu	68	51	538,565.70	214,719.75	58,434.77
28.	Tripura	3	1	7,826.00	7,043.40	1,760.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	56	29	472,319.95	238,705.48	68,332.88
30.	Uttarakhand	12	9	28,838.66	23,070.94	5,687.66
31.	West Bengal	56	39	350,160.07	125,750.79	40,734.76
Total		958	463	49,74,346.04	23,54,324.19	8,35,030.17

[English]

**Shortfall of Trained Manpower in
Tourism Sector**

1918. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortfall of trained manpower in the tourism sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to impart

training to cooks, waiters, guides and drivers, etc. to enable them to start their own business;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the allocation of funds from the Finance Ministry has been ensured for this purpose and the nationalized banks have agreed to sanction loans at cheaper rates to those trained personnel; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith steps taken to publicize the plan and the time by which this would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the estimation of the Ministry of Tourism, based on specific study of the year 2003-04, the yearly requirement of trained manpower of the hospitality industry is of about 2 lakh persons.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. Considering the shortage of skilled manpower in hospitality sector, the Government has initiated a programme for skill development for youth in the age group of 18 to 25 years and eighth class pass. The programme will impart training in Food and Beverage Service and Food Production so that the trainees become employable. In addition, the Ministry of Tourism's Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Providers enables training of cooks, waiters, drivers and other service providers.

Implementation of 6th CPC by States

1919. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the State Governments have requested the Union Government to share their financial burden in implementation of Sixth Pay Commission's recommendation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Most State Governments have requested the Government of India for providing financial assistance to share the burden arising out of the implementation of recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission (CPC). The decision to implement the 6th CPC recommendations for State Government's employees falls entirely within the purview of the State Governments and therefore it is for the State Governments to decide whether or not and the extent to which to implement the recommendations of 6th Central Pay Commission.

[Translation]

Backward Regions Grant Fund

1920. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of districts of various States have been identified and provided grants under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF); and

(b) if so, the number of such districts alongwith development works being undertaken/to be undertaken under BRGF, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. State-wise details of the number of districts covered under BRGF and the type of works undertaken/to be undertaken, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

List of Major Development Workers Proposed by States under BRGF development Grant for Year 2007-08 and 2008-09

Sl. No.	State (No. of BRGF districts)	Works proposed in district plans of 2007-08 (Major development works)	Works proposed in district plans of 2008-09 (Major development works)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh (13)	Construction of School building Additional Class rooms, Toilets, Health Sub-Centre, Bore wells, Compound wall, Roads, Angan-	Construction of Community Hall, Extension works, Hostels for SC/STs, Play ground, Market yard, Panchayat buildings, side drains, School building, Additional Class

1	2	3	4
		wadi and GP building, Irrigation Tanks Agriculture and allied activities, Hostel Buildings, Rural live-stock unit, Electrification, Veterinary Buildings, etc.	rooms, Toilets, Health Sub-Centre, Bore wells, Compound wall, Roads, Anganwadi and GP building, Irrigation Tanks, Agriculture and allied activities, Hostel Buildings, Rural livestock unit, Electrification, Veterinary Buildings, Drinking water facility, etc.
2. Arunachal Pradesh (1)	Funds against the Annual Plan of 2006-07 were released in 2008-09. Activities in 2006-07 Plan of Upper Subansiri district.		
	Construction of Anganwadis, Gram Panchayat Buildings, SC hostels, Drinking water supply, Animal husbandry, Primary health center, Sub-health center, Rural electrification, Community halls, Education.		
3. Assam (11)	Road connectivity, Drainage, Flood control structures, Live-stock development, Soil and Water conservation, Panchayat Building, Community Hall, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.	
4. Bihar (36)	Drains, Roads, Anganwadi Bhawan, Panchayat Bhawan, Community hall, Culverts, Sanitation facilities, Boundary wall for different structures, Cremation ground, Bridge, Ayurvedic hospital, Yatri shed, Kitchen shed, etc.	Community centre, Hand pump with water harvesting structure, Bridge, Drains, Library, Anganwadi centres, Old age homes, Panchayat Bhawan, Houses for BPL families, School building, Installation of tube well, Electrification, etc.	
5. Chhattisgarh (13)	Veterinary centre, Sub health centre Anganwadi, Road, Culvert, Primary health centre, Livelihood training, Electrification, Community hall, Repair and maintenance of school, Boundary wall, PDS, bridge, Public toilet, Gram Panchayat Bhawan, School building, Kitchen shed, Artificial insemination centre, Tube well, Hand pump, Compound wall, bore well, Kanji house, Drain, Houses for poor people, Marketing shop for Self Help Groups, Veterinary dispensary, maintenance of canal, Irrigation, Food processing and cold storage facilities, etc.	Anganwadi, Road, Culvert, Primary health centre, Livelihood training, Electrification, Community hall, Repair and maintenance of school, Boundary wall, Bridge, Public toilet, Gram Panchayat Bhawan, School building, Kitchen shed, Post mortem house, Seed godown, Artificial insemination centre, Tube well, Hand pump, Compound wall, bore well, etc.	

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat (6)	No DPC constituted hence funds not released yet.	
7.	Haryana (2)	Panchayat ghar, Kitchen sheds for Mid Day Meals in schools, School room, Anganwadi centre, Drinking water facility, Health centre, Veterinary hospital, etc.	Vikas Kendra, Kitchen sheds for Mid Day Meals in schools, School room, Anganwadi centre, Road, Water tank, Community center, Extension of water resources, Boundary wall, Upgradation of sub health centres, Street light, etc.
8.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Anganwadi centre, Construction of road, Boundary wall, Panchayat Ghar Community center, Culvert, Drain, Hand pump, Sub-health centre, etc.	Roads, Drinking water, Land improvement, Cultural activities, Maintenance of community system, Public amenities including street lighting, Lift irrigation, Houses, Link roads, Extra class room, Mahila Mandal Bhawan, Maintenance of community centres, Burial ground, etc.
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	District Plans not received for 2007-08	Water supply, Electrification, School buildings, Anganwadi, ICDS centre, School buildings, Extension works, Roads, Culvert, Community toilet, School building, Irrigation, Panchayat Ghars, Housing for BPL families, etc.
10.	Jharkhand (21)	Panchayat building, Angawadi building, Roads, Culverts, etc.	District plans received for 2008-09 are under process, funds not yet released.
11.	Karnataka (5)	Knowledge creation and capacity building and service delivery system, Career guidance programme in college, Training of Self Help Groups in production and Marketing, Library, Furniture for schools, Water filter for Anganwadi building, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.
12.	Kerala (2)	Infrastructure for computer facilities in schools, Housing for Scheduled Tribe Beneficiaries, Anganwadi buildings and other infrastructure, kitchen sheds and furniture for schools, infrastructure for project management unit, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.
13.	Madhya Pradesh (24)	Ayurvedic dispensary, Artificial Insemination centre, Balak ashram building, Anganwadi, Drains, Panchayat building, Road, Culverts, Bridge, Apna	Ayurvedic dispensary, Artificial Insemination centre, Balak ashram building, Anganwadi, Drains, Panchayat building, Road, Culverts, Bridge, Apna Ghar, Helpline, Stop Dam, Sub

1	2	3	4
		Ghar, Helpline, Stop Dam, Sub health centre, Haat bazaar, Electrification infrastructure, etc.	health centre, Haat bazaar, Electrification infrastructure, etc.
14. Manipur (3)		Community Hall, Playground, Education, Training Hall, Market shed, Road, Agricultural and Minor activities, School building, Bridge, Culvert, Public dustbin, Well, Water tank, Hostel, etc.	Community Hall, Playground, Bridge, Culvert, Toilet, Water tank, Protection wall, Market shed, Road, Construction of Dam and Canal, Protection wall, Rest house, Women's hostel, etc.
15. Maharashtra (12)		DPCs were not constituted in Maharashtra till 2008-09, therefore District plans could not be received from the State.	
16. Meghalaya (3)		District plans not received for 2007-08	Agriculture and allied sectors, Land and Water management, Rural connectivity, Infrastructure for marketing, Electrification, Construction of Anganwadi, Roads, Bridges, Culverts, Schools, Vocational training Institutes.
17. Mizoram (2)		Land development works, Jetropha Plantation, Development of horticulture, dairy, poultry and fishery, Construction of school building, Playground, Medical instruments, Construction of Sub Health Centre and Primary Health Centre building, Roads, Rural housing, Water supply schemes, etc.	Anganwadi, Link road, Check dam, Community latrine, Footstep, Primary school, Irrigation canal, Rural housing, Water reservoir, Drainage, Walls, Hostel, Community Hall, Community kitchen, etc.
18. Nagaland (3)		Protection wall, Footstep, Water tank, Community hall, Clock tower, etc.	Link road, Irrigation canal, Library, Marketing shed, Rural housing, Rainwater structure, Storage godown, Suspension bridge, Weaving centre, etc.
19. Orissa (19)		Video conferencing at district jail and district court, Library, Water tank, Training on computer repair and mobile phone repairs, Low cost houseing, Roads building, Boundary wall, Electrification, Irrigation, Kitchen shed, Protection wall, Veterinary diagnostic laboratory, School extension works, Dairy development, Anganwadi	Road, Culvert, School extension works, Anganwadi, etc.

1	2	3	4
		works, GP extension works, Road, bridge, Culvert, Improvement of burial ground, Additional classroom, Community hall, Water supply, etc.	
20.	Punjab (1)	No DPC constituted hence funds not released yet.	
21.	Rajasthan (12)	Culvert, Community hall, Anganwadi, Roads, Panchayat Bhawan, Veterinary sub centre, Community toilet, Electrification, Water harvesting system, Street light, Check dam, Burial ground, etc.	Playground, Culvert, Community hall, Anganwadi, Roads, Panchayat Bhawan, Hostel, Veterinary centre, Sub health centre, Hand pump, Tube Well, Pipeline, Toilet, Bus stand, Road, Boundary wall, Compound wall, etc.
22.	Sikkim (1)	Road, Footbridge, Still bridge, Suspension bridge, Extension of school playground, Development of Tourist spot, Micro irrigation Channel, Water Supply, Log bridge, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.
23.	Tamil Nadu (6)	Drainage, Footpath, Road, Culvert, Drinking water facility, Street light Anganwadi, Kitchen shed, Flood protection wall, Compound wall, Retaining wall, Toilet, Health centre, Cremation shed, Foot bridge, Kuchha house, Culvert, Fair price shop, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.
24.	Tripura (1)	Construction of hanging bridge and housing, Additional classroom, Electrification, Dairy, Horticulture, Road, Culvert, Bridges, Electrification, Drinking water, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.
25.	Uttar Pradesh (34)	Gram Secretariat, Roads, Drains, Electric sub station, Bridge, Culvert Street lights, Boundary wall, Community centre, etc.	District plans not received for 2008-09.
26.	Uttarakhand (3)	No DPC constituted hence funds not released yet.	
27.	West Bengal (11)	Office infrastructure for Gram Panchayats, Construction/Upgradation of Shishu Shiksha Kendra, Anganwadi Kendra, Sub health centre, Construction of community hall, Playgroung, Shops for SC/ST community, Housing for home-	Roads, Culverts, ICDS centre, Drinking water, Minor irrigation, Office infrastructure for PRIs, etc.

1	2	3	4
		less and destitute, Rural Electrification, Supplementary Nutrition, Specific activities in local infrastructure linked to flagship programme, Drinking water facilities in tribal areas, etc.	

[English]

Swadhar Scheme

1921. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the achievements made under the Swadhar Scheme; and

(b) the number of women benefited under the said scheme in the rural and urban areas separately, in the country including Gujarat during each of the last three

years and the current year. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As on 10th July, 2009, 292 Swadhar Shelter Homes and 206 Women Helplines are functioning across the country intended to benefit 16135 women.

(b) A state-wise list of number of beneficiaries including Gujarat during the last 3 years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement. The scheme makes no distinction with respect to sanction of project in urban and rural areas.

Statement

Year-wise and state-wise details of number of women benefitted under Swadhar scheme during last three years

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. beneficiaries			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 upto 10-07-2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1650	1600	1950	1950
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	—	50	50
3.	Assam	250	300	500	700
4.	Bihar	50	100	100	100
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	100	100	100
6.	Gujarat	110	160	160	160
7.	Haryana	50	100	300	300

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	50	50	—	—
9.	Jharkhand	—	50	100	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	200	200	200	200
11.	Karnataka	900	1500	1750	1850
12.	Kerala	—	50	50	50
13.	Madhya Pradesh	200	250	400	400
14.	Maharashtra	650	1050	2175	2325
15.	Mizoram	**	**	50	50
16.	Manipur	500	500	800	850
17.	Nagaland	200	200	350	350
18.	Orissa	1325	1525	1875	2025
19.	Punjab	*	*		*
20.	Rajasthan	50	50	300	350
21.	Tamil Nadu	1000	1000	950	950
22.	Uttar Pradesh	750	1100	2100	2175
23.	Uttanchal	200	200	200	200
24.	West Bengal	675	775	900	900
25.	CSWB	***	***	***	***
Total		8960	10860	15360	16135

* These are the Helplines running in various states and data of women benefitted under Helplines are not maintained in the Ministry.

** This is construction grant given to the State Government of Mizoram and construction has been completed. Grants for 200 women will be considered for running of constructed shelter home.

*** The grant is being given to CSWB for running Women Helpline and no such data is maintained.

[Translation

Power Generation Tax in HP

1922. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government has been requesting to allow it to levy 10 paise per unit generation tax on the electricity produced by the hydropower projects in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rangarajan Committee constituted in this regard had also recommended levying of generation tax on the electricity produced in Himachal Pradesh which has also been accepted by the Planning Commission;

(d) if so, the time by which Himachal Pradesh Government is likely to be granted permission to levy the said generation tax and the stage at which it is getting delayed; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly had passed the HP Electricity (Taxation on Generation) Bill, 1995. Thereafter the HP Government has sent it to the Government of India for obtaining assent of the President of India. This bill provides for levy of a generation tax of 10 paise per unit on the electricity produced by the hydropower projects in Himachal Pradesh.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) and (e) After examination of the issue of levy of 'generation tax' on generation of electricity by some States, the Union Government is of the view that a tax on generation of electricity amounts to a tax on the production or manufacture of electricity and that the States cannot impose such a tax since under Entry 84 of List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the power to impose duties on production or manufacture vests in the Union

[English]

Procurement of Foodgrains under ICDC

1923. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding corruption in the procurement of foodgrains under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years and as on date, State-wise:

(c) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court had directed the Government that the procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains would not be done through contractors under the ICDS scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court, vide its Order dated 07-10-2004 had, *inter-alia* directed all the States/UTs that "the contractors shall not be used for supply of nutrition in Anganwadis and preferably ICDS funds shall be spent by making use of village communities, self help groups and Mahila Mandals for buying of grains and preparation of meals". This has been reiterated in Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order dated 22-04-2009.

(e) The States/UT's have been requested by the Government of India to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Allotment of Land by DDA

1924. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has failed to allot lands to the applicants registered under various schemes announced by DDA from time to time;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes where land could not be allotted so far and the reasons therefor;

(c) the categories of people who are being given priority in allotment of land;

(d) the number of persons allotted land during the last two years; and

(e) the time by which the remaining applicants would be allotted land under the Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that there were 82384 registrants in the Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981. Out of this, 55169 registrants have been allotted plots. Due to litigation, land could not be acquired to make allotment to the remaining registrants.

(c) The following categories of people are given priority in allotment:—

- (i) Ex-Servicemen
- (ii) Retired public servant
- (iii) Physically Handicapped
- (iv) War Widow
- (v) HUDCO Transferee

(d) 462 persons were allotted plots in draw held on 07-03-2007 and another 14 persons were allotted plots on 04-02-2009.

(e) Considering the shortage of land and delay in acquisition a precise time frame cannot be given for allotment of the remaining registrants.

Amendment in Banking Acts

1925. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring out Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2005 and SBI (Amendment) Bill;

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

(c) the details of aims and objectives of such Bills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2005 (Bill

No. 72 of 2005) and the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006 (Bill No. 99 of 2006) which were introduced by the Government in the 14th Lok Sabha have lapsed. The proposal to introduce these Bills again in the Parliament is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Hydel Power Projects

1926. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the hydel power projects in the country are causing immense loss to the rivers;

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

(c) the State-wise names of the rivers on which the hydel power projects are in operation along with the power generation capacity of these projects in the country at present;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reconsider planning and implementation of the hydel power projects in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Hydro power is a renewable and non polluting source of energy. There is no consumptive use of water in hydel power generation. The water after generation is put back to the river.

(c) State-wise list of hydro power projects under operation in the country is enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) No proposal to reconsider planning and implementation of the hydel power projects in the country is under consideration as the present system aims to tap up the full hydro-potentiality in the country.

Statement*List of H.E. Stations in the Country with Station Capacity above 3 MW*

(As on 30-06-2009)

Region/Sector/Utility/ Station	River	No. of Units x Size (MW)	No. of Stations	No. of Units	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
B.B.M.B.					
1. Bhakra-L	Satluj	5*108	1	5	540.00
2. Bhakra-R	Satluj	5*157	1	5	785.00
3. Ganguwal	Satluj	1*29.25+2*24.2	1	3	77.65
4. Kotla	Satluj	1*29.25+2*24.2	1	3	77.65
Sub Total			4	16	1480.30
5. Dehar	Beas	6*165	1	6	990.00
6. Pong	Beas	6*66	1	6	396.00
Total B.B.M.B.			6	28	2866.30
N.H.P.C. (NR)					
1. Baira Siul	Siul	3*66	1	3	198.00
2. Salal-1	Chenab	3*115	1	3	345.00
3. Salal-II	Chenab	3*115	1	3	341.00
4. Tanakpur	Sharda	3*31.4	1	3	94.20
5. Chamera-1	Ravi	3*180	1	3	540.00
6. Chamera-II	Ravi	3*100	1	3	300.00
7. Uri	Jhelum	4*120	1	4	480.00
8. Dhauliganga	Dhauliganga	4*70	1	4	280.00
9. Dulhasti	Chenab	3*130	1	3	390.00
Total NHPC (NH)			9	29	2972.20
SJVNL (NR)					
1. Nathpa Jhakri	Satluj	6*250	1	6	1500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
T.H.D.C. (NR)					
1. Tehri	Bhagirathi	4*250	1	4	1000.00
Total Central NR			17	87	8338.50
Haryana					
HPGC					
1. Wy. Canal A	W. Yamuna Canal	2*8	1	2	16.00
2. Wy. Canal B	W. Yamuna Canal	2*8	1	2	16.00
3. Wy. Canal C	W. Yamuna Canal	2*8	1	2	16.00
4. Wy. Canal D	W. Yamuna Canal	2*7.2	1	2	14.40
Total HPGC			4	8	62.40
Himachal Pradesh					
HPSEB					
1. Giri Bata	Giri	2*30	1	2	60.0
2. Bassi	UHL	4*15	1	4	60.00
3. Sanjay	Bhabakhad/Satluj	3*40	1	3	120.00
4. Andhra		3*5.65	1	3	16.95
5. Binwa	Binwa Khad	2*3	1	2	6.00
6. Thiroth	Thiroth Nallah/Chenab	3*15	1	3	4.50
7. Baner	Baner Khad/Beas	3*4	1	3	12.00
8. Gaj	Gaj Khad/Beas	3*3.5	1	3	10.50
9. Ghanvi		2*11.25	1	2	22.50
10. Largi	Beas	3*42	1	3	126.00
11. Khauli	Khauli Khad	2*6	1	2	12.00
Total HPSEB			11	30	450.45
Malana Power Company Limited (Pvt.)					
1. Malana		2*43	1	2	86.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaiprakash Hydro Power Ltd. (Pvt.)					
1. Baspa-II (Pvt.)	Baspa/Satluj	3*100	1	3	300.00
Patikari Power Private Ltd. (IPP)					
1. Patikari		2*8	1	2	16.00
Total Private			3	7	402.00
Total Himachal Pradesh			14	37	852.45
Jammu and Kashmir					
J and K SPDC					
1. Lower Jhelum	Jhelum	3*35	1	3	105.00
2. Upper Sindh-I	Sindh	2*11.30	1	2	22.60
3. Upper Sindh-II	Sindh	3*35	1	3	105.00
4. Chenani-I	Tawi	5*4.66	1	5	23.30
5. Chenani-III	Tawi	3*2.5	1	3	7.50
6. Mohara	Jhelum	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
7. Gandharbal	Sindh	2*3+2*4.5	1	4	15.00
8. Stakna	Sindh	2*2	1	2	4.00
9. Kargil	Wakha Rong/Indus	3*1.25	1	3	3.75
10. Sewa-III	Sewa/Ravi	3*3	1	3	450.00
11. Baglihar	Chenab	3*150	1	3	450.00
Total J and KSPDC			11	33	754.15
Punjab					
PSEB					
1. Shanan	UHL	4*15+1*50	1	5	110.00
2. UBDC ST. I Ph-1	UBDC Canal/Ravi	1*15	1	1	15.00
3. UBDC ST. I Ph-2	UBDC Canal/Ravi	1*15	1	1	15.00
4. UBDC ST. I Ph-3	UBDC Canal/Ravi	1*15	1	1	15.00
5. UBDC ST. I Ph-1	UBDC Canal/Ravi	1*15.45	1	1	15.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. UBDC ST. I Ph-2	UBDC Canal/Ravi	1*15.45	1	1	15.45
7. UBDC ST. I Ph-3	UBDC Canal/Ravi	1*15.45	1	1	15.45
8. Mukerian ST. I Ph-I	Mukerian Canal/Beas	3*15	1	3	45.00
9. Mukerian ST. I Ph-II	Mukerian Canal/Beas	3*15	1	3	45.00
10. Mukerian ST. I Ph-III	Mukerian Canal/Beas	3*19.5	1	3	58.50
11. Mukerian ST. I Ph-IV	Mukerian Canal/Beas	3*19.5	1	3	58.50
12. A.P. Sahib St. I	A.P. Sahib/Canal/ Satluj	2*33.5	1	2	67.00
13. A.P. Sahib St. II	A.P. Sahib/Canal/ Satluj	2*33.5	1	2	67.00
14. Ranjit Sagar Dam	Ravi	4*150	1	4	600.00
Total PSEB			14	31	1142.35
Rajasthan					
RRJVUNL					
1. R.P. Sagar	Chambal	4*43	1	4	172.00
2. J. Sagar	Chambal	3*33	1	3	99.00
3. Mahibajaj-I	Mahi	2*25	1	2	50.00
4. Mahibajaj-II	Mahi	2*45	1	2	90.00
5. Anoopgarh-I	Anoopgarh Canal	3*1.5	1	3	4.50
6. Anoopgarh-II	Anoopgarh Canal	3*1.5	1	3	4.50
7. RMC Mangrol	Right Main Canal	3*2	1	3	6.00
8. Surat Garh	Suratgarh Canal	2*2	1	2	4.00
Total RRJVUNL			8	22	430.00
Uttar Pradesh					
UPJVNL					
1. Rihand	Rihand	6*50	1	6	300.00
2. Obra	Rihand	3*33	1	3	99.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Matatilla	Betwa	3*10.2	1	3	30.60
4. Khara	Yamuna	3*24	1	3	72.00
5. Nirgajani		2*2.5	1	2	5.00
6. Sheetla		3*12	1	3	3.60
Total UPJVNL			6	20	510.20
Uttranchal					
UJVNL					
1. Dhakrani	Yamuna	3*11.25	1	3	33.75
2. Dhalipur	Yamuna	3*17	1	3	51.00
3. Kulhal	Yamuna	3*10	1	3	30.00
4. Chibro	Tons	4*60	1	4	240.00
5. Khodri	Tons	4*30	1	4	120.00
6. Ramganga	Ramganga	3*66	1	3	198.09
7. Chilla	Ganga	4*36	1	4	144.00
8. Maneribhali (Thilot) ST.-I	Bhagirathi	3*30	1	3	90.00
9. Maneribhali Stage-II	Bhagirathi	4*76	1	4	304.00
10. Khatima	Sharda	3*13.8	1	3	41.40
11. Pathri	Upper Ganga Canal/ Ganga	3*6.8	1	3	20.40
12. Mohamadpur	Upper Ganga Canal/ Ganga	3*3.1	1	3	9.30
Total UJVNL			12	40	1281.85
Jaiprakash Power Venture Ltd. (Pvt.)					
1. Bishnuprayag	Alaknanda	4*100	1	4	400.00
Total JPPVL			1	4	400.00
Total Uttranchal			13	44	1681.85
Total Northern Region			87	262	13771.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Western Region					
Gujarat					
GSECI					
1. Ukai	Tapti	4*75	1	4	300.00
2. Kadana (PSS)	Mahi	4*60	1	4	240.00
3. Ukai LBC	Tapti	2*2.5	1	2	5.00
Total GSECL			3	10	545.00
SSNNL					
1. Sardar Sarovar-CHPH	Narmada	5*50	1	5	250.00
2. Sardar Sarovar-RBPH	Narmada	6*200	1	6	1200.00
Total SSNNL			2	11	1450.00
Total Gujarat			5	21	1995.00
Madhy Pradesh					
Central/Joint					
NHDC					
1. Indira Sagar	Narmada	8*125	1	8	1000.00
2. Omkareshwar	Narmada	8*65	1	8	520.00
Total NHDC			2	16	1520.00
NVDA					
1. Rani Avanti Bai Lodhi Sagar LBCH		2*5	1	2	10.00
MPGPCL					
1. Gandhi Sagar	Chanmbal	5*23	1	5	115.00
2. Bargi	Narmada	2*45	1	2	90.00
3. Pench	Pench	2*80	1	2	160.00
4. Ban Sagar Tons-I	Tons	3*105	1	3	315.00
5. Ban Sagar Tons-II	Tons	2*15	1	2	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
6. Ban Sagar Tons-III	Tons	3*20	1	3	60.00
7. Ban Sagar Tons-IV	Tons	2*10	1	2	20.00
8. Birsinghpur	Sone	1*20	1	1	20.00
9. Rajghat	Betwa	3*15	1	3	45.00
10. Madhikhera	Sind	3*20	1	3	60.00
Total MPGPCL			10	26	915.00
Hindustan Electric Graphite Ltd. (Pvt.)					
1. Tawa (MP)	Tawa	2*6.75	1	2	13.50
Total Madhya Pradesh			14	46	2458.50
Chhattisgarh					
CSEB					
1. Hansdeo Bango	Hansdeo	3*40	1	3	120.00
2. Gangrel		4*2.5	1	4	10.00
3. Siksar	Pairy	2*3.5	1	2	7.00
Total CSEB			3	9	137.00
Maharashtra					
Mahangenco					
1. Koyna I and II	Koyna	4*70+4*80	1	8	600.00
2. Koyna III	Koyna	4*80	1	4	320.00
3. Koyna IV	Koyna	4*250	1	4	1000.00
4. Koyna DPH	Koyna	2*18	1	2	36.00
5. Vaitarna	Vaitarna	1*60	1	1	60.00
6. Eldari	Purna	3*7.5	1	3	22.50
7. Bhatgarh	Nira	1*16	1	1	16.00
8. Bira Tail Race	Kundalik	2*40	1	2	80.00
9. Tillari	Tillari	1*60	1	1	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Paithon	Godavari	1*12	1	1	12.00
11. Pawana	Pawana	1*10	1	1	10.00
12. Khadakwasla-I	Mula/Mutha	1*8	1	1	8.00
13. Khadakwasla-II		1*8	1	1	8.00
14. Bhatsa	Bhatsa	1*15	1	1	15.00
15. Vir	Nira	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
16. Radhanagari	Bhogawati	4*1.2	1	4	4.80
17. Kanher	Venna	1*4	1	1	4.00
18. Ujjaini	Bhima	1*12	1	1	12.00
19. Manikdoh		1*6	1	1	6.00
20. Surya	Surya	1*6	1	1	6.00
21. Dimbe	Ghod	1*5	1	1	5.00
22. Warna	Varna	2*8	1	2	16.00
23. Dudhganga	Dudhganga	2*12	1	2	24.00
24. Ghatghar PSS		2*125	1	2	250.00
Sub Total Mahangenco			24	48	2584.30
Tata Power Company (Pvt.)					
1. Bhira	Bhira/Mula	6*25		6	150.00
2. Bhivpuri	Andhra	3*24+2*1.5	1	5	75.00
3. Khopoli	Ganga	3*24	1	3	72.00
4. Bhira PSS	Bihra/Mula	1*150	1	1	150.00
Sub total Tata Hydro			4	15	447.00
Dodson-Lindblom Hydro Power Pvt. Ltd. (DLHP)					
1. Bandhardhara-I	Pravara	1*12	1	1	12.00
2. Bandhardhara-II	Pravara	1*34	1	1	34.00
Total DLHP (Pvt.)			2	2	46.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Maharashtra			30	65	3077.30
Total Western Region			52	141	7667.80
Southern Region					
Andhra Pradesh					
Apogeno					
1. Machkund	Machkund	3*17+3*21.25	1	6	114.75
2. Upper Sileru ST-I	Sileru	2*60	1	2	120.00
3. Upper Sileru ST-II	Sileru	2*60	1	2	120.00
4. Lower Sileru	Sileru	4*115	1	4	460.00
5. T.B. Dam	Bhadra	4*9	1	4	36.00
6. Hampi	Tung Bhadra	4*9	1	4	36.00
7. N.J. Sagar	Manjra	1*110+7*100.8	1	8	815.60
8. Srisaillam	Krishna	7*110	1	7	770.00
9. N.J. Sagar RBC	Krishna	2*30	1	2	60.00
10. N.J. Sagar RBC Ext.	Krishna	1*30	1	1	30.00
11. N.J. Sagar LBC	Krishna	2*30	1	2	60.00
12. Donkarayi	Sileru	1*25	1	1	25.00
13. Pochampad	Godavari	3.9	1	3	27.00
14. Nizam Sagar	Manjra	2*5	1	2	10.00
15. Penna Ahobilam		2*10	1	2	20.00
16. Singur	Manjra	2*7.5	1	2	15.00
17. Srisaillam LBPH	Krishna	6*150	1	6	900.00
18. Priydarshni Jurala	Krishna	3*39	1	2	117.00
Total Apogeno			18	61	3736.35
Private					
1. Guntur (AP)		3*1.25	1	3	3.75
Total Andhra Pradesh					3740.10

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka					
Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.					
1. Sharavathy	Sharavathy	2*89.1+8*103.5	1	10	1006.20
2. Lingnamakki	Sharavathy	2*27.5	1	2	55.00
3. Badhra (L)	Badhra	1*2+2*12	1	3	26.00
4. Badhra (R)	Badhra	1*7.2	1	1	7.20
5. Badhra (RBC)	Badhra	1*6	1	1	6.00
6. Kalinadi	Kalinadi	3*135+3*150	1	6	855.00
7. Supa DPH	Kalinadi	2*50	1	2	100.00
8. Varahi	Varahi	2*115	1	2	230.00
9. Varahi Extn.	Varahi	1*115	1	2	230.00
10. Ghatprabha	Tung Bhadra	2*16	1	2	32.00
11. Mani DPH	Varahi	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
12. Mallarpur	Tung Bhadra	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
13. Kadra	Kalinadi	3*50	1	3	150.00
14. Kodasali	Kalinadi	3*40	1	3	120.00
15. Sharavathy Tail Race	Sharavathy	4*60	1	4	240.00
16. Almatti Dam	Krishna	1*15+5.55	1	6	290.00
17. Jog	Sharavathy	4*13.2+4*21.6	1	8	139.20
18. Shivasamudram	Cauvery	6*3+4*6	1	10	42.00
19. Shimsapura	Cauvery	2*8.6	1	2	17.20
20. Munirabad	Tung Bhadra	2*9+1*10.3	1	3	28.30
Total KPCL			20	74	3592.10
Bhoruka Power Corporation Ltd. (Pvt.)					
1. Shivapur	Tung Bhadra	2*9	1	2	18.00
2. Shahpur		4*1.3+1*1.4	1	5	6.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	
3.	Madhavamantri	3*1.5	1	3	4.50	
4.	Mandagere	2*1.75	1	2	3.50	
5.	Neria	Neria	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
6.	Chayadevi	2*12	1	2	24.00	
Sub Total (BPCL)			6	16	65.60	
Murdeshwar Power Corporation Ltd. (Pvt.)						
1.	Narayanpur	Krishna	2*5.8	1	2	11.60
Energy Development Corporation Ltd. (Pvt.)						
1.	Harangi	Harangi	2*4.5	1	2	9.00
Total Pvt.			8	20	86.20	
Total Karnataka			28	94	3678.30	
Kerala						
KSEB						
1.	Idukki	Periyar	6*130	1	6	780.00
2.	Sabarigiri	Pamba	6*50	1	6	300.00
3.	Kuttiyadi and K. Extn.	Kuthiyadi	3*25+1*50	1	4	125.00
4.	Sholayar	Sholayar	3*18	1	3	54.00
5.	Sengulam	Wester Kallar	4*12	1	4	48.00
6.	Nariamanglam and Extn.	Mudira Puzha	3*15+1*25	2	4	70.00
7.	Pallivasal	Mudira Puzha	3*5+3*7.5	1	6	37.50
8.	Poringalkuttu	Chalakudi	4*8	1	4	32.00
9.	Poringalkuttu LBC	Chalakudi	1*16	1	1	16.00
10.	Panniar	Panniar	2*15	1	2	30.00
11.	Idamalayar	Idamalayar	2*37.5	1	2	75.00
12.	Kallada	Kallada	2*7.5	1	2	15.00
13.	Lower Periyar	Periyar	3*60	1	3	180.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Kakkad	Kakkad	2*25	1	2	50.00
15. Chembukadavu-II		3*1.25	1	3	3.75
16. Urmi-I		3*1.25	1	3	3.75
17. Malankara		3*3.5	1	3	10.50
Total KSEB			18	58	1830.50
Carborundum Universal Ltd. (Pvt.)					
1. Maniyar		3*4	1	3	12.00
Indsil Electrosmelts Ltd. (Pvt.)					
1. Kuthungal		3*7	1	3	21.00
Total Pvt.			2	6	33.00
Total Kerala			20	64	1863.50
TNEB					
1. Kundah-I	Kundah	3*20	1	3	60.00
2. Kundah-II	Kundah	5.35	1	5	175.00
3. Kundah-III	Kundah	3*60	1	3	180.00
4. Kundah-IV	Bhawani	2*50	1	2	100.00
5. Kundah-V	Bhawani	2*20	1	2	40.00
6. Parson's Valley (K.-VI)	Moyar	1*30	1	1	30.00
7. Mettur Dam	Cauvery	4*10	1	4	40.00
8. Mettur Tunnel	Cauvery	4*50	1	4	200.00
9. Periyar	Periyar	4*35	1	4	140.00
10. Kodayar-I	Kodayar	1.60	1	1	60.00
11. Kodayar-II	Kodayar	1*40	1	1	40.00
12. Sholayar-I	Sholayar	2*35	1	2	70.00
13. Sholayar-II	Sholayar	1*25	1	1	25.00
14. Pykara	Moyar	3*6.65+1*11+2*14	1	6	58.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Aliyar	Bharatpuzhsa	1*60	1	1	60.00
16. Sarkarpathy	Periyar	1*30	1	1	30.00
17. Papanasam	Tambra Parni	4*7	1	4	28.00
18. Moyar	Moyar	3*12	1	3	36.00
19. Suruliyar	Suruliyar	1*35	1	1	35.00
20. Servalar	Suruliyar	1*20	1	1	20.00
21. L. Met. Ph.-1	Mettur	2*15	1	2	30.00
22. L. Met. Ph.-2	Mettur	2*15	1	2	30.00
23. L. Met. Ph.-3	Mettur	2*15	1	2	30.00
24. L. Met. Ph.-4	Mettur	2*15	1	2	30.00
25. Kadamparai		4*100	1	4	400.00
26. Vaigai Dam	Vaigai	2*3	1	2	6.00
27. Lower Bhawani Sagar	Bhawani	4*2	1	4	8.00
28. Bhawani Sagar RBC	Bhawani	2*4	1	2	8.00
29. Sathnur Dam		1*7.5	1	1	7.50
30. Pykara Ultimate	Moyar	3*50	1	3	150.00
31. Bhavani Barrage-I	Bhawani	2*15	1	2	30.00
Total TNEB			31	76	2157.45
Total Southern Region			98	298	11439.35
Eastern Region					
Bihar					
BHPC					
1. Kosi	Kosi	4*5	1	4	20.00
2. Sone Western Canal	Sone	4*1.65	1	4	6.60
3. E.G. Canal	Ganga	3*5	1	3	15.00
4. Sone Eastern Canal	Sone	2*1.65	1	2	3.30
Total BHPC			4	13	44.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jharkhand					
JSEB					
1. Subernrekha-I	Subernrekha	1*65	1	1	65.00
2. Subernrekha-II	Subernrekha	1*65	1	1	65.00
Total JSEB			2	2	130.00
DVC					
1. Maithon	Damodar	2*20+1*23.2	1	3	63.20
2. Panchet and Extn.	Damodar	2*40	1	2	80.00
3. Tilaiya	Damodar	2*2	1	2	4.00
Total DVC			3	7	147.20
Orissa					
OHPC					
1. Hirakud-I (Burla)	Mahanadi	2*49.5+2*24+3*37.5	1	7	259.50
2. Hirakud-II (Chiplima)	Mahanadi	3*24	1	3	72.00
3. Balimela	Sileru	6*60	1	6	360.00
4. Balimela Extn.	Sileru	2*75	1	2	150.00
5. Rengali	Brahmani	5*50	1	5	250.00
6. Upper Kolab	Kolab	4*80	1	4	320.00
7. Upper Indravati	Indravati	4*150	1	4	600.00
Total OHPC			7	31	2011.50
Sikkim					
1. Lower Lagyap	Rongni	2*6	1	2	12.00
2. Upper Rognichu	Rongni	2*2+2*2	1	4	8.00
3. Moyangchu	Moyangchu	2*2	1	2	4.00
Total Sikkim			3	8	24.00
West Bengal					
WBSEB					
1. Jaldhaka-1	Jaldhaka	3*9	1	3	27.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Jaldhaka-II	Jaldhaka	2*4	1	2	8.00
3. Massanjore		2*2	1	2	4.00
4. Rammam-II	Rammam	4*12.5	1	4	50.00
5. Teesta Fall Ph.-I	Teesta	3*7.5	1	3	22.50
6. Teesta Fall Ph.-II	Teesta	3*7.5	1	3	22.50
7. Teesta Fall Ph.-III	Teesta	3*7.5	1	3	22.50
8. Purulia PSS		4*225	1	4	900.00
Total WBSEB			8	24	1056.50
NHPC (ER)					
1. Rangit-III	Rangit	3*20	1	3	60.00
2. Teesta-5	Teesta	3*170	1	3	510.00
Total NHPC			2	6	570.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (ER)					
1. Kalpong	Kalpong	3*1.75	1	3	5.25
Total Eastern Region			30	94	3989.35
North Eastern Region					
Assam					
APGCL					
1. Karbi Langpi	Borpani	2*50	1	2	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh					
Deptt. of Hydro Development (DHPD)					
1. Tago	Tago	3*1.5	1	3	4.50
2. Nuranang	Nuranang	3*2	1	3	6.00
3. Kambang		2*2	1	2	4.00
4. Sippi		2*2	1	2	4.00
Total			4	10	18.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
Meghalaya					
MeSEB			4	10	18.50
1. Kyrdemkulai	Umiam	2*30	1	2	60.00
2. Umiam St.-I	Umiam	4*9	1	4	36.00
3. Umiam St.-II	Umiam	2*9	1	2	18.00
4. Umtru	Umtru	4*2.8	1	4	11.20
5. Umiam St.-IV	Umtru	2*30	1	2	60.00
Total MeSEB			5	14	185.20
Nagaland					
1. Likkim RO		3*8	1	3	24.00
NEEPCO					
1. Khandong	Kopili	3*25	1	3	75.00
2. Kopili	Kopili	4*50	1	4	200.00
3. Doyang	Doyang	3*25	1	3	75.00
4. Ranganadi	Ranganadi	3*135	1	3	405.00
Total NEEPCO			4	13	755.00
NHPC (NER)					
1. Loktak	Loktak	3*35	1	3	105.00
Sub Total NHPC (NER)			1	3	105.00
Sub Total Central (NER)			5	16	860.00
Tripura					
Tripura State Electricity Corpn. Ltd. (TSECL)					
Gumti	Gumti	3*5	1	3	15.00
Total Tripura			1	3	15.00
Total NER			17	48	1202.70
Total All India			284	842	38071.10

Notes: (1) Station capacity upto 3 MW not included

(2) Up-rated/derated Capacities of units have been incorporated.

[English]

Transport System under JNNURM

1927. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the name of cities where Local Transport System is being improved or upgraded under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the amount allocated and released for each of the cities during the last two years;

(c) whether the fund is also being used for undertaking survey to study feasibility of Rapid/Fast Transport System; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) City-wise list of projects approved, amount allocated and released for Urban Local Transport System under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission (JNNURM), for the last two years is enclosed as Statements-I to IV.

(c) and (d) Central Financial Assistance upto 80% for taking up traffic and transportation studies and preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) (limited to 50% for DPRs) is provided to States/UTs under the existing scheme of Urban Transport Planning. The scheme covers promotion of comprehensive and integrated urban transport planning, studies, integrated land use and transport planning, comprehensive mobility plans, DPR preparation, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) studies, Intelligent Transport System (ITS) studies and launching of awareness campaigns in line with NUTP, 2006. Utilisation of funds under the scheme during the last two years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Years	Amount Utilized (Rs. in crores)
1.	2007-08	3.758
2.	2008-09	3.096

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Rajiv Gandhi Circle-Volume II	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,300.00	1,155.00	1,023.75
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Green Lands Junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,727.00	604.45	485.55
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Flyover at Chandrayan-gagutta	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,101.00	385.35	362.09
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,625.02	1,812.52	453.12
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	7,424.00	3,712.00	928.00
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge on Ahmedabad Botad M.G. Railway line at Shreyas Crossing on 122 ft. Ring Road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,212.00	424.20	424.00

7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane Bridge across River Sabarmati connecting Vasna and Pirana 122 road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,955.00	1,034.25	1,034.00
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,851.00	647.85	485.88
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,144.00	750.00	749.20
10.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of No. 306 on Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Railway line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,500.00	525.00	524.00
11.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,857.00	649.95	648.98
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane bridge on Sabarmati-Viramgam B.G. Railway line, Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,011.00	703.85	701.92
13.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane flyover bridge on Shivranjani junction at Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,670.00	584.50	584.26
14.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover on Memnagar junction at Ahmedabad	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,513.00	529.55	529.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Major and Minor Radial Roads Phase-I in AUDA Area	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	5,013.00	1,754.55	1,314.64
16.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Construction of RoB in lieu of level crossing on B.G. railway line along Gondal Road and Mavdi Road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2480.74	1,240.37	310.09
17.	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli at Jahangirpura	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	6500	3,250.00	2,437.50
18.	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover Bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	932	466.00	349.50
19.	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover Bridge near Nanavarachha	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	758	379.00	379.00
20.	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalla Road and Bamroli	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	841.39	420.70	315.51
21.	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of RoB on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Gothan	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1427.12	713.56	178.39
22.	Gujarat	Surat	Construction of Railway Over Bridges on proposed Outer Ring Road of Surat city at Sachin	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2077.12	1,038.56	259.64
23.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of Road over bridge across Vadodara-Jambusar NG	Roads/ Flyovers/	4435.1	2,217.55	—

			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	RoB			
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	4570	2,285.00	571.25
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1396	698.00	349.00
26.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G. Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1968	984.00	492.00
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Construction of widening and lowering of existing tunnel near Auckland House school (Including construction of approach bridge)	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,009.06	807.25	201.81
28.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Malleshwaram Circle	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,245.21	435.82	326.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Tagore Circle	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,755.90	614.57	153.64
30.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	889.58	311.35	155.67
31.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	4,361.16	1,526.41	1,144.80
32.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads surrounding Koramangala area	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	5,044.90	1,765.72	1,324.29
33.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of bridge of Gali Anjaneya junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,193.24	1,117.63	279.40
34.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,157.91	755.27	566.46
35.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Nagavara road junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,162.88	757.01	189.25
36.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,874.28	656.00	164.00
37.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of flyover along ORR at Agara junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,809.93	1,333.48	333.37

38.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,543.79	890.33	222.58
39.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Magadi Road and Chord Road Junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,782.49	973.87	486.92
40.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Ring Road-Kaderinahalli Junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,486.90	870.42	435.20
41.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Ring Road-CNR Rao Junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,260.62	791.22	197.80
42.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,284.84	799.99	399.96
43.	Karnataka	Mysore	Construction of Outer Ring Road at Mysore	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	21,902.47	17,521.98	4,380.49
44.	Kerala	Kochi	Road Improvement and Bridge Construction at Kochi	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	10,964.00	5,482.00	950.50
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	4,083.35	2,041.68	1,531.26
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,966.34	983.17	245.79
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Master Plan Link Road MR-9, Indore	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,974.64	1,987.32	496.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	RoB at Juni Indore Railway Crossing, Indore city	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	631.00	315.50	236.64
49.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUIP	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	33,638.80	11,773.58	2,943.40
50.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Elevated road on Sahar road-MUIP	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	15,513.34	5,429.67	1,357.42
51.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Road over Bridges (RoBs)	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	8,628.00	4,314.00	3,236.50
52.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,828.65	914.33	228.58
53.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	253.00	126.50	31.63
54.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Construction of Road over Bridge at Itwari	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	900.80	450.40	112.60
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	849.14	424.57	106.41
56.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II, III and IIIB Roads	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	21,497.33	17,197.86	12,898.41

57.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	6,108.55	4,886.84	1,221.71
58.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	5,815.49	4,652.39	4,652.40
59.	Maharashtra	Pune	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1 No.) at Nagar Road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	661.00	330.50	82.63
60.	Maharashtra	Pune	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner junction	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	726.00	363.00	272.25
61.	Maharashtra	Pune	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	782.00	391.00	293.25
62.	Nagaland	Kohima	Roads and Transportation	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,525.60	2,273.04	568.26
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	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	14,949.00	7,474.50	7,474.14
64.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of RoBs and RUBs at Chennai (6 Nos.)	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	4,440.80	1,554.28	777.14
65.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,287.50	1,150.63	287.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
66.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	548.30	191.91	95.94
67.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Improvement of 30 intersections of Dehradun city	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,943.00	2,354.40	588.60
68.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Improvement of junctions for Haridwar city	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	2,005.00	1,604.00	320.80
69.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover between EM Bypass and Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,802.00	1,330.70	665.34
70.	West Bengal	Kolkata	EM Bypass Connector from Padmapukur to Kamalgazi, Kolkata	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	5,309.67	1,858.38	464.61
71.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Dunlop Interchange	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	3,756.25	1,314.69	328.67
72.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Left Turning North Bound Off Ramp at Beck Bagan (Vol. I and Vol. II)	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	1,806.15	632.15	158.04
73.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Vivekanand Road Flyover from Howrah to CR Avenue crossing	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	15,360.00	5,376.00	1,344.00
74.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover at Nager Bazar junction on Jessore Road	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	4,809.00	1,683.15	420.15
75.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover from Park Circus to Parama Island	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	29,166.14	10,208.16	2,552.04

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Commuter Amenity Centres (CAC)	Other Urban Transport	16,213.00	5,674.55	1,418.64
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	Other Urban Transport	2,112.68	739.43	184.80
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Bannerghatta)	Other Urban Transport	392.60	137.41	34.35
4.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol. I, Vol. II, Vol. IIIA 1 2 3 4 Vol. III B 1 2	Other Urban Transport	8,467.96	2,963.79	740.95
5.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol. I, Vol. II, Vol. III 1 2 3	Other Urban Transport	5,058.06	1,770.32	442.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol. I, Vol. II, Vol. III 1 2	Other Urban Transport	2,223.51	778.23	194.56
7.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol I, Vol. II Detailed drawings	Other Urban Transport	2,655.63	929.47	231.86
8.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol. I, Vol. II	Other Urban Transport	3,812.42	1,334.35	333.58
9.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur Bus Stand	Other Urban Transport	1,555.00	544.25	136.06
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Yeswantpur Bus Stand	Other Urban Transport	6,131.93	2,146.18	536.54
11.	Karnataka	Mysore	Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysore	Other Urban Transport	8,525.74	6,820.59	3,410.29
12.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane Railway Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	Other Urban Transport	2,325.00	813.75	610.21

Statement-III

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	As per MoF Release Order-ACA Released till date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Loop Road	Mass Rapid Transport System	15,264.00	7,632.00	1,908.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including Tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	Mass Rapid Transport System	45,293.00	22,646.50	5,661.63
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System-Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,760.00	3,066.00	2,299.50
4.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System	Mass Rapid Transport System	40,572.00	14,200.20	7,100.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation	Mass Rapid Transport System	48,813.00	17,084.55	4,271.00
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	Mass Rapid Transport System	11,000	5,500.00	1,375.00
7.	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	Mass Rapid Transport System	46,902	23,451.00	5,862.75
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	Mass Rapid Transport System	23,776.00	11,888.00	2,972.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-Pilot Project	Mass Rapid Transport System	9,845.00	4,922.50	2,461.24
10.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	Mass Rapid Transport System	10,313.50	5,156.75	3,867.56
11.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city	Mass Rapid Transport System	47,662.20	23,831.10	17,871.44
12.	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	Mass Rapid Transport System	43,422.00	21,711.00	16,283.25
13.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	Mass Rapid Transport System	31,214.00	15,607.00	11,705.25

14.	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	Mass Rapid Transport System	3,703.00	1,851.50	462.88
15.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC	Mass Rapid Transport System	21,920.00	8,768.00	2,192.00
16.	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No. 9)-PCMC	Mass Rapid Transport System	20,682.20	8,272.80	2,068.20
17.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road	Mass Rapid Transport System	7,519.00	3,759.50	2,819.64
18.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Construction of Bus Rapid Transit System (Package 2)	Mass Rapid Transport System	14,400.00	7,200.00	1,800.00
19.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (package-IIIA and IIIB), Jaipur	Mass Rapid Transport System	26,035.94	13,017.96	3,254.49
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Improvement and creation of infrastructure for urban transport including roads, parking lot/spaces at JNNURM mission City Itanagar	Urban Transportation including roads, highways, expressways, MRTS and Metro Projects	9,128.50	8,215.65	2,053.91

Statement-IV

Survey Sheet—13th, 21st, 25th February, 24th April and 29th May, 2009 CSMC

Sl. No.	States	City	Fleet Approved (in number)						
			Fleet Numb.	900/850	650	650 AC	400/350	400 AC	Mini/Midi
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1000	800			200		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	50	50					
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	240	192			48		
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	250	200			50		
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	25	20	5				
6.	Assam	Guwahati	200	120			15	15	50
7.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	25	25					
8.	Bihar	Patna	100	70				30	
9.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	100	35					65
10.	Delhi	Delhi	1500				1500		
11.	Goa	Panaji	50	20					30
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	730	585				145	
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	150	105				45	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	75						75
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	100	30					70
16.	Jharkhand	Jameshedpur	50						50
17.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	100	20			10		70

18.	Karnataka	Bangalore	1000	700	100	200	
19.	Karnataka	Mysore	150	79		41	30
20.	Kerala	Kochi	200	120			50 30
21.	Kerala	Trivendrum	150		120		30
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	225		125	50	50
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	175		125	30	20
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	75		50		25
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	50				10 40
	Maharashtra	BEST	1000	800	200		
	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	150	120			30
26.	Maharashtra	Thane	200	160	40		
27.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	300	240			60
28.	Maharashtra	Nanded	30			10	20
	Maharashtra	Pune	500	450			200
29.	Maharashtra	PCMC	150				
30.	Manipur	Imphal	25		25		
31.	Mizoram	Aizwal	25				25
32.	Orissa	Bhubneshwar	100	50			50
33.	Orissa	Puri	25	5			20
34.	Punjab	Amritsar	150	60		30	60
35.	Punjab	Ludhiana	200	80		40	40 40
36.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	35	35	0		
37.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	400	320			80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
38.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	1000	800				200	
39.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	300	240				60	
40.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	300	240				60	
41.	Tripura	Agartala	75	12		10			53
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	200	75	30		10	10	75
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	150	60	20		10		60
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	304	100	30		10	10	154
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	300	90	40		30	15	125
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	60						60
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	150	70	30		10		40
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	146	50	20		10	0	66
49.	United Territory	Chandigarh	100				60	40	
50.	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	60		30				30
51.	Uttrakhand	Nanital	60		40				20
52.	Uttrakhand	Haridwar	25						25
53.	West Bengal	Asansol	100	100					
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1200	900				300	
55.	Nagaland	Kohima	25						25
56.	Meghalaya	Shillong	120	20					100
57.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	50	40				10	
Total			14785	8288	690	350	2164	1705	1588

Sl. No.	States/UT's	City	Cost Approved (in crores)—without infra				
			Total Cost	I Share (%)	Admissible	(50%)-1st installment	(50%)-1st installment
1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	284.00	35	99.40	49.70	49.70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	11.00	80	8.80	4.40	4.40
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	68.16	50	34.08	17.04	18.02
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakapatnam	71.00	50	35.50	17.75	18.76
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	4.15	90	3.74	1.87	1.95
6.	Assam	Guwahati	52.55	90	47.29	23.65	7.11
7.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	6.75	80	5.40	2.70	2.70
8.	Bihar	Patna	39.90	50	19.95	9.98	9.97
9.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	14.85	80	11.88	5.94	5.94
10.	Delhi	Delhi	765.00	35	267.75	133.88	115.52
11.	Goa	Panaji	7.70	80	6.16	3.08	3.08
12.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	251.99	35	88.20	44.10	39.08
13.	Haryana	Faridabad	54.60	50	27.30	13.65	13.65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	6.75	90	6.08	3.04	3.04
15.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	14.30	50	7.15	3.58	3.58
16.	Jharkhand	Jameshedpur	5.50	50	2.75	1.38	1.38
17.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	17.50	80	14.00	7.00	7.00
18.	Karnataka	Bangalore	341.43	35	119.50	59.75	56.81

1	2	3	11	12	13	14	15
19.	Karnataka	Mysore	49.43	80	39.54	19.77	15.31
20.	Kerala	Kochi	71.00	50	35.50	17.75	17.75
21.	Kerala	Trivendrum	53.40	80	42.72	21.36	21.36
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	88.75	50	44.38	22.19	22.19
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	59.75	50	29.88	14.94	14.94
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	31.00	50	15.50	7.75	7.75
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	14.20	80	11.36	5.68	5.68
	Maharashtra	BEST	284.00	35	99.40	49.70	49.70
	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	40.50	35	14.18	7.09	7.34
26.	Maharashtra	Thane	56.80	35	19.88	9.94	9.94
27.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	63.60	50	31.80	15.90	15.90
28.	Maharashtra	Nanded	7.60	80	6.08	3.04	3.04
	Maharashtra	Pune	233.43	50	116.71	58.36	40.50
29.	Maharashtra	PCMC					16.25
30.	Manipur	Imphal	6.75	90	6.08	3.04	3.04
31.	Mizoram	Aizwal	3.25	90	2.93	1.46	1.46
32.	Orissa	Bhubneshwar	16.50	80	13.20	6.60	6.60
33.	Orissa	Puri	3.30	80	2.64	1.32	1.32
34.	Punjab	Amritsar	33.30	50	16.65	8.33	8.33
35.	Punjab	Ludhiana	65.20	50	32.60	16.30	16.30
36.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	7.70	80	6.16	3.08	2.98

37.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	142.82	50	71.41	35.70	35.70
38.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	295.92	35	103.57	51.79	51.79
39.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	88.78	50	44.39	22.19	22.19
40.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	88.73	50	44.39	22.19	22.19
41.	Tripura	Agartala	16.28	90	14.85	7.33	7.85
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	48.73	50	24.37	12.18	20.97
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	28.70	50	14.35	7.17	13.52
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	66.25	50	32.63	16.31	31.92
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	75.05	50	37.52	18.76	31.92
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	6.00	80	4.80	2.40	4.51
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	31.33	50	15.67	7.83	13.45
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	27.17	50	13.58	6.79	14.01
49.	United Territory	Chandigarh	54.00	80	34.20	17.10	17.10
50.	Uttrakhand	Dehradun	11.40	80	9.12	4.56	4.56
51.	Uttrakhand	Nanital	12.90	80	10.32	5.16	5.16
52.	Uttrakhand	Haridwar	2.88	80	2.30	1.15	1.15
53.	West Bengal	Asansol	22.00	50	11.00	5.50	5.50
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	384.00	35	134.40	67.20	63.00
55.	Nagaland	Kohima	3.00	90	2.70	1.35	
56.	Meghalaya	Shilong	16.40	90	14.76	7.38	
57.	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	16.15	80	12.92	6.46	
Total			4644.09		FALSE	1022.56	1015.66

Cities under JNNURM

1928. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various States including Gujarat to include more cities of their respective States under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

(c) the action taken so far by the Government thereon and the reasons for not approving their proposals so far;

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

(e) whether the funds sanctioned to States including Gujarat under JNNURM have been fully released to them during the last three years;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the remaining funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. List indicating proposals received from various States for inclusion of more cities under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(c) and (d) All requests which are received from

the State Governments are considered by the National Steering Group under the guidelines of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). National Steering Group (NSG) may consider addition of cities/towns under category-C (other than State Capitals) based on the suggestions received from State Governments. The number of cities under the Mission shall, however, remain around 60. Accordingly, in its meeting held on 5-1-2009, NSG recommended to include the city of Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and Porbandar in Gujarat as mission cities under UIG component of JNNURM.

(e) to (g) List indicating the Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed and released to the State under UIG component of JNNURM during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

The signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by the State Government and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including Parastatal agencies with the Government of India indicating their commitment to implement identified reforms is a pre-requisite condition to access central assistance.

The second and subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for projects are released only upon receipt of proper utilization certificate from State Governments. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) before releasing the second and subsequent installments of ACA satisfies itself as regards the physical and financial progress of the projects under implementation and achievement of milestones as agreed upon the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for implementation of reforms.

Statement-I

Name of the State	Name of the City for inclusion under UIG component of JNNURM	Suggested reasons for inclusion
1	2	3
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	Being the State Capital of Gujarat.

1	2	3
	Karamsad	Being the birthplace of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
	Porbandar	Being the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi.
Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	The second large city after Bangalore in Karnataka.
	Gulbarga	To address the infrastructural gaps and focus upon all round development of the city.
	Belgaum	—do—
Andhra Pradesh	Warrangal	The city attracts lot of visitors in view of the famous tourist places like Thousand Pillar Temple, Bhadrakali Temple, Siva Temple, Ramappa Temple etc. as well as the transit population moving between North India and South India.
	Tirupati	Tirupati is one of the most important pilgrimage centres in India and it draws millions of pilgrims from allover the World.
Bihar	Gaya	Gaya and Bodhgaya may be treated as part of single UA keeping in view the demographic, historical and cultural importance of Gaya and Bodhgaya.
	Biharshariff	Being holy place for followers of Islam.
	Pawapuri	Being place of Nirvana of Lord Mahavir.
	Nalanda	Being seat of Buddhism and Learning.
	Rajgir	—do—
Punjab	Sultanpur Lodhi	The city has historical important as the first Guru Nanak Dev Ji spent 14 years of his life and attained enlightenment, meditating under the canopy of a Ber tree, which still exists.
Haryana	Kurukshetra-Pehowa	Kurukshetra has a major Heritage site and water bodies viz. historic and as well as religious importance included Bhadrakali Temple, Mahadev Temple, Shri Krishna Museum etc.
	Gurgaon	The present population of the city is more than 12 lakhs. The city is moving fast towards attainment of world class city. The city has world class buildings, roads, Golf Club, Malls etc. However, Municipal area has got a poor scenario of sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Sewerage.
Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Jodhpur is an important town in West Rajasthan having a population of about 10 lakh.
Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Vrindavan city has significant importance relating to religious and political activities.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of State	ACA Committed (Rs. in lakhs)			Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47070.23	91532.30	44993.75	4710.83	48916.54	21398.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8027.73	0.00	8215.65	0.00	2006.94	2053.91
3.	Assam	3165.04	25284.60	0.00	0.00	791.26	6321.15
4.	Bihar	1847.70	0.00	37628.03	0.00	461.93	1955.62
5.	Chandigarh	4558.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	1544.92	405.20
6.	Chhattisgarh	24291.20	0.00	10000.00	4800.00	1272.80	0.00
7.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	17472.30	0.00	0.00	2220.58
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	83284.81	71070.63	54381.69	15576.20	24563.54	47035.34
10.	Haryana	5191.50	5359.35	24674.50	1297.88	1339.84	9147.46
11.	Himachal Pradesh	2090.45	0.00	5788.80	522.61	0.00	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	23593.50	13353.30	10000.00	2359.35	6877.36	2500.00
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	48268.46	0.00	0.00	6682.46
14.	Karnataka	49875.36	76849.95	30222.25	10167.19	18955.86	12992.94
15.	Kerala	43079.60	1964.80	18405.20	4405.00	6319.93	3350.50
16.	Madhya Pradesh	47503.17	23129.06	24275.82	11107.42	7914.35	15931.43
17.	Maharashtra	279033.96	75275.77	141678.39	41358.21	56827.52	88349.54
18.	Manipur	0.00	2322.64	2308.34	0.00	580.66	0.00

19. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	19616.15	0.00	0.00	4904.04
20. Mizoram	0.00	1513.62	0.00	0.00	378.41	0.00
21. Nagaland	0.00	2273.04	0.00	0.00	179.00	389.26
22. Orissa	40394.13	0.00	18818.40	120.26	9978.37	3338.00
23. Punjab	8967.00	21389.00	3624.50	2241.75	4145.29	4939.22
24. Puducherry	0.00	16272.00	3972.80	0.00	4068.00	993.20
25. Rajasthan	25629.09	27561.44	24551.97	4146.93	10654.03	20280.78
26. Sikkim	0.00	2152.81	0.00	0.00	538.20	538.20
27. Tamil Nadu	52142.55	60731.11	101845.69	12913.28	16093.02	28446.11
28. Tripura	0.00	0.00	7043.40	0.00	0.00	1760.85
29. Uttar Pradesh	8423.06	87189.91	143592.93	1860.47	21365.55	43078.75
30. Uttarakhand	0.00	9867.30	13205.62	0.00	1523.85	2678.56
31. West Bengal	44246.16	18275.18	55685.13	8708.45	5687.25	22857.17
Total	802415.12	633361.81	810269.77	126295.83	252984.42	354549.22

*[Translation]***Use of Alternative Fuels**

1929. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is working on the alternative fuels of petrol and diesel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which such fuels are likely to be made available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. In an effort to supplement the consumption of petroleum fuels particularly for vehicular applications and also to curb emissions, initiatives have been taken by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to explore the possibility of utilizing alternative fuels for supplementing petrol and diesel. Bio-fuels namely, bio-ethanol and bio-diesel and hydrogen have been identified as potential future alternative fuels to supplement petrol and diesel.

(c) 5% bio-ethanol blended petrol is already marketed by the Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in many States. However, the development of bio-diesel and hydrogen fuels are presently in the nascent stage.

*[English]***Mouda and Sholapur Power Plants**

1930. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the Mouda and Sholapur Plants;
- (b) the total estimated cost and the power generation capacity of these plants; and
- (c) the time by which these plants are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c)

Mouda Power Project

Mouda Power Project of NTPC has been approved at a total cost of Rs. 5460 crores (as of 4th quarter 2007 price level). Budgeted expenditure for this project for the year 2009-2010 is Rs. 598 crores. The estimated capacity of Mouda Power Project is 1000 MW. The work on the project was initiated in November, 2008. Site leveling/earth work has been completed. Main Plant and offsite civil work is in progress. The project is scheduled to be commissioned during the year 2011-2012 on best effort basis.

Sholapur Power Project

Feasibility report of Sholapur Power Project has been approved on 31st December, 2008 at an estimated current cost of Rs. 10,508.94 crores (as of 4th quarter 2008 price level). Budgeted expenditure for this project for the year 2009-10 is Rs. 347.76 crores. The work on the project has been initiated after land and water commitment from the State Government. Various site specific studies and infrastructure works have already been taken up. Critical land for the main plant area has been acquired in June, 2009. Further acquisition of land is in progress. The estimated capacity of Sholapur Power Project is 1320 MW. The project is scheduled to be commissioned during the year 2014-15.

Working Women Hostels

1931. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of working women's hostels in the country, State-wise and location-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has received proposals from some State Governments for setting up of more working women's hostels in the country; and
- (c) if so, details thereof, State-wise alongwith the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) A total of 887 projects have been assisted under the scheme of financial assistance

for construction/expansion of hostel building for working women since inception. The State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Out of 64 proposals recommended and sent by the State Governments under the Scheme in the last 3 years (2007, 2008 and 2009 till date), 8 proposals have been sanctioned and 1 has

been rejected by The Project Sanctioning Committee of the Ministry. The remaining 55 proposals were not meeting the schematic norms. The deficiencies noticed in these 55 proposals have been communicated to the respective State Governments and applicant organizations for taking necessary action thereon. Number of proposals received under the Scheme during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Distribution of Working Women's Hostels as on 13-07-2009

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	3182
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	441
3.	Assam	14	799
4.	Bihar	6	266
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	426
6.	Goa	2	120
7.	Gujarat	26	1218
8.	Haryana	20	1561
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	477
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	360
11.	Jharkhand	2	214
12.	Karnataka	51	4701
13.	Kerala	146	13295
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	3438
15.	Maharashtra	136	10117
16.	Manipur	17	942
17.	Meghalaya	3	214

1	2	3	4
18.	Mizoram	4	149
19.	Nagaland	16	888
20.	Orissa	29	1825
21.	Punjab	14	1417
22.	Rajasthan	39	1868
23.	Sikkim	2	144
24.	Tamil Nadu	95	6400
25.	Tripura	1	50
26.	Uttar Pradesh	41	3190
27.	Uttaranchal	7	538
28.	West Bengal	38	2639
	Total States	856	60879
	Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	7	736
3.	Delhi	20	3086
4.	Pondicherry	4	221
	Total UTs	31	4043
	All India Total	887	64922

Statement-II

State-wise status of proposals received under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	2007				2008				2009 (as on 13-07-09)			
		Received	Approved	Rejected	Deficiency letter to State Govt.	Received	Approved	Rejected	Deficiency letter to State Govt.	Received	Approved	Rejected	Deficiency letter to State Govt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3
4.	Gujarat	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5.	Haryana	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	5	1	—	4	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	5
8.	Kerala	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Maharashtra	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
11.	Manipur	4	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	5	—	—	5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12. Mizoram		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Nagaland		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
14. Orissa		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Punjab		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Rajasthan		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Tamil Nadu		2	1	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
18. Uttar Pradesh		1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
19. Uttaranchal		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. West Bengal		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Pondicherry		1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		29	8	1	20	18	—	—	18	17	—	—	17

[Translation]

Impact of Monsoon on the Economy

1932. SHRI LALJI TANDON:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessments have been made by the Government about the losses likely to be caused to the States due to the late arrival of monsoon rains;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide any financial assistance to overcome the losses by the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the updated forecast released by India Meteorological Department on 24th June, 2009, rainfall during South-West monsoon season (June-September) is likely to be below normal. Quantitatively, rainfall for the country as a whole is likely to be 93 per cent of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of (+) 4 per cent. Rainfall over the country as a whole in the month of July 2009 is likely to be 93 per cent of its LPA and that in the month of August is likely to be 101 per cent of LPA both with a model error of (+/-) 9 per cent. In terms of the four broad geographical regions of the country, rainfall for 2009 Southwest monsoon season is likely to be 81 per cent of its LPA over North-West India, 92 per cent of its LPA over North-East India, 99 per cent of its LPA over Central India and 93 per cent of its LPA over South Peninsula, all with a model error of (+/-) 8 per cent. As per the IMD press release dated 3rd July, 2009, the South-West monsoon had covered the entire country about 12 days earlier than its normal schedule.

The impact on sowing of kharif crops in different states will depend on the extent of deficiency in rainfall

in the respective States. As on 10th July 2009, there has been a delay in the sowing of Kharif crops like rice, groundnut, soyabean and coarse cereals, covering *inter-alia*, states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Punjab.

(c) and (d) Government is closely monitoring the situation on a day to day basis. States have been advised to identify the pockets of distress, if any, and take remedial measures. The Ministry also intends to increase the allocations under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and give more flexibility to States to use these schemes to meet the contingent situations in the event of deficient rainfall, particularly for purchase and distribution of seeds, support for micro-irrigation etc.

Wind Energy Generation

1933. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) the number of wind-mills functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether some more sites have been identified for installation of new wind-mills in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has conducted any study to explore the potential of wind power in the country especially in the coastal areas including Kerala during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A total Wind Power capacity of 10,386 MW comprising of around 18,000 number of wind mills of various capacities has

been installed in the country, till 30th June, 2009. State-wise details of the installed capacity is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A total of 216 locations have already been identified which are considered potential sites for installation of grid connected wind turbines. State-wise number of potential sites is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The Wind Resource Assessment studies have been taken up in various States including the coastal areas and Kerala during the last 3 years for identifying potential sites for deployment of wind power projects under the National Wind Resource Assessment Programme by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai. The studies are continuing during the current year. The state-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity
(as on 30-6-2009)*

States	Capacity (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	123
Gujarat	1592
Karnataka	1347
Kerala	27
Madhya Pradesh	213
Maharashtra	1968
Rajasthan	738
Tamil Nadu	4374
Others	4
Total	10,386

Statement-II

*State-wise details of the potential
sites in the country*

Sl. No.	States	Potential sites
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	01
2.	Andhra Pradesh	32
3.	Gujarat	38
4.	Karnataka	26
5.	Kerala	17
6.	Lakshadweep	08
7.	Madhya Pradesh	07
8.	Maharashtra	31
9.	Orissa	06
10.	Rajasthan	07
11.	Tamil Nadu	41
12.	Uttrakhand	01
13.	West Bengal	01
	Total	216

Statement-III

*State-wise number of locations taken up for wind
resource assessment during last 3 years*

Sl. No.	States	Potential sites
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	03
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	06

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	02
5.	Goa	03
6.	Gujarat	05
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
8.	Karnataka	25
9.	Kerala	03
10.	Madhya Pradesh	03
11.	Maharashtra	23
12.	Manipur	03
13.	Meghalaya	03
14.	Mizoram	02
15.	Nagaland	03
16.	Orissa	03
17.	Punjab	02
18.	Rajasthan	03
19.	Sikkim	02
20.	Tamil Nadu	03
21.	Tripura	02
22.	Uttarakhand	13
23.	Uttar Pradesh	03
24.	Lakshadweep	05
Total		134

[English]

State Commissions for Children

1934. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR

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

(a) whether the Union Government has urged States Government to constitute State Commissions, in terms of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be set up in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (c) M/o Women and Child Development has been requesting the State Governments and the Union Territory Administration to set up State Commissions for Protection of Child rights in accordance with the Section 17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005.

(d) So far only Delhi, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Goa have constituted the State Commissions.

No time limit is prescribed in the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act for setting up of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights. However, States/UTs are being reminded to set up these Commissions at the earliest.

[Translation]

Mega Thermal Power Plants

1935. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more Mega Thermal Power Plants in the country, particularly in the backward areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 37 Nos. of mega thermal power projects each having capacity 1000 MW and more (700 MW and more in case of North Eastern Region) totaling to 40539.1 MW are presently under construction in various states of the country for commissioning during 11th Plan.

(b) State-wise details of these projects are furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Following steps have been taken to ensure timely completion of these projects in the 11th Plan:

- (i) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) has enhanced its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW of main plant equipment per annum, have put in place an action plan to enhance capacity to deliver 15,000 MW per annum by December, 2009 and may raise this capacity upto 20000 MW by 2011 depending upon the market demand.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) M/s L and T has already formed a Joint

Venture Company with MHI, Japan for manufacture of supercritical steam generator and steam turbine generators in India.

- (iv) All stakeholders have been sensitized towards enlarging the vendor base so as to meet the Balance of Plants (BoP) requirements.
- (v) Pre-qualification requirement for super critical unit manufacturers has since been modified so as to qualify new Joint Venture between Indian company and the technology provider company.
- (vi) Bulk ordering of 11 units of 660 MW each with supercritical technology with mandatory phased indigenous manufacturing Programme is also planned to promote indigenous manufacturing.
- (vii) To overcome the shortage of skilled manpower, 'Adopt an ITI' initiative has been taken up.
- (viii) Monitoring mechanism in the Ministry has been strengthened. The progress of generation projects for completion 11th Five Year Plan is reviewed intensively in periodical meetings by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power and Power Projects Monitoring Panel (PPMP).

Statement

*List of thermal plants under commissioned/under construction in 11th Plan
(1000 MW and more/750 MW in respect of N.E. States)*

State	Project Name	Project Configuration	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Actual/ Anti. Comm. date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Sector						
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPP Extn.	2x500 MW	NTPC	U-3	500	03/2011
				U-4	500	09/2011
Bihar	Barh STPP-I	3x660 MW	NTPC	U-1	660	11/2012
				U-2	660	05/2013
				U-3	660	11/2013
	Barh STPP-II	2x660 MW	NTPC	U-1	660	10/2012
				Kahalgaon St-2, Ph-1	2x500 MW	NTPC
	Nabi Nagar TPP	4x250 MW	NTPC	U-1	250	09/2011
U-2				250	12/2011	
U-3				250	03/2012	
Chandigarh	Sipat-I	3x660 MW	NTPC	U-1	660	08/2010
				U-2	660	02/2011
				U-3	660	08/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sipat-II	2x500 MW	NTPC	U-4	500	27-05-07(A)
				U.5	500	27-12-08(A)
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	3x500 MW	APCPL	U-1	500	11/2010
				U-2	500	02/2011
				U-3	500	05/2011
Jharkhand	Kodama TPP	2x500 MW	DVC	U-1	500	09/2010
				U-2	500	01/2011
	Maithon RB TPP	2x525 MW	DVC	U-1	525	08/2010
				U-2	525	03/2011
Maharashtra	Mauda TPP	2x500 MW	NTPC	U-1	500	05/2012
				U-2	500	09/2012
	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) Ph-II	3x740 MW	RGPPL	Block-3	740	28-10-07(A)
Tamil Nadu	Tuticorin JV	2x500 MW		U-1	500	08/2012
				U-2	500	02/2013
	Vallur TPP	2x500 MW	NTECL	U-1	500	04/2011
				U-2	500	09/2011
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	2x500 MW	DVC	U-1	500	08/2010
				U-2	500	10/2010
	Mejia TPS Extn.	2x500 MW	DVC	U-1	500	02/2010
				U-2	500	05/2010

	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I	2x600 MW	DVC	U-1	600	05/2011
				U-2	600	12/2011
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	3x250 MW	NTPC	U-1	250	02/2011
				U-2	250	06/2011
				U-3	250	10/2012
Tripura	Tripura Gas	2x363.3	ONGC	U-1	363.3	01/2012
				U-2	363.3	04/2012
				Sub Total	19836.6	
State Sector						
Chhattisgarh	Marwa TPP	2x500 MW	CSEB	U-1	500	03/2012
				U-2	500	10/2012
Delhi	Pragati CCGT-III	2x(2x250+250) MW	PPCL	GT-1	250	04/2010
				GT-2	250	06/2010
				GT-3	250	08/2010
				GT-4	250	10/2010
				ST-1	250	08/2010
				ST-2	250	12/2010
Haryana	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	2x600 MW	HPGCL	U-1	600	12/2009
				U-2	600	03/2010
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	2x500 MW	MSPGCL	U-4	500	09/2010
				U-5	500	01/2011

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	Malwa TPP	2x500 MW	MPGENCO	U-1	500	05/2012
				U-2	500	09/2012
Rajasthan	Kalisindh TPS	2x600 MW	RRVUNL	U-1	600	05/2012
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara D	2x500 MW	UPRVUNL	U-1	500	09/2011
				U-2	500	01/2012
Sub Total:					7300	
Private Sector						
Chhattisgarh	O.P. Jindal STPP	4x250 MW	Jindal Power Ltd.	U-1	250	02-09-07(A)
				U-2	250	06-03-08(A)
				U-3	250	10-02-08(A)
				U-4	250	17-06-08(A)
Gujarat	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-1 and 2)	1x330 MW	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	330	08/2009
				U-2	330	10/2009
	Mundra TPP Ph-1 (U-3 and 4)	2x330 MW	Adani Power Ltd.	U-3	330	05/2010
				U-4	330	07/2010
	Mundra TPP Ph-II	2x660 MW	Adani Power Ltd.	U-1	660	06/2011
U-2				660	11/2011	

	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	5x800	Tata Power Co.	U-1	800	09/2011
				U-2	800	03/2012
	Sugen CCPP (Akhakhol)	3x376 MW	Torrent Power Gen. Ltd.	Blk-I	382.5	04-02-09(A)
				Blk-II	382.5	07-05-09(A)
				Blk-III	382.5	08-06-09(A)
Karnataka	Udupi TPP	2x507.5 MW	NPCL	U-1	507.5	04/2010
				U-2	5075	07/2010
Maharashtra	JSW Tatnagiri TPP	4x300 MW	JSW Energy (Tatnagiri) Ltd.	U-1	300	04/2010
				U-2	300	06/2010
				U-3	300	09/2010
				U-4	300	12/2010
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	6x660 MW	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	12/2011
				U-2	660	03/2012
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	4x600 MW	Sterlite Energy Ltd.	U-1	600	01/2010
				U-2	600	06/2010
Rajasthan	Jallipa-Kapurdi TPP	8x135 MW	Raj West Power Ltd. (JSW)	U-1	135	08/2009
				U-2	135	09/2009
				U-3	135	11/2009
				U-4	135	12/2009

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				U-5	135	02/2010
				U-6	135	04/2010
				U-7	135	05/2010
				U-8	135	08/2010
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara-C	2x600 MW	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	600	04/2011
				U-2	600	07/2011
				Sub Total:	13402.5	
				Total	40539.1	

*[English]***Utilisation of Funds**

1936.. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to his Ministry and the subsequent allocation of funds to all the States for the development of tourism especially in backward regions remain under-utilised by both the Tourism Ministry and the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, alongwith the funds allocated to the Tourism Ministry, year-wise and their subsequent allocation to States during the last three

years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure full utilization of such funds by the Union Tourism Ministry as well as by the States?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance to States/Union Territories and Central Agencies for augmentation of tourist infrastructure at the important tourist destinations/circuits on the basis of proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter se priority.

The Annual Plan allocations of the Ministry of Tourism for the last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
1.	2006-07	830.00	797.05
2.	2007-08	953.00	951.83
3.	2008-09	1000.00	972.64 (tentative)

The funds were utilized mainly for development of tourist infrastructure, human resource development, computerization and information technology etc. for the States/Union Territories and for publicity and promotion.

The details of projects sanctioned and amount sanctioned during the last three years to State

Governments/Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement.

Implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Ministry monitors the progress of the projects through review meetings and site visits from time to time.

Statement*The Projects Sanctioned by Ministry of Tourism from 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sancd.	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sancd.	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Amount Sancd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1540.56	9	2629.48	7	9980.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Assam		9	2453.39	5	1271.90	4	2107.61
3. Arunachal Pradesh		12	1887.80	10	3330.12	13	3147.20
4. Bihar		2	1937.29	3	1194.75	9	1798.45
5. Chhattisgarh		16	3540.17	4	1274.09	1	1133.82
6. Goa		0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4314.91
7. Gujarat		7	443.65	5	576.58	7	2133.66
8. Haryana		5	1836.16	11	2260.27	7	2495.49
9. Himachal Pradesh		8	1871.00	12	2286.22	9	2977.66
10. Jammu and Kashmir		29	5233.82	36	6851.15	25	3827.57
11. Jharkhand		3	956.35	7	1130.47	0	0.00
12. Karnataka		4	1323.89	5	2004.71	4	4273.21
13. Kerala		18	4474.02	10	3124.31	12	4269.52
14. Madhya Pradesh		10	3668.47	16	3952.66	11	3141.11
15. Maharashtra		13	2839.05	5	1279.44	3	4110.05
16. Manipur		9	939.35	5	1110.77	9	2943.84
17. Meghalaya		9	1435.29	2	674.40	6	1238.54
18. Mizoram		9	2613.38	5	1692.94	4	318.38
19. Nagaland		8	2340.32	21	2241.35	11	2544.66
20. Orissa		13	2826.84	12	2376.30	6	4115.38
21. Punjab		13	3223.37	1	397.89	3	1968.10
22. Rajasthan		8	953.84	2	1554.46	8	4189.56
23. Sikkim		13	2609.42	27	6036.48	23	7076.38
24. Tamil Nadu		11	1866.41	13	2831.80	15	3595.72
25. Tripura		4	291.27	11	1110.76	6	360.94
26. Uttarakhand		16	1907.50	5	2081.04	3	4468.72
27. Uttar Pradesh		7	3329.06	7	2833.03	6	3839.64
28. West Bengal		10	2978.32	12	3243.17	9	3319.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	2	15.00	2	20.00	5	799.11
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	24.88
32.	Delhi	5	2400.09	7	749.08	1	15.00
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
34.	Lakshadweep	1	7.00	1	782.73	0	0.00
35.	Puducherry	1	500.00	6	1610.88	4	252.80
Total		278	64242.08	277	64513.23	237	90794.32

Loan to Minorities

1937. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets set and achieved for disbursement of loan to the minority communities by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the PSBs proposes to increase lending to minority communities in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the efforts made so far by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (c) The Public Sector Banks (PSBs) were advised by the Government in October, 2007 to step up lending to minority communities from the then level of 9% of total priority sector advances to 15% over the next three years, i.e. by the end of FY 2009-10. The road map given to PSBs in this regard is indicated below:

Year	Target allocated as % of Minority Community Lending (MCL) to Priority Sector Lending (PSL)
1	2
2007-08	10.60

1	2
2008-09	13.00
2009-10	15.00

Accordingly, State-wise target set by PSBs for lending to Minority Communities and achievement are given in the enclosed Statement.

In order to strengthen the credit flow to the Minority Communities the banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India *inter-alia* the following:

- (i) To set up a Special Cell to be headed by an Deputy General Manager/Assistant General Manager or any other similar rank who should function as a 'Nodal Officer';
- (ii) The Lead Bank in each of the minority concentration districts should have an officer to exclusively look after the problems regarding the credit flow to Minority Communities;
- (iii) The convener banks of the District Consultative Committees (DCCs) and the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) should ensure that steps taken to facilitate the flow of credit to the Minority Communities and the progress made in this regard are reviewed regularly at their meetings;

- (iv) With a view to ensuring that the bank staff and officers have proper perspective and appreciation of the various programmes for welfare of minorities, necessary orientation may be provided to officials and other staff;
- (v) The Lead Banks functioning in the identified districts should organize Entrepreneur Development Programmes so that the members of the Minority Communities in these areas are enabled to derive the benefit of various programmes being financed by the banks;
- (vi) The Lead Banks in the identified districts may sensitise and motivate the staff posted to identified districts through proper training to assist the Minority Communities under various credit schemes.

Statement

State-wise targets and achievements of Lending to Minority Communities (MCL) by PSBs during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and target for 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 Target for Lending to Minority Communities
		Target for Lending to Minority Communities	Achievement	Target for Lending to Minority Communities	Achievement	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	29.73	23.67	35.01	47.62	55.76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4461.68	4105.26	6072.51	6470.41	11115.95
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	139.85	39.12	57.87	66.30	70.64
4.	Assam	1859.91	718.68	1063.08	751.46	1329.01
5.	Bihar	1812.96	1019.31	1507.77	1056.19	1790.25
6.	Chandigarh	555.17	702.60	1039.29	713.51	1213.98
7.	Chhattisgarh	231.18	514.24	760.67	658.39	1144.61
8.	Dadar, Nagar	4.02	7.08	10.47	7.11	18.87
9.	Daman, Diu	12.24	2.30	3.40	2.63	19.99
10.	Delhi	1988.94	2195.13	3247.04	2601.77	5981.87
11.	Goa	554.71	451.74	668.22	676.84	1033.39
12.	Gujarat	1811.17	1502.13	2221.96	1274.31	5341.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Haryana	1958.60	1836.01	2715.83	2309.00	4160.16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	361.44	298.44	441.45	400.41	753.96
15.	Jharkhand	606.62	816.66	1008.00	940.13	1300.16
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	360.19	593.39	877.74	899.39	546.05
17.	Karnataka	4493.84	3873.43	5729.59	5738.76	9959.62
18.	Kerala	10487.60	7954.47	11766.28	11905.84	11298.34
19.	Lakshdweep	21.13	20.65	30.55	22.41	23.35
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1604.62	1971.85	2916.77	2623.40	4968.33
21.	Maharashtra	4685.07	4086.75	6045.13	5572.50	17139.84
22.	Manipur	344.37	57.83	85.54	54.29	90.75
23.	Meghalaya	149.22	117.75	174.18	195.31	243.01
24.	Mizoram	65.44	87.56	129.52	140.18	151.31
25.	Nagaland	76.45	86.32	127.68	151.20	133.07
26.	Orrisa	402.21	1043.86	1544.09	1270.67	2083.81
27.	Puducherry	76.30	81.54	120.61	128.77	184.67
28.	Punjab	7678.27	8280.57	12248.64	13280.83	13520.20
29.	Rajasthan	2596.22	1661.24	2457.31	2117.78	4630.00
30.	Sikkim	127.84	91.56	135.44	241.71	173.73
31.	Tamil Nadu	4409.10	5283.96	7816.05	7657.68	11892.93
32.	Tripura	50.95	47.30	69.97	69.27	104.83
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6657.17	5124.09	7579.57	7477.53	10262.0
34.	Uttarakhand	674.68	889.90	1316.34	853.71	1339.52
35.	West Bengal	4209.37	3076.28	4550.44	4487.34	6387.26
	All India	65558.26	58662.67	86774.01	82864.65	130462.43

Economic Offences

1938. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of economic offences have been tracked;
- (b) the number of cases reported during last one year; and
- (c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken let safeguard the savings of common people who had deposited in fraudulent financial institutions?

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

Deposit Rates

1939. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the PSUs banks have cut their deposit rates;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has given instructions to the banks to restore tax sops on core/infrastructure projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is evidence of reduction in rates of interest on term deposits of major banks as can be seen below:

Interest Rates on Deposits

(Per cent per annum)

	2008		2009	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5
January	8.25	9.00	8.00	9.00
February	8.25	9.00	7.75	9.00
March	8.25	9.00	7.75	8.75
April	8.25	9.00	7.00	8.50
May	8.25	8.75	6.50	8.25
June	8.25	9.00	6.50	8.00
July	8.75	9.50		
August	8.75	10.00		
September	8.75	10.00		
October	8.75	10.50		

1	2	3	4	5
November	8.50	10.50		
December	8.50	10.00		

Source: RBI, Weekly Statistical Supplement.

Note: Deposit Rate relates to major Banks for term deposits of more than one year maturity.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Merger of RPL with RIL

1940. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the merger of Reliance Petroleum Limited (RPL) with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL);

(b) if so, the present status thereof;

(c) the steps being taken to protect the interests of small investors;

(d) whether Stock Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has given its approval as per the provisions of law;

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

(f) the action taken on the complaints pending with Stock Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in regard to this deal?

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

(b) and (c) Subsequent to announcement of merger the matter became sub-judice. Hearing for the RIL petition concluded on 29-6-09. An Order is yet to be received. The RPL petition for amalgamation along with an objection petition is pending before Gujarat High Court. The proposed amalgamation of RPL into RIL would have to be approved by High Courts of Bombay and Gujarat for coming into effect. The scheme was approved overwhelmingly by RIL and RPL shareholders

as well as secured and unsecured creditors. The petitions filed by RIL and RPL as well as the scheme of merger have been examined from the perspective of shareholders and public interest.

(d) to (f) The provisions governing scheme of arrangement between companies come under the regulatory purview of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, not SEBI. Bombay Stock Exchange and National Stock Exchange have approved the scheme of amalgamation. Complaints received on RIL petitions were examined by Office of Registrar of Companies (ROC) and prima facie there appeared to be no contravention of the law. In case of RPL, complaints have been examined by ROC and its report is pending before the Court.

Financing of NTPC Projects

1941. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India (SBI) has received any proposal to finance any of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) projects which are in the pipeline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions fixed between the SBI and NTPC for the above loan; and

(d) the name of the NTPC projects proposes to be assisted by the said loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal in the pipeline for financing any specific project of NTPC. However, SBI has sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 8500 crores in favour

of NTPC on 26-03-2009 to be disbursed over a period of next three years for ongoing CAPEX as well as for repairs and maintenance.

(c) and (d) The tenor of the term loan of Rs. 8500 crores is ten years (3 years disbursement + 7 years repayment). The loan, with a debt equity of 70:30, is unsecured and against the negative lien on fixed assets of the company. The loan carries a rate of interest of 1.75% below SBAR, present effective rate 10% p.a. with an upfront fee of 0.25% of the loan amount.

The company proposes to add 16430 MW of capacity during the next four years entailing capex of Rs. 81,837 crores with company's contribution at 30%. The term loan, which is on the balance sheet of the company and not project specific, has been sanctioned to fund part of the ongoing capex as well as renovation and modernization of existing power projects.

NPS

1942. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Pension System (NPS) has failed to take off successfully;

(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 FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The New Pension System (NPS) introduced on 1st May, 2009 has generated considerable interest in public. The Points of Presence, authorized to open pension accounts, have been reporting opening of new accounts on a regular basis.

(c) The Government has initiated a number of steps to provide the necessary fiscal support to the NPS. In the Finance Bill, 2009, the Government has proposed to exempt the income of the NPS Trust from income

tax and any dividend paid to this Trust from Dividend Distribution Tax. Similarly, all purchase and sale of equity shares and derivatives by the NPS Trust are proposed to be exempt from the Securities Transaction Tax. Further, it is also proposed to amend Section 80 CCD of Income Tax Act, 1961 to extend the benefit of this section to all individuals participating in the NPS.

[Translation]

Outstanding Loans of Nationalised Banks

1943. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans of nationalised banks are pending with State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain nationalised banks have filed their cases in the courts for recovery of the said amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for recovery of the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks do not lend directly to State Governments. However, they invest in State Government securities and State Government guaranteed bonds issued by the State Government entities, and lend to the public undertakings/corporate bodies/autonomous entities, with or without the guarantee of State Governments. Some nationalised banks have reported defaults in payment in principal and/or interest in respect of bonds issued by certain State Government entities/public sector undertakings (PSUs).

(c) to (e) Banks have taken steps for recovery of their dues from the defaulting entities of the State Governments in accordance with their recovery policies and RBI guidelines which provide for restructuring of loans, One Time Settlement of dues, filing of cases in Courts/Debt Recovery Tribunals, etc. Further, RBI, as debt manager of State Governments has been taking up issues concerning non-payment of interest and/or

principal as also unilateral restructuring of terms and conditions of bonds etc. by State Government entities/ PSUs with the concerned State Governments essentially by drawing their attention to the adverse impact of such actions on the credibility of their market borrowing program. Government has also requested all State Governments to ensure that Government guaranteed bonds are honoured by their respective undertakings.

[English]

Regulation of Currency Notes Supply

1944. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Reserve Bank of India's policy/ guidelines/norms for supply of new currency notes of different denominations to the public in general;

(b) whether there is any designated officer in RBI for regulating the supply of currency notes;

(c) if not, whether Government proposed to appoint such officer;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any survey to find out the source of diversion of currency notes to specific class of people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has the sole right to issue bank notes and currency notes supplied to it by the Central Government (in terms of Section 22 of RBI Act, 1934) and carries out its function through the Issue Department at its 19 Regional Offices which issue new and reissuable notes to the members of public in general.

Based on the indents of banknotes placed by the currency chest branches of commercial banks with the Regional offices of RBI (Issue Departments) and taking into account the replacement requirements, inflation and growth in the economy etc., a final indent is placed by Department of Currency Management (DCM) of the RBI

with the printing presses who supply the notes to the various regional offices of RBI as per the allocation made by DCM. The Regional offices in turn supply the notes to the currency chests branches of banks in their region. These branches send the notes to their linked branches as per the requirement for supply to the members of public. RBI offices also exchange notes directly from the public (high denomination to lower denomination and vice versa).

(b) and (c) Overall responsibility for currency management vests with the Chief General Manager, DCM, Reserve Bank of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Funds under JNNURM

1945. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated under the various schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are not utilized properly by the States throughout the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure the proper utilization of funds allocated under the JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) List indicating funds allocated and funds released to the States/UTs under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is enclosed Statement-I. List indicating funds allocated and funds released to the States/UTs under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is enclosed at Statement-II.

- (c) (i) The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC), apart from approving the projects, also reviews and monitors the progress of the projects sanctioned by it on a monthly basis.
- (ii) A mechanism at the State level, for third party monitoring and review of the projects sanctioned under the JNNURM has been put in place to ensure that the Mission objectives are met. It is intended that the review and monitoring process in the 65 Mission cities will keep track of the physical and financial progress of projects throughout the implementation of the project-pre-construction, construction, commissioning and trial run, and post-construction stages.
- (iii) To strengthen the capacity of States to effectively co-ordinate implementation of projects and reforms under JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is supporting a Programme Management Unit (PMU) comprising of a team of professionals at the State levels.
- (iv) Support is being extended to establish Project Implementation Units (PIUs) at Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to enhance their capability to effectively implement projects and reforms under JNNURM.
- (v) The second and subsequent installments of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for projects are released only upon receipt of proper utilization certificate from State Governments. The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC), before releasing the second and subsequent installments of ACA, satisfies itself as regards the physical and financial progress of the projects under implementation and achievement of milestones as agreed upon by the States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for implementation of reforms.
- (vi) The monitoring of progress of the projects are also done through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) of the cities and States and the appraisal of reform implementation by National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP).

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Original Allocation for 7 years (2005-12)	Additional Allocation worked out as per Ptg. Commission's O.M. dated 24-12-08	Total Allocation	Total ACA Committed	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1718.45	400.00	2118.45	2014.93	826.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.40	100.00	107.40	162.44	60.68
3.	Assam	173.20	100.00	273.20	284.50	71.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Bihar	442.41	150.00	592.41	394.75	98.58
5.	Chandigarh	170.87	100.00	270.87	45.59	19.50
6.	Chhattisgarh	148.03	100.00	248.03	342.91	121.46
7.	Delhi	2723.18	100.00	2823.18	174.72	22.21
8.	Goa	20.94	100.00	120.94	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	2078.81	500.00	2578.81	2168.03	933.67
10.	Haryana	223.32	100.00	323.32	352.26	117.86
11.	Himachal Pradesh	30.66	100.00	130.66	78.79	19.70
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	338.36	150.00	488.36	469.47	117.37
13.	Jharkhand	641.20	300.00	941.20	482.69	120.68
14.	Karnataka	1374.59	150.00	1524.59	1569.48	515.99
15.	Kerala	474.76	200.00	674.76	634.49	140.75
16.	Madhya Pradesh	978.50	350.00	1328.50	968.05	364.41
17.	Maharashtra	5055.55	450.00	5505.55	5048.66	2214.57
18.	Manipur	52.87	100.00	152.87	46.31	11.58
19.	Meghalaya	56.68	100.00	156.68	196.16	49.04
20.	Mizoram	48.22	100.00	148.22	15.14	3.78
21.	Nagaland	16.28	100.00	116.28	22.73	5.68
22.	Orissa	172.35	150.00	322.35	637.12	159.29
23.	Punjab	507.75	200.00	707.75	339.80	141.01
24.	Puducherry	106.80	100.00	206.80	202.45	50.61
25.	Rajasthan	598.69	150.00	748.69	777.43	379.08
26.	Sikkim	6.13	100.00	106.13	21.53	10.76
27.	Tamil Nadu	1950.66	300.00	2250.66	2147.18	584.34
28.	Tripura	40.18	100.00	140.18	70.43	17.61
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2119.41	650.00	2769.41	2392.05	683.32
30.	Uttarakhand	205.34	200.00	405.34	230.73	56.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	West Bengal	3018.40	200.00	3218.40	1257.51	388.49
Total		25499.99	6000.00	31499.99	23548.33	8306.59

Statement-II*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	Allocation for the Mission	Total Commitment made so far	Total ACA released by M/o Finance/MHA so far (including incentives)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49031.00	198361.55	129865.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	746.00	3542.38	1771.19
3.	Assam	10129.00	18953.14	9955.95
4.	Bihar	25478.00	21119.94	10674.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	13478.00	13472.92	6736.46
6.	Goa	2211.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	35182.00	35195.58	23295.49
8.	Haryana	19559.00	13277.69	6714.57
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1744.00	1642.98	835.03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3545.00	28252.70	14333.19
11.	Jharkhand	11452.00	7861.94	4003.32
12.	Karnataka	44314.00	55116.01	29199.04
13.	Kerala	23282.00	34532.14	17340.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43843.00	61232.28	31392.69
15.	Maharashtra	66476.00	216603.57	110211.51
16.	Manipur	1260.00	5670.09	2845.44
17.	Meghalaya	719.00	1289.93	644.97

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mizoram	824.00	1399.54	699.77
19.	Nagaland	1028.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	18179.00	17990.83	9079.86
21.	Punjab	22660.00	31785.23	15954.24
22.	Rajasthan	40143.00	49063.07	28421.99
23.	Sikkim	120.00	3617.25	1820.48
24.	Tamil Nadu	70597.00	70618.38	51893.68
25.	Tripura	1376.00	7100.13	3582.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	94792.00	90547.26	47740.97
27.	Uttaranchal	4670.00	4938.60	2469.30
28.	West Bengal	31525.00	31199.57	20777.78
29.	Delhi	112.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Pondicherry	557.00	3134.40	1567.20
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	448.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	193.00	1491.78	26.00
34.	Lakshadweep	104.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	220.00	753.90	31.00
Total		639997.00	1029764.77	583883.78

Eklavya Model Residential School

1946. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to renovate and modernize all the Eklavya Model Residential Schools in the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Camp Sites

1947. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of

amount allocated and released to various States including Kerala for the development of camp sites during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India 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 financial assistance for tourism projects including camp sites based on the proposals received from them subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

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

[Translation]

More Cities under JNNURM

1948. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extend the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to more cities in addition to the existing cities;

(b) if so, the criteria to be followed in selecting such cities;

(c) the details of cities identified, State-wise and the financial outlay required for this purpose; and

(d) the status of implementation of the said proposal as on date in augmenting basic services to urban poor in the country State-wise including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The hundred days agenda of the Ministry refers to a concerted effort to include cities with population of 5 lakh and above under the Mission. The proposal is under formulation/consideration.

(d) 461 projects with total project cost Rs. 25250.76 crores have been approved for construction of 9,93,523 dwelling units and related infrastructure under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) covering 65 Mission cities. 839 projects with total project cost Rs. 8455.66 crores for construction of 4,61,887 dwelling units and related infrastructure have been approved under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Cities/Towns not covered under BSUP are covered under IHSDP. State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, Status of implementation of BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I
JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New + Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	2nd Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	3rd Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	4th Installment Sanctioned (25% of Central Share)	Total ACA Released M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	36	3010.18	134694	1497.42	1512.77	374.35	187.84	106.58	0.00	506.15
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84	24.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	49.25	852	43.95	5.31	10.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.84
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	99.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.03
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	5	420.23	26864	335.21	85.02	83.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.05
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73	1045.76	192.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.50
8.	Gujarat	4	16	1436.88	95084	691.74	745.14	172.94	132.17	62.12	16.41	360.99
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	7.79	7.79	7.79	0.00	23.38
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95	33.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.69
13.	Jharkhand	3	11	370.67	12226	251.59	119.08	62.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.90
14.	Karnataka	2	18	747.18	28118	407.97	339.21	101.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11	58.39	11.79	0.00	0.00	50.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	704.65	41446	344.26	360.48	86.07	14.82	6.48	0.00	85.46
17.	Maharashtra	5	55	5874.75	168518	2766.12	3108.63	691.53	186.69	46.36	0.00	909.65
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32	10.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	788	40.35	11.39	10.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.94
20.	Mizoram	1	4	91.32	1096	80.11	11.21	20.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.23
21.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	26.40	26.40	0.00	0.00	52.80
22.	Orissa	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44	13.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.54
23.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.04
24.	Puducherry	1	2	43.97	1304	32.31	11.67	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.08
25.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.30
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2327.32	91318	1041.80	1285.53	260.45	34.01	13.41	00.00	272.98
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	3.49	3.49	0.00	0.00	6.98
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	67	2330.84	67992	1138.84	1192.00	284.67	32.47	0.00	0.00	283.88
30.	Uttrakhand	3	8	36.12	773	28.01	8.12	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.00
31.	West bengal	2	91	3293.04	140052	1607.42	1685.62	402.21	61.17	9.90	0.00	413.29
Total		63	461	25250.76	993523	12756.43	12494.44	3189.42	698.66	252.64	16.41	3729.22

Statement-II**Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved**

Status as on 26-6-2009

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total number of dwelling Units Approved (new+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Install-ment (50% of Central share Approved)	2nd Install-ment Approved	Total ACA released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	77	1139.10	47896	764.57	374.53	382.28	33.79	304.47
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.66	1.29	4.33	0.00	0.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64	1.52	6.82	0.00	2.37
4.	Assam	15	15	67.07	7377	56.48	10.59	28.24	0.00	23.94
5.	Bihar	16	16	194.11	9764	123.97	70.14	61.99	0.00	61.99
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83	66.78	79.41	5.96	61.00
7.	Dadran and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.05	0.23	0.00	0.23
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Gujarat	37	37	365.90	27168	235.43	130.47	113.18	6.32	105.36
10.	Haryana	14	18	272.26	16426	209.70	62.57	104.85	0.00	91.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	6	6	55.34	1616	37.07	18.26	18.54	0.00	8.10
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	27	91.23	6670	62.95	28.28	29.92	1.37	29.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Jharkhand	7	7	143.34	7868	82.24	61.11	41.12	0.00	41.12
14.	Karnataka	32	34	379.66	17237	222.69	156.97	111.34	0.00	72.88
15.	Kerala	36	37	192.20	18691	145.89	46.31	72.94	18.80	91.74
16.	Madhya Pradesh	34	37	270.37	18870	192.96	77.41	96.48	0.00	96.48
17.	Mizoram	6	8	39.27	1950	29.78	9.49	14.89	0.00	3.77
18.	Rajasthan	32	34	418.82	25857	287.90	130.93	143.95	2.80	146.75
19.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43	19.05	11.21	0.00	4.49
20.	Manipur	4	4	28.59	1906	21.33	7.27	10.35	0.32	6.18
21.	Maharashtra	83	103	1789.29	89939	1130.60	646.17	565.07	6.36	498.11
22.	Nagaland	2	2	90.13	2761.00	45.33	44.79	22.07	7.85	22.07
23.	Orissa	30	31	267.68	12593	176.33	91.36	88.18	0.00	70.27
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	32.62	30.79	16.31	0.00	16.31
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	82	83	495.00	36706	341.19	153.80	165.98	25.42	154.78
27.	Tripura	3	3	27.20	1550	23.94	3.26	11.97	0.00	3.17
28.	Uttar Pradesh	122	133	805.05	31969	510.21	294.85	255.10	12.44	267.55
29.	Uttarakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.91	2.95	1.45	0.00	1.45
30.	West Bengal	84	95	944.36	52686	681.36	263.00	340.52	65.99	392.50
Total		758	839	8455.66	461887	5627.50	2815.64	2801.75	187.41	2581.06

*[English]***Economic Stimulus**

1949. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has recently cautioned the Government against further economic stimulus; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to further revive the economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Annual Policy Statement by the Reserve Bank of India (April 2009) mentions that "The fiscal stimulus packages by the Government and some other measures have led to sharp increase in the revenue and fiscal deficits which, in the face of slowing private investment, have cushioned the pace of economic activity. However, it would be a challenge to unwind fiscal stimulus in an orderly manner and return to a path of credible fiscal consolidation. In this context, close monitoring of the performance of the economy and the proper sequencing of the unwinding process would have to be ensured". The Budget 2009-10 has mentioned about the fiscal steps for sustaining the growth momentum. The expansionary stance of fiscal policy is temporary and reversible; the Government intends to return to fiscal discipline at the earliest. Against a fiscal deficit of 6.8 per cent of GDP in 2009-10, it is proposed to reduce it to 5.5 per cent in 2010-11 and further to 4 per cent of GDP in 2011-12.

Special Tourist Police

1950. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has written to the State to introduce Special Tourist Police to control incidents of molestation/rape especially of foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the States which have introduced such force;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to fund this force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. As such, registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime including crime against tourists, is the primary responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories. However, in order to ensure safety and security of the tourists, Ministry of Tourism has advised all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to deploy Tourist Police. Ministry of Tourism has also circulated guidelines for formation of Tourist Security Organization(s) comprising Ex-Servicemen, for the safety and security of tourists to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.

Malnutrition among Women and Children

1951. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether more than fifty per cent women are suffering from malnutrition in the country;

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

(c) whether the efforts made by the Government have shown any decline in malnutrition among women and children in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to step up nutrition level among women and children including infants and pregnant women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Nutrition status in adults is estimated by the Body Mass Index (BMI) which is based on height and weight measurements.

As per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), 35.6% of women (between 15-49 years) have BMI below 18.5 indicating chronic energy deficiency. State-wise prevalence is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Malnutrition is a multifaceted problem, the determinants of which vary from food insecurity, female illiteracy, poor access to health-care, safe drinking water, sanitation and poor purchasing power. Early marriages of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the new borns, poor breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated

infections further aggravate the situation.

(c) and (d) The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency/undernutrition has decreased by about 3% in 2005-06 as compared to 1998-1999 as per NFHS-3 report.

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is addressing the problem of malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children through the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS). The ICDS provides a package of six services namely supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-up, referral services, pre-school non-formal education and nutrition and health education.

Lately, the ICDS programme has been revamped wherein the nutritional feeding and financial norms have been upwardly revised. The revised norms are as under:

Category	Revised Rates (per beneficiary per day)	Revised Nutritional Norms	
		Calories (Kcal)	Protein (g)
(i) Children (6 months to 72 months)	Rs. 4.00	500	12-15
(ii) Severely malnourished Children (6 months-72 months)	Rs. 6.00	800	20-25
(iii) Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 5.00	600	18-20

Besides the above, Government is implementing a number of schemes throughout the country, which directly or indirectly improve the nutritional status of women and children. A list of some such schemes being implemented by various Ministries is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Percentage of Women age 15-49 below 145 cms, Mean Body Mass Index (BMI), 2005-06

Sl. No.	State	BMI below 18.5 in kg/m square
1	2	3
	India	35.6

1	2	3
I. North		
1.	Delhi	14.8
2.	Haryana	31.3
3.	Himachal Pradesh	29.9
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	24.6
5.	Punjab	18.9
6.	Rajasthan	36.7
7.	Uttaranchal	30.0

1	2	3
II. Central		
8.	Chhattisgarh	43.4
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41.7
10.	Uttar Pradesh	36.0
III. East		
11.	Bihar	45.1
12.	Jharkhand	43.0
13.	Orissa	41.4
14.	West Bengal	39.1
IV. Northeast		
15.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.4
16.	Assam	36.5
17.	Manipur	14.8
18.	Meghalaya	14.6
19.	Mizoram	14.4
20.	Nagaland	17.4
21.	Sikkim	11.2
22.	Tripura	36.9
V. West		
23.	Goa	27.9
24.	Gujarat	36.3
25.	Maharashtra	36.2
VI. South		
26.	Andhra Pradesh	33.5
27.	Karnataka	35.5
28.	Kerala	18.0
29.	Tamil Nadu	28.4

Statement-II**Schemes and Programmes to Improve the Nutritional Status of Women and Children**

- (i) Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls in 51 districts to provide free food grains to undernourished adolescent girls by Ministry of Women and Child Development.
- (ii) To promote appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, the National Guidelines on Infant and Young Child Feeding have been developed and disseminated all over the country. Increased emphasis is given to:
- Initiation of breastfeeding immediately after birth, preferably within one hour.
 - Exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months.
 - Implementing the Infant Milk Substitute (IMS) Act.
- (iii) Nutrition and Health Education: Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women and Child Development is engaged in advocacy, trainings and generating awareness on important nutrition issues among different level of functionaries and the masses.
- (iv) National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid Day Meal Scheme) by the Department of School Elementary Education and Literacy.
- (v) Reproductive and Child Health Programme under the National Rural Health Mission being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has schemes for prevention of micronutrient malnutrition as below:
- Iron and Folic acid supplementation for children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women.
 - Vitamin-A supplementation for children upto 5 years.

- National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme.

- (vi) Targeted Public Distribution System, Antodaya Anna Yojna and Annapurna Scheme by the Department of Food and Consumer Affairs.

Sexual Abuse of Children

1952. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing incidents of sexual abuse of children reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such incidents reported during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) As informed by National Crime Records Bureau a total of 4026, 4721 and 5045 cases of rape of children (upto 18 years of age) were reported in the country during 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively,

thereby showing an increasing trend in the incidence such cases.

(b) State/UT-wise details of cases registered under rape of children during 2005, 2006 and 2007 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The steps taken by the Government in this regard are as under:—

- Implementation of Indian Penal Code, 1860;
- Implementation of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956;
- Implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 as amended in 2006.
- Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme for protection of children in need of care and protection which includes child victims of sexual abuse.
- Setting up of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights:
- Implementation of Ujjawala Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Statement

Cases Registered under Rape against Children during 2005-2007

Sl. No.	States/UT	2005	2006	2007
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	315	412	363
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	0	1
3.	Assam	90	61	34
4.	Bihar	8	17	110
5.	Chhattisgarh	382	448	368

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	15	14	15
7.	Gujarat	90	112	98
8.	Haryana	131	176	122
9.	Himachal Pradesh	58	41	48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	8	12
11.	Jharkhand	22	28	23
12.	Karnataka	48	84	84
13.	Kerala	140	219	183
14.	Madhya Pradesh	870	829	1043
15.	Maharashtra	634	655	615
16.	Manipur	4	15	4
17.	Meghalaya	51	47	41
18.	Mizoram	0	35	60
19.	Nagaland	0	11	2
20.	Orissa	28	101	92
21.	Punjab	51	58	135
22.	Rajasthan	246	311	406
23.	Sikkim	14	14	17
24.	Tamil Nadu	115	125	141
25.	Tripura	20	37	33
26.	Uttar Pradesh	394	347	471
27.	Uttaranchal	18	23	17
28.	West Bengal	6	20	92
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2	5	3
30.	Chandigarh	21	8	8
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	3	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	235	448	398
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	3	8	3
Total		4026	4721	5045

Source: Crime in India

Level of Ammonia in Delhi Water

1953. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the water supplied to Delhi during June, 2009 was having a bitter taste owing to the alleged rise in Ammonia level in the water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has informed that during the first week of June, 2009 there was pollution in the river Yamuna. The apparent reason for pollution is generation of flow in upper reaches of river Yamuna because of the recent rain. The flow so generated appears to have carried the pollution being continuously released into the river at Panipat. The pollution is mainly from Industrial units and also untreated domestic sewage flowing through Panipat drain.

(c) Government of NCT of Delhi has taken up the matter with Central Pollution Control Board to intervene in the matter.

Value of Rupee

1954. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present value of Indian rupee against the currencies of other major countries including the United States of America (USA);

(b) the depreciating or appreciating variation in terms of value over the last one year;

(c) the impact on the various sectors of the economy;

(d) the estimated losses suffered by corporate/business houses due to variation/fluctuation in the value of Indian rupee during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to protect each sector of the economy affected by such variation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The exchange rate of Indian Rupee as on 14th July 2009 as against some of the major international currencies and its depreciation/appreciation over the corresponding date during 2008 is as under:

Currency	Exchange Rate as on 14-7-2008	Present Value as on 14-7-2009	Depreciation (-)/ Appreciation (+) of Rupee
1	2	3	4
US dollar	42.8250	48.8250	-12.3

1	2	3	4
Pound sterling	84.9775	79.5362	+ 6.8
Euro	68.1263	68.4162	-0.4
Yen*	40.2150	52.3937	-23.2

*Per 100 Yen, Note: Average of buying and selling indicative market rates of Foreign Exchange Dealer Association of India (FEDAI).

(c) to (e) Depreciation of rupee adversely affects the import costs as larger amount of local currency has to be mobilised for buying the same unit of foreign currency and vice versa. Rupee appreciation adversely affects export earnings as receipts in terms of local currency decline and vice versa. Beside, currency volatility also creates uncertainty for exporters and importers.

In recent times, global economic recession has adversely affected India's exports/imports. The exports, imports and trade balance during last three years are as follows:

(US\$ billions)

Years	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
2006-07	128.9	190.7	-61.8
2007-08	166.2	257.8	-91.6
2008-09	175.2	294.6	-119.4

Source: RBI

To minimize the adverse impact of global economic slowdown on the export sector, stimulus packages were announced in 2008-09 which include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Interest subvention of 2 per cent from 1-12-2008 to 30-9-2009 to the labour intensive sectors of exports such as textiles (including handloom), handicrafts, carpets, leather, gems and jewellery, marine products and small and medium enterprises.

- (ii) An additional allocation for export incentive schemes of Rs. 350 crore.
- (iii) Inclusion of handicrafts items in Vishesh Krishi and Gram Udyog Yojana (VKGUY);
- (iv) Provision of additional Rs. 1,100 crore to ensure full refund of claims of Central Sales Tax (CST)/terminal excise duty/duty drawback on deemed exports.
- (v) Restoration of Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) rates for all items where they were reduced in November 2008 and increase in duty drawback rates on certain items effective from September 1, 2008.
- (vi) Provision of additional funds of Rs. 1,400 crore for textile sector to clear the backlog claims of Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF).
- (vii) Excise duty reduced across the board by 4 per cent for all products except petroleum products and those products where current rate was less than 4 per cent.
- (viii) The guarantee cover under credit guarantee scheme for micro and small enterprises on loans doubled to Rs. 1 crore with a guarantee cover of 50 per cent. The guarantee cover extended by credit guarantee fund trust increased to 85 per cent for credit facility up to Rs. 5 lakh. The lock-in period for such collateral free loans was reduced.

In addition, the Union Budget 2009-10 has also announced measures to help the export sector, which include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Extension of the adjustment assistance scheme to provide enhanced Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (ECGC) cover at 95% to badly hit sectors upto March 2010.
- (ii) Enhancement of allocation to Market Development Assistance Scheme by 148%.
- (iii) Interest subvention of 2 per cent to the labour intensive sectors of exports such as textiles (including handloom), handicrafts, carpets, leather, gems and jewellery, marine products and small and medium enterprises extended to 31-3-2010.
- (iv) Flow of credit at reasonable rates to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs).
- (v) Exemption of service tax on Export Promotion Councils and Federation of Indian Export Organization till 31-3-2010.
- (vi) Exemption of service tax for services received by exporters from goods and transport agents and commission agents where the liability to pay service tax is *ab initio* on the exporter. Thus there would be no need for the exporter to first pay the tax and later claim refund.

[Translation]

**Transmission Corridors between
India and Nepal**

1955. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Nepal have identified four trans-border transmission corridors to enhance power exchange between the two countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the extent to which the said corridors are likely to benefit the two countries; and
- (d) the present status of the implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. To enhance power exchange between India and Nepal the following four alternative corridors were considered:—

- (i) Butwal-Gorakhpur;
- (ii) Duhabi-Purnea;
- (iii) Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur; and
- (iv) Anarmani-Siliguri.

Keeping in view the quantum of power transfer, at present only one transmission corridor viz Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur has been identified and finalized to be constructed as 400 kV D/C line to be initially charged at 220 kV. This was agreed in a meeting at Kathmandu held on 17th September, 2007 between the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and an Indian delegation.

(c) After construction of the 400 kV Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur D/C line, NEA will import power from India. At a later date, this line will be utilized for import of power from Nepal when the hydro potential in Nepal will be harnessed.

(d) Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL and FS) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NEA for joint development of transmission links between two countries. A special purpose company and wholly owned subsidiary of IL and FS—"Cross Border Power Transmission Company Pvt. Ltd." (CPTC) has been registered for implementation of the Indian portion of the transmission line. The following progress has been made so far in this project:—

- (i) Route and detailed survey completed;
- (ii) Expression of Interest for construction of the line issued;
- (iii) Section 68 issued by the Ministry of Power; and
- (iv) Detailed Project Report (DPR) and Dynamic System Study completed.

For implementation of the Nepalese portion of the transmission line, a company—Power Transmission Company Nepal Ltd. (PTCN) has been registered. The following progress has been made so far in this project:

- (i) Preliminary Route survey has been done;
- (ii) Expression of Interest for construction of the line issued; and
- (iii) DPR and Dynamic System Study completed.

[English]

Commission Structure of Insurance Industry

1956. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revise the commission structure of insurance products in the insurance industry;

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

(c) the likely impact on the Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs) in the event of revision of commission structure by the insurance industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The commission structure in the life insurance sector is presently governed by Section 40A of Insurance Act,

1938, which prescribes the commission rate ceilings. The Insurance Law (Amendment) Bill, 2008 introduced by the Government of India in the Rajya Sabha proposes to omit these provisions and empower the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) to regulate expenditure on commission payments.

[Translation]

Revenue Collection

1957. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the revenue collected directly and indirectly in the country during the last three years and the current-year; and

(b) the share of the States out of the total revenue collected during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The State-wise details of direct taxes collected by the Central Government during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are enclosed as Statement. The State-wise details of direct tax collection in 2008-09 and for the current year 2009-10 have so far not been finalized. The State-wise details of indirect taxes collected by the Central Government are not maintained. However, the revenue realized through indirect taxes during the last three years and the current year is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09*	2009-10 (April-June)*
Customs	86327	104119	99817	17858
Central Excise	117613	123425	109346	17291
Service Tax	37598	51301	60716	9543
Total	241538	278845	269879	44692

*(Figures are provisional)

(b) The share of the States out of the Total revenue collected during the said period is as under:

2006-07 (RE)	2007-08 (RE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (RE)
120376.99	151836.82	160178.71	164361.78

Statement

State and UT-wise break-up of Collection

(Rs. in crores)

States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	6693.31	10172.99	13835.66
Arunachal Pradesh	17.61	6.3	8.56
Assam	1596.12	1462.62	1623.38
Bihar	595.95	553.87	791.42
Jharkhand	979.19	1462.62	1958.57
Goa	1083.12	1642.32	2156.26
Gujarat	6187.82	9108.45	11909.14
Haryana	2211.99	3196.15	5246.26
Uttarakhand	234.76	416.46	465.54
Jammu and Kashmir	243.91	379.46	533.34
Karnataka	14075.68	19014.83	30706.94
Kerala	1694.46	2153.14	2775.79
Madhya Pradesh	2252.06	2572.31	3556.22
Chhattisgarh	1202.72	1527.63	1891.67
Maharashtra	60657.07	86709.33	129353.9
Manipur	5.02	8.89	11.06
Meghalaya	40.3	186.35	206.66

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	0.35	0.08	0.18
Nagaland	5	11.09	11.21
Delhi	26202.06	38399.62	45954.98
Orissa	2415.06	3309.35	4279.15
Punjab	1692.02	2200.69	2584.48
Rajasthan	2162.01	4401.47	5240.71
Sikkim	1424	19.39	15.91
Tamil Nadu	10764.05	14747.54	18010.29
Tripura	31.95	118.57	64.25
Uttar Pradesh	3235.24	4262.2	7044.62
Uttanchal	9142.43	9746.67	6689.13
West Bengal	7563.64	9793.21	12028.57
Total	162989.14	227583.6	308953.9
Union Territories			
Andaman Nicobar	9.83	11.23	21.26
Chandigarh	649.55	911.41	1053.92
Daman	10.85	9.46	2.07
Diu	0.16	0.77	0.3
Dadar Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Puducherry	96.82	136.25	143.95
Lakshadweep	0.09	0.13	0.15
Silvasa	0.65	6.33	0.93
Total	767.95	1075.58	1222.58
C.T.D.S.	1451.33	1522.19	2036.87
Grand Total	165208.42	230181.37	312213.3

Vacant Posts

1958. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether lakhs of posts are lying vacant under the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts within the prescribed time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The estimated number of vacant posts in respect of Central Government Civilian Employees as on 1st March, 2007 was 4.37 lakh.

(c) All Ministries/Departments are required to review their vacancies regularly and take necessary steps to fill up vacancies subject to extent guidelines and rules on the matter.

Share of States in Service Tax

1959. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the mode/pattern of distribution of revenues between the States and the Union Government collected on account of service tax;

(b) whether some of the States have raised objections to the manner in which this tax is distributed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The pattern of distribution of Service Tax between State Governments and Union Government and among States are based on the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). Presently, service tax is not leviable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and its

proceeds are, therefore, not assignable to this State. Share of States, as recommended by TFC, is as under:

State	Share (%)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	7.453
Arunachal Pradesh	0.292
Assam	3.277
Bihar	11.173
Chhattisgarh	2.689
Goa	0.262
Gujarat	3.616
Haryana	1.089
Himachal Pradesh	0.529
Jharkhand	3.405
Karnataka	4.518
Kerala	2.700
Madhya Pradesh	6.799
Maharashtra	5.063
Manipur	0.367
Meghalaya	0.376
Mizoram	0.242
Nagaland	0.266
Orissa	5.229
Punjab	1.316
Rajasthan	5.683
Sikkim	0.230
Tamil Nadu	5.374

1	2
Tripura	0.433
Uttar Pradesh	19.517
Uttarakhand	0.952
West Bengal	7.150

(b) No suggestion or objection has been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Committee to Monitor Power Reforms

1960. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a Committee to monitor power reforms and cut down the distribution losses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Power Finance Corporation has invited bids to appoint about fifteen independent agencies to oversee progress of the Government's flagship reforms programme to cut down distribution losses in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the works likely to be assigned to these agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Government has not appointed any such Committee to monitor power reforms to cut down distribution losses in the country.

(c) to (e) Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has been appointed as Nodal agency to operationalise Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) for XI Plan. PFC has invited bids for appointment of Third Party Independent Evaluating Agencies (TPIEA) for verification of Base-

line Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss figures, as well as annual AT and C loss figures of the Project Areas to be covered under R-APDRP. Based on verified AT and C loss figures loans disbursed under Part-B of R-APDRP will be converted into grant.

Peak Hour Shortage

1961. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of peak hour shortage in the country during the first two financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan as compared to the corresponding period of previous year;

(b) whether the per capita consumption has increased during the first two financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The peak hour shortage in the country during the first two financial years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan i.e. 2007-08 and 2008-09 was 16.6% & 11.9% respectively as compared to respective shortage of 13.8% and 16.6% during 2006-07 and 2007-08.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The per capita consumption of electricity during the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 has increased; the details are as under:

2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
672 kWh	717 kWh	733 kWh
Per person	Per person	Per person
Per annum	Per annum	Per annum

(d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to increase the 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 15,075 MW has been commissioned as on 1st July, 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) A target of 14,000 MW of grid interactive renewable power capacity has been set for the 11th Plan against which around 4230 MW has been added during the first two years of the Plan;
- (v) Launch of 50,000 MW hydro initiative for accelerated development hydro power in the country;
- (vi) Renovation, Modernization and Life Extension of old and inefficient generating units;
- (vii) Import of coal to bridge the gap between anticipated demand and domestic production of coal.
- (viii) Reduction of T and D losses.
- (ix) Augmentation of inter-regional transmission capacity for transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.

New Tax Saving Scheme

1962. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a new tax saving scheme to garner money lying idle with households and elsewhere;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount expected to be collected through such scheme; and

(d) the details of plan to invest money garnered through such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Diversion of NREGS Funds

1963. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding diversion of funds allocated under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in some of the States during the last one year and the current year;

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

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) During the period from 1-4-2008 to 30-6-2009, a total of 438 complaints have been received under NREGA. The State-wise details are as under:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Complaints
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	11
3.	Bihar	43
4.	Chhattisgarh	16
5.	Gujarat	4

1	2	3
6.	Haryana	13
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8
8.	Jharkhand	37
9.	Karnataka	1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	64
11.	Maharashtra	5
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Orissa	12
14.	Punjab	2
15.	Rajasthan	47
16.	Tamil Nadu	2
17.	Tripura	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	147
19.	Uttarakhand	4
20.	West Bengal	10
Total		438

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

[English]

Rain Water Harvesting

1964. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make rain water harvesting system compulsory for new constructions on one hundred square meters area and above in big cities throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to formulate a policy on rain water harvesting throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) Revision of Building Bye-Laws to make Rain Water harvesting mandatory in all buildings is one of the reforms mandated under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). All the States have committed to accomplish the reforms within the Mission period 2005-12.

Volatility in the Share Market

1965. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of Participatory Notes (PNs) by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) has been increasing during the last seven months;

(b) if so, the details including the total volume of transactions by FIIs as well as the total value thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed by the Government to moderate the growth in issue of PNs by the FIIs so as to avoid any sharp volatility in the Share Market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) SEBI has informed that there is no evidence of any definite trend in the Participatory Notes issued by the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) over the last seven months i.e. from November, 2008 to May, 2009. The details of the PNs issued by FIIs and its value as a percentage of assets under custody of all the FIIs are as below:

Total Value of Participatory Notes (PNs) Vs Assets Under Management of FIs

(in Rs. crore)

Month	Total Value of PNotes with Underlying Indian securities	Assets Under Management of FIs	A as % of B
	A	B	C
November-08	70,980	386,365	18.4
December-08	71,320	417,476	17.1
January-09	65,812	392,166	16.8
February-09	60,948	369,155	16.5
March-09	69,445	391,954	17.7
April-09	72,372	469,093	15.4
May-09	103,579	624,488	16.6

Source: SEBI

(c) According to SEBI (FII) Regulations, 1995, 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, FIs 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 'Know-Your-Client' norms.

CRR and Repo Rate

1966. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and cut the Reverse

Repo Rate to disincentivise banks from parking their surplus funds with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been altering the Key Policy Rates including the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and the Reverse Repo Rate as part of its liquidity management policy. Accordingly, in order to alleviate the stress brought about in the international financial markets and with the abatement of inflationary pressures, the RBI augmented rupee liquidity through a series of measures including reduction in CRR by cumulative 400 basis point to 5%. Furthermore, the Repo Rate and the Reverse Repo Rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) were also progressively reduced, the reduction in Reverse Repo Rate being from 6% to 3.25% since December 2008. The Reserve Bank of India retains the option to conduct operations under liquidity adjustment facility depending on market conditions and other relevant factors.

Domestic Term Deposits

1967. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commercial Banks are authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With effect from October 22, 1997, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has given the freedom to Commercial Banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). Deregulation of interest rates has been one of the key features of financial sector reforms with the underlying objective to impart greater efficiency in the financial system and also to improve competitiveness.

World Bank Loan for Power Sector

1968. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some state Governments have sought loans from the World Bank during the last one year for restructuring their power sector;

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

(c) the amount of loan sanctioned by the World Bank to each State for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

1969. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(b) the manner in which the Scheme is being implemented in the country, particularly in the backward and rural areas;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the progress made in implementation of the said Scheme in the States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the desired results have been achieved;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) The salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme were implementation of programme in cluster of villages mode, preparation of energy plans at micro-and macro-levels, demonstration of renewable energy and energy conservation devices/systems and organizing awareness and training programmes.

(b) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme was implemented upto 2006-07 through the State Governments as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50:50 cost sharing basis between Central and State Governments in the country, including backward and rural areas.

(c) to (g) While drawing up proposals for the 11th Plan, the Integrated Rural Energy Programme was reviewed and a decision was taken to discontinue the programme, as it had already demonstrated its objectives and most of the components of this programme have been covered in the other programmes/schemes of the Ministry.

Budgetary Allocation for Development of Tribals

1970. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing budgetary

support for the development of tribals in proportion to their population;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and in the current year;

(c) whether the State Governments have fully utilized the above budgetary support;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Planning Commission provides budgetary support to various Ministries including Ministry of Tribal Affairs keeping in view the overall Gross Budgetary support and prioritisation of sector requirements. Further, the Central (line) Ministries allocate 10% of their total budgetary Support for the North Eastern Region, which houses a large segment of the tribal population. In addition, these Ministries are also required to earmark a minimum of 8% of their budgetary support as Tribal Sub-Plan Component.

(b) The details of budgetary allocation and expenditure of Ministry of Tribal Affairs during the last three years and allocation for the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (e) The shortfall in the expenditure has been mainly on account of lack of proposals from the State Governments and non-submission of utilization certificates in respect of amounts already released to them. The state Governments are periodically addressed and persuaded through letters, telephonic calls, visits and in meetings to spend their allocations, submit utilization certificates and proposals for further releases.

Statement

Budget Estimates (BE) and Expenditure during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and BE 2009-10

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
1	2	3
2006-07	1656.90	1647.73

	1	2	3
2007-08		1719.71	1524.32
2008-09		2121.00	1805.92
2009-10		2705.50	

[English]

Debt Relief for Farmers

1971. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total outlay earmarked for loan waiver scheme for farmers for 2008-09 and 2009-10;

(b) the number of farmers benefited from it so far, State-wise;

(c) whether there are still some grievances related to the said scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to settle them;

(e) whether the Government proposes to introduce another scheme for repayment and waiving off loan in parts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Rs. 25,000 crore, as first installment, has already been released to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in December, 2008 for reimbursing the claims of the lending institutions under Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008. Further, a Budget provision of Rs. 15,000 crore exists for the year 2009-10, of which Rs. 5,000 crore, as 1st tranche of IInd installment, has been released to RBI in June 2009.

(b) The provisional details of farmers benefited from ADWDR Scheme, 2008, State-wise, are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The last date for receipt of grievances by all concerned agencies has been fixed as 31-07-2009.

As stipulated in the Guidelines of ADWDR Scheme, every lending institution has appointed one or more Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) for each State (having regard to the number of branches in that State). The lending institutions have been directed to display the name and address of the GRO concerned in each branch. The GRO has the authority to receive

representations from aggrieved farmers and pass appropriate orders thereon.

(e) and (f) There is neither any proposal to extend the scope of the ongoing ADWDR Scheme nor is there any proposal to bring in any new Scheme for repayment and waiving of loan in parts. However, it has been announced in the Union Budget 2009-10 to extend the last date for repayment of 75% of the overdues amount by 'other farmers' under ADWDR Scheme by six months i.e. upto 31st December, 2009.

Statement

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 State-wise figures (provisional)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/Relief
		SF/MF	OF	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
2.	Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4.	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6.	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7.	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8.	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
9.	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
12.	Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
13.	Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29
14.	Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2962.97

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
16.	Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33
17.	Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
18.	Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
19.	Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
20.	Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
21.	Orissa	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75
22.	Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
23.	Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78
24.	Sikkim	7140	651	7791	13.39
25.	Tamil Nadu	1427280	328206	1755486	3365.39
26.	Tripura	60502	1101	61603	97.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4794348	621693	5416041	9095.11
28.	Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
29.	West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
30.	Andman and Nicobar	1537	958	2495	1.96
31.	Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
32.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	351	137	488	0.69
33.	Daman and Diu	65	38	103	0.15
34.	Lakshadweep	130	2	132	0.25
35.	Puducherry	26247	5055	31302	59.37
Total		30106236	6771582	36877818	65318.33

**Operationalisation of Open
Access System**

1972. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are not selling their surplus power to the power deficit States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any direction has been issued to the

State Governments to operationalize the Open Access as laid down in the Electricity Act, 2003;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has appointed any Committee for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Short-term sale of electricity is taking place through bilateral contract directly between licensees, bilateral contracts through traders and through power exchange from one state to another state.

There have been instances where some of the State governments such as Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have issued orders under Section 11 or Section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003, prohibiting sale of power to consumers and utilities outside the State.

Statement-I indicating the State-wise short-term transactions of electricity during August, 2008 to April, 2009 furnished by CERC Indicating States/UTs selling electricity and the States/Union Territories buying electricity during the aforesaid period is enclosed.

(c) and (d) The Ministry vide DO letter of October 20, 2008 requested the State Governments to ensure (i) the State Load Despatch Centres (SLDCs) must give permission for open access in three days from date of application and refusal should only be on verifiable ground (ii) SLDCs be ring fenced by March, 2009, with no direct or indirect operational/management link of SLDCs or State Transmission Utilities (STUs) with Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) and (iii) State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) determine open access surcharge, wheeling charge and standby charge of electricity according to the provisions of the Tariff Policy latest by February, 2009.

(e) and (f) The inter-Ministerial Task Force on Measures for Operationalising Open Access in the

Power Sector was constituted on February 8, 2008 under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member (Power), Planning Commission, pursuant to the decision taken in the fifteenth meeting of the Empowered Sub-Committee on Infrastructure held on January 25, 2008. The Task Force was asked to examine the current status and make recommendations on measures for operationalisation of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 (the "Act") in respect of open access.

A copy of the recommendations of the Task Force is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Short-Term Transactions of Electricity during Aug. 08 to Apr. 09

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT Selling Electricity	Volume
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	4362.58
2.	Delhi	2763.10
3.	West Bengal	2632.77
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1068.26
5.	DVC	662.43
6.	Orissa	299.95
7.	Assam	278.69
8.	Gujarat	251.99
9.	Goa	250.14
10.	Tripura	245.14
11.	Jharkhand	227.95
12.	Sikkim	219.45
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	97.72
14.	Pondicherry	76.84

1	2	3
15.	Nagaland	71.72
16.	UT Chandigarh	62.58
17.	Punjab	53.28
18.	Manipur	49.07
19.	Meghalaya	23.41
20.	Mizoram	22.71
21.	Bihar	3.78

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT Buying Electricity	Volume
1.	Daman and Diu	106.41
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	240.61
3.	Kerala	242.19
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	398.66
5.	Uttarakhand	539.04
6.	Haryana	1072.02
7.	Karnataka	1116.26
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1234.10
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1710.04
10.	Tamil Nadu	1880.19
11.	Andhra Pradesh	3643.96
12.	Maharashtra	3814.22
13.	Rajasthan	3884.65

Statement-II

A. Recommendations of the Task Force

(i) Regulatory and System Changes

(a) Central and States' ERCs should be advised

by the appropriate governments to comply with the statutory requirements relating to open access in a time bound manner. In particular, they must prescribe the open access surcharge in accordance with the provisions of the Tariff Policy notified by the Central Government under Section 3 of the Act.

- (b) The State Governments should be advised to advise the States' ERCs to specify the temporary connection charges to be charged by the Discom for providing standby supply in accordance with paragraph 8.5.6 of the Tariff Policy.
- (c) The States' ERCs should conform to the provisions of Section 42(2) of the Act which requires them to provide open access to all consumers of 1 MW and above within a period of five years from the coming into effect of the amendment of the Act in January 2004.
- (d) The state authorities should be advised to permit free sale of electricity and not compel generators to sell electricity to the SEB/ Discom in the state except where a power purchase agreement exists.
- (e) State Governments and States' ERCs should be suitably advised to enable operationalisation of open access to promote a healthy development of the market where private investment can be attracted. Where the State Governments or the respective SERCs do not conform to the Act or the Tariff Policy thereunder, the State Governments be advised and matter discussed in the appropriate inter- and Intra-State forum of Power Secretaries/ Ministers.
- (f) To enable competing suppliers to use the distribution network on a level playing field, the tariff for distribution companies should

clearly specify the energy charges and wheeling charges separately. It is, therefore, recommended that the SERCs should be advised to specify wheeling charges and energy charges separately in conformity with section 42 read with section 62 of the Act.

- (g) Segregation of transmission and trading should be undertaken by all States in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Act and in a time-bound manner.
- (h) State Governments should be advised to set up SLDCs as independent entities with financial and operational autonomy.
- (i) SLDCs should be upgraded in a time-bound manner to enable open access under section 42.
- (j) SERCs should ensure other enabling arrangements such as standby supplies at affordable prices, metering and settlement.
- (k) IPPs, captive and small generators should be allowed to bring power into the market without any hindrance in grant of open access.
- (l) Regulators should meet with the bulk consumers and other stakeholders to address their concerns with a view to operationalising the scheme of open access as provided in the Act. Consumer education and pro-active action by Regulators, both at the Centre and in the States, was considered vital for encouraging open access to consumers.

(ii) Central Government

- (a) The Central Government should not permit supplies from the unallocated central quota of CPSUs to be sold by a recipient state and/or its utilities outside the recipient state either directly or through an intra-State to deficit states at prices exceeding the regulated tariff and a margin of 4 paise per unit which is the permissible trading margin. States would,

however, be free to use CPSU power and sell their comparatively expensive generation to other States so long as the trading margin is restricted as per regulations of CERC. States that do not conform to the above should not be allocated any power from the unallocated quota and the electricity thus saved could be diverted to other States/utilities.

- (b) 25% of the Centre's discretionary allocation of 15% of CPSU generating capacity may be made available for direct sale by CPSUs to open access consumers. As for new capacity of CPSUs, 50% of the unallocated quota may be reserved for sale to open access consumers. Prices for sale to open access consumers may be determined by bidding. The profits made by the CPSUs may be shared equally with the respective states where open access consumers are located (Reservation by Ministry of Power).
- (c) The scheme of UI charges should be reviewed so as to ensure that UI does not become a vehicle for trading by default and gaming in scheduling is checked. A mechanism should be evolved to facilitate grid constituents and off-takers to verify and take corrective measures against gaming by anyone. Any grid disturbances attributable to such indiscipline by any utility should invite penalty that may include suspension/termination of the license and appropriate regulation of their errant behavior.

B. Issues which Need Further Discussion

(i) Statutory changes

- (a) Section 62(1)(a) should be amended to make it explicit that supply of electricity by a generating company to a distribution licensee includes supply through an electricity trader. This would ensure the benefit of regulated

prices for all consumers buying electricity from their distribution companies. Suppliers of surplus power would be free to sell directly to consumers who wish to avail of open access at mutually determined prices.

- (b) Amendment to the Act could take time. In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Power, in consultation with CERC, may evolve suitable policies and measures to check unregulated and exploitative prices in inter-State sales of electricity. This may include capping of prices by CERC under the provisions of Section 62(1)(a) of the Act.

(ii) Regulatory and System Changes

- (a) Section 62(1)(a) empowers the appropriate commission to cap electricity prices to deal with price rise in scarcity conditions. The provisions of this Section are sufficiently attracted because of widespread shortages in peak and energy demand. The appropriate commissions should, therefore, be advised to exercise their powers and perform their duties under the aforesaid Section. If necessary, the Tariff Policy should also be suitably amended to reflect the above.
- (b) Some SERCs have fixed trading margins for intra-State transactions relating to electricity that is ultimately consumed within the State. However, no such margin is being fixed where the ultimate consumer is outside the State. Such discrimination is untenable and violates the provisions of the Constitution of India that prohibit restrictions on inter-State trade. The Tariff Policy should be suitably amended to address this issue.
- (c) The trading margin fixed by the CERC should apply in a seamless manner in any one transaction emanating from a generating company and terminating with a Discom

through multiple traders. The total trading margin to be recovered by all the traders should not exceed the maximum margin allowed to a single trader.

(iii) Central Government

- (a) The Central Government should release APRDP assistance to States that comply with the above and enable consumers to exercise their statutory right to open access. The States should demonstrate this by an actual increase in open access supplies under Section 42 of the Act. An additional allocation of Rs. 1,000 crore over and above the present approved funding may be made under APDRP to incentivise the States that actually enable open access. An agreed incentive per unit of open access supplies may be disbursed to the States under APDRP.

Redefinition of Exports of Services

1973. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of notices issued to various companies on the definition of 'used outside India';
- (b) whether the Government is exploring the possibilities to redefine exports of services in service tax rules; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Disinvestment in Government Hotels

1974. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has privatized/disinvested their hotels during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of hotels privatized/disinvested till date;

(c) whether irregularities have been reported upon in the process of such privatization/disinvestments;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[English]

Task Force for Affordable Housing

1975. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force set up by the Union Government for affordable housing has submitted its report;

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

(c) if not, the time by which the Task Force is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The High Level Task Force set up under the Chairmanship of Mr. Deepak Parekh, Chairman, HDFC Ltd. to look into various aspects of providing "Affordable Housing for All" has presented the report on 29-12-2008.

The Task Force has strongly recommended the need for 'Affordable Housing' and mentioned that delay in addressing the affordable housing problem would seriously affect India's economic growth and poverty

reduction strategies. The Task Force notes that housing is central to economic growth and has multiplier effects on employment, poverty reduction etc. The Task Force estimates that alleviating the urban housing shortage could potentially raise the rate of growth of GDP and have a decisive impact on improving the basic quality of life.

The major recommendations of the Task Force are:—

- i. "Affordable Housing" be put at the centre of public policy.
- ii. Government may undertake a separate exercise to estimate the number of households in need of affordable housing. The Task Force visualizes the size of the household as five members.
- iii. Upward revision in the FAR/FSI, across cities of different sizes commensurate with investment of infrastructure that it will necessitate.
- iv. In-situ development on public lands for addressing affordable housing issues in partnership with the Government.
- v. 'Security of tenure' be recognized as an important and integral tool for relieving pressures on the housing market. This may be undertaken through regularization of settlements, community or cooperative ownership, security via lease, use rights, which enables in-situ development to take place.
- vi. The recommendations on land related issues i.e. bringing in additional lands, upward revision in the FAR/FSI and in-situ development have to be implemented in an integrated manner.
- vii. Role of State Housing Boards be revamped and the Boards be encouraged to focus on playing a more active role in the provision of affordable housing, even if it is through public private partnerships.

- viii. Bring "affordable housing" under the infrastructure definition.

As the recommendations of the Task Force cover a range of issues involving inter-ministerial consultations and dialogue with various stakeholders, Ministry is in the process of holding these consultations for taking a final view.

- (c) Does not arise.

Funds for Panchayati Raj System

1976. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions during the last three year, State-wise;

(b) whether steps have been taken by the Government to induct more funds in Panchayati Raj System;

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

(d) the details of proposals received from the State Governments during the last three years under Panchayati Raj System and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI):
(a) and (d) Funds under the programme of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) implemented by Ministry of Panchayati Raj are allocated to Panchayati Raj Institutions. State-wise allocation and release of funds under BRGF are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. In addition, releases are made to Panchayati Raj Institution under Twelfth Finance Commission award. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(b) and (c) Adviseries have been issued to the State Governments to devolve funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayati Raj Institutions under the subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Statement-I**Allocation of funds under Development Grant and Capacity Building Components of BRGF from 2006-07 to 2008-09**

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Development Grant Component			Capacity Building Component			Total Allocation during 2006-07 to 2008-09
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236.31	335.28	335.28	13.00	13.00	13.00	945.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.30	14.47	14.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	44.24
3.	Assam	134.44	157.19	157.19	11.00	11.00	11.00	481.82
4.	Bihar	486.48	602.99	602.99	36.00	36.00	36.00	1800.46
5.	Chhattisgarh	184.50	235.48	235.48	13.00	13.00	13.00	694.46
6.	Gujarat	81.40	101.31	101.31	6.00	6.00	6.00	302.02
7.	Haryana	24.38	28.44	28.44	2.00	2.00	2.00	87.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.39	28.50	28.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	87.39
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.18	45.85	45.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	138.88
10.	Jharkhand	268.39	322.56	322.56	21.00	21.00	21.00	976.51
11.	Karnataka	77.53	103.17	103.17	5.00	5.00	5.00	298.87
12.	Kerala	26.41	32.33	32.33	2.00	2.00	2.00	97.07
13.	Madhya Pradesh	337.49	428.40	428.40	24.00	24.00	24.00	1266.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Maharashtra	189.15	253.57	253.57	12.00	12.00	12.00	732.29
15.	Manipur	34.69	39.09	39.09	3.00	3.00	3.00	121.87
16.	Meghalaya	33.63	37.01	37.01	3.00	3.00	3.00	116.65
17.	Mizoram	21.54	22.98	22.98	2.00	2.00	2.00	73.5
18.	Nagaland	33.64	37.05	37.05	3.00	3.00	3.00	116.74
19.	Orissa	254.35	305.67	305.67	19.00	19.00	19.00	922.69
20.	Punjab	12.94	15.65	15.65	1.00	1.00	1.00	47.24
21.	Rajasthan	187.68	250.99	250.99	12.00	12.00	12.00	725.66
22.	Sikkim	11.53	12.97	12.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	40.47
23.	Tamil Nadu	84.94	108.04	108.04	6.00	6.00	6.00	319.02
24.	Tripura	11.14	12.21	12.21	1.00	1.00	1.00	38.56
25.	Uttar Pradesh	476.28	602.09	602.09	34.00	34.00	34.00	1782.46
26.	Uttarakhand	36.11	41.85	41.85	3.00	3.00	3.00	128.81
27.	West Bengal	180.16	244.90	244.90	11.00	11.00	11.00	702.96
Total		3500	4420.00	4420.00	250	250.00	250.00	13090.00

Statement-II

*Funds released under development grant and capacity building components of
BRGF: 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Funds released under development grant component 2006-07 to 2008-09	Funds released under capacity building component 2006-07 to 2008-09	Total Funds released under development grant and capacity building components of BRGF
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	553.56	26.00	579.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11.17	0.50	11.67
3.	Assam	114.31	9.12	123.43
4.	Bihar	963.33	14.46	977.79
5.	Chhattisgarh	418.67	22.10	440.77
6.	Gujarat	0.60	6.04	6.64
7.	Haryana	48.25	3.23	51.48
8.	Himachal Pradesh	47.37	3.96	51.33
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.08	0	41.08
10.	Jharkhand	292.37	21.00	313.37
11.	Karnataka	84.97	10.00	94.97
12.	Kerala	21.38	2.00	23.38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	701.30	62.96	764.26
14.	Maharashtra	1.20	35.99	37.19
15.	Manipur	44.98	4.60	49.58
16.	Meghalaya	33.91	3.93	37.84
17.	Mizoram	19.17	2.00	21.17

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Nagaland	62.50	3.00	65.50
19.	Orissa	492.46	19.00	511.46
20.	Punjab	0.10	0	0.10
21.	Rajasthan	485.60	7.87	493.47
22.	Sikkim	11.77	1.99	13.76
23.	Tamil Nadu	97.80	16.32	114.12
24.	Tripura	11.08	0.83	11.91
25.	Uttar Pradesh	545.14	25.30	570.44
26.	Uttarakhand	0.30	9.00	9.30
27.	West Bengal	330.90	32.49	363.39
Total		5435.27	343.66	5778.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh	166300	16630	16630	16630	16630	16630	16630	0
Maharashtra	198300	19830	19830	19830	19830	19830	19830	19830
Manipur	4600	460	*212	*212	*212	*212	0	0
Meghalaya	5000	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Mizoram	2000	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Nagaland	4000	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
Orissa	80300	8030	8030	8030	8030	8030	8030	8030
Punjab	32400	3240	3240	3240	3240	3240	0	0
Rajasthan	123000	12300	12300	12300	12300	12300	12300	12300
Sikkim	1300	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
Tamil Nadu	87000	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700	8700
Tripura	5700	570	570	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	292800	29280	29280	29280	29280	29280	29280	29280
Uttarakhand	16200	1620	1620	1620	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	127100	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710	12710
Total	2000000	200000	193024	185509	183992	183992	180360	138010

Rs. 463 lakhs available with the State Governments as unutilized grants of the Eleventh Finance Commission have been adjusted against the amount due in these Installments.

* After deducting Rs. 1048.03 lakhs being share of PRIs where elections had not been held.

^ Grant not being released due to non-holding of election.

** Excluding share of PRI Grants pertaining to Hill areas amounting to Rs. 248.40 lakhs.

Conference on Power

1977. SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Power Ministers of States and Union Territories was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed;

(c) whether any plan has been chalked out in the Conference to ensure "power for all" by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and to improve power situation in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has set up any task force to ensure that the target of capacity addition of 78,700 MW during the Eleventh Five Year Plan is achieved in time; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The issues discussed were:

- (i) Capacity Addition, Open Access and Other Issues related to States.
- (ii) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.
- (iii) Re-structured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme.

(c) and (d) To ensure achievement of 11th Plan targets, it was resolved in the Conference that close monitoring of projects particularly those identified as critical by Central Electricity Authority will be ensured by the State Government and all out efforts will be made for timely commissioning of the projects.

(e) and (f) No such task force has been set up.

Shortage of Houses

1978. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of houses in the urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided to take the help of private developers and builders to cater to rising demand of houses in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether delay in clearance of projects results in cost escalation and hike in prices of houses; and

(g) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. The Group had further indicated the housing shortage amongst various income groups as under:—

Income Category	Housing shortage in millions at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan
Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)	21.78
Low Income Group (LIG)	2.89
Middle Income Group (MIG)	0.04
High Income Group (HIG)	

(c) and (d) The newly launched Scheme of

Affordable Housing in Partnership launched as follow up of Conference aims at operationalising the strategy envisaged in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007, of promoting various types of public-private partnerships—of the Government sector with the private sector, the cooperative sector, the financial services sector, the state parastatals, urban local bodies, etc.—for realizing the goal of affordable housing for all.

Based on the experience that housing colonies do not get occupied for want of civic service connectivities, Central Government assistance under this scheme which would cover Middle Income Group (MIG) dwelling units also, will be provided for the provision of civic services such as water supply including ground level/overhead service reservoirs, storm water drainage, solid waste

management, sewerage including common sewerage treatment facilities, rain water harvesting, approach roads, electricity lines including electricity transformers, parks and playgrounds and other amenities.

Central Assistance under the scheme will be limited to least of following:—

- a. Rs. 50,000 per Dwelling Unit for all dwelling units taking Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG) units together which are proposed in the project; and
- b. 25% of the cost of all civic services (external and internal) proposed in the project.

Subject to the above, Central Assistance would be computed in the following manner:—

Sl. No.	Built up area for EWS/LIG as a percentage of total constructed area	Subsidy Amount*
1.	25%	Rs. 60,000 per EWS/LIG unit.
2.	>25% and upto 30%	Rs. 60,000–70,000 per EWS/LIG unit.
3.	>30% and upto 35%	Rs. 70,000–Rs. 80,000 per EWS/LIG unit.
4.	>35% and upto 40%	Rs. 80,000–90,000 per EWS/LIG unit.
5.	>40%	Rs. 90,000–Rs. 1,00,000 per EWS/LIG unit

* An Additionality of 12.5% may be provided for North Eastern States including Sikkim and Special Category States (Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand).

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) In Order to reduce delay in clearance of projects which may result in cost escalation and hike in prices of house, the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 envisages that a single window approach would be developed by the Urban Local Bodies/parastatals for approval of Building Plans and securing Certificates in collaboration with the Council of Architects or their State/UT chapters.

Age of Beneficiaries under IGNOAPS

1979. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of pensions being provided to the beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to lower the age of beneficiaries from 65 years to 60 years under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) Old Age Pension of Rs. 200 per month per beneficiary is being provided by way of central assistance under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme

(IGNOAPS) and States have been urged to provide an equal amount. As per information available, State-wise central assistance and the State contribution is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Amount of central assistance under IGNOAPS	State contribution under IGNOAPS
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 200.00	Nil
2.	Bihar	Rs. 200.00	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
4.	Goa	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 800.00
5.	Gujarat	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
6.	Haryana	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 500.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 125.00
9.	Jharkhand	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
10.	Karnataka	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
11.	Kerala	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 35.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 75.00
13.	Maharashtra	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 300.00
14.	Orissa	Rs. 200.00	Nil
15.	Punjab	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 250.00
16.	Rajasthan	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
19.	Uttaranchal	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
20.	West Bengal	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
NE States			
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 200.00	Nil
22.	Assam	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 50.00
23.	Manipur	Rs. 200.00	Nil
24.	Meghalaya	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 50.00
25.	Mizoram	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 50.00
26.	Nagaland	Rs. 200.00	Nil
27.	Sikkim	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 200.00
28.	Tripura	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
UTs			
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 300.00
30.	Chandigarh	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 250.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs. 200.00	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	Rs. 200.00	Nil
33.	NCT Delhi	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 800.00
34.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 100.00
35.	Pondicherry	Rs. 200.00	Rs. 400.00

Procedural Problems in NREGS

1980. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) has been facing some procedural problems in many States;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to resolve these procedural problems and bring transparency in the implementation of scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRADEEP JAIN): (a) and (b) 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.

(c) The following steps have been taken for better implementation and to ensure transparency in the 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.

Cheating in Banks

1981. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding alleged cheating by the employees of State Bank of India (SBI) and other nationalized banks during the last two years;

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

(c) the details of the action taken/being taken by the Government against such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no complaints on cheating by the employees of SBI and other Nationalised Banks have been reported to them during the last two years. However, during the financial year 2008-09, 1321 frauds indicating involvement of staff were reported to RBI by SBI and Nationalised Banks. The Bank-wise detail is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) RBI has advised banks to ascertain in each of such cases if there has been staff collusion in the matter. Where such collusion is noticed, the banks are required to fix staff accountability and institute disciplinary action expeditiously against the staff involved in the matter.

Further, each Public Sector Bank has got its own service rules and vigilance machinery governing its employees and domestic enquires are conducted as per

the provisions thereof. Besides, Central Vigilance Commission has introduced a Special Chapter on Vigilance Management in Public Sector Banks with effect from January 01, 1999 detailing as to how vigilance

cases are required to be handled. It has also laid down the time frame to be observed by the banks for various stages of departmental inquiries.

Statement

Data on involvement of employees in fraud cases during the FY 2008-09

Sl. No	Name of Bank	FY 2008-09	
		No. of fraud cases	No. of employees involved
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	157	320
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	22	39
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	31	32
4.	State Bank of Indore	19	37
5.	State Bank of Mysore	26	57
6.	State Bank of Patiala	43	92
7.	State Bank of Travancore	15	18
8.	Allahabad Bank	102	218
9.	Andhra Bank	32	92
10.	Bank of Baroda	22	26
11.	Bank of India	21	25
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	30	46
13.	Canara Bank	170	318
14.	Central Bank of India	80	135
15.	Corporation Bank	51	101
16.	Dena Bank	53	89
17.	IDBI Bank Ltd	3	4
18.	Indian Bank	43	87
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	19	21

1	2	3	4
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	14	33
21.	Punjab National Bank	145	405
22.	Punjab and Sind Bank	3	5
23.	Syndicate Bank	99	115
24.	Union Bank of India	49	102
25.	United Bank of India	16	49
26.	UCO Bank	48	85
27.	Vijaya Bank	8	10
Total (Public Sector Banks)		1321	2561

Cruise Tourism

1982. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified some of the rivers in the country for promotion of Cruise Tourism;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the river basin which have been identified for Cruise Tourism; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (c) The Ministry of Tourism extends Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for development of tourism products including river cruise tourism under the scheme of Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the following projects for development of river cruise in the year 2008-09:

1. Rs. 2042.35 lakh for development of Ganga Heritage River Cruise in West Bengal.

2. Rs. 4309.91 lakh for integrated development of infrastructure for Heritage and River Cruise Development on Mandovi and Zuari river in Goa.

The implementation of the projects is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Tourism monitors the implementation of the projects through site visits and review meetings from time to time.

Allocation of Power to States

1983. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation of power from Central Pool to various States including Kerala during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether several States are drawing more power than their stipulated quota from the Central Grid;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise the allocation of power to the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The allocation of power from Central Generating Stations is done in two parts, firm and unallocated. The firm allocation to the beneficiaries generally remains unchanged, unless it is surrendered by any beneficiary or the beneficiary is not able to clear the requisite dues to the concerned Central Power Sector Undertakings. Unallocated power is provided on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent needs of States/UTs. Most States and UTs have been facing power shortages. Requests for additional allocation of unallocated power are received from time to time at various fora. The unallocated power of Central Generating Stations being limited and fixed, any modifications are possible only through adjustment of allocation generally within the States/UTs in the region, keeping in view the emergent or seasonal nature of the request, the relative power supply position, utilization of existing generation resources, performance and payment capacity.

(b) and (c) Continuing shortage of power in the country has lead to overdrawal of power from the grid by the States/UTs in a bid to increase availability of

power. Overdrawal of power is also resorted to by the states to meet emergent requirements arising out of sudden outage of generating units and other causes as well as seasonal increase in demand. The details of schedule, drawal and overdrawal/underdrawal for the year 2009-10 (upto May, 2009) are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued directions from time to time impressing upon the need to maintain the safety and stability of the Grid in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Electricity Grid Code (IEGC) notified by the Commission under Section 178 of the Electricity Act, 2003. The Regional Load Despatch Centre being the designated apex body for monitoring of grid operations in the region, take up the matter with over-drawing constituents as and when required. In case of persistent default, notices are issued under Clause 1.5 of IEGC by Regional Load Despatch Centre and Member Secretary, Regional Power Committee. The matter is also taken up by Central Transmission Utility, Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power whenever required.

(d) and (e) The 15% unallocated power available at the disposal of the Government is allocated on a dynamic basis to meet the seasonal and emergent requirements of States/UTs.

Statement

Details of Schedule, Drawal and Overdrawal/underdrawal

(Figures in MU)

Region/States/ Stations/System	April to May, 2009		
	Schedule	Drawal	Over Drawal (+)/ Under Drawal (-)
1	2	3	4
Northern Region			
Chandigarh	251.800	265.660	13.860

1	2	3	4
Delhi	2692.420	2468.340	-224.080
Haryana	1697.680	1865.630	167.950
Himachal Pradesh	452.160	502.890	50.730
Jammu and Kashmir	919.980	826.870	-93.110
Punjab	2443.170	2606.910	163.740
Rajasthan	2652.360	2884.500	232.140
Uttar Pradesh	4767.630	5057.750	290.120
Uttarakhand	585.780	694.030	108.250
Western Region			
Chhattisgarh	-56.700	-383.200	-326.500
Gujarat	2442.700	2385.800	-56.900
Madhya Pradesh	2327.600	2241.900	-85.700
Maharashtra	4487.800	4635.500	147.700
DD	247.700	264.200	16.500
DNH	500.100	525.800	25.700
Goa	460.320	465.090	4.770
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	3078.204	2841.324	-236.880
Karnataka	2227.576	2306.635	79.059
Kerala	1022.812	1116.744	93.932
Tamil Nadu	3649.161	3760.458	111.297
Puducherry	342.130	325.809	-16.321
Eastern Region			
Bihar	1392.685	1411.057	18.372
Jharkhand	341.482	308.370	-33.112
DVC	-183.720	43.507	227.227
Orissa	1126.985	1277.835	150.850

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	766.381	551.170	-215.211
Sikkim	60.987	60.110	-0.877
N.E. Region			
Arunachal Pradesh	46.022	46.798	0.776
Assam	488.609	431.108	-57.501
Manipur	61.502	56.548	-4.954
Meghalaya	117.487	118.603	1.116
Mizoram	40.842	45.118	4.276
Nagaland	54.629	62.013	7.384
Tripura	20.763	19.585	-1.178

Regularisation of Slums

1984. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any plan to regularise all slums located in different parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide basic amenities in these slums?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Urban/slum development being a State subject, it is upto Governments to plan for regularization of slums in their respective areas.

(d) The Government has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to assist cities and towns in taking up housing and

infrastructural facilities for the urban poor in 65 select cities under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme. For other cities/towns, for taking up housing and slum upgradation programmes, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched with the objective to strive for holistic slum development, by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Both BSUP and IHSDP are under implementation since December, 2005.

[Translation]

Housing to Jhuggi-Jhonpari Dwellers

1985. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision under the rules to make alternative housing arrangements for jhuggi dwellers before demolishing their jhuggis in cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the numbers of persons living in unauthorized colonies in Delhi as on date, location/colony-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made or proposes to make alternative arrangements for their rehabilitation, if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has relocated some jhuggis of Delhi during the last three years;

(e) if so, the number of people rehabilitated along with the names of the places where rehabilitated during the last three years and the amount spent thereon, year-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to further relocate jhuggis of Delhi, if so, the estimated amount to be spent on the plan; and

(g) whether the Government has allotted land for the plan, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The Slum and JJ Department of MCD is providing developed plots to eligible JJ dwellers under the relocation policy. The families possessing ration cards with the cut off date of 31-1-1990 are allocated plots of 18 sq.m. and those in possession of ration cards post 1990 upto December, 1998 are given plot size of 12.5 sq.m.

(b) and (c) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that the estimated population in unauthorized colonies is

approximately between 35-40 lakh. GNCTD has further informed that no survey in this regard has been conducted and that there is no proposal to rehabilitate persons living in unauthorized colonies.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has intimated that about 7351 Jhuggi Dwellers have been rehabilitated from various JJ Clusters at Savda Ghevra, Bawana and Narela during the last three years, as per the details enclosed as Statement. The MCD has further informed that the year-wise expenditure for relocation of Jhuggi Clusters in various colonies is as under:—

2006-07	Rs. 892.07 lakh
2007-08	Rs. 1091.91 lakh
2008-09	Rs. 634.34 lakh

Apart from above, a sum of Rs. 1415.68 lakh was also paid to DDA on account of cost of land during the year 2007-08.

(f) and (g) The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)—2021 provides that the present three-fold strategy of relocation of Slum and JJ cluster from area required for public purpose, in-situ upgradation at other sites to be selected on the basis of specific parameters and environmental upgradation to basic minimum standards shall be allowed as an interim measure. It further provides that rest of the clusters, till they are covered by either of the first two components of the strategy, should be continued.

Statement

List of JJ Clusters Relocated during the last 3 Years

Sl. No.	Name of Jhuggie Cluster	No. of families	Relocation Site
1	2	3	4
2006-07		(Approx.)	
1.	Eastern Yamuna Pushta	3260	Savda Ghevra

1	2	3	4
2.	Nangla Machi	919	Savda Ghevra
3.	Lal Bagh, Shahadara	106	—do—
4.	Indra Camp, Jhilmil	133	—do—
5.	D-Block, Tagore Garden	160	—do—
6.	Lacknow Road, Timarpur	74	Narela
7.	Nangal Dewat, IGI Airport	1730	Savda Ghevra
2007-08			
8.	RUB, Barapulla, Nizamuddin	90	Savda Ghevra
9.	Water body, Naraina	226	Savda Ghevra and Bawana
10.	Rajiv Camp, Karkarduma	136	Savda Ghevra
11.	Amar Park, Zakhira	103	Savda Ghevra
2008-09			
12.	Harishchand Mathur Lane	18	Savda Ghevra
13.	JJ Cluster near Aditya Apartment, NH-24	133	Savda Ghevra
14.	JJ Cluster, Humayun Road	260	Savda Ghevra
15.	JJ Cluster, Continental Club, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road	3	Savda Ghevra

**World Bank Loan for Recapitalisation
of PSBs**

1986. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought a loan from World Bank for the recapitalisation of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of public sector banks that are going

to be recapitalized by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) To enable the public sector banks (PSBs) to meet credit requirements of the economy while maintaining a healthy and comfortable level of regulatory Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio, Government has proposed to provide capital funds to these banks through World Bank assistance. However, the details in this regard including the names of PSBs and exact amount of capital to be provided to the PSBs have not been finalised.

**Funds to Micro, Small and
Medium Enterprises**

1987. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to direct banks to increase the flow of funds to micro, small and medium enterprises at reasonable rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of flow of funds to micro, small and medium enterprises, state-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Upon instructions from Government, RBI had advised all domestic commercial banks that they might fix self target for growth in advances to MSME sector in order to achieve a minimum 20% year on year growth in credit to MSME sector with the objective to double the flow of credit within a period of 5 years i.e. from 2005-06 to 2009-10. Further, 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. 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 loans 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) A statement containing state-wise advances including Andhra Pradesh, in respect of Micro and Small Enterprises Sector as reported by Scheduled Commercial Banks to RBI as on 31st March, 2008 is enclosed.

Statement

Details of State-wise Advances

As on last Friday of March, 2008

(Rs. in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total advances to Small Scale Industries*
1	2	3
1.	Assam	15248922
2.	Meghalaya	1815833
3.	Mizoram	169064
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	692682
5.	Nagaland	479921
6.	Manipur	594208
7.	Tripura	1471002
8.	Bihar	13733406
9.	Jharkhand	19450859
10.	West Bengal	132220862
11.	Orissa	32034013
12.	Sikkim	1095417
13.	Andaman and Nicobar	650874
14.	Uttar Pradesh	126605613
15.	Uttrakhand	13839947
16.	Madhya Pradesh	59387491
17.	Chhattisgarh	22440201
18.	Delhi	144538809
19.	Punjab	103431891
20.	Haryana	63217894

1	2	3
21.	Chandigarh	15276481
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	27191405
23.	Himachal Pradesh	12571795
24.	Rajasthan	84864148
25.	Gujarat	128936008
26.	Maharashtra	507663998
27.	Daman and Diu	440501
28.	Goa	8792298
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491255
30.	Andhra Pradesh	137166540
31.	Karnataka	120660200
32.	Lakshadweep	83026
33.	Tamil Nadu	264653383
34.	Kerala	70288689
35.	Pondicherry	3187444
All India Total		2135386080

*With effect from April 30, 2007 SSIs have been redefined as MSEs.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Commercial) (No. PA 17 of 2008)—Public Sector Undertakings Implementation of Phase I of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System by Delhi Metro Rail

Corporation Limited (Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007 under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 325/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (DR. C.P. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 326/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Drinking Water Supply, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 327/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 328/15/09]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 329/15/09]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, 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 Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 330/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 331/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:—

- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing or Lending in foreign Exchange) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 61(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 2009.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Borrowing and Lending in Rupees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 107(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2009.
- (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 108(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 2009.

- (iv) The Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and Transfer of Immovable Property in India) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 299(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2009.

- (v) The Foreign Exchange Management (Guarantees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 300(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2009.

- (vi) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of any Foreign Security) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 301(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 2009.

- (vii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Current Account Transactions) (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 349(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2009.

- (viii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 440(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 2009.

- (ix) The Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 441(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 2009.

- (x) The Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 442(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 332/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Payment of Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/11/167759 in Gazette of India dated

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

the 29th June, 2009 under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 333/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1580(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2009 regarding amalgamation of the Jammu Rural Bank and Kamraj Rural Bank in the State of Jammu and Kashmir sponsored by Jammu and Kashmir Bank Limited under sub-section (4) of Section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 334/15/09]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993:—

(i) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-III, Chennai (Group 'C' and 'D' posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 404(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 2009.

(ii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Ahmedabad (Group 'C' and 'D' posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 405(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 2009.

(iii) The Debts Recovery Tribunal-II, Chandigarh (Group 'C' and 'D' posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 406(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 2009.

(iv) The Debts Recovery Tribunal, Madurai (Group 'C' and 'D' posts) (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules, 2009 published in

Notification No. G.S.R. 407(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 335/15/09]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 432(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the two notifications, mentioned therein.

(ii) G.S.R. 433(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2008-Cus. dated the 15th January, 2008.

(iii) G.S.R. 484(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus. dated the 1st March, 2002.

(iv) G.S.R. 485(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the three notifications, mentioned therein.

(v) G.S.R. 486(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reintroduce exemption from additional duty of customs on parts, components and accessories of mobile handsets including cellular phones up to 6th July, 2010.

(vi) G.S.R. 487(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide exemption to packaged software or canned software, from so much of the additional duty leviable thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 336/15/09]

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—
- (i) The CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) The Central Excise (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 482(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 483(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 49/2008-C.E. (N.T.) dated the 24th December, 2008.
 - (iv) G.S.R. 465(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the two notifications, mentioned therein.
 - (v) G.S.R. 466(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 28/2002-C.E. dated the 13th May, 2002.
 - (vi) G.S.R. 467(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2003-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2003.
 - (vii) G.S.R. 468(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 23/2003-C.E. dated the 31st March, 2003.
 - (viii) G.S.R. 469(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 29/2004-C.E. dated the 9th July, 2003.
 - (ix) G.S.R. 470(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 30/2004-C.E. dated the 9th July, 2004.
 - (x) G.S.R. 471(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2006-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2006.
 - (xi) G.S.R. 472(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2006.
 - (xii) G.S.R. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 5/2006-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2006.
 - (xiii) G.S.R. 474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 6/2006-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2006.
 - (xiv) G.S.R. 475(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2006-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2006.
 - (xv) G.S.R. 476(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 23/2006-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2006.

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (xvi) G.S.R. 477(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2008-C.E. dated the 1st March, 2008.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 478(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 59/2008-C.E. dated the 7th December, 2008.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Bio-diesel from additional duty of excise.
- (xix) G.S.R. 480(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt packaged software or canned software, falling under Chapter 85 of the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 337/15/09].

- (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. 455(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final safeguard duty on imports of Phthalic anhydride at the rates, mentioned therein.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 456(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 9/2009-Cus. dated the 29th January, 2009.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 434(E) published in Gazette of India

dated the 19th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive safeguard duty on the products, mentioned therein at specified rates, when imported into India from the People's Republic of China.

- (iv) G.S.R. 435(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescinding Notification No. 26/2009-Cus. dated the 23rd March, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 338/15/09]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 488(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend sub-clause (zzze) of clause (105) of Section 65 of the Finance Act to exempt the taxable service provided to the Federation of India Export Organizations and specified Export Promotion Councils, on the membership or any other fee collected by them.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 489(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to supersede Notification No. 41/2007-ST dated 06-10-2007, and a revised refund scheme is being brought into effect so as to bring simplification and facilitation of refunds.
 - (iii) G.S.R. 490(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt two taxable services, namely, 'transport of goods by road' and 'commission paid to foreign agents' from the levy of service tax, if the exporter is liable to pay service tax on reverse charge basis.

- (iv) G.S.R. 491(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend sub-clauses (zm) or (zzk) of clause (105) of Section 65 of the Finance Act to exempt the taxable service provided to a Scheduled bank, by any other Scheduled bank, in relation to inter-bank purchase and sale of foreign currency.
- (v) G.S.R. 492(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend sub-clauses (zn) of clause (105) of Section 65 of the Finance Act to exempt the taxable service provided to inter-state or intra-state transportation of passengers, in a vehicle bearing 'contract carriage permit', with specified conditions.
- (vi) G.S.R. 493(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 1/2002-Service Tax, dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (vii) G.S.R. 494(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend rule 2, for clause (e) of the Taxation of Services (Provided from outside India and Received in India) Rules, 2006.
- (viii) G.S.R. 495(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend sub-rule (1), for the explanation in rule 3 of the Works Contract (Composition Scheme for Payment of Service Tax) Rules, 2007 to allow the benefit of optional composition scheme, only for such works contracts, where the entire value of goods and services is declared.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 339/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 340/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 341/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Power for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 342/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of Shri Sultan Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 343/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2006-2007.

[Kumari Selja]

- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 344/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Utkal Ashok Hotel Corporation Limited, Puri, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 345/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the India Tourism Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 346/15/09]

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs Item No. 9, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that the Government

Business during the week commencing Monday, the 20th of July 2009, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants for 2009-2010 under the control of the Ministry of:—
 - (a) Home Affairs;
 - (b) Power;
 - (c) Women and Child Development; and
 - (d) Labour and Employment.
3. Consideration and passing of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2009.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam, I want that following items may be included in the next week's List of Business:—

1. In Madhya Pradesh, 62 lakh families are listed under BPL. Union Government are providing foodgrain and kerosene only to 42 lakh families. The subject regarding providing foodgrains and kerosene at reasonable prices to the remaining 20 lakh families by the Government may be included in the list.
2. Various states including Madhya Pradesh are facing power crisis in the country. Earlier, state was getting 350 MW electricity from central pool but now it has been reduced to 31 MW. This point may please be included to restore the share of the state to 350 MW.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please only read out the subject matter.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, my humble submission is that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:—

1. Recrudescence of Dengue fever, which has stricken at various parts of West Bengal if not checked properly could boil down to serious health implications.
2. Performance of Ganga River Basin Authority.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you do not have to go into the details.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam, Speaker, I want that following items may be included in next week's List of Business:—

1. Khagaria district is the most backward district of Bihar. People are facing many problems due to the non-construction of roads sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Therefore, construction work of sanctioned roads may be started immediately.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please read out the heading matter only.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, I am reading out the heading only.

2. Students of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Khagaria are facing problems for want of schools' own building. Hence, there is urgent need to acquire a land for school building. Therefore, funds may be provided by the Union Government to acquire land in this regard.

[English]

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): Madam, I want that the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. One bypass at Panagarh at National Highway No. 2 in West Bengal has not been constructed. Widening National Highway No. 2 at that place is not possible because a number of structures are to be dismantled. There is serious traffic

congestion. Hence, I demand that one bypass at NH. 2 be immediately undertaken.

2. Katwa-Ahmedpur narrow gauge railway line is the only narrow gauge line in West Bengal to be converted into broad gauge line. Survey has already been done by the Railways. Hence, I demand that the narrow gauge line between Katwa and Ahmedpur be immediately converted to broad gauge.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Madam, Speaker, I request that following items may be included in next week's List of Business:—

1. Steps should be taken to set up Kendriya Vidyalayas in each districts of the country including Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. Where there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya.
2. Road should be constructed from Sagar to Jhansi via Madawara, Badagaon, Dhasaan, Tikamgarh and Hohangarh from Central Road fund. By construction of this road distance between Sagar to Jhansi will be reduced by 40 k.m. An action Plan should be formulated for the construction of such short distance roads in other States also out of Central Road Fund.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Yogi Aditya Nath. Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, first of all take up Zero Hour. I would like to raise a matter ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is time for taking up Calling Attention.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Calling Attention is time taking. I need only two minutes to make my point. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: As we have started Calling Attention, therefore, you may raise the matter later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, Calling Attention will consume 45 minutes. I would like to raise an urgent matter. Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is present here, therefore, I may kindly be permitted to raise my point. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Several other hon'ble Members would also like to speak, therefore, you may raise the matter later, but first let the Calling Attention be over.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, it is not like a normal Zero Hour. I just want to urge upon the Government. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am coming to that point. It has been decided in the morning itself. Please wait for a while.

...(Interruptions)

12.08 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Need to check pollution in rivers and
lakes in the country**

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam Speaker, I had brought a Calling Attention Motion in your cognizance regarding checking pollution in rivers and

lakes in the country. I would like to say few words on the reply given by the hon'ble Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is that the Minister has to make a statement first.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

[Translation]

Yogi Aditya Nathji, first move the Calling Attention Motion. ...(Interruptions)

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Environment and Forests to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement in this regard:—

"Need to check pollution in rivers and lakes in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard".

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): Madam Speaker, I am glad that the hon. Member has given this Calling Attention Motion on a subject of vital national importance. I have prepared a detailed Statement which has been placed on the Table of the House and which is going to be made available to those Members who are interested in the Statement. I have already requested the Secretariat to circulate the Statement, but I was told that those hon. Members who were interested in the Statement could ask for the Statement. I have already prepared a detailed Statement on this Calling Attention Motion.

However, I will just make a couple of brief points in response to the hon. Members Calling Attention Motion. Madam, in 1985, the first systematic attempt at cleaning our rivers was started with the Ganga Action Plan.

We have had about 20 years of the Ganga Action

Plan. We have spent about Rs. 817 crore on cleaning of the River Ganga both under Ganga Action Plan, Phase-I and Phase-II. The plan has consisted largely in setting up a sewage treatment plants in cities and towns along the River Ganga in five different States of the country. I have no hesitation in saying that even after spending Rs. 816 crore, there does not seem to be any visible improvement in the quality of the River Ganga. That is because of the fact that the pollution load of the River Ganga has increased much beyond our expectations. That is also because the sewage treatment plants that have been set up have not been run to full capacity because of the inability of the urban local bodies to provide for full operation and maintenance cost.

The second major intervention of the Government of India has been the Yamuna Action Plan which started in 1993 at a total cost of Rs. 680 crore and in December 2004, we extended this by another Rs. 624 crore. The story in the Yamuna Action Plan also is broadly similar to the Ganga Action Plan. A large number of sewage treatment plants that are being set up, unfortunately, are not being utilised to full capacity and, therefore, the pollution load is not being visibly reduced.

The third major intervention of the Government of India came in 1995 with the National River Conservation Plan under which roughly about 37 rivers in the country in 21 different States of the country have been taken up for river conservation and river cleaning. This year roughly Rs. 256 crore has been provided for this. These are the broad facts that I wanted to bring to the attention of the hon. Member and the House.

I think, the single biggest problem that we are facing is because of municipal sewage being emptied into our rivers. Roughly 75 per cent of pollution in our rivers comes from the municipal sewage and about 25 per cent comes from industrial sewage. Now the inability of the Central Government, the State Government and the urban local bodies to provide adequate municipal sewage treatment facilities has caused a disaster for our rivers. Out of the 35 metropolitan cities in our country, only about 50 per cent of the sewage is treated. Out of 497 class-I cities in our country, only about 32

per cent of our sewage is treated. And in 415 class-II towns of our country, only eight per cent of our sewage is treated. Even where we have sewage treatment plants, they do not operate to full capacity because of the failure of the urban local bodies to provide full operation and maintenance costs. This is the biggest problem facing the river cleaning programme. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission—the hon. Minister for Urban Development is sitting here—a large number of cities have come forward for establishing and expanding sewage treatment facilities. But the true challenge is going to be to provide money for the operation and maintenance. The Central Government is giving the money for setting up sewage treatment, but operation and maintenance is the responsibility of the urban local bodies.

The hon. Member will be pleased to know that just a couple of days ago, our Ministry, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has submitted a proposal to the 13th Finance Commission that for the next five years, the full cost of operation and maintenance should also be borne by the Central Government. This is in recognition of the fact that urban local bodies are not in a position to provide operation and maintenance. We have estimated that under the National River Conservation Programme, a sum of Rs. 1300 crore will be required in the next five years for operation and maintenance. I have met the Chairman of the 13th Finance Commission. He was receptive to this proposal. The Report of the Finance Commission will come in November this year. We hope that the full cost of operation and maintenance will be borne by the Central Government for the next five years.

This will have a major impact on the operation of our sewage treatment plants, and thereby on the cleanliness of our rivers. I want to assure the hon. Member and the august House through you, Madam Speaker, that the funds that are going to be required for cleaning of the rivers is not going to be a major constraint.

The Finance Minister, in the Budget that he presented a few days ago, has made an initial allocation of Rs. 250 crore for the National Ganga River Basin

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Authority that was established last year under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister comprising of the Chief Ministers of the five Ganga States. The initial allocation is Rs. 250 crore. We have called for global bids for preparing a Basin Management Plan for the river Ganga. We have received thirty offers. In the next two months we will decide on the Consultant who will prepare the Basin Management Plan.

I want to state here that we are going to completely transform our approach to the cleaning of rivers. We are going to go from a town-based approach to a basin-based approach. We are going to go from purely sewage treatment to sewage reuse, sewage recycling, afforestation and improvement along the river beds.

Thirdly, the National Ganga River Basin Authority is an empowered authority, empowered by a notification to carry out works along the river Ganga. Similar authorities could be conceived of in due course of time for other important rivers. As I said, Rs. 250 crore has been allocated this year. I am sure that as we proceed, allocation of funds is not going to be a problem.

In conclusion, Madam, I want to say that we are fully conscious of the cultural, economic and ecological significance of the rivers of our country. We are trying to control the emptying of both municipal and industrial sewage. But we also have a problem in States like Uttarakhand. We also have a problem that the lean season flows in some of the rivers has come down considerably because of the fact that we are building a large number of hydroelectric dams.

In my previous Ministerial capacity I was advocating the construction of more dams. In my new capacity I will advocate for greater caution on the construction of these dams because they do interfere with the lean season flow of many of these rivers. I hope that my colleague the Minister of Power, who is not here, will pay adequate attention to this problem as well. I say this because unless we are able to assure adequate lean season water in our rivers we will not

be able to solve the problem that the hon. Member has drawn our attention to.

* The pollution load on the major rivers of the country has increased over the years due to urbanisation and industrialization. The following schemes are being implemented by the Central Government, jointly with the State Governments, on a cost sharing basis to address the problem of pollution in rivers and lakes.

Ganga Action Plan Phase-I and II

Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase I was launched as a centrally funded scheme in 1985. The Plan was launched with the objective of improving the water quality of the Ganga to acceptable standards. Various pollution abatement works like Interception and Diversion of sewage, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation works, crematoria works, etc. were taken up. This Phase was declared complete in March, 2000.

Since GAP Phase-I did not cover the pollution load of Ganga fully, GAP Phase-II which includes the tributaries of Ganga namely, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar and Mahananda, besides Ganga, was approved in stages from 1993-1996. In December, 1996 GAP Phase II was merged with the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). The total expenditure incurred on river Ganga under the GAP Phase-I and II so far, is Rs. 816.47 crore and sewage treatment capacity of 1007 million liters per day (mld) has been created.

Water quality monitoring carried out by reputed institutions such as IIT Kanpur, BHEL, Patna University, etc. indicates that, water quality of the river Ganga conforms to the prescribed standards in terms of key indicators, namely, Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Dissolved Oxygen (DO) at most of the locations, except in the stretch between Kannauj and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. However, the levels of fecal coliforms are reported to exceed the maximum permissible limit at a number of monitoring stations along the river Ganga.

Yamuna Action Plan Phase-I and II

The first phase of the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP)

... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

for the abatement of pollution of river Yamuna was started in April, 1993 in 21 towns of three States of UP, Delhi and Haryana. YAP-I was completed in February, 2003 at a total expenditure of Rs. 682 crore. The second Phase of YAP, an ongoing programme, commenced in December, 2004 at an approved cost of Rs. 624 crore. Till March, 2009, an expenditure of Rs 190.15 crore has been incurred. Sewage treatment capacity of 753.25 mld has been created under the Plan.

As per the water quality monitoring undertaken through independent institutions, the water quality in the stretch of the river Yamuna from Tajewala to Palla in Haryana is found to be within the prescribed limits. However, the stretch of the river in the vicinity of Delhi (downstream of Wazirabad barrage to upstream of Okhla barrage) and parts of Uttar Pradesh exceeds the standards in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand of 3.0 milligram per litre (mg/l) mainly due to significant increase in pollution load and lack of fresh water in the river during lean period.

National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)

The centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was initiated in 1995 for taking up conservation works in the identified polluted stretches of major rivers. The objective of NRCP is to check pollution in rivers and to improve their water quality through implementation of various pollution abatement works. The Plan covers 166 towns along polluted stretches of 37 rivers spread over 20 States. The major rivers covered include Ganga, Yamuna, Gomti, Damodar, Satluj, Krishna, Musi, Cauvery and Godavari, among others. Thus, of the seven rivers mentioned in the Notice to the Motion, five are covered under NRCP.

Pollution abatement works in the river Cauvery cover 13 towns in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 269.09 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 151 mld has been created so far.

Pollution abatement works in the river Godavari cover 7 towns of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 118.98 crore. Sewage treatment capacity of 186 mld has been created so far.

Pollution abatement works in the river Narmada cover 2 towns in Madhya Pradesh at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 14.33 crore. Schemes for creation of sewage treatment capacity of 16 mld have been sanctioned recently.

So far under NRCP (including GAP-I), an expenditure of Rs. 4302 crore has been incurred and sewage treatment capacity of 3926 mld has been created under the River Action Plans, besides schemes for interception and diversion works and other non-core works such as crematoria, low cost sanitation works etc.

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP)

National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India for conservation/restoration of polluted and degraded lakes. The Scheme presently covers 57 Lakes in 13 states. The objective of the Scheme is to restore and conserve the polluted lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country. The activities covered under NLCP include (i) Prevention of pollution from point sources by intercepting, diverting and treating the pollution load entering the lakes from the entire lake catchment area, (ii) In-situ measures of lake cleaning such as de-silting, de-weeding, bio-remediation etc., depending upon the site conditions, (iii) Catchment area treatment which may include bunding, afforestation, fencing and shore line development etc.

So far, an amount of Rs. 285.06 crore has been released under the Plan to the States and restoration works in 18 lakes have been completed.

New initiatives—National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)

Review of river conservation strategy is a continuous process. Several measures such as concurrent evaluation of schemes have been initiated to improve the performance of the National River Conservation Plan. The Central Government has also set up the 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' on 20-2-2009 as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority to ensure effective

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

abatement of pollution and conservation of the river Ganga by adopting a holistic approach, with the river basin as the unit of planning. The Authority is chaired by the Prime Minister and has as its members, the Union Ministers concerned, the Chief Ministers of the States through which Ganga flows viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal, among others.

River conservation activities such as sewage treatment infrastructure are also being implemented under other Central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as State schemes.*

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, Ganga Action Plan was announced in 1985. As on. Minister has said Rs. 816 crore have been spent on this but the Ganga is still not clean. The statistics of Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board and Ganga Research Laboratory of BHU reveal that the level of contamination in the Ganga has reached alarming levels. The potable water should not contain faecal choliform? It should not be more than 50,000 in the water used for bathing it should not be less than 5,00,000 in the water being used for agriculture. But the figures of religious, cultural and holy city of Hindus Varanasi reveal that the number of faecal Choliform is 5 lakh to 21 lakh in the basin of river Ganga because of water pollution. The sewerage load and the water of industrial units of the cities and towns alongside Ganga from Gangotri to Ganga Sagar fall into the holy river without treatment. And this is the reason of pollution in Ganga. Hon. Minister has said that there is another reason behind the pollution in the rivers like Ganga. Hydro-electric projects implemented or proposed on Ganga and its subsidiary rivers are also another reason. The origin of Ganga Gangotri glacier is shrinking rapidly because of global warming and climatic changes, and environmentalists of the country have expressed their deep concern over it, the whole world is concerned. The explosions in the hilly areas due to minor-major hydro-electric projects have completely destroyed the

small and large sources connected with the natural flow of Bhagirathi. Hon. Minister must be knowing that even today, in Uttarakhand alone, more than 250 hydro-electric projects are being constructed or proposed on Ganga and its subsidiaries with the assistance of either the Government of India or the State Government.

Large number of people paid visit to Haridwar on the occasion of Ganga Dushehara this year. The water level of Ganga in Haridwar was 43000 cubic on the last Dushehara, but after one year the level has gone down to 8000 cubic on this Ganga Dashehara. We had been assured while constructing Tehri dam that when these dams would be erected, the natural flow of Bhagirathi would not be obstructed, its flow would not be affected. But the word was not kept. First, Tehri dam obstructed its natural flow and now it is completely getting obstructed because of Maleribhali dam in Tehri. I myself went to Gangotri. I saw that a number of projects of NTPC are being implemented from Tehri to Gangotri and Bhagirathi has completely dried up at a number of places, there is no river there, there is no flow. Such is the situation these.

In independent India, it is a challenge before us to make holy Ganga pollution free and maintain its unobstructed flow as people of all the holy cities such as Rishikesh, Haridwar, Garh Mukteshwar, Prayag, Kashi situated at the banks of Ganga from Gangotri to Gangasagar are suffering due to it and it is adversely affecting the environmental and ecological scenario, and hon. Minister must be very well aware of it.

Apart from this, there are two other factors because of which the holy river Ganga is struggling for its existence and now a new project Ganga Express way has been launched in Uttar Pradesh. The scheme is being launched in contravention of environment norms. If this project is launched, the holy Ganga will vanish completely, Ganga would be like some sewer of Delhi which is a matter of concern for all of us.

Hon. Minister has put forth facts here that the Ganga, Action Plan has been a complete failure. Similarly, river Yamuna remains polluted even after incurring a huge expenditure of around Rs. 682 crore

on Yamuna Action Plan. This not only concerns Ganga and Yamuna, but all the rivers. We were made to learn a Shloka in our childhood "Gang cha Yamunechaiv Godavari Saraswati, Narmade, Sindhu Cauvery Jalasmin Sanidham Kuru", means we used to start our day only after remembering them. We used to start our day remembering the holy rivers of our country That we would not only maintain the holiness and natural flow of these rivers but we would also keep unity and integrity of the nation intact through these rivers. But today all the holy rivers of the country have become polluted. I belong to Gorakhpur. There is a river in Gorakhpur which divides the district into two parts, it is called river Aami. It is true that almost all the major rivers have got polluted because of sewage load...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, I want to ask just 2-3 clarifications in this regard. I will conclude after that, Aami river passes through Siddarth Nagar district, Sant Kabir Nagar district and Gorakhpur district and merge into Rapti river there. All kinds of Industrial wastes are being dumped in the river from the upstream of the river itself and it doesn't seems to be a river anymore, it appears to be sewerage and it stinks badly up to many kilometers in the visconity of the river. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have mentioned all the points.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam, there was a proposal regarding conservation of natural lakes in Gorakhpur. There is a Ramgarh Taal in Gorakhpur which is spread over 1700 acres of land. Although, hon'ble Minister have submitted in his reply about conservation of natural lakes like Ramgarh Taal, but I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister through this motion that hon'ble Prime Minister had declared Ganga as National River in view of its significance and faith of the people in river Ganga and to constitute a National Ganga River Basin Authority. I would like to know from hon'ble Minister whether any Bill is likely to be presented in the House in this regard and the time be which the work is likely start on the project?

Secondly, I would like to know from hon'ble

Minister as to what was the quality of water and pollution level when Ganga Action Plan was started in 1985 and what is the quality of water and pollution level now in the river? Second supplementary is that what was the quality of water and pollution level in Yamuna river when Yamuna Action Plan was started and what is the quality of water and pollution as on date after spending crores of rupees under the scheme?

Thirdly, various problems have emerged in many places due to the dams being constructed by checking the natural flow of Ganga and other rivers, creating a half of problems at many places about from being dangerous for the environment. Therefore, I would like to know about the action likely to be taken by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in this regard? As I submitted, lakhs of people are depending on all these rivers for their livelihood. I have mentioned about Aami river of Gorakhpur. 2.5 lakh fishermen have become unemployed due to the pollution in Aami river. Earlier agricultural activities were carried out on both sides of the river and a rich tradition of animal husbandry connected with the agriculture was there in that area but today it has vanished and people are on the verge of starvation and have become unemployed. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about the steps being taken to check pollution of rivers like Aami river and for conservation of natural lakes like Ramgarh?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, as far as the National Ganga River Basin Authority is concerned, this was constituted under the Environment Protection Act of 1986. A notification was issued last year. No separate Act of Parliament is required. The NGRBA has been notified under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister and five Chief Ministers. We are shortly going to call the first meeting of the NGRBA. An allocation of Rs. 250 crore has been made. Madam, we have received 30 offers for preparing the Master Basin Management Plan. In the next two months' time we will select the consultant who will prepare the Basin Management Plan. This is my answer to the question on the NGRBA.

The hon. Member has raised questions on whether the Ganga quality has improved and whether the

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Yamuna quality has improved. I would like to say that I can always give you figures to show that it has improved. But the true test is, does the Ganga look cleaner today than 20 years ago. The answer is, 'No'. The true test is, does the Yamuna look cleaner today than 20 years ago. The answer is, 'No'.

Of course, Yamuna does not exist today and that is a separate issue altogether. So I can give you any number of indicators. I can give you bio-chemical oxygen demand and I can give you dissolved oxygen. The hon. Member with Physics background is here and he will know all these indicators and what they mean. But really to the layman what counts is: Is the river looking cleaner today or not? The answer is a depressing no. So, I think we need to understand this. I would be glad to give the numbers to the hon. Member but I myself do not believe these numbers. These numbers can always be given; they can always be measured and they can always be monitored. We can always find a stretch where we can say that it is cleaner today than it was 20 years ago. But I admit with full responsibility that the Ganga and the Yamuna today are no cleaner today than what they were 20 years ago. We have to make a determined and a renewed effort if we were to save these rivers.

The third question he has raised is on Uttarakhand and I want to say that there were series of meetings which our Prime Minister took. There was a high level committee that went into this issue of the Loharinag Pala Project of NTPC. The high level committee recommended the release of four cumecs of water. But the Prime Minister and the hon. Union Power Minister decided that instead of four cumecs of water going into the river, 16 cumecs will be released back into the river. So, it is not just *aviral dhara*, it is *aviral dhara* four times multiplied. What this means is that this power project of NTPC will function only for five months in a year. This is a big compromise that we have struck and it shows that the Government when faced with the choice between environment, protecting the rivers and generating the power, sometimes can take a decision

for protecting rivers and saving the environment like what happened 25 years ago in the case of Silent Valley in Kerala when the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi decided that she will not have the hydel project but she will preserve the rain forest in Kerala. Similarly, such choices have to be made and we have made this choice in Loharinag Pala Project and I am sure that in other projects also we will look at the compromise between generating power and saving the environment.

Now, Madam, there are many other issues that the hon. Member has raised that relates to Gorakhpur. I had answered this question in the Question Hour last week. We have a Lake Conservation Programme and 57 lakes have been taken up across the country. My young colleague, the Minister for Surface Transport has also met me who is a Member from Kushinagar. Hon. Member from Gorakhpur has also met me. We have a proposal for cleaning up the Ramgarh Taal. We are examining it and it is a Rs. 146 crore proposal that has come from the State Government. I have assured both the Minister of State and the hon. MP that we will very soon give our approval to this Project. Its 70 per cent will be funded by the Central Government and 30 per cent will be funded by the State Government and I hope we will be able to accord final approval.

Finally, the hon. Member has raised the issue of Ganga Expressway. I think that is a slightly different subject and I would rather not comment on it as part of my reply today.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 347/15/09]

12.33 hrs.

MOTION RE: THIRD REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI
PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 16th July, 2009."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 16th July, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now we will take up matters of urgent public importance, 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon'ble Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a point of order. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Not now. It is Sushma Swaraj's turn to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, he has raised a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: You tell me that, what is point of order.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Five questions are allowed to be asked through Calling Attention. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You tell me the Rule.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, earlier five questions were allowed through Calling Attention.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please quote the Rule.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: I am telling you. You may check Rules regarding the Calling Attention Motion, five questions were allowed in earlier proceedings. Five supplementary questions were allowed apart from the Member who asked the main question. Therefore, I would like to have a Ruling whether the said Rule has been amended?

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, please quote the Rule. I will give the Ruling in this regard. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, it's your turn now.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Mlidanapore): Madam, now the time for making special mentions under 'Zero Hour' notices is from 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. It should be reviewed. It should be from 9 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

12.36 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) Re: Talks between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, with your permission I would like to draw the attention of the House towards a major event. Several rounds of talks took place between India and Pakistan in each Government's regime. Whichever political party or political alliance is in the power, India always stood firm on its stand that no talks will be held with Pakistan without discussing the matter of terrorism. It was the main reason of failure of Agra Summit that President of Pakistan wanted to discuss the Kashmir issue as a core issue. But we made it clear that unless the matter of cross border terrorism is discussed, no further talks would be held. UPA Government have been firm on this stand for the last five years that the Government will not hold any talks with Pakistan without discussing

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

the matter of terrorism. After the incident of 26/11 Government's stand became more rigid. It was obvious because it was not an ordinary terrorist incident but it was an indirect attack on India itself. Government have assured the House time and again that unless Pakistan has uprooted terrorists hide outs, no further talks will be held with Pakistan. While giving reply to the discussion on President's Address, hon'ble Prime Minister said in the House that if Pakistan will take initiative to held talks, we will cooperate. But I don't understand that suddenly what happened yesterday? Why did the Government forget the incident of 26/11, the firm stand of India on terrorism and assurance given by the government in the House in this regard? Yesterday evening I got the information that Government is ready to hold composite dialogue with Pakistan keeping aside the matter of terrorism. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): It is not true. It is not like that...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam, therefore, I went to meet you early in the morning and requested you that I would like to raise the matter in the House. If hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that it is not like that, then through you I would like to request the Government that Government should make a statement today in this regard in the House and clear its position in this regard.

I would like to say one more thing here that it has been the convention of the House that whenever the Prime Minister goes abroad during the session, formal statement is made about his foreign visit in the House and the House is taken into confidence about the negotiations held there. This time the Prime Minister's visit has occasioned many issues. Yesterday Shri Basu Deb Acharia raised the G-8 issue and I associated with

him on behalf of my party. I would like to say that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, statement should be given about all the foreign visits of Prime Minister and we would like a discussion in this regard. But the issue regarding Indo-Pak dialogue, which I was raising earlier has serious implications. So we cannot wait for that formal statement. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should tell today itself the time by which the Government is going to make a statement here. Country is worried since yesterday and therefore we would like to know the time by which the Government going to make a statement on this issue resolving the concerns of the people. I would like the Government to make its position clear in this regard.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, Private Member's Business will be taken up from 3.30 to 6.00 o'clock. Before this, a statement will certainly be rule on it by 3.15 pm. We will try but both the issues require time. It will be alright if a statement is made and if not then statement regarding Indo-Pak dialogue will definitely be made by 3.15 pm.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV (Badaun): Madam Speaker, I think that the Government are aware about this issue even then through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this matter. Today, we read about fake currency notes business in the newspapers everyday in all parts of the country be it Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Rajasthan, Bihar or Maharashtra everywhere. Earlier fake currency notes were brought in the country from across the border particularly from Nepal. But now the matter has become more serious. Fake currency notes are reaching the customers in bundles through nationalized banks and ATMs. This issue was raised in Rajya Sabha some days ago and an hon'ble member had shown a fake currency note which had been received from the ATM. Through you, I demand from the Government to put an end to fake currency notes business in the interest of the people and the nation. Many such incidents are occurring in

different parts of the country and I would not like to waste the precious time of the House by giving the details. But I would like to draw the attention of the House towards one serious incident.

Madam Speaker, recently two incidents occurred in Ferozabad district of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and I would like to draw attention of the House towards them. The first was in the month of February and second was on the 9th of last month when the House was not session and when I reached my constituency, I came to know through the newspaper that fake currency notes business was openly being run in Ferozabad district. In the local newspaper "Jan Manas" it was the matter of discussion that such activities were going on but when a Minister of State Government who has taken oath to protect the Constitution and promised the people to abide by the Constitution in Vidhan Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV: Madam Speaker, it is a very serious matter. It is being said that business of fake currency notes is being run in a very organized manner in connivance with a Minister of Ferozabad district. All newspapers are writing that Uttar Pradesh Government is protecting the people involved in the business of fake currency notes, which is being run in connivance with white collared persons. So through you, I demand from the Government that this matter should be investigated by the CBI as it is a matter regarding the security of the nation and it is a matter of treason. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. It will not be recorded.

[English]

Shri K.C. Venugopal.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Venugopal will say.

(Interruptions)...*

12.45 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS...*(Contd.)*

- (ii) **Need to provide central assistance to the people affected by heavy rain and landslides in northern districts of Kerala**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri K.C. Venugopal will speak now. Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer will associate with him on that issue.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): Madam, I would like to invite the attention of this august House to the serious situation prevailing in the State of Kerala due to heavy rains and landslides occurring simultaneously. Seven people were killed in the last 48 hours and 4032 families lost their houses all over the State.

Within a period of one month, 73 persons had died in the natural calamity. The northern part of Kerala is severely affected. Electric lines are cut off; water connections are cut off; and the traffic system is also badly affected. Our Members of Parliament from Wayanad and Calicut, Shri M.I. Shanavas and Shri M.K. Raghavan rushed to their constituencies for leading the relief work and rescue operations. Thousands of houses are fully damaged. Huge amount of live stocks have been lost. Sea erosion has also occurred simultaneously. Hundreds of houses of fishermen have also been damaged. Damages to life and property are running into crores of rupees. The situation is very serious.

So, I urge the Government to send a Central team immediately for assessing the losses and extend maximum help and maximum financial assistance from the Centre. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you want to associate yourselves with this issue, please send your names to the Table. It will be done.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.T. Thomas, Shri Jose

[Madam Speaker]

K. Mani, Shri K.P. Dhanapalan, and Shri M.B. Rajesh are allowed to associate with the issue raised by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri B. Mahtab are also allowed to associate with this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I called Shri Basu Deb Acharia to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia is saying.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have told you that I would take it up. Then, why are you getting so impatient? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. The hon. Minister is responding.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Madam Speaker, as far as the issue raised by the hon. Member regarding the flood situation is concerned, I would like to say that yesterday I got a telephonic communication from the hon. Chief Minister of Kerala. He also explained the situation. He has requested that the Government of India should depute a team. I just

explained the procedure to him. I requested him that he should send a written communication about the areas where the Central team should go.

When we get that written communication, we will immediately constitute a team, we will send it and we will assess the situation. Whatever be the damage, whether it is regarding the fishermen; whether it is regarding lives of cattle; whether it is regarding the crop; whether it is any other damage, the Government of India will give a serious thought to it and try to give relief and support to the State Government and the affected people.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam Speaker, through you, I draw the attention of the Government towards a problem being faced by millions and millions of people of our country. The lives of eighty per cent of the people of our country have become miserable because of abnormal rise in the prices of all the essential commodities. In our country, 77 per cent of the people depend on only Rs. 20 a day. How can the people survive with such increase in the prices of almost all the essential commodities?

Madam Speaker, within one year we find how the prices have increased. In the case of potato, the increase is more than 200 per cent. In the case of pulses, like *arhar*, it is 35.4 per cent, within one year. This is the wholesale price index. Now, the price of *arhar* is more than Rs. 80 per kg. The pulses are called poor man's protein. The prices of almost all the pulses—*arhar*, *masoor*, *chana*, *urad*, *moong* are not less than Rs. 80. In the case of edible oil and mustard oil, the situation is the same and it has reached Rs. 90 which never happened. The increase in the price of rice is more than 30 per cent within one year. This is the wholesale price index. If you see the consumer price index, it is much more than the increase in the wholesale price index. The Government is saying that the inflation is negative. Today, it is -1.21 per cent. Inflation is negative whereas the prices are increasing.

The Government has failed to control and contain the prices. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a stipulation that hoarding is taking place; and because of delayed monsoon, there will be less production of kharif this year and there will be artificial crisis.

Madam, there is a need to strengthen the Public Distribution System (PDS). There is a need to amend the Essential Commodities Act. More and more commodities should be brought under the essential commodities. However, the Government, so far, is quite indifferent. The hon. Minister of Agriculture and Food is present in the House. He should assure the House as to what plan of action the Government is contemplating to control and contain the prices of almost all the essential commodities. The livelihood of common people has become miserable. This is the concern of 80 per cent people of our country, but the Government is quite indifferent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I demand that the Government should tell the House as to what measures it is contemplating to take to control the prices so that the livelihood of the people can be saved. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the Public Distribution System should be strengthened. It should be universalized and the Government should immediately call the meeting of Food Ministers of all the States. The Government should take concrete measures to contain and control the prices of all the essential commodities. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have already called Shri Ananth Kumar.

Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, whatever Shri Basu Deb Acharia speaks will not go in the record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, the point hon. Member has raised is that prices have risen due to two factors, one is price hike in diesel and the other one is weather. But the price of diesel is in the control of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You associate yourself with this matter.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: The situation would improve if the price of diesel is slightly reduced. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, I have already told that you have been associated with this matter. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Government.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Government should tell the House, the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, this is zero hour. You please sit down.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Please get it discussed under Rule 193. I have given the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Madam, we want Half-an-Hour Discussion on this matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Today, there is a discussion on two Ministries, namely, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. You can raise all these issues during the discussion.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I have called Shri Ananth Kumar.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Madam, during the last five years, scams after scams are getting unfolded during the Congress and the UPA Government. While the hon. Minister for Railways was presenting her Railway Budget, she said that a white paper is required.

Madam, I want to draw your attention, the attention of the Government and the attention of the entire House to the fact that a new scam in the State Trading Corporation Limited, which is a trading wing of the Commerce Ministry, is getting unfolded. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam, his notice was in relation to the Spices Trading Corporation but he is mentioning about the State Trading Corporation. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Actually, the STCL has lost a huge amount of Rs. 1250 crore, that is, a quarter billion US Dollars. The STCL has become a middleman in the last ten months to procure the scrap nickel and scrap copper from various international sellers and to supply it to the third-world countries like Vietnam (to the Bhushan Port), Indonesia and South Korea but they did not procure the scrap nickel and scrap cooper. Unfortunately, they procured scrap iron.

The STCL has recently filed a complaint against two trading companies—the Future Metals Private

Limited and the Future Exim India Private Limited—of Bangalore. What is most unfortunate is that when the complaint has been given by the STCL, the Union Finance Ministry, through its Enforcement Directorate, sends an advice to the Bangalore Police. It is very curious and mysterious.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Madam, I am concluding. The Director of Enforcement, in a communication to the Bangalore Police Commissioner, advised a week ago not to go ahead with filing an FIR as it would require at least two-months' time to investigate and gather basic evidence required to assess the gravity of the evidence.

Now, I would put a straight question to the Government. When the Bangalore Police is ready to file an FIR against these two fraudulent companies, why is the Union Finance Ministry, through its Enforcement Directorate, withholding the entire thing?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: I am concluding now. Why is it sending an advice?...*(Interruptions)* Why do they want to hush up a matter of a mega scam of Rs. 1250 crore? Unfortunately, both Shri Kamal Nath, the former Commerce Minister and Shri Anand Sharma, the present Commerce Minister are not here. I, therefore, expect the Government to come out very clean. They should institute a CBI inquiry into the whole matter. I expect the Government to give us an assurance. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, through you, I am asking them to respond to this. If there is a scam, they should respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. During "Zero Hour," there is no such system of response. Thank you.

Now, I call Shri Sivakumar *alias* J.K. Ritheesh.

SHRI K. SHIVKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH (Ramanathapuram): Madam, Ramanathapuram District is naturally a dry District. There is no water source in my District. We are able to do cultivation only during the rainy season. Even if we dig bore-wells, we get salt water which cannot be utilized for the agriculture purpose.

In spite of the above problems, my District people did not lack even a single meal because, on the first day of the present Government in Tamil Nadu, our hon. Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar has passed an order reducing the issue price of rice supplied through the Public Distribution System from Rs. 3.50 a kilogram to Rs. 2 per kilogram. The Tamil Nadu Government has further reduced the issue price of rice from Rs. 2 per kilogram to Re. 1 per kilogram, for which, as a Member of Parliament, I express my heartfelt thanks to our Chief Minister.

Tamil Nadu is the first State in India to issue rice at such a low price of Re. 1 per kilogram under the Public Distribution System.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Please sit down. Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): Madam, I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

Day before yesterday, nine Members of the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal, visited an area named after Mangalkot only to provide relief materials to those people who have been forced to leave their hearths and homes.

13.00 hrs.

But the goons of that area, patronaged by the Ruling Party, have committed a murderous assault on those 9 MLAs. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This is a State matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at
Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
2009-2010—*Contd.*

Ministry of Agriculture

and

Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up together the discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 3 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Demand Nos. 16 and 17 relating to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions in respect of which intimation is received at the Table will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 2 and 3 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

*Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 2009-2010 in respect of the Ministry of
Agriculture submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on February 24, 2009		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture				
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3965,97,00,000	28,17,00,000	7856,70,00,000	64,38,00,000
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1104,92,00,000	—	2209,85,00,000	—
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	456,19,00,000	6,18,00,000	108,76,00,000	12,37,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums

necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 16 and 17 relating to the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution."

*Demands for Grants-Budget (General) for 2009-2010 in respect of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs,
Food and Public Distribution submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on February 24, 2009		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the vote of House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution				
16. Department of Consumer Affairs	150,25,00,000	10,05,00,000	300,50,00,000	20,10,00,000

	1	2	3	4	5
17. Department of Food and Public Distribution		28814,08,00,000	249,85,00,000	25209,70,00,000	499,70,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on Demands for Grants-2009-10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not moved any cut motion because I know that the Ministry of Agriculture is already facing financial crises. The budget is in deficit so I decided not to demand the cut of Re. 1, so I did not move any cut motion. I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture only.

Sir, whenever there is discussion on Agriculture in the House, it has always been a serious discussion. Hon'ble Members have expressed their deep concern on the agriculture system. Apart from that, it has constantly been said that ours is an agriculture dominant country and the farmer is the food provider, so he is the second God. The farmers have been honoured with so many such figurative titles. But even after the 62 years of independence, we find that the required improvements have not taken place in agriculture sector. I had read somewhere and our first Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehruji had also said: Everything else can wait, but not agriculture. Every other matter can wait, but agriculture cannot. Whenever Government had presented budget whether it was general budget or it was agriculture budget, it had repeatedly said that the Government wanted to make tremendous improvements in agriculture sector and the condition of the farmers as well. They all made such claims repeatedly. What we have seen is that no clear-cut improvements have been made with these efforts. The condition of the agriculture sector is deteriorating day by day since 62 years of independence. We rather know the truth that the biggest producer and biggest consumer of Hindustan (India) is its farmer. The day the purchasing capacity of

the farmer of Hindustan will increase, the economy of the country will automatically get impetus. If there is any consumer in the largest number, it is the farmer of Hindustan, and then all the professions will flourish.

Sir, I am here to speak on the Demands of Grants relating to Agriculture. I know that 40 minutes, 50 minutes or 2, 4 or 10 hours are not sufficient to discuss this issue. I have already requested in this regard not in this House but in the other House that issue of agriculture is so sensitive that the Government of India should convene a special session for the purpose. Special session should be convened for 10 or 15 days wherein detailed discussion regarding agriculture should take place. Until we improve the conditions of agriculture sector, it will not be possible to achieve the target of a developed India.

Sir, as far as agriculture is concerned, about 75 crore people of the country are engaged in agriculture sector or fully dependent on it. I believe that total population of the country is about 120 crore as on date. 55 per cent people of the total work force of the country are engaged in agriculture sector, but growth rate in this sector is declining rapidly, incidents of suicide are increasing and people are migrating from villages to cities. What is more noteworthy is the fact that income ratio between farmers and non-farmers has risen to 1:6 to 1:8 from 1:2 to 1:3.

It is the agriculture sector which has the maximum number of unemployed persons and victims of malnutrition. But I fail to understand for how long the Government will continue to borrow from market and increase fiscal deficit. Despite all this growth rate in agriculture sector is not what it should be. If this present scenario persists, when I think that we will not be able to achieve desired growth in agriculture sector.

I would like to quote from Charuak:—

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

"yawat jeewate sukham jeewate rinam kritwa ghritam pivet.
Bhasmibhuta, dehasya punragamanam kuta."

It means that one should lead a luxurious life even if one needs to take loan for that because after all there is nothing beyond this life. I think our Government is following the same policy. I would like to draw the attention of the House towards all these questions related to agriculture sector and some other important questions because India has the largest research and extension system in the world at present. We have ICAR and there are around 100 institutions under ICAR. But India is not being able to bring its productivity upto global average productivity level inspite of having so many such institutions. Post liberalization, globalisation and modernisation, we have made our presence felt in the global market but we are unable to compete because of our poor productivity in comparison to the global average productivity. We know that we produce a variety of crops. Our country is not lacking in diversity and capability. Despite all this today India is exporting hardly 2 per cent of processed food items which is an allied sector of agriculture. How will India and its farmers compete in global market in such a scenario.

As far as budget allocation for food processing is concerned, provisions made in the budget for the purpose are not satisfactory. Nominal provisions have been made in the budget for food processing. I would like to ask whether the Government does not want to extend benefits of value addition to farmers? Does the Government not want the farmers to connect directly to the market? As far as advanced research is concerned, India is well ahead in this field. Even though as far as vegetables and fruits are concerned, the quantity of vegetables and fruits that goes waste in the country is more than the total consumption of vegetables and fruits in England. But nobody is concerned about it and no arrangement has been to set up cold chain for their storage. This is an alarming situation and ultimately our farmers have to pay for it.

When the hon. Minister of Finance was making his budget speech, he said that benefits of subsidies provided

in various sectors will now be extended directly to farmers. Though hon'ble Minister has said that subsidy will be provided to farmers but I am not sure whether he is aware that there are more than 12 crore families of farmers. But, only 3,60,000 farmers are holding bank accounts. 4 crore farmers had bank accounts three years ago but the number is decreasing. The Government have spent about Rs. 60 thousand crore on loan waiver scheme but despite this the number of farmers holding bank accounts is decreasing constantly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as I have stated that after globalization and modernisation, Indian farmer also wants to participate in the race of global competition. After this globalisation, liberalization, India has also become signatory of WTO. We need to think about it that how we can compete in the global competition. I being a member of farmer's family know that no country of the world grow so many varieties of crops as India do. Despite this fact, our Government is not paying much attention towards crop shift programme.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing here a very important subject like agriculture. I would like to state that Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both have their independent channels. If some one wants to see the proceedings of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, he/she can see the same on respective channels, while sitting at home. But there is no channel on agriculture in which 60-65 per cent population of the country is engaged. You can see entertainment, news, fashion, religion, or culture related channels, but there is no channel related to the agriculture sector.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I belong to village hence, I know that during my childhood there was no television set in the villages. The farmers then used to listen radio programmes in the evenings and sometimes the farmer's decision related to the pattern of crop was affected by those programmes. The Indian farmers are not being benefitted fully by the advanced technology whereas the pace of agriculture research being done by agricultural scientist of country is very fast. What I mean to say is that somewhere our extension programmes have been deficient.

I still remember that when I was studying in class sixth, seventh and eighth in the village, there used to be Gram Sevaks or Panchayat Sevaks. Those Gram Sevaks and Panchayat Sevaks used to contact the farmers personally in the village to educate them about the species of seeds, methods of irrigation and sowing fields etc. and farmers also used to follow their instructions to increase their productivity. Through this discussion, I would like to state here that when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister of India and I was Minister of Agriculture in his Government, I decided to introduce a channel on Agriculture with his permission. I know that our present Minister of Agriculture also belong to rural area. He is very sensitive towards villages, poor people and farmers. He will certainly take a decision to introduce a channel on agriculture.

I have to state that through the said channel we will be able to disseminate wide information on agriculture research and technology to the farmers. The farmers will show keen interest in watching that channel. Through you, I would like to remind hon'ble Minister of Agriculture that contribution of Agriculture in national income which was 55 per cent in the year 1950 has come down to approximately 17 per cent today. Today more people are dependent on agriculture in comparison to earlier times.

If we calculate the average growth rate of agriculture during the last 60 year, then we find that today it has come down to less than 2 per cent, but if we work out the average growth rate of agriculture since the year 1950, we observe that it comes out at around 2 to 2.5 and not more than this. While, on one hand the contribution of agriculture sector in national GDP has come down to 16 to 17 per cent, on the other hand our planned outlay for Agriculture has been reduced to merely two to three per cent. I was going through the figures to know about the per hectare public investment made so far during different five year plans. I would like to share the figures here in this regards. I am not going into the figures prior to fifth five years plan, during the fifth five years plan Rs. 63 per hectare were spent and this expenditure came down to Rs. 34 during sixth

five-year plan. After that, this expenditure is constantly coming down, except during the regime of NDA Government when it increased slightly and today it has come down to mere Rs. 12 to 14 per hectare. This situation is so pitiable. I am not saying that by merely increasing public investment, agricultural growth can be increased, we also need to increase private investment in agriculture sector. We need to create a conducive environment so that public investment, as well as private sector investment could be increased rapidly. Due to this neglected attitude towards agriculture any concrete improvement has not been registered in agriculture sector in the country. Agriculture sector of India has got an inherent strength which needs to be exploited. The Government should take utmost care for the maximum exploitation of his strength.

Sir, gross capital formation in agriculture and its allied sectors was 11.7 per cent in the year 2001-02. I would like to state that it was 10.2 per cent in 1999-2000, 9.7 per cent in 2000-2001, 11.7 per cent in 2001-2002 and 10.3 per cent in the year 2003-04. This has been the contribution of agriculture sector in the gross capital formation, however, you will be surprised to know that now its contribution has come down to less than seven per cent. U.P.A. Government has been in power for the last five years consecutively. I would like to ask as to why instead of registering an increase, the contribution of agriculture sector has come down in the GCF during the last five years. How can the Government claim to be paying full attention to the growth of the agriculture sector and it is serious about improving the condition of the farmers? How will the contribution of agriculture sector increase in the GCF, it cannot since the production is constantly declining. The production of all the major agriculture items is declining rapidly. I would like to refer to the prices of pulses which is soaring to Rs. 80 to 90 per kilogram in the market. Its total production was 40.18 million tonnes in the year 2008-09 which is 3.9 per cent less in comparison to the year 2007-08. The production of oilseeds has declined likewise. I would not like to go in detail since it will take a lot of time. Our hon. Minister of Agriculture would also be aware that the production of sugarcane has declined. During the year 2007-08 the production

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

of sugarcane was 3482 lakh tonnes which has come down to 2892 lakh tonne in the year 2008-09. The production of cotton has also declined rapidly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, green revolution came in the country many years ago. This Government is making claims and talking about another green revolution. I fail to understand how we would bring another green revolution in the country and how will we embark on it. The hon. Prime Minister claims to double the production of foodgrains by 2015, which is 200 to 230 million tonnes today. I cannot understand how will we achieve this target. I would rather suggest that we should not refer to another green revolution, instead Special Session of Parliament should be convened for 10-15 or 20 days and we should rather talk or evergreen revolution to enable constant growth in the agriculture sector and arrest any negative growth. In Evergreen revolution productivity should be directly linked with the market and the consumers. I request the Government to pay attention to all these points.

The Government is claiming to increase foodgrain production. I wonder as I said earlier that as to how this target would be achieved. How the present production of 200-230 million tonnes would be doubled by the year 2015. I would like to quote certain figures in this regard. Total production of foodgrain has increased only one crore tonnes during the three years from 2005-2006 to 2007-2008 whereas our target is to increase it upto 40 crore tonnes by the year 2015. The Government has fixed this minimum target. The target of total foodgrain production in 2007-2008 was 23 crore 30 lakh tonnes which has become even lesser. If the Government increase the production of foodgrains by one crore in three years then how much production we can increase by the year 2015. It needs to be pondered over. In my opinion the Government needs at least 40 years to meet the target of 40 crore tonnes foodgrain production.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to the population figure from the year 2002-2003 to the year 2007-2008 and present a comparative data of the

increase in production of foodgrains. Our population has increased approximately eight per cent, however, there has been only five per cent increase in the production of foodgrains during this period. I do not understand if the Government has any scheme to meet this shortfall? What is the action plan of the Government? The population is increasing manifold against the rapidly decreasing foodgrain production, so the Government should have a roadmap to meet this shortfall.

Now, I would like to discuss the seriousness of the Government in dealing with this problem. The budget allocation for agriculture sector is Rs. 10,629 crore for the year 2009-2010 which is Rs. 550 crore more in comparison to last year. I fail to understand what sort of miracle would the Government create in the agriculture sector. The Government talks of increasing credit flow in agriculture sector. Earlier it was Rs. 2 lakh 87 thousand crore, which has now been increased to Rs. 3 lakh 35 thousand crore. I welcome this measure.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariaganj): It was Rs. 85 thousand crore during your Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please speak on your turn .

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): He has only reminded that it was this much during the NDA Government. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I remember everything, I will come to that also. The hon. Minister of Agriculture will tell in his reply.

The Government should seriously ponder over this serious question that the number of the farmer families having bank accounts has decreased despite the increased credit flow. The Government increased the credit flow, however, decreased the interest subsidy. The increase in credit flow and decrease in interest subsidy would naturally lead to decrease in the number of farmer

families who have a bank account. The hon. Minister of Finance has also stated in his speech that:—

[English]

“To achieve this, I propose to continue the interest subvention scheme for short-term crop loans to farmers for loans upto Rs. 3 lakh per farmer at the interest rate of 7 per cent per annum. I am also happy to announce that, for this year, the Government shall pay an additional subvention of one per cent as an incentive to those farmers who repay their short-term crop loans on schedule. Thus, the interest rate for these farmers will come down to six per cent per annum. For this, I am making an additional Budget provision of Rs. 411 crore over Interim Budget Estimate.”

SHRI ADHI SANKAR (Kallakurichi): In case of timely repayment, it is zero per cent in Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: This has been stated by the hon. Minister of Finance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to page 16 of the Expenditure Budget. It is clearly written on this page that the interest subvention for short-term credit has been kept at Rs. 2011 crore in the year 2009-2010 in comparison to Rs. 2600 crore for the year 2008-2009. That means the interest subvention of Rs. 2600 crore has been reduced to Rs. 2011 crore. How it will benefit the farmers? I agree that benefits of increased credit flow will accrue largely to the big farmers, however, the small farmers will not be able to draw any benefits from the increased credit flow. The Government will have to consider how the farmers draw maximum benefits from the credit flow. So, the Government should prepare a roadmap to allow the benefits of institutional financing percolating down to the maximum number of farmers.

I accept that some farmers have been benefited from the increased credit flow, however, this is also true that the Government has tried to salvage the banks from

the bad loans and this has helped them, too. I would also like to say that I welcome the move to increase credit-flow, but you have decreased interest subsidy due to which only some of the farmers will be benefited; small farmers will not get benefit from it.

We had constituted Farmers' Commission. Its recommendation was that the farmers of this country should be provided loans at interest rate of 4 per cent. Today I am not in favour of continuing interest rate of 4 per cent. Rather I would like to suggest that for the farmers the rate of interest should be less than even 4 per cent. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have been providing loans to their farmers at the interest rate of less than 4 per cent. If the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka are providing loans to the farmers at less than 4 per cent interest rate, then why not the Government of India can provide loans to the farmers of this country at less than 4 per cent interest rate. This is beyond my comprehension.

We had promised in NDA's election manifesto that if our Government comes to power, we would provide loans to the farmers at less than 4 per cent and whenever we get opportunity, we will certainly do it. When I was the Minister of Agriculture, I used to talk about 4 per cent rate, but keeping in view the today's situation I am of the opinion that the loans should be provided at less than 4 per cent interest rate.

At present, there are crisis of drought and flood. Some parts of the country are facing drought and some others are grappling with floods. I would say that this Government should take a policy decision under which the interest of loans availed by the farmers hailing from the area that is hit by drought and flood should be waived off totally, at least, for the year as and when they face such crisis. I would like to make this submission in parliament. Even this time many areas have been hit by drought. You are also aware of it. I would request the Minister of Finance to consider it sympathetically and ensure such an arrangement so that the farmers are not liable for paying interest this time.

I have felt that we have always been making short

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

term planning to improve the condition of agriculture sector. But, today I would request that there will not be much headway with the short term planning alone, we will have to make a long term planning instead. That is why I have asked to convene a special session to hold discussion on this very subject alone for 10, 15, 20 days and after that we all should formulate the outline of our long-term action plan while considering it seriously. A major crisis is developing in the area of agriculture insurance as well. Crops get ruined due to drought, flood and there is no guarantee that the drought will hit for only one year and will not be there in the ensuing year. Similarly there is also no guarantee that the flood will occur only one year but will not follow in subsequent years. I know that you belong to Jharkhand which has constantly been facing drought for three, four, five and many more years. The farmer does everything from cultivation, sowing to irrigation in his field but even then his crop gets ruined due to flood and drought and then he is compelled to commit suicide. The Government should consider how to enable the farmers to overcome this crisis. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Agriculture that I had considered this scheme when I was the Minister of Agriculture. I had thought on the line that if the motor vehicles can get covered by insurance, and insurance corporation can compensate the owners for their damages, then, why cannot there be guaranteed income for the farmers' land holdings. The Ministry of Agriculture is well aware how the guaranteed income can be assured. I humbly request you to kindly take note of the fact that the then Minister of Finance Chidambaram Saheb, while delivering his first budget speech had said that the crop insurance scheme was invariably good and his Government would consider it seriously and implement it with some amendments. However, we had one Farm Income Insurance Scheme which has completely been thrown into dustbin.

One scheme we has started was the Kisan Credit Card Scheme. Ours was a short-term credit scheme and a large number of farmers were issued Kisan Credit Cards, but today I am really sorry to say that out of existing twelve or twelve and a half crore farmer families

hardly eight or eight and a half crores have the Kisan Credit Card available to them and are benefiting from it. They say that the provision of short-term loan made by the Government is a very good one and they have been benefited with this to a large extent. But the irony is that today when they go to bank to get their Kisan Credit Card issued, they find that the corruption is rampant there. They have to pay bribe and you will be surprised to know that in Bihar and in few other states one has to pay a bribe upto Rs. 5000, 10000 for getting credit card issued even with the credit limit of Rs. 50,000.00. In some states they have even said that they will not be able to get Kisan Credit Cards unless they pay Rs. two to three thousand as bribe? How can this corruption be checked—I think, the Government needs to pay attention towards this also.

Sir, this issue has been raised in the House a number of times that the farmers take loans not only from the banks, institutional banks that we have, but more than 75 per cent farmers also take loans from the moneylenders. They take loans from non-institutional sources, so such loan is called moneylender-loan. I want to extend my thanks to you for saying that you are going to constitute a task force. While not adding much in this regard, I would like to tell that the Task Force should not be the one that does nothing, but, continue bargaining for time upto five years, rather it should be asked to submit its report within scheduled time so that the farmer could be benefited from it. This should not be done only for Vidharbha region or Maharashtra but for the whole country. Hon'ble Minister is nodding which is a confirmation of the fact that this arrangement is not only for Maharashtra, but, for the whole country.

Sir, I would like to discuss the Crop Insurance Scheme. The number of farmers covered under crop insurance is very less. All the farmers are not able to avail crop insurance. In this regard I would like to state that the Government should bring Farm Income Insurance Scheme so that the guarantee of land holding income could be assured. Land holding insurance should be made compulsory on the lines of motor vehicle insurance. Now the problem about the payment of premium occurs here as to where from the premium

should be funded? When we prepared the farm-income-insurance scheme, I spoke to the then Prime Minister Shri Atalji that the farmer of our country is not able to pay the premium because his income is not sufficient, and when the premium is not paid, it is natural that the far farmer will not go for insurance. Then he asked—what do you want? I said that I did not want to leave it upon the State governments only, but want the Government of India to pay 75 per cent premium from its exchequer. Atalji agreed to it. The hon'ble member of this house Shri Jaswant Singh was then Finance Minister and after studying this scheme he said—Rajnathji, if you would like to implement this scheme in more than hundred districts in first phase, he would provide funds to meet the necessary cost. Therefore, I request you to give it without fail. ...*(Interruptions)* We started this experiment in 20 districts but elections were declared and after this, it could not materialize. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a scheme. This is not a question of allegations and counter allegations. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not cross-talk.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, agriculture is a very sensitive issue. I have not risen to allege only. I have not risen for self-admiration. Finance Minister and Agriculture Minister both are sitting here. We are main opposition party, other leading parties are present here; I want to say that we are totally with them for the help needed to enhance the growth of agriculture sector, to improve the condition of farmers. It should not be taken as allegations.

Sir, I want to discuss here about co-operatives too because co-operatives have a massive role in agriculture sector. Co-operatives is a very big movement and I can say that there is no such massive movement in any other country as it is in our country. Here, 0.5 million societies, 230 millions members and 1.5 millions employees are working in co-operatives. But, it has fallen a victim to corruption and politicization. There is a need to seriously ponder over as how to liberate it from politicization and corruption. The structure of co-operatives has been collapsing and only one or two

states have remained where the structure of co-operatives is up to the desired level. I think there is also a need to consider over the pattern of encouragement to co-operatives from the government. With the increase in number of societies, the number of members would increase and certainly the expenditure would also increase.

Sir, for the last 25 years a pattern of income tax has been followed. Co-operatives were exempted from income tax. But during the last two-two and a half or three years, income tax has again been imposed on it. Through you, I want to tell the hon'ble Agriculture Minister that he has again imposed the income tax, which had been exempted for this sector for the last 25 years. I think that the sector of co-operatives should be fully exempted from income tax. I want to make this demand also. About the revival of co-operatives, I think there is a need to formulate a policy. This aspect should also be looked into. There are co-operatives in states, where elections are not conducted within scheduled time; there should be a constitutional obligation for timely elections. There is also a need to consider about levying less rate of interest to those who take loan from co-operative. NABARD is a re-financing agency. RBI and now even government provide funds to NABARD for implementing programmes of different agencies. But I have to say that today NABARD provides loans to co-operative banks and co-operative societies on 8 to 10 per cent rate of interest. I want it to be decrease further so that our farmers may be given loan from co-operatives at the rate of interest not more than three, four or five per cent, therefore, the rate of interest is required to be curtailed further.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Finance Minister has given a number of stimulus package. But these all were given prior to elections, although some stimulus packages have been given afterwards. But in the whole budget, there is no stimulus package for agriculture sector.

One of the crises of agriculture sector is related to the soil health. The fertility of soil is a matter of great concern for us. I think that soil health card should be issued to every farmer and there is a need to modernize

[Shri Rajnath Singh]

the laboratories meant for soil testing. I have seen that many laboratories are not functioning properly. If the farmer uses chemical fertilizers without knowing the constitution of soil, he would not get advantage in proportion to the expenditure borne in enhancing the productivity of his crop. Rather, Sometimes if the farmer spread the chemical fertilizer without understanding the soil health and constitution of soil, he has to suffer a loss, as it decreases the total fertility of land holding and consequently its productivity. I want to say that a special attention needed to be given to maintain its nutrient value. The government should launch an awareness campaign for soil enrichment, to enhance the health of soil and for increasing its nutrient value. We have a number of institutions, which can help in this awareness campaign.

Today, the excessive use of chemical fertilizer is a matter of concern for us. The fertility of our land and fields has been decreasing incessantly. Encouraging bio-fertilizers and organic farming is the need of the day. Earlier compost manure, green manure, vermi compost etc. were used in villages. But their use has been diminishing significantly. But I feel that the farmer of this country is resuming their usage.

I have mentioned about Monsoon earlier. But I want to discuss about irrigation. Although significant amount is expended on irrigation yet the growth in agriculture sector is barely nominal. We have only 40% irrigated land while 60% land is still unirrigated.

There is a need for water management. Farmers use electricity for operating tubewells in the fields. A reference of nuclear energy had also come up, however, I have my own concerns about this. The Government had also assured that it would generate power - nuclear power. That will meet the requirement of power of the common man. Recently, G-8 countries have raised the objection that India is not a signatory to N.P.T. so there is no question of providing enrichment and reprocessing reactors to India. I feel that it has also created a great crisis. The report of the National Farmers Commission has been submitted so a discussion should be held on this report.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that an authority was set up for the rainfed areas. I feel that today the Rainfed Area Authority is not in a position to do anything. There is also a need to decide as to what crop should be produced in rainfed areas in case it does not get rainfall. There has been drastic shortage of fertilizers—whether it is DAP, urea or ammonia. Farmers are not getting these fertilizers. I have seen farmers struggling for getting fertilizers at several places. At some places they were even lathi charged. The farmers should be saved from this crisis. The present Government have created crisis by reducing the existing subsidy on the fertilizers to the tune of Rs. 25 thousand crores. I would like to submit that instead of reducing the subsidy it should be increased.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a need to strengthen India seeds industry. Today multinational companies are acquiring them. As far I know more than 20 such Indian seeds companies have been acquired by multinational companies. Today there is a need to promote Indian seeds companies. The case of Monsanto is before us. 450 grams of BT cotton packet is being sold for Rs. 1200-1300-1400. It is natural under these circumstances that the farmers are forced to commit suicide. I would also like to request that the traditional seeds should be promoted. The seeds which are Supplied are genetically developed seed which are terminator seed. Farmers cannot reuse those seeds in their fields. Farmers should be saved from this crisis. Earlier traditional seeds were produced by the farmers that could be used continuously for ten times and they used the same seeds that they produced.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their agriculture produce. All the miseries of the farmers will be automatically over if they get remunerative prices for their products. The Government is required to pay attention in this direction. As far as minimum support price is concerned I would like to submit that it is claimed by every Government that the minimum support prices are fixed by the Government on the basis of recommendations of the CACP. However, I have seen that it is not followed in toto. I would like to submit that statutory status should

be accorded to CACP. Along with this, Dr. Swaminathan Committee has recommended the formula of 50 per cent for fixing the minimum support price which should be implemented. We give suggestions of crop diversification to the farmers. Alongwith this the Government should announce the minimum support price before the sowing of the crop as to what will be the minimum support price of a certain crop. A decision should be taken in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there has been a serious problem of storage facility. I feel that in the absence of proper storage facility, wheat and rice get rotten. The Food Corporation of India has said that one lakh ten thousand tonnes of wheat and rice have got rotten during the last three years. People are dying of hunger and are suffering from malnutrition, however, within three years one lakh ten thousand tonnes of wheat and rice have got rotten. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that he should make arrangements for a godown in every block headquarter or in every block of the country so that the farmers can store their products if they wish.

Sir, the Government have made many towering claims regarding food security, however, I fail to understand how and from where the Government will procure so much food grains to distribute wheat at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg and rice at the rate of Rs. 3 per kg. The Government has said that it will introduce the food security Bill and we are waiting for that.

Sir, I would like to say something about public distribution system. Saxena Committee was constituted in this regard and the said Committee has given some recommendations. In the recommendations of the Saxena Committee, it has been mentioned that 13 per cent people are living below poverty line who have not got their ration cards till today. There has been also crisis because of these red, yellow and green cards. People are not getting commodities at fair prices through PDS system. The PDS system of India is the biggest PDS system of the world. The major part of subsidy is spent on transportation and procurement. Farmers are not getting the benefit of the subsidy to the extent they should get.

Sir, without saying too much, I would like to submit that there is a need to promote extension services. There is also a need to think on how to motivate youths to adopt agriculture as their profession. I feel that there is a need to make agriculture intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding. The Government should set up agri-clinic, E-Chaupals and start agri business. Sufficient budgetary allocation should be made for this. The budgetary allocation that has been made at present is not sufficient.

Sir, without indulging in a long discussion I would like to submit that other countries of the world, especially, the Western countries are paying too much attention on agriculture. Now, time has come that if we want to make our farmers capable to face global competition, then we should pay more attention towards agriculture sector in comparison to other sectors. If we wish to resolve the socio-economic problems of our country then I feel we will have to augment the agricultural growth rate, ameliorate the condition of farmers and need to give impetus to the agriculture sector much more than our industries.

Sir, lastly I wish to request the hon. Minister of Finance that Rs. 3 thousand crores have been spent on Commonwealth Games. I am not opposed to it, I rather welcome that Commonwealth Games are being organized in our country, however, I express my concern that only Rs. one thousand crore have been allocated under irrigation. All these are issues of concern which harass a farmer. So, it is requested that the farmers should not be made to wait for long and we should step ahead for the growth of agriculture sector. I feel that all the political parties alongwith the Bhartiya Janata Party would extend their support to the Government on the issue of growth of agriculture sector.

CUT MOTIONS

(TOKEN)

[English]

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI
(Bhubaneswar): I beg to move:

[Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani]

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (PAGE 1) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to provide Rs. 1500 crore special financial assistance for development of agriculture in Orissa. (70)

Need to provide special financial assistance for Rainfed Area Development Programme in Orissa. (71)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (PAGE 6) BE REDUCED BY RS. 100.

Need to open an agriculture university in Western Orissa. (77)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING AND FISHERIES (PAGE 8) BE REDUCED BY RS. 1.00.

Need to provide Rs. 1000 crore for development of fisheries in Orissa. (84)

Need to set up a Fisheries Research Institute in Chilka (Khurda). (85)

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak in support of the Demands for grants presented by the hon. Minister of Agriculture regarding the Department of Agriculture concerning most important issues of fields, granaries and farming having a direct bearing on common man.

15.00 hrs.

I was listening to the hon. Member Rajnath Singh very attentively. It is a coincidence that I heard him in this House and we used to listen to each other even in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in the last

20-25 years. I would first like to thank him for saying that he would not move a cut motion, I would definitely thank him for it, however, if he had gone through the literature of agriculture budget presented by the hon. Minister of Agriculture he would have perhaps congratulated him instead of criticizing the budget. In the last he stated that Rs. 3000 crore were being given for the Common Wealth Games. Although this is not concerned with Agriculture yet I would like to raise a point. Today, it is discussed even across the villages of the country that if we stake claim for bringing ourselves in global reckoning particularly vis-a-vis global superpowers cannot we hold Olympics in our country? Even our rural people feel that we are capable of organizing Olympics in the country. People from North East to Kerala, from Kashmir to Kanniyakumari feel that it is a matter of pride for us even if we have to spend Rs. 3000 crore to host the Commonwealth Games in our country and if tomorrow even if we have to spend Rs. 10,000 crore to organize Olympics in the country, this august House will not hesitate to spare that amount and it will definitely enhance our prestige that we are capable of organizing the Commonwealth or the Olympic games in the country. And as far as agriculture is concerned...(Interruptions) I heard the hon. Member very attentively...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: hon. Members, please be silent.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I have the hon. Member very attentively. I would not like to repeat his speech. He said that no stimulus package has been given in agriculture. He suggested that an awareness campaign should be launched for soil testing. He said that organic manure should be used in place of chemicals, something should be done for the rainfed area; he referred to shortage of fertilizers, traditional seeds; the crops of farmers and production...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The hon. Member himself stated that agriculture is a very serious issue, it should not be politicized. There is no question of treasury benches or Opposition. We should ask our Members to be serious. I would also request the same to the hon. Rajnath Singhji. As far as reply is concerned if you are satisfied with the reply of the hon. Member there would be no need for the hon. Minister to reply ...*(Interruptions)* That is good!...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not give him any reply, make your own submission.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Today our main concern under the National Agriculture Development Scheme is soil health. Because it is believed that with the growing use of chemical fertilizers the soil health is deteriorating. This concern also has been raised by them. Today there is stagnation in production of foodgrains, agriculture is becoming a non-profitable profession and debt burden is increasing. I do not wish to go in detail. In regard to soil health concern let us take the example of Uttar Pradesh. In the budget for the year 2008-09 Rs. 420 crore were allocated and for the year 2009-10 this amount has been increased upto Rs. 1000 crore. I would like to congratulate the UPA Government for it. There is a need to sensitize people towards augmenting soil health.

We have funded the states and tried to ascertain that which would be the most useful type of soil for which crop. 15 lakh tests have been made mandatory for this purpose. The funds under the National Agriculture Development Programme have been provided to test the quality of soil and identify the crop for the farmer and the most adapt soil for which 15 lakh soil tests have been proposed to be conducted. Our concern is to maintain the balance of fertilizer and focus on the use of organic fertilizer in place of chemical fertilizer. Jist compost should be used. After all why we are conducting 15 lakh tests? Traditional farming is being talked about. But every year 35 thousand hectares of land is shrinking, because various new development projects are coming up, new factories and colonies are

being set up. Today, even in villages people are being rendered jobless as the area of cultivable land is shrinking. So, it is definite that if we do not sow high breed quality in the remaining land. We will be able to neither increase production nor meet requirement of people in coming days. That is why today we have given 90% subsidy. On gypsum along with paying attention to horticulture and sericulture. That is why we said about polypack manufacturing green houses or opened farmer field school for specific agriculture mechanism. And we are also going to energize 29 thousand tubewells. However, this work comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments. We are setting up State's climate agro zone to identify wheat, pulse producing areas in the states.

Sir, sugarcane production is declining. Why is it so? Sugarcane and cotton are considered in each crops. It is not that the farmers are willingly not producing, but it is definitely the State Government due to which the farmers do not get the remunerative prices of sugarcane, They have to approach the trade union to get payment of their sugarcane produce, their daughter's engagement breaks off on account of non payment of sugarcane dues and they are not in a position to avail medical treatment for their old parents in hospitals and also to pay the school fess for their children. They should be paid their sugarcane dues. Hon'ble Member has expressed concern over non payment of sugarcane prices and the low production of sugarcane. I want to talk about Uttar Pradesh. We have been associated with the sugarcane movement. Sugarcane is the prime cash crop in my constituency. We have seen that we have produced and supplied sugarcane to the sugar mills, but, in return, we have received fire of bullets in the name of getting payment of dues. In Uttar Pradesh bullets were fired on three occasions after independence, and on all these three occasions the Government of Bhartiya Janata Party was in power. First time bullets were fired in Padrauna. Who was the Chief Minister at that time? Today he is not with you. He has left your party. Bullets were fired in Ramkanta, Munderva. At that time the Chief Minister was not yours; but of the BSP. Now the people responsible for firing of bullets at farmers are themselves saying that the production of

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

sugarcane is decreasing. We are more concerned than them about the production of sugarcane.

Sir, Hon'ble Member had talked about crop insurance scheme. The then Prime Minister became very happy. The then Minister of Finance is setting here. He had said that he would provide to the districts as many as he will put demand. Shri Rajnath Singhji, you were in the Government for six and a quarter years, so, had your Government been willing to take decision about crop insurance, it would have taken.

15.08 hrs.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Today if you want to say about this Government, it is going to do a lot. This Government do understand the negativity that the agriculture is getting unprofitable for the farmers and you are talking about waiving off the interests, but to make that agriculture profitable from unprofitable...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Your Government has been in power for fifty years.
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat silently and let him speak .

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam, attention has been paid in the budget that the agriculture should be made profitable from being unprofitable. Support price should be more than the production cost and irrigation of labourers be stopped. If someone has done all these three works, it is none other than the Congress and of UPA Government village labourers and farmers get engaged in agriculture work for two-four months and when they become jobless, having no work in villages they get compelled to go loitering on roads in Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad. Large number of labourers would get immigrated.

Madam Speaker, now I would like to say about National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. When

the labourers are free from farming of paddy and spring crops, they get job under NREGA in the same village earning wages at the rate of Rs. 100 a day. The immigration of labourers from villages, as it happened before, has now stopped and the reason of it is that today they are earning Rs. 3000 a month at the rate of Rs. 100 a day in the willage itself. When the NREGA project is completed, then, they do their own work of spring and paddy crops. As far as making agriculture profitable from unprofitable is concerned, it is a fact that the farmers are committing suicide also due to burden of debt in Bundelkhand. I have myself seen with my eyes, the whole country has witnessed it. We had gone with Rahulji. We took up the matter with the State Government in respect of waiving off the loan interest but even after that the State Government did not consider to do so. The Congress and UPA Government has waived off the loans of Rs. 71600 crore to 5 crore farmers to get them deprived of loan burden and enable agriculture profitable from unprofitable and so is the reason that today our agriculture has enable profitable.
...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not pass all these comments.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Madam Speaker, I would like to say that if they had known 27 schemes being run by the Government of India, they would definitely extend congratulations. Today the National Food Security Mission is being run by the Ministry of Agricultures about which, too.

[*English*]

as per the resolution of 53rd meeting of NBC,

[*Translation*]

We said that more production of wheat, rice and pulses is possible over there, we started funding according to it. You said to further increase the agriculture budget. I do not want to take more time, but I must say that the Government of India had provided Rs. 190 crore to Uttar Pradesh for the National Food Security Mission in the year 2008-09. I want to tell that the inventive of Rs. 190 crore was provided to increase

production of wheat, rice and pulses, but the State Government has been able to spend Rs. 130 crore only, it could not spend Rs. 60 crore. ...*(Interruptions)* It says that its budget has increased. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, even after that we have given Rs. 190 crore in 2009-10 under the same National Food Security Mission. I wish to congratulate Shri Manmohan Singhji, Shrimati Soniaji and the Minister of Agriculture that they have increase this allocation from Rs. 190 to Rs. 309 crore so that the farmers of Uttar Pradesh could be benefited. Today we are providing more subsidies to farmers. Finance Minister has stated that he would ascertain that the farmers get the subsidy directly which is being provided to them as a relief measure in the form of aid. We have a concern for farmers. It is true that the money which is provided by Union Government does not reach to the pocket of poor of the villages residing in the states. Rajivji had also expressed his concern that only 15 paisa reaches to the villages and Rahulji has said that 10 paisa reaches. It is a fact even today, everyone will accept it but inspite of that the Congress and UPA Government has made full efforts to ascertain that money which is being given to farmers must reach to them. The production of farmers may increase and crops may show better performance. We are going to free something for the fields of the farmers. We will distribute mini kit which would consist of things related to agriculture—whether it is wheat, hybrid or other fertilizer. We shall give these things to the farmers free of cost. We are to provide them agricultural machines whether it is fertilizer drill, rotabater, thrasher, agricultural chemicals.

Madam Speaker, Government of India has 27 schemes—whether it is micro management of agriculture which is a centrally sponsored scheme. You will also acknowledge that we have provided Rs. 22 thousand crore for centrally sponsored schemes. Today in the morning our rural development minister was saying that he would provide 70 per cent on it, remaining 30 per cent would be funded by state. Today state does not provide matching grant, the funds released to states from centre remains unutilized. Certainly due to non-availability of matching grant those schemes do not get

implemented. You have shown concern, and talked about Lab to Land in that the technology should reach to the fields of farmers from the lab. You might be aware that there are three agriculture universities in Uttar Pradesh. Employees have not got salary for three years over there. Had the Government of India not initiated the ICAR scheme, the agriculture universities of Uttar Pradesh would have closed. I want to put it with responsibility that the schemes of research by scientists, if the Lab and Land programme is made to reach to the fields. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you may continue with your speech after the statement by hon. Prime Minister.

15.16 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Recent visits to Italy, France and Egypt

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam, Speaker, I returned earlier today from visits to France and Egypt. Before that I had visited Italy for the G-8/G-5 Summit meetings.

Meetings of the G-8 and G-5 countries have become an annual feature. The agenda for this year's meetings was wide ranging, but the main focus was on the on-going global economic and financial slowdown.

The developing countries have been the most affected by the global financial and economic crisis. I stressed the importance of a concerted and well-coordinated global response to address systemic failures and to stimulate the real economy. There is need to maintain adequate flow of finance to the developing countries and to keep markets open by resisting protectionist pressures.

As a responsible member of the international community, I conveyed to the G-8 and G-5 countries that we recognize our obligation to preserve and protect

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

our environment but climate change cannot be addressed by perpetuating the poverty of the developing countries. I presented India's Action Plan on Climate Change and the eight National Missions which we have set up in this regard. We are willing to do more provided there are credible arrangements to provide both additional financial support as well as technological transfers from developed to developing countries.

India's participation as guest of honour at the French National Day was an honour and a matter of pride for us all. I wish to share with the hon. Members the pride I felt to see the brave men of our Armed Forces from all three Services leading the French National Day parade. We have a strategic partnership with France. In this spirit, in our discussions, President Sarkozy and I reviewed the entire range of our bilateral cooperation including counter-terrorism and defence co-operation. President Sarkozy was categorical in asserting that France is ready for full civilian nuclear cooperation with India.

In Egypt I participated in the 15th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement. NAM is the powerful voice of almost two-third of the world's nations. I recalled what Pandit Nehru had said about NAM being a moral force in global affairs. The Summit called for bringing decision-making processes in the international system, including the UN and international financial institutions, in tune with contemporary realities. I am glad that our views found widespread resonance and that the Summit heeded our call to strongly condemn international terrorism.

On the sidelines of the Summit, I met with the Presidents of Egypt, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and the Palestinian National Authority, and the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal and Pakistan. I found a uniform desire among all these countries to further enhance their relations with India.

During my meeting with Prime Minister Gilani of Pakistan yesterday, we discussed the present condition of India-Pakistan relations, its future potential and the

steps that are necessary to enable us to realize the potential.

I conveyed to him the strong sentiments of the people of India over the issue of terrorism, especially the terrorist attacks in Mumbai. We are reviewing the dossier of investigations into these attacks which Pakistan has provided to us. I also conveyed to Prime Minister Gilani that sustained, effective and credible action needs to be taken not only to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attack to justice but also to shut down the operations of terrorist groups so as to prevent any future attacks.

It has been and it remains our consistent position that the starting point of any meaningful dialogue with Pakistan is a fulfillment of their commitment, in letter and spirit, not to allow their territory to be used in any manner for terrorist activities against India.

Prime Minister Gilani assured me that Pakistan will do everything in its power to bring the perpetrators of the Mumbai attacks to justice. He also told me that there is consensus in Pakistan against the activities of these terrorist groups, that strong action is being taken and that this is in Pakistan's own interest. The distinguished parliamentarians from different parties who accompanied the Pakistan Prime Minister also said to me that there was political consensus in Pakistan on this issue.

As the Joint Statement says, action on terrorism should not be linked to the composite dialogue process, and therefore cannot await other developments. It was agreed that the two countries will share real time, credible and actionable information on any future threats.

Whether, when and in what form we broaden the dialogue with Pakistan will depend on future developments. For the present, we have agreed that the Foreign Secretaries will meet as often as necessary and report to the two Foreign Ministers who will meet on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly.

Madam, as I have said before in this House, India seeks cooperative relations with Pakistan, and engagement is the only way forward to realize the vision

of a stable and prosperous South Asia living in peace and amity. We are willing to go more than half way provided Pakistan creates the conditions for a meaningful dialogue. I hope that there is forward movement in the coming months.

Madam, I have returned home convinced that these interactions with world leaders have served to further advance India's interests.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 348/15/09]

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, the point I had raised in the morning, hon'ble Prime Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: ...(*Interruptions*). The point I had raised in the morning. Prime Minister is accepting that. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): That has been the demand of Pakistan all long not to link terrorism with the issue of dialogue and we have conceded that. Why take seven months for that? It is only because of Mumbai that you stopped it and India took a very firm position on this. What has happened that made you change it? We are unable to understand it. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The normal practice is that when the Prime Minister makes a statement, there is no system of seeking clarification. If the hon. Members want, they can have a structured discussion. There is no harm on it. But there is no system in this House of seeking a clarification after the statement is made.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We shall have structured discussion.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We will have a structured debate. But as a matter of protest against the Government's capitulation on this issue, I would like my Party to walk out. ...(*Interruptions*)

15.24 hrs.

(*At this stage, Shri L.K. Advani and some other hon. Members left the House.*)

15.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
2009-10

Ministry of Agriculture

and

Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and
Public Distribution – *Contd.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Dumariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you. Perhaps hon'ble leader of opposition or hon'ble members who expressed their views on agriculture, do not want to listen the reply, which is why, they are leaving of the House. ...(*Interruptions*). It is so that is why they are leaving the House. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I understand that nothing can be more important than discussing budgetary provisions for agriculture. Once the leader of opposition stood up then we yielded. Prime Minister had listened his point, the Finance Minister had replied to it. If they had genuine interest for the farmers and agriculture sector and farmland of India, they would not have left the House, in stead they would have preferred listening to what is being said about farms and fields of the country. Today farming is our life line land he himself had accepted that farming is the backbone of our economy. I do not want to repeat that the agriculture

[Shri Jagdambika Pal]

credit offtake which was Rs. 2 lacs 87 thousand crore in 2008-2009 increased to Rs. 3 lacs 25 thousand crore in 2009-2010. This huge growth would be very helpful to the farmers in increasing the agriculture production. I want to say that while we have kept such a big amount for that, on the contrary the NDA government had kept only Rs. 85 thousand crore for the farmers of the country. They talk about being sympathetic to the farmers. They talk about achieving this target. If the target of production of farmers is achieved, farmers may get support price, not only we, but the whole country remember that when the NDA government was in power, they had fixed the support price of rabi crop at Rs. 560 during the last year of their tenure. Today UPA government has raised it upto Rs. 1080 per quintal, raising it upto double for the Indian farmers. Who are being benefited by it. It is benefiting the farmers directly. The farmers were worried that they did not get even the cost of their production. The support price given to them today is more than their cost of production. We want the farmers to get more and more. The budget has been formulated keeping in view the interests of the villages, fields and farmers of the country in mind. Be it a scheme like Bharat Nirman, or other schemes related to non-agriculture sector like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana—all of them are in the sense that benefiting the farmers directly—if the goods does not reach to the market from the field how would they get proper price. Today, if roads are built in villages under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, the farmer can carry his goods produced on bullock cart or tractor and can get a handsome price in the market. Only the farmers will get the direct benefit of the money invested in either Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana or Bharat Nirman.

We talk about drought and fertilizer. The day when the debate on drought took place it seemed that central government could declare it a national calamity. If the state is hit by drought, for the management of drought in the States...*(Interruptions)* today wherever there is a situation of drought, what steps have been taken by the states. Did they send any charter of demands? Did they talk about central study team? Did they send a

report about the percentage of drought? When there is more than 50 per cent drought spread, we know what happens as we have remained in that House for 28 years. Merely criticizing will not do. Certainly the people of the country have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your speech within one minute. Private Member's Bill will be taken at 3.30 P.M.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Please give me five minutes time on Monday, I will continue on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding my speech. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to congratulate the UPA Government for ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I would like to give some suggestions about agriculture for fixing a growth rate of four per cent. Please give me time on Monday for that.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet. Still you have one minute time, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED

(i) BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER BILL, 2009*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Private Members' Business. Item No. 14, Shri Yogi Adityanath.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17-7-2009.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Madam speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the slaughter of cow and its progeny.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the slaughter of cow and its progeny."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, I introduce the Bill

15.30½ hrs.

**(ii) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2009***

(Omission of Article 44, etc.)

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Madam Speaker, I introduce the Bill

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17-7-2009.

15.31 hrs.

**(iii) FREEDOM FIGHTERS AND THEIR
FAMILIES (WELFARE) BILL, 2009***

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of freedom fighters and their families and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of freedom fighters and their families and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce** the Bill.

15.31½ hrs.

(iv) COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17-7-2009.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

15.32 hrs.

**(v) FREE AND COMPULSORY
EDUCATION BILL, 2009***

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free and compulsory education to all children up to intermediate level.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for free and compulsory education to all children up to intermediate level."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce** the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

**(vi) DESTITUTE WOMEN AND WIDOWS
WELFARE BILL, 2009***

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of the destitute and widows and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of the destitute and widows and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17-7-2009.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

15.33 hrs.

**(vii) AGRICULTURAL WORKERS
(EMPLOYMENT, CONDITIONS OF
SERVICE AND WELFARE)
BILL, 2009***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the interests of agricultural workers and to provide for their welfare.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the interests of agricultural workers and to provide for their welfare."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : I introduce** the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

**(viii) PREVENTION OF FEMALE
INFANTICIDE BILL, 2009***

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent female infanticide.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent female infanticide."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 17-7-2009.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

15.35 hrs.

UNDERDEVELOPED AND BACKWARD AREAS AND REGIONS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT) BILL, 2009

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, before I call Shri Baijayant Panda, the Member in charge of the Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions (Special Provisions for Accelerated Development Bill) to move the motion for consideration of the Bill, time for Discussion on this Bill has to be allotted by the House.

If the House agrees, two hours may be allotted for its discussion.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Madam Speaker, at the very outset, I would like to say that the Indian Constitution is one of the most widely lauded documents of its nature anywhere in the world. In the modern annals of democracy, reams have been written about how the Indian Constitution has taken the best features of various democracies and enshrined them into the rights of the Indian citizens which stands second to none anywhere in the world. But the fact remains that while the Indian Constitution recognizes every citizen as equal, while the fact remains that the Constitution specifically enshrines upon the nation to treat as equal every citizen irrespective of caste, creed, religious background and many other criteria, the fact remains that hundreds of millions of our fellow citizens are not equal; they are not equal because of no fault of theirs. They are not equal not because they do not fall into any of these categories. It is true that barriers of caste, barriers of religion affect many Indian citizens but the fact remains that one of the biggest predictors of the disadvantaged in our country is simply an accident of birth and that can be related to the region that they are born in.

If we look at the statistics of development in our country, I have here with me a map which indicates the income patterns of various regions of various States

in our country. When we read this map, what strikes us is that it is a scarred pock-marked map which indicates that there are broad swathes of regions in our country. Although their neighbouring States, their neighbouring regions have often done very well, yet many of these States have fallen behind and have led to those of our citizens who are in those States and in those regions being denied the basic opportunities that Indian citizenship should offer them.

I look at States like my own State of Orissa; I look at some of my neighbouring States like Bihar. I also look at States like Madhya Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh. The list is somewhat extensive. I do not wish to go into each one of them. But one thing stands out that when you look at the regions that are disadvantaged, you recognize that not a small proportion but rather a significant proportion of our population is disadvantaged simply by virtue of having been born in these regions and not having the same opportunities as the other Indian citizens have in other parts of the country.

It is also obvious that it is these disadvantaged regions which are the breeding grounds of disaffection, these are breeding grounds of naxalism; these are the breeding grounds of extremist movement. If we are to tackle these problems which challenge the Indian nation, which challenge the Indian Constitution, we cannot do it by the stick alone. Our approach has to have both carrot and stick. Our approach has to focus on the developmental requirements of these regions, particularly these backward regions which have been left behind despite the professions of the Indian Constitution and the Indian Governments of the last 62 years that there will be balanced regional development throughout our country.

Madam, it is a matter of national shame that 62 years after we gained Independence, there is such an imbalance. Some would actually say and some do actually say that there is not much of an imbalance. Statistics is being quoted. For example, one statistics which is internationally used to evaluate the distribution of income is something known as the Gini Coefficient. A low Gini Coefficient indicates—like many Scandinavian

[Shri Baijayant Panda]

countries, for instance—that income distribution is somewhat fair. A high Gini Coefficient as in many African and Latin American countries indicates that there is a great disparity in the income between the rich and the poor.

Now, if you just look at the statistics, it often appears that India is not doing too badly. We have a lower than average Gini Index of the countries of the world. In fact, we have a better Gini Co-efficient than countries like China which are often compared to India as doing a better job of development. So while we can sometimes take pride in saying that if we consider our entire 1.2 billion population, our income distribution is less unfair than countries like China. But if we dig deeper into the statistics, it stands out like a very sore thumb that very large chunks of our population, very large chunks of our geography are disadvantaged and disaffected and, as I said before, the breeding grounds of extremism.

This is particularly stark because in recent years, our country has been gaining a respectability and acceptability in international forums that has eluded us for thousands of years. In some sense, because of our economic growth of the last decade and a half, we have started to again catch the imagination of the rest of the world. We are being talked about as an economic super power in the making. We are being talked about as a proper super power in the making. But the fact remains that any super power status that is conferred upon us by the rest of the world is going to be marred if such a large percentage of our population, such large sections of our geography are going to be left behind.

Madam Speaker, it is not just the world's approbation that we seek. The fact remains that if we cannot carry the majority of our population with us, we risk our nationhood. Our country, the idea of India, which our founding fathers like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and many others gave their life and blood to define, will be under challenge as it is today increasingly in this corridor of extremism which matches almost exactly with the backward and disadvantaged regions.

Madam, it is amazing that in a country where we can boast of a financial centre like Mumbai, which is fast becoming one of the major financial centres at least of Asia and sometimes in the future one of the world's major financial centres, in a country where we can boast of an IT powerhouse like Bengaluru, in a country where we can boast of the agricultural bread basket of Punjab, in a country where we can boast of the industrial dynamism of Gujarat, we also have other parts of the country which are a far cry from any of these examples.

Let me just read out the official Below Poverty Line statistics of some of the States that are in this predicament and, as you know, our Below Poverty Line criteria itself have been criticised as being too conservative, as not taking into account people who would be considered poor in any other country of the world. But even if we just go by our own definition of who is poor, even if we go by our own official statistics of what percentage of our population are below this poverty line, let us look at these numbers and let us note it with a degree of shame that such large parts of our country are being left behind.

My own home State of Orissa has a Below Poverty Line percentage of population of more than 45 per cent. The State of Bihar has more than 42 per cent of the people falling into this category of Below Poverty Line people. The State of Madhya Pradesh has more than 37 per cent of the people in this category. The States of Assam and Sikkim have more than 35 per cent of their people in this category. Even if we look at those States which have better statistics than this, as I was making the point a little earlier, the fact remains that a lot needs to be done. By some criteria and by some estimates, as many as 800 million people in India can be defined as poor by an independent yardstick. But even if we just stick to the official definition, even if we just stick to official statistics, it is clear that we need to do an enormous amount of work to ensure that this regional disparity does not continue.

Madam Speaker, it is not only a national shame and it is and it ought to be a national responsibility and I say this because in this august House as well as in the other House of which I have been a Member for

nearly 10 years, so often when matters of development and poverty are raised, so often answers are heard that these are States' responsibilities.

So often we are given a picture that the Centre's job is to legislate, is to plan, is to even accord financial help, but the actual job of implementation is that of the States. Yes, Madam, we recognise that in a federal entity, like ours, the real job of on the field implementation is, of course, the States, but national responsibility cannot be declined. National responsibility cannot be turned down. We are speaking here not as a United States of India with all the responsibility left to the States, but as the Republic of India where the Central Government, in Delhi, bears the ultimate responsibility for the country's performance.

Madam Speaker, the reason I mention this is that large chunks of our population from these disadvantaged regions actually hold the Centre responsible for their predicament. I am from one of those States and I would like your indulgence to spell out certain important reasons as to why people from my State and these other States that I have mentioned hold the Centre responsible.

Madam Speaker, for 45 years after Independence, our country decided and chose to follow a policy where there was a command economy in place. This cannot be faulted to the States. This was a Central decision. Those policies were passed in this august House and the Central decision of imposing a command economy on the country cost us very dearly in certain parts of the country.

Let me point out some examples, Madam Speaker. There was a policy called Freight Equalisation, which was imposed on the country by the Central Government in Delhi. Let me tell you it may sound just like a phrase, which does not matter any more because it has been several years since it has been repealed, but for half a century it bled my State and several other neighbouring States which are mineral bearing States into complete poverty.

Madam Speaker, any State or any country has certain advantages and certain disadvantages. States

like Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal have a certain advantage, a natural economic advantage, having mineral wealth. This should have led to the natural situation that investment in those industries should have come to those States and they should have benefited from it. It did not happen because in a twisted sense of national interest a policy called freight equalisation was imposed which forced the Railways to subsidise the transport of raw materials from these States to other States so that if you are looking at it from an economic point of view in a very artificial way it looks exactly the same whether you made an investment in a power plant or a steel plant in Orissa or in some other place which is thousand kilometres away. That place, a thousand kilometres away, may not have the raw material, may not have a port, may not have other facilities which normally make such investment viable, but it was artificially made viable. States like mine and these other States, which I pointed out, which did not have the political clout in Delhi, because either we were in smaller numbers in Parliament or for various other reasons, could not then ensure that the same command economy ensured fairness to these States by providing the public sector investment in the State which was just fully due, which was economically logical, it just did not find political support. As a result tens of thousands of crores of investment which in any economic logic would naturally have come to these States simply did not.

These States, these deprived States, these breeding grounds of dis-affectation were not only let down but in a very cynical way deprived of their natural advantages. This is equivalent to suppose a legislation were to be passed that Punjab would not be allowed to sow any wheat, Mumbai would not be allowed to conduct financial transactions, Bangluru would not be allowed to have IT companies, it had the same kind of effect on States like Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. So, the Central Government, the national authorities do bear a responsibility for making sure that these parts of our country are helped, are given a helping hand to be brought up.

I would like to cite one more example. Again, I

[Shri Baijayant Panda]

would like to emphasise on the mineral issues because the States like mine have a natural advantage when it comes to mineral industries because we have so many minerals. I can speak with authority in my State. If we talk about iron ore, if we talk about chromites, if we talk about coal, bauxite, dolomite, Orissa has such immense potential. But for 50 years, it was held back. Even if we accept that the command economy was good for the country—which I do not; I have just explained why it was not good for large parts of the country—even if we concede that the model of command-driven, Central-directed, public sector investment was good for national integration, even then there was no cause to deprive these States of their natural revenues that accrued from these industries.

Everywhere in the world where mineral industries exist whether it is Australia or South Africa, whether it is Russia or Kazakhstan, whether it is the United States of America or Poland, the norm for mineral royalties have been based on a principle known as *ad valorem*. Very simply put, *ad valorem* means the royalties are a percentage of the market value of the minerals. As everyone knows, mineral prices go up and down; these are cyclical industries. When the prices go up, obviously the royalties should go up. But in India, we persisted with a peculiar and draconian system which largely exists still today where the royalties were not *ad valorem*. Now gradually they have started becoming so with still a few exceptions left. The royalties were administered. Let me tell you how these cruelly deprived these backward regions from their justful dues.

Madam Speaker, as you are aware, as this august House is undoubtedly aware, for the past few years, until last year, there was a boom in the commodities industries throughout the world. Prices of all commodities shot through the roof. Prices of all these minerals, that I mentioned, shot through the roof, and yet the State Governments got only a pittance. They got a pittance for two reasons because the mandarins sitting in New Delhi to whom it is charged to ensure that at an appropriate time the royalties are to be revised simply did not do so. Were they subject to lobbying by certain

industries? I am not going to comment on that. I cannot actually speculate on why royalties were not revised in time. For example, there was a schedule of the Central Government to revise royalties every three years. The 2005 royalties were not revised until 2007. The *ad valorem* system not being in place, the actual amounts of the royalties are such a pittance that it is worst than a cruel joke. Just to give you an example, when the cost of raising a certain ore—I think it was probably iron ore—was no more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400, this very same material was selling in the international market at Rs. 6000. That means, any party who had the luxury of having a mining lease and could raise the ore at a cost of Rs. 300 and could sell that ore at Rs. 6000, that means 2000 per cent mark up. The State Government barely got Rs. 30 a tonne. It is nothing more than a cruel hoax, nothing more than a cruel joke that these systems were not amended for half a century and some of the remnants of these systems are still in place which deprive States like mine and the other States that I have mentioned from having the kind of development that they normally would have had. Some changes have started happening in recent years. In recent years, these mineral-bearing States have started getting together. The Chief Ministers of Orissa, Karnataka, Bihar, Jharkhand and Rajasthan have been pressing upon the Centre to modify these rules and laws that have been passed by this august House, by the Ministries, and by the officials in Delhi with only mixed success.

There are many Committees. I will not go into specifics. But my point is that there are historical injustices that need to be corrected. If they do not, the disaffection that my fellow citizens feel in Orissa, in Bihar, in Chhattisgarh, and in all these States is but natural, is but justified. It seems as if a callous and careless Central Government for more than half a century has deliberately decided that our interests in developing the country are only the showcases that we show to the world—the Bangaluru's, the Mumbai's, the Gujarat's, the Punjab's—and we take pride in that.

We take pride in the fact that Punjab has developed the way it has. We take pride in the way

that Bengaluru, Mumbai and Gujarat have flourished the way they do. But that does mean that other parts of the country should be left behind, Madam Speaker.

I would like to end my examples by mentioning about the Railways. Madam Speaker, the same Railways, which was forced by these arbitrary Central policies to subsidize minerals so that our natural advantage could be neutralized, were also induced to make investments in a disproportionate manner where the Railways' infrastructure which makes such an immense difference to the economic development of a Region went in completely disproportionate manner.

Madam Speaker, I will cite the example of my own State because I am most familiar with my own State. The Railways itself uses a measure of its investment, a thumb rule, which is, how many kilometres of track they have laid per 100 square kilometres of geographic area. If we go by its own thumb rule, my own home State of Orissa has one of the lowest in the country. What is ironic is that one of our neighbouring States from where many Railway Ministers have come to the Central Government over the past 60 years has the highest in the country. I can understand if you say that certain parts of the country are hard to reach, and they are now only laying tracks to Jammu and Kashmir. Certain parts of the North-East do not have Railways. I can understand that. But how can you have two neighbouring States, one has the highest percentage of rail track laid per geographic area and the other adjoining it has one of the lowest length of rail tracks laid per geographic area. If this is not discrimination, I ask my colleagues in this august high House to tell me what it is.

Madam Speaker, I do not wish to speak for very long. I seek the indulgence of the House to support these areas, to make up for these historic shortcomings because we cannot assuage the ire of these hundreds of millions of people just by talk. There has to be action on the ground.

Before concluding, I would like to mention that some of these States like Bihar and Orissa have, for decades, been asking for a special category status.

Madam Speaker, I have been a part of many delegations of Members of Parliament from my State and these neighbouring States to meet the Prime Ministers, to meet the Finance Ministers of various Governments. Madam Speaker, we have always been given reasons, that to us at least sound like excuses. We have been told that special category status has been narrowly defined to help certain of our States which have the criterion that they have a border area with hostile countries or that they are in a mountainous region. And that is fully justified. I had been to the North-East and I know how much there is a need for giving special attention to certain parts of the country; whether it is Jammu and Kashmir, whether it is our border States like Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim, it is undoubtedly justified that our Central Government must give them special focus. But, Madam Speaker, I would like to submit to this august House—again let me cite the example of my own State with which I am familiar—that we have one of the longest coast lines in the country. Although it is not exactly an adjoining border with neighbouring countries, it is a source of smuggling, it is a source of illegal immigration, and it is a source of the kind of problems that we are facing in some of these other States.

Madam Speaker, when you talk of mountainous regions, many of these States that I talked about including my State have mountainous regions. What is the importance? Some of my hon. colleagues would like to wonder what the issue here is. I would like to take a minute of your indulgence to explain. Madam Speaker, many of the Central Government policies give tens of thousands of crores of rupees of funding. Take for example PMJSY roads, many rural electrification projects. They require that only those villages and hamlets which have a minimum population can be included. When you do not have mountainous regions and when you have more densely populated regions, the criterion of 500 population or 250 population is rather easily met.

16.00 hrs.

But when you look at some of the interior regions of Orissa, they are no different from the North-East.

[Shri Baijayant Panda]

Hamlets have about 150 to 175 people, which means, we have a large percentage of tribal population. We have about 10 million tribal population of 68 different tribes, one of the largest in the country; and they are in similar situations geographically as in some of these other areas, where Special Category status has been accorded. But the fact remains that this population is scattered; it lives in heavily forested areas; the hamlets have population of less than 250; and as a result, they are excluded from the vast majority of the Central Government's schemes. So, it is left to the State Government alone to take up the burden of development in these areas, which is simply not justified.

Madam Speaker, in coming to the end of what I am urging this august House and my colleagues to support is that an unbiased look needs to be taken. Certain changes in policy have to be made because, if not biased, there is at least clearly neglect; and whether bias or neglect, neither would be accepted to these large chunks of population, who today are boiling with anger. If we do not take development to each and every village, to each and every family in these areas, the benefits of nationhood, the benefits of being an Indian citizen are denied to them, and there is no way we can make the case that we should all live in harmony.

Madam Speaker, in concluding, I would like to point out that there are many pioneering efforts. At the national level itself, there is, of course, the Planning Commission. But the fact is that we have already gone through the 10 Five Year Plans and we are in the middle of implementing the 11th Five Year Plan. But the net result is that such large parts of the country are still neglected. I am not criticising the Planning Commission. I am just saying that for a country of this size, for a population of 1.2 billion, for more than 20 official languages, for nearly half a century of parties in Parliament, things cannot be that centralised. They need to be decentralised. In fact, there are examples of Decentralised Development Authorities. I gave the example of the North-East, which richly deserves this kind of attention. There is the DONER. Within States, there are many examples of Regional Authorities for

Development. In my own State, for instance, there is an Authority called the Western Orissa Development Council (WODC). But it is obvious to anybody that a State and that too, one of the poorest States in the country, can only afford to give that much funding and that much support to a Development Authority, which focuses on just one part of the State. The point I am trying to make is that this requires not only a National Authority headed by the Prime Minister himself, just like he heads the Planning Commission with the involvement of the Deputy-Chairperson of the Planning Commission but it also requires dedicated Authorities for specific regions, like one as I am proposing in my Bill one focussed National Authority, to deal with all the areas, which fall into this category.

I hope, Madam Speaker, that I would get the support of the Government in bringing about such a legislation so that these areas of lack of development can be attended to, otherwise, I put it to this House that these areas would get left behind for longer and we simply cannot afford to get left behind for another half a century.

With these words, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous central Authority to ensure rapid, accelerated and overall development of poor, underdeveloped and backward areas and regions of the country which lag behind in matters of development of infrastructure in economic, social, educational, technical and industrial fields and assure their speedy development in a planned manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous central Authority to ensure rapid, accelerated and overall development of poor, underdeveloped and backward areas and regions of the country which lag behind in matters of development of infrastructure in economic, social, educational, technical and industrial fields and assure their speedy development in a planned

manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, hon'ble Member has spoken at length. As he has stated another undeveloped and backward State is Bihar, of which Mithilanchal is the most backward area. I belong to the backward area of Mithilanchal. Although Mithilanchal is rich from the view point of culture, education and water resources yet from the aspect of financial growth it is the most backward area.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

As the hon'ble Member has stated, if one has a look at the map of the country, one will find that after independence many NHs have been Constructed in India but Mithilanchal has been the most neglected part where NHs have not been constructed.

When NDA first time formed the Government and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee became Prime Minister, at that juncture new NHs of 5500 kilometers length were built in which the share of Mithilanchal was 700 kilometers. Due to that this area is developing otherwise there was not a single national highway passing through it, because no one paid any attention towards it. In like manner, there are other states of the country; it is not a question of merely Bihar, Orissa, Chhattisgarh or the hilly areas of Madhya Pradesh or Andhra Pradesh. Alongwith the geographical reasons there is a social basis also for the backwardness of these area. That area is the most backward area from the economic and geographical view point. In those areas the maximum people of scheduled caste and tribes and the most backward people of the backward class reside, i.e. those people who are socially, economically and educationally backward. They are lagging behind in administrative sphere as well, those people of scheduled caste, tribes and the most backward class reside in those areas. I would say directly that the development that took place in this country, the socio-economic study of India from

the inception would reveal why they are called aboriginals. They are called aboriginals because they have been residing in India since the primitive age. These people have fought boldly against the foreign invaders, and the foreign invaders who came here collectively drove the fighters of militant castes towards hilly areas and jungle and coerced them to reside there. They were exploited and suppressed under the foreign yoke and they were forced to live in those areas. In independent India also, they remained in the same condition as no one ever paid any attention to improve their lot. The Government got a study done on this matter and two hundred districts were selected as backward districts. A scheme was prepared for an equitable development of these 200 districts and it was named as Sam Vikas Yozna. During the Government of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpaiji, an arrangement was made for the additional fund to bring those 200 districts at par with the level of the remaining districts under the Sam Vikas Yozna. Now its name has changed as either Bharat Vikas Yozna or something else, I do not recall it. Anyway, the nomenclature is acceptable, what difference does it make. But there is a need to consider over as to how it happened? In response to the matter raised by the hon'ble Member, I would like to say that there is not one set of inequality prevailing in today's India. There may be lying a number of volume of debates containing the speeches made in this House by Dr. Lohia who was a socialist thinker. Hon'ble Members can study those volumes. He raised this issue that although there are a lot of inequalities spread in the world but there are seven inequalities in India which led the country to ruins. There are inequalities of race, colour, gender, wealth, geographical, intellect and technology.

It is on account of all these disparities that this country is divided and it is due to this disparity that some isles of prosperity have cropped up in the ocean of poverty, wherein those going through blood, sweat and tears are living in isolated pockets. Wherever there are undeveloped areas they are inhabited by those who sweat their blood. They do so throughout their life and die but they do not get anything and those who have huge wealth and property do not shed even a single

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

drop of sweat. Those who do not do physical labour have huge wealth. Those who do physical labour never earn anything and are forced to remain either hungry or get scant food and so those areas have been deliberately neglected.

Sir, as the hon'ble Member has said that if the railway line, factories or industries had been set up in undeveloped areas, desert areas then it would have contributed to the economic and social development of the people living in those areas. Wherever railway connectivity is provided, it leads to the setting up of railway stations and if there is railway station there will be unloading of goods and movement of passengers. Tea stalls, pan stalls, cycle repairing shops, and other various types of shops will be set up near the railway stations. Wherever rail link is provided there will be economic development of those areas. When there is economic development in those areas then, SCs, STs and OBC living in those areas who are neglected, exploited and down trodden, who have been suffering from age will also be benefited because if even now their problems are not addressed then at some point of time in future, there will be revolution in the country and then it will be difficult to control the situation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to hon'ble Member Shri Pandaji who has raised this issue. This needs to be discussed comprehensively. Tata set up factory in Jamshedpur. It is hilly area inhabited by poor people. Tata has become a world famous name. Tata set up that factory at the time when there was no road, power supply, water, market or any shop in that area. Today we should be thankful to Jamshedji Tata who set up this factory under private sector in that undeveloped area. A great city came up there surrounded by wave of development. If the industries and big factories had been set up in stony and desert areas, roads had been Constructed there, power and water supply had been provided, residential premises had been constructed, and restaurant and hotels had been set up for the employees living there, other satellite towns would have come up and thus poor people would have got employment and there would

have been economic and social development of the people living in those areas. I feel that elite and rich section of society who belong to five star culture and come from affluent houses have been assigned the responsibility to rule the country who thought that the development work will be done for the English speaking people who wear tie and remain in AC rooms and if the power was transferred in the hands of weak, helpless, victims, exploited and neglected people than they will become rich and strong and will surpass them in administrative and economic field and their monopoly will be broken. A handful of people in India had conspired to suppress the downtrodden people so that their monopoly may remain intact, the monopoly that is not restricted in the sense that it, has grown not only with growing regional disparity but has also found expression in form of monopolistic control over land resources besides monopoly in social and administrative spheres. Today we are in the parliament in Delhi. If we see the people living in 100-150 km. periphery from here where national capital region is flourishing, it appears that it is not Bharat, it is not India, rather, it is Super India, it is heaven. If any poor people living in undeveloped hilly areas of Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka is blind folded and is directly brought to India gate and his band is removed then he will feel that he has come in the heaven. It is the real heaven. Where else one will find that much disparity? How will it be bridged? After all, whose responsibility it is to bridge this gap. It is the responsibility of the Government. It is the responsibility of the Government and the Parliament. Who has elected parliament. Its name is Sansad. That means do it with good thought and do it with truth. The nation cannot develop where there is no fact, where there is no truth, where the facts are collected by pro establishment scholars and economists who manipulate and suppress the facts and obfuscate the truth. So, I would like to submit that some people who are surviving on compassion and grants did not allow India to develop. Today the need of the hour is to ponder over this. This is not for the survival of the Government.

The Government should ponder over this because the more they progress the better it is for the country

as you or I may not remain but the country will survive. India will survive. India will get recognition in the world, will have glorious history and will be victorious only if India is prosperous, rich, powerful, strong and educated. For this we all have some common responsibility. I say common because the entire society is responsible for this. It is the society that creates administration, Parliament and the leaders who engineer the entire development process in the country. So, I would like to request that the Government should plan for the development of undeveloped areas of India and special arrangement should be made for this purpose.

Sir, Dr. Lohiaji had propounded the philosophy of positive opportunity. Through it he did not mean for providing reservation. He had called it the philosophy of special opportunity. The philosophy of special opportunity means providing special facilities to those who need it. To give an analogy if any family member falls sick then we provide him or her nutritious food like fruits, milk, ghee-butter etc. If the other member who are not sick demand the same food then it is an unjust demand, cruel and inhuman act. So the areas, which are undeveloped and backward from the socio-economic point of view on account of geographical, educational reasons and are out of the ambit of development, should be brought in the main stream of development. For this, it is essential that we should tax those who are rich and should spend it for the welfare of the poor people. What is the meaning of bridging the disparity? It means that the Government should take money from those who have surplus money and should spent for poor. Only then there will be equality in the society and there will be harmonious society.

Sir, I am a farmer. What is the meaning of plain? When we till our land and water the land from a corner it would spread uniformly on the entire land. Where the land is not plains sprinkling irrigation or drip irrigation is used likewise government should devise appropriate mechanism to address social inequalities, economic disparities, geographical and regional disparities so that funds could be equitably disbursed. These funds can be made available only if a provision is made in the budget to that effect. Provisions are not made in the

air. There is need for a broader, vision which encompasses even the neglected sections of society. In order to broaden one's vision one has to stir one's conscience. There is also a need to keep one's glasses clean if one wants to see through them clearly otherwise one's vision may be blurred. Things can be achieved in totality provided that the heart is not without humanitarian and philanthropic approach, not without nationalistic feelings and prejudice. Worldly knowledge and prudence can be achieved more by practical experience rather through bookish knowledge. I have come from such a social set up. I was an M.L.A., District President of my party when I went to an upper caste village. The plates of my companions were cleared after they had eaten, however, I had to clean my plate and the place where I had eaten. One who has not suffered like this would not be knowing, what social disparity is? One who has not suffered the pangs of economic disparity does not know what it is. The women of our village work throughout the day, come back home at night hug their child and sleep. In the winters she would cover her child with her sari and give him the warmth of her own body. Have you seen that India? One who has not seen that India cannot even imagine it. You may have read it in the poems in the literature or write ups, however, you have not seen that picture of India, you have not seen that reality, you have neither come across, that fact nor have you understood it. The shepherds of Rajasthan in the deserts, rear their sheep and live with them. When they marry their newly wed wife would carry their meals to the place where they graze their sheep. They spend their nights out in the open under the naked sky and celebrate their honeymoon there. Has anyone seen that India, have anyone ever imagined that India? You have created that country where people travel by air, celebrate their marriage in planes and even celebrate their honeymoon in planes. When they do not find a place they go to Switzerland, Holland, Poland, England etc. How will they understand our plight, those who have not witnessed closely the lives of those cattle rearers, shepherds, rural people. So, it is requested that the House empathise with the hon. Member.

If there are no geographical disparities, there will be no economic disparities. If there are no economic

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disparities, there would be no social disparities if there are no social disparities, this country will emerge as the land of Gandhi, Lohia, Ambedkar and the dreams of Deen Dayal Upadhyay would be fulfilled. We should have the vision of the great men of the country. The country will not progress only by taking the names of great men like Periyar or Ambedkar or taking out agitation or coming to power. The country will prosper if we follow their path. I would request the House to give its approval to the Bill and find out a solution. If a solution is not found out now it will be found out at a later stage but then it will be too late and there would be no solution. So rise and make the rich and affluent people do some sacrifice and give opportunity to the exploited oppressed downtrodden and underdeveloped section of people to join the mainstream.

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on the Bill presented by the hon. Member Shri Baijyant Panda.

I would, with certain suggestion and amendments, like to support the Bill seeking to make provisions for setting up an autonomous central authority for ensuring speedy, accelerated and overall development of poor, underdeveloped and backward areas and regions which have a poor economic, social, educational, technical and industrial infrastructure.

Even after 60 years of independence there are so many areas which are lagging behind industrially, technically and socially. When the country, standing in the front rows of industrial, economic, educational growth rate is planning to move to the league of developed countries under the able guidance of the UPA Government with a firm resolve, then if one looks back at these backward and underdeveloped regions devoid of social equality, mind is smarted with pain. Undoubtedly, as stated by hon. Pandaji right now, the jurisdictions of state Governments and the Union Government have been fixed under constitutional compulsions. Owing to certain anomalies or obstacles these backward regions continue to suffer and lag

behind when there is a coalition Government or ideological differences. The onus does not lie squarely on the Union Government but on the state Governments, too.

Through you, I would call upon the Union Government to pay special attention to it. Hon. Hukumji was making his submission right now. Sir, I am also a farmer and well aware of the adversities in a village and backward areas. The only difference is that he is from Mithilanchal while I am from Ayodhya. He has raised very good points. He spoke of Dr. Lohia, egalitarian society, his ideologies, his policies, however, the oddity is that, given the party to which he belongs if he continues to refer to Dr. Lohia there would be some discord.

What our respected Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has said and conceptualized is nothing but the concept of egalitarian society and overall development to each and every Indian keeping in view the equal opportunity to all. Under the same concept he has presented a budget in the budget session which is also based on the principle of egalitarian society. Our UPA Government are determined and working for confidence building among the common man of the country including those who are marginalized in the society so that they could be linked with the mainstream of the development. With very concept today we have various schemes like Bharat Nirman, National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, DPAP, multi-sectoral development project or all other projects including literary campaign under which funds are granted by the center to the states, but unfortunately the state Governments while misusing their constitutional powers, intervene and create obstacles somewhere unnecessarily in these schemes and thus, the situation is that the funds allocated by the Centre are distributed in an injudicious manner leading to the bad implementation of the project due to which the benefits of these schemes do not reach the villages.

Through you, I would like to request our colleagues who have said about Orissa, Bihar and other backward region of India including Uttar Pradesh, particularly

eastern region of the state that the situation of Eastern Uttar Pradesh has deteriorated. The eastern region of Uttar Pradesh has constantly been neglected since independence, whereas the Central Government have been providing sufficient funds to the State. I would like to say about the State of Uttar Pradesh where it seems that the state is being ruled by no political party or democratic system. Our colleagues who are the part of the Uttar Pradesh Government are not present here at this time. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs towards the situation that prevails today in Uttar Pradesh. It is presenting the worst picture of democracy. It has the Government of such a political party which is indulged in selling tickets for public representatives, MLAs and MPs turning the politics into trade.

This is a very painful situation and, of course, the worst picture of Indian democracy has emerged before us. You may see it, if you would start the day by going through the media, newspapers and TV channels. It sanchar compels us to think as to whether it was the same conception under which our freedom fighters had sacrificed their lives and it is the same picture of India and Uttar Pradesh for which Mangal Pandey held the banner and started freedom struggle from Eastern region by sacrificing his life. Today we have the worst picture which is making a joke about the political and democratic system of Uttar Pradesh.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not take more time but through you, I must say that the pace of development in eastern region of Uttar Pradesh is very shameful today. I am very sorry to say in this august House that 30% commission is being taken from the fund being allocated from the center under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, as a result of which the desired development is not being achieved. From the industrial and educational point of view our eastern region is very backward. Its land is very fertile and many scholars were borne there. Its fame exists even today. Scholars of great epics who have earned world wide reputation come from here; even though these areas particularly those including Sarawasti and Balrampur from where I have been elected as a representative

today lag far behind many others in industrial development. These two are such districts which will find last place in the order, if you see the development index of India. However, these areas are very rich from natural, historical and tourist point of view. About 70% part of Buddha circuit is constituted by eastern region. Our area is very rich in natural resources. Our area is very rich in forest reserves and mines, but even though it is very backward from industrial point of view.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it presents even today the heart-rending schene of the forest dwellers over there. If you go to the backward tribal areas, you will really be compelled to think if it is also the part of this very independent India. So, the Central Government should exercise its inherent constitutional power while monitoring the schemes of various departments like rural development, education, minority development, power etc. through their concerned monitoring Committees and direct the State Government ensuring their responsibilities granted to them in accordance with the integrity and faith of the Constitution so that the State Governments could stop the misuse of their constitutional power and take the pace of development in the right direction conceptualizing it into the ground reality. Through you, I would like to voice one more grievance. My State Uttar Pradesh has been facing problems in respect of power sector, power generation from the past. The fertile land of farmers was acquired for setting up the Dadri project, but today, even after land acquisition, it does not seem that it will be completed. The Minister of Power is not present here. Through you, I would like to submit that either the land acquired for setting up the plant be returned to the farmers or we should be given power by getting this plant set up so that we many put development on a fast pace and enter into the category of economic prosperity.

I will definitely complete my speech before the ringing of the next bell. However, through you, I would definitely like to draw the attention of the Union Government in this regard by citing an example of funds allocated by the Government for Multi-Sectoral Development Project and Anganwadi centers set up under I.C.T.P. scheme of the Department of Women

[Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey]

and Child Development. I have cited an example of the National Employment Guarantee Scheme. The Union Government has given funds for setting up Anganwadi Centres under the Multi-Sectoral Development Project.

Now the situation is that the contract for setting up these centres has been awarded to a state level agency, while the same should have been set up by our local bodies, may be Panchayats, and the funds should have been released to them. I would like to present an example before you that the whole contract has been given to a 'Paxfad agency' after taking 15% commission, and this agency has further awarded the contract to the local contractors, petty dealers and agencies after taking 10% commission from them for the construction of these centres. Thus, 25 to 30 per cent amount of the total funds released by the centre is being grossly misused. Now one can imagine what kind of Anganwadi centres are likely to be constructed by the local contractors with the 30-40% amount and what will be the condition of such centres. Can we say that the rural children will be safe and happy in such Anganwadi centres and can shape the future of the country and that they will develop mentally and the dream that we are seeing while sitting here in this 'Mahapanchayat' will come true with the funds that the Central Government are providing? Can they attain mental development under the roof of such centres? There is no certainty about when the roof will collapse. Therefore, while drawing the attention of hon'ble Bajjayant Pandaji I would like to state, through you, that he has done a commendable job by introducing a very good Bill, but the State Governments are misusing the constitutional powers that our Constitution has bestowed upon them. This practice needs to be checked some way or the other, otherwise we will have a distorted face of democracy. It should be stopped forthwith and the work of development should go in the right direction in this independent India. Today special attention is required to be paid to more backward areas.

While extending my thanks to you, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in this very important subject. Shri Bajjayant Panda has brought a Bill which undoubtedly, to my mind, is very important on the issues that surround this Bill or the contextualization of the issues. The issue at which he wants to look at is the overall development of poor, underdeveloped, backward regions of the country.

I felt it important that I participate in this particular debate because I think there is a need for us—after so many years, after six decades of Independence—to have a relook and a rethink as to whether whatever we are doing is having the right impact and outcomes.

We know for a fact that there are many backward regions in the country. We know for a fact that there are a lot of people below the poverty line. We know for a fact that there are places where poverty is absolutely objectionable. We know of places where there are farmers' suicides. We know of places where there are starvation deaths, and these are reported.

Without going into most of the other details which the previous speakers have already said, let me also reflect as to whether we are diagnosing the problem properly and trying to administer a medicine which perhaps is not the correct one. In the name of such well-meaning motions, are we trying to create another institution which will meet the same fate as many such institutions that we have actually set up in this country? Therefore, the argument that I would like to place before the House is that to have a relook and a rethink of many of our development programmes is a must.

The Budget has just been passed. Rs. 10 lakh crore is not a small sum of money. It is 1 and after that there are 13 zeroes. It is almost 10 trillion rupees that is going to be poured into our economy. As I said earlier, if the Finance Minister wants the outcomes that he so desires, then there is a great need to look at the delivery mechanisms that are there in place in the country.

Whilst it is good to think of another authority—we are looking at another authority to look at the backward

regions for instance—can we also say that this authority will not meet the same fate as all the other authorities that are there in our country? I would like to just say in this august House that perhaps what is needed now is that we should pay more attention to how the money that is already being provided for is getting utilised. Therefore, I agree with the previous speaker that a lot of responsibility does rest with the States.

Indeed I would like to go into the example of my own State where we have done fairly remarkable work. Under the leadership of Dr. Pawan Chamling we have indeed seen that 70 per cent of all funds which come from the Centre are indeed devolved to the rural areas. This has been going on for the last fifteen years, and we see a remarkable change in the landscape in our own State. That has been borne out by the many awards and accolades that our State has garnered.

What I would like to say is that there is a need for the States to show greater leadership; that governance in every State must be toned up; that governance within our Panchayati Raj system must be toned up. With the kind of major national programmes that have been unleashed, it is time for every one of us to see that the funds that are being poured into our economy and into our rural areas are utilized to the best and to see that we get the best out of every rupee.

This is why I say that perhaps getting another Authority into place is not the right answer. But the diagnosis of what ails our systems, specially our delivery mechanisms, our delivery systems and our bureaucratic mechanisms should be the focus.

This morning, in the Question Hour also, a remark was made that a certain amount is being kept aside for many of the NREGA programmes, and that money could be actually increased to see that the monitoring and evaluation of many of these programmes which can actually mitigate a lot of the problems that are there in backward areas could be done properly.

The whole concept of inclusive growth is a very noble and a very good one. If we, all of us, even from this very House, can actually go to our individual areas

and see that the work that is being done by programmes such as the NREGA is done well, it will go a long way in mitigating some of the problems.

So, my premise is that perhaps what is in context is actually true—I completely sympathise and empathise with the issues on hand, but the mechanism that is being sought from this Bill is perhaps not the correct one. So saying, I thank the august House and the Chairman for giving me this time.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): I am thankful to my friend, Mr. Panda, who has moved this Bill. I am actually thankful to him for his concern—a man born with the silver spoon in the mouth thought about the poor people, thought about the backward region. So, I am very much thankful to him for his concern for the backwardness of the country and of the State.

[Translation]

It is true that development is taking place in one state, however there is no development in another state situated next to it. For instance, let us take Orissa which is an adjoining state to Bengal. Bengal is far ahead in every field. On its other side is located Andhra Pradesh which is also ahead of it. But, why do the States like Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh lag behind despite the fact that they have rich mineral deposits? There is no solution to the regional imbalances, poverty and displacement. We are far behind in health and education as well. There is no doctor for every 12 thousand people in Orissa. If we see our state, we find that there is far less development in Kandhmal as compared to that in Bhubaneswar, Rourkela and Cuttack. Why is it so? There is not even three per cent irrigation facility available in Kandhmal, Raigarh, Koraput, Kalahandi, Navapada, Bolangir districts. Why is it so? What is the reason behind it? The Constitution of India guarantees sufficient rights and powers to the state governments for the development of their respective areas. Still we were not able to develop our state of Orissa. What is the reason behind it? It is a very important point towards which attention should be paid. Many schemes were formulated. We experienced a horrible famine in 1986-87.

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

The then Prime Minister and our popular leader Rajiv Gandhiji visited Orissa thrice. At that time I was an M.L.A. I had raised the issue of starvation in the Orissa Legislative Assembly. After visiting Orissa three times Rajiv Gandhi had launched a scheme for the poverty stricken areas and he himself monitored the scheme from the Prime Minister's office. Still the funds sent by the Centre could not be appropriated properly over there and he was constrained to say that even 20% of the funds that the centre was sending for villages were not spent for their development. Rajiv Gandhi had stated in a camp of the Sewa Dal and the people of this country are also aware of the fact that if one has to see the poverty as well as the way of spending funds sent by the Centre, one should go to Orissa, particularly Kalahandi, which presents the real picture of regional imbalances. While making his speech here one of our colleagues was saying that there was a proposal to set up Backward Area Development Authority. I would like to know why should we constitute such an authority and if we have to constitute it, what is the use of having State Government and its Legislative Assembly. What does it do? While raising his point he said that there was 45% poverty in Orissa. Orissa is the most backward state having 45% poverty. I fail to understand as to what their Government has done in Orissa during the last 10 years. How much development has it made over there? Has it been able to reduce this poverty by 10 or 5%? It is a matter of great concern that the percentage of poverty has not been brought down by even 5%. Here a discussion has been held on globalisation, industrialization and industrial development as well.

[English]

I must thank him for his concern about increasing the royalty in mineral deposits.

[Translation]

But I fail to understand how the minerals have been given to vedanta Company by taking a meager royalty Rs. 128 per ton, while the minimum market rate is Rs. 300 per ton today. Now you can think yourself how

poverty and backwardness can be wiped out from Orissa. There are Kyonjhar, Sundargarh, Koraput and Kalahandi districts in Orissa. These are rich in all kinds of mineral deposits. If we do not go in for proper selection and distribution thereof, how will we be in a position to achieve development? Our mineral policy enumerates that we should not export raw materials. We should help those involved in industrialization for the sake of development of economic policy. However, there is a 'PASCO' Company which will go in for large scale export of minerals by investing its own money. I would like to ask why has permission been given to it for this purpose? On one hand you allow exports of raw materials while on the other hand you talk about development, regional imbalance, so how will we accept these two things? Today Vedant company is taking minerals. We have 1.20 lakh metric tonne bauxite deposits. If we give it at Rs. 64, what will we get? The Government of India has a law under which tribals hold the right to the land and the minerals mined there from in the forest areas where they reside. But, what are they getting? You will see that the exploitation of mineral deposits will get started, but no benefit of even a single penny will reach these tribals. How will this area develop economically? You will say that we are spending Rs. two, four, five or ten crore in the name of health, roads and education, but this is not going to ensure their development. If you really want to remove regional imbalance backwardness and poverty, you will have to understand the fact that they should be given the right to ownership.

Give them ownership, may it be one per cent, so that they could earn at least Rs. 10,000 a month for their livelihood. You should involve them in the economic development process for an inclusive growth. If you do not do this, their development is impossible. Socialist leader Shri Hukamdeoji was saying how one can understand the ground reality if one has never faced the pangs of poverty and hunger. Hukamdeoji, you are quite right and I respect you. You know that

[English]

I am born with pangs of poverty.

[Translation]

You know that I have been involved in the movement along with you many years. I have struggled for getting the land given to the landless in Bodhgaya. Why has naxalism spread so much? Be it Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh or Orissa, I have worked in all these three states. Our colleague hon'ble Ajay Makenji is sitting here. People moved there in protection of gunners. But when I went for a by-election, I moved there alone. I had no fear from them because many of them might have known as to what my background was. If you do not bring a change in your attitude while solving the problem of naxalism, there will be no development of that area and at the same time, the naxal activities will continue rising despite the fact that so many schemes have been launched and sufficient rights have been granted under the Constitution of India. Two years ago KBK Scheme was formulated and an amount of Rs. 500 crores was spent in three blocks—Yashwantpur, Kashipur and Thwamul Rampur. Even though 500 people died due to starvation, sufferings and diarrhoea over there. Why did these people die? We were doing relief work over there. Your approach itself is weak. You may constitute so many autonomous authorities, you cannot do good for the people. The only thing is that we are poor because you have become rich. One became King, and 100 beggars were made. Nothing more than this can happen in this situation. This is the approach of our State Government too. If you have not been able to decrease even 5% poverty in the last ten years, how can I and how can the world believe that you have developed the State. As a young citizen, how can I believe your approach is not faulty. I come from Kalahandi which is the worst famine affected district of Orissa. If I were the Chief Minister. I would change the picture within one year and could easily solve all the problems including naxalism that prevails in these areas and which you are not able to do because your approach is somewhat faulty. With such an approach no Government can solve these problems because they would lack commitment. We were talking of our thinking, our approach, whether we are responsive to an issue or not. If we are responsive, we can solve these. There is no need to constitute any authority for this. There is

a demand in our state to come out Western Orissa a separate state. Our colleagues know this very well. However, I do not support such demand because Orissa is a small state itself and you cannot imagine development of the state by dividing it into two parts. There is a district Bolangir in the state from where comes a person who once became the state's Chief Minister, but even though the district has only three per cent irrigation facility till date. It shows the weakness of approach. The person who became the State's Chief Minister was too weak to think about the development of his own area. I hold him responsible for this. If I am not able to develop the constituency. I represent during my tenure, I should be responsible for this. Everybody should take such responsibility. So, this is a gap in thinking and you cannot hold the constitution responsible for this. Some people were advocating change in the Constitution. I do not support it. Our ancestors have framed this constitution very prudently. When I was speaking on the Rail Budget. I quoted Gandhiji who had said that this country could not be said to be prosperous unless the tears of the poor and the marginalized people of the society are wiped and title their eyes remain filled with tears and they remain poor.

17.00 hrs.

However, the policies that the Congress party has brought have been formulated keeping in view the interests and the development of the country. I do not say there are no loopholes, we might also have committed some mistakes, but can we not solve the questions like regional imbalances and backwardness through the system and institutions that we have and because of which we are sitting here in the Parliament and our other colleagues in the Assembly. Why can we not do this? We can do it if we are committed. I do respect your approach that you think about backward areas. I had said even earlier that I think about the areas that are poor. As far as the railways are concerned, so many ministers of Railways came from Bihar and the rail lines spread there like anything. There were two times when people from Orissa became Ministers in the Ministry of Railways, but they could not continue for long. I remained in the office only for about

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

seven months and my another colleague for two years, so no more rail lines could be laid in Orissa. Many Members became Ministers from Bengal and you can see how much Bengal is developing. Railways are such a subject that everybody wants to bring his area on the railway map so that their economic and all round development could take place.

17.02 hrs.

[Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*]

But the vision of the Congress Party, of which NREGA is a part, can be termed as revolutionary. The UPA Government has given many revolutionary ideas to this country and has worked for the country keeping in view the ideology propounded by Gandhiji. The only thing that is needed is that, we, who are the instruments for framing the state policy should bring about a positive transformation in our thoughts and perception so that there does not remain any regional imbalance and backwardness in the times to come.

In view of the above, I would like to submit and I feel that there is no need to constitute an Authority. The emergence of such institutions may provide further space for exploiters. There is an institution for the development of KBK but that does not have any virtual existence. Funds are released to it but nothing substantial happens. All of us are aware that though we have constituted a West Bengal Development Council, yet, after so many years of its constitution no discernible development has taken place. Hence, I do not support the idea of constituting another institution, but we should earnestly try to mitigate poverty and backwardness. All pervasive efforts should be made to eradicate these.

With these words. I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (Puri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity of participating in what I regard as a historic Bill that

my colleague Shri Baijayant Panda from Kendrapara has brought to this House. We have come to this House at the back of a historic mandate given by the people of Orissa where Shri Naveen Pattnaik, has been, for the first time, been elected for the third consecutive term as Chief Minister of the State and the people of Orissa have sent a trunch of 14 Members of Parliament to this House to look after their interests. My esteemed colleague has sought to look after not just the interest of Orissa but the interest of several other neighbouring States which languish in the same back waters as does my poor State.

In what is essentially a remarkable bi-partisan Private Members' Bill, there is regrettably a slight hint of partisanship that has been injected by my very esteemed colleague, the previous speaker, Shri Bhakt Charan Das. Politics very seriously makes strange bedfellows. I cannot but recall the fact that the wonderful quality is that he extols in the virtues of the late Rajiv Gandhi, but when the late Rajiv Gandhi visited, in fact, for the first time when he went to Kalahandi from where this KBK project has found its origin, I think, Shri Bhakt Charan Das in those days had probably raised black flags against him. This is in lighter tone. Today, he extols his virtues and I stand before this House as a Member of Biju Janata Dal.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): I am sorry to hear this. I met him and I discussed it with him as an Opposition MLA. But I have not shown any black flag. I want to bring it on record that he invited me for a talk afterwards. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: That is why, I said that I am saying it on a lighter note. ...*(Interruptions)* It is marvellous. In fact, partisanship has crept in and I must say that I am very happy that two very esteemed Members of Parliament know Orissa very well as General Secretaries of the Congress Party, Shri Narayanswamy and Shri Ajay Maken. Therefore, I think, they will, if nobody in this House, empathise with what my colleague Shri Baijayant Panda has stated.

I wish to bring just a couple of facts on record and a couple of facts about the Bill itself. Firstly, for

the past three years running, the GDP growth of Orissa has been larger than the national growth. This is borne out by the World Bank Reports, the Planning Commission Report and of the Ministry of Finance. Why then has Shri Panda to bring this Bill to this House and why then does Orissa continue to languish in poverty?

Shri Panda talked about 45 years, out of the 50 years, which was Congress ruled period and the rest five years were non-Congress ruled period. It may be seven or eight years of non-Congress rule. So, 45 years of command economy of the State has I think created certain imbalances which Shri Panda has very eloquently brought out. I only wish to add to the same.

A mention has been made about the KBK. The KBK was envisaged as a very special plan for Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput. Now, we find that the so-called funds that were earmarked for infrastructure projects for KBK have remained allegedly unspent at times because of extra rigorous curtailment on the part of the Centre. We find that the same project is now being extended towards Haryana, Punjab and other States. How does the uniqueness of KBK survive? This is a question which I ask myself. How does the amelioration of the backwardness of Orissa which was the central focus of KBK survive today? Therefore, Shri Panda has to be complimented for attempting to bring something before this House by way of an alternative mechanism.

Sir, there are several issues which Shri Panda raised with regard to railways, freight equalisation, mineral royalty, etc. How has, for instance, revision or upward mobility of the GDP growth of our State taken place? It is because of the enlightened policy of the State towards the mineral royalty issue. Kindly see what our State has done with regard to the manner in which minerals in Orissa can be tapped. Orissa has stated that unless there is a value addition by way of some industry or the other, there will be no mineral farms as it were farmed out to people for export purposes. What does the Central Government choose to do today? The Central Government today wishes to bring in a new mineral policy. One should do away precisely with this kind of value addition that the State wishes to inject

and that is precisely the kind of partisanship that Shri Panda was talking about. That is precisely the sort of treatment of the Centre which he was mentioned. If a new Bill or a new enactment comes today which says that in the event the State Government does not adhere to the Central Government's request of giving mineral resources to even those persons who do not wish to put up an industry, then it will revert back to the Central Government, to the Concurrent List, and the Central Government then will decide according to its own whims and fancies. That is precisely, what the State Government is crying hoarse about.

The State Government because of this value addition policy, has augmented its resources to some extent and that is why, we have brought down the poverty ratio by about two per cent. We have brought in food security in the State by way of Rs. 2 per kilo rice scheme. Of course I have no doubt that my friends on the other side realise that in larger measure it has brought the kind of food security that Shri Naveen Patnaik has been able to give to the people. He has been responsible for the kind of resounding mandate that he has got. But what Shri Panda has pointed out is the salient features in terms of the fact that agriculture in backward areas like Orissa is dependent year after year on rain. Unless a special emphasis is laid on irrigation, we will be dependent perennially on rainfall or lack of it. Therefore, Orissa, which is visited by either alternate drought or floods, is going to continue to languish in poverty.

We have a problem with the lowest pupil-teacher ratio in the country. This, Mr. Chairman, as you know, is a chicken and egg situation. What comes first? Does the infrastructure come first? Or does the improvement of the State's economy come first? The age-old question that Americans have asked themselves is this: Is America rich because of its good roads or are roads very good in America because it is rich? It is the same thing. The same question has to be asked with regard to backward States, like Orissa, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. Are we going to get good educational institutions? Are we going to get good health infrastructure? Are we going to get good infrastructure,

[Shri Pinaki Misra]

which will encourage micro, small and medium enterprises in khadi sector, handloom sector and handicraft sector? Are we going to get entrepreneurs who come to our State and invest there because they feel that there is potential to be milked there? Or are we not going to get them because they feel that the State is already languishing in poverty?

That is the reason, I think, Mr. Panda is to be complimented for bringing the Bill before this august House, which I think, has salutary provisions. The Government has to, I think, take a very close look at this. I know the kind of traditions that obtain with regard to the Private Members' Bills. They are brought to be withdrawn. I think there are people in the House who share the empathy of the State because they have dealt with that State very closely and they realise that some of the provisions of this Bill truly require a closer look.

Shri Panda, of course, with his love for the State has said that the headquarters of the authority shall be at Bhubaneswar. I, perhaps, would make a departure there and say that the headquarters should be in Delhi and meetings should be held every quarter in any of these regions that are designated as backward regions. You can then have meetings in those areas. I am sure, Shri Bhakta Charan Das would have no difficulty if a meeting is held in Kalahandi where the Prime Minister himself goes and chairs a meeting. I think, salutary measures will then be taken—Shri Das can be certain about it—by the State Government, the Central Government as well as by all other authorities to ensure that at least that meeting is a resounding success and at least that region then sees some development for that period.

Shri Panda in clause 9(2) says:

“Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Authority shall take following measures.”

Then, he has listed out six measures. These, I am sure, he meant them to be only illustrative. These cannot be exhaustive. Therefore, I would like to, in fact,

say that it should be the following measures which shall “include, but shall not be limited to.” It is because there are five or seven or ten or twelve other points which, I have no doubt, can be included in this. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am mindful of the bell. All I need to say before this august House is that Shri Panda has brought an extremely valuable piece of suggestion to this House and it is up to the collective wisdom of this House to decide as to how they wish to adapt to this suggestion, as to how they wish to deal with this suggestion.

I sincerely urge this House not to deal with it in the manner in which all other Private Members' Bills are ordinarily dealt with because this truly is an extraordinary Private Member Bill which has been brought by my learned esteemed colleague.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, when this bill was tabled, I thought that I should touch upon the reasons responsible for under developed areas and regions in the whole country.

I support the Bill. I appreciate the viewpoint of Pandaji as presented in this Bill. I would like to say that the Ministers are the most responsible people. They are present here. To my mind only a few Ministers are responsible enough to see the whole of India with a holistic eye. Otherwise they generally harbour a parochial and partisan attitude confined to the boundaries of their states or constituencies. Whether they are Ministers in the State, Member of Legislative Assemblies or of the Parliament. Now, for instance, we are talking about the Railways, it is regrettable that the formulation is done by us—the Members of Parliament. It is the whole Parliament which they represent, we all are here to represent the country.

[English]

We meant for country.

[Translation]

Just now, a friend of mine was talking about caste.

He was an MLA and has a big name and fame but he revealed his weakness that when he was an MLA, he had visited a certain area of any village. He had taken food over there and then they had got the utensil rinsed by him and had got the space cleaned. If such is the situation an MLA has to face, what would have happened to him after becoming an MP?

[English]

You are the representative of the particular area. You are representing not only one caste but every community. You must understand every man.

[Translation]

I want to say it to everyone that when we are entangled in social evils like caste, colour, creed and sex, I am not in a position to think how we are going to achieve the welfare of this country, leave alone the matter of development.

We may be facing hostility from Pakistan and from China, or all our neighbouring countries may be our enemies, from outside but inside we are faced with invisible enemies of caste and colour, and we harbour reservations about being backward, forward or belonging to Scheduled Caste or Tribe, being a koli etc, or something else. How far shall we think like that? Why don't we become a Hindustani? We should just become a Hindustani. No one can frighten us-neither the Government nor Pakistan, once we become Hindustanis. I request you all to change your perception. If you see the list of the Ministers, a majority of them belong to cities. In the assembly of Jammu and Kashmir nearly six Ministers are from cities, no matter if they belong to my party but if six Cabinet Ministers belongs to that place, then, should progress not have taken place right from a peon up to the Commissioner, all are working over there. The question is whether every corner, every place and every area is being represented? We have to see that. Such a representation will change the perception, consequently changing the over all picture.

Now take the Railways for instance. 70,000 kilometer long railway line has been laid in the country. In my state, Jammu and Kashmir there is only 70 km.

long railway line. Why Justice has not been done to my state. Will the Railway line be further laid only after Chaudhary Lal Singh becomes the Minister? Does it meant that the railway line will not reach our area if someone else becomes the Minister. Will the Railways not fulfill the requirement of our area. My submission is that no one has a right to do that. By the grace of God our Finance Minister is a nice person otherwise they might divert the whole money to their areas, not leaving a single penny for others. They would have liked to build all the bridges, roads and buildings in their own areas leave others high and dry because they are backward. How does a region become backward? I want to tell my elder brother,

[English]

You see my constituency,

[Translation]

still people walk for 86 km, 90 km, 50 km and on an average 30 km on foot, and these people belong to the upper castes. Tell me, should we shoot them. They do not belong to lower castes. The majority is of upper caste. You note that the majority of people belong to Rajput community there, not even Brahmins. Tell me now what should be done? The question is not about upper or lower caste. The question is

[English]

who will represent the country? Who is representing the state and the constituency?

[Translation]

I want to say that by asking caste and colour you cannot make a new deal. We do not feel ashamed when we make affirmation, at that juncture we do not talk about caste, community or town, we promise to care for everyone and to follow the path of constitution. I have come here and for the last five years I have been here. I became be wildered and have felt that whether the Members of Parliament frown upon it or they come in distress but first and foremost thing they have to see is why they have brought the concept of caste. Become

[Chaudhary Lal Singh]

a Hindustani sometime and then. Hindustan would become developed, the whole country would become developed.

Sir, I want to talk about some areas where Government schools exist. There may not be private schools because who will go on feet to open a private school or college. Though, there do not exist government schools but there are neither floor-mats nor buildings, nor infrastructure, there is nothing at all over there. You talk about Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, CCS and EGS. Where are these? I could not get an opportunity to speak on that day otherwise I could have shown that although they are boasting to establish universities yet there do not exist even schools. Build schools first. In my area still children walk for 10-20 kilometers who study in 8th class. Even do not exist Higher Secondary Schools there. How would a degree college come into being.

World class, qualitative, very scientific modernisation, what do we call it? Do you know who is modernised these days, whose trouser is baggy, whose trouser is extremely loose.

[English]

He is a very modernised boy. She is a very modernised girl. This is the position.

[Translation]

Even today trouser of the people in my area is tight. They have become modernised, qualified and the roads in their areas have been constructed so they have no difficulty in movement, however, in my area one has to face difficulties while ascending. So, I would like to submit that the country will not develop by using English wold or eloquence only. Using English language will not make any difference to the country. It is a style.

[English]

This is the style of language and speaking. This is a very good style!

[Translation]

Everybody praises—what an excellent English he

speaks, what an excellent his pronunciation is? However, what will this pronunciation do? You have given me opportunity, you please use your discretionary power to support me. The hon'ble Minister is sitting here, I know him, he is a very influential Minister. He was talking about NREGA and PMGSY in the morning. I would like to invite him for a tour with me to get direct experience about the functioning of PMGSY, NREGT and his entire department which has the responsibility of Bharat Nirman. Bharat Nirman is to be executed in villages. But our villages are not located only two km away from the road rather they are located 20 km away from the road where there are no roads, or streets, it is not motorable road rather it is foot way track. People cannot comfortably walk there, rather it is suitable only for goats. I invite him to visit Indrabal, Kishtwar, Badrawah, Doda, Gulabgarh, Angala Gulanj to see the condition prevailing there.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now please wind up.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I am concluding.

[Translation]

The condition of public services is very pathetic. As per the earlier provision one primary health centre was to be set up for the population of 20,000. Now it has been reduced to 15,000 population, however, in my area 20,000, 15,000 or 50,000 population is scattered in hundred km area. That means as per this criteria a primary health centre will not be set up in my area.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up now. You can speak on some other subject or topic when it comes next time.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, you please listen the concluding part of my speech. Will you not listen me? I request you because Pranab Saheb and all these members spoke to their satisfaction, however, I have not completed my speech. So, I will speak again.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to deliberate on this very important Private Member's Bill moved by my friend Shri Baijayant Panda relating to Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions (Special Provisions for Accelerated Development) Bill, 2009. In this Bill he has made certain observations in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and while explaining in his Explanatory Note, he has not only focussed on the Eastern part of the country but the entire country as a whole where Kutch, desert of Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Marathwada, Vidharba of Western parts, Telengana and Mahboobnagar of Andhra Pradesh and some areas of the Southern parts of the country have also been mentioned.

I look at this problem on a global perspective initially. Which are the areas of this world that are mineral rich and which is that continent which has a lot of natural resources? No doubt, it is Africa. Africa has abundance of natural resources. Yet, that continent, in comparison to other continents, is the poorest continent in the world. Why? It is because the skill and knowledge are not there in the African Continent. The wealth today is in those areas which have the skill and knowledge. When has this dichotomy started? It has started since the 19th Century. At one point of time, it was the valour, the physical strength that was ruling the roost, that was ruling the world. History reminds us that during the Roman Empire, it was by sheer force, by sheer physical strength, they conquered the land. Subsequently, those who controlled the waves, the sea, they made expansion, they made colonies, they overpowered many nations and they controlled the wealth and later on, especially in the first part of the 20th Century, those who controlled the sky—even today we have gone beyond the sky, mankind has gone beyond the sky—they controlled the wealth and they controlled the decision making process of this world.

Today, wealth is concentrated in those areas where skill and knowledge are there and basically this started in the 19th Century when the Industrial Revolution, as the Europeans call it, started and then the cycle of change of exploitation and deprivation started. Of

course, we had reached that stage of Industrial Revolution after more than 200 years of struggle and deprivation. That was by physical force and today, Africa is struggling hard showing their natural wealth to be exploited by the wealthy, by the knowledgeable, by those people who have skills in exchange so that they can get some wealth in return.

Sir, should we, in this federal structure of this country with 62 years of Independence, with this popular Government mechanism that is in place where people's aspirations are reflected through the mandate, also adhere to that type of mechanism, that type of rule where the able-bodied person can force others, especially the weak to be cowed down? Should this House also endorse that mechanism? That is a question perhaps my colleague Mr. Panda had when he piloted this Bill. It not only pinches us who come from States like Orissa, it pinches everyone who feels he is deliberately being weakened, deliberately being deprived of the due that is his right.

I would say certain instances can be put forth here in our country. In our inward eye when we look at the map of the country, which are those areas which are poor, and which are those areas which are rich in mineral wealth. I think, both these match together where poverty is, where hunger is, where deprivation is. Those are the places where the Earth is rich. How long shall we be saying the same thing that the Earth is rich and poor people are living on it? How long should we be saying this that the wealthy, the knowledgeable will be exploiting us?

I think, 40 years back, during the early 1960s, the founder of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha or Jharkhand Party, as it was called, Mr. Singh, used to say, 'civilisation started from the hills, the mountains.' Subsequently, the civilisation came to the river front and now with lot of industrialisation taking place, again civilisation is moving towards hills, towards the mountains. Mr. Jaipal Singh, the founder of Jharkhand Party, was saying this in the late 1950s or early 1960s.

Why did he say that? It was because the industrial units are being set up in the mines head. Jamshedpur

[Shri B. Mahtab]

came up, Rourkela came up, Bhillai came up, most of the public sector undertakings and those few private sector undertakings also came up with those areas. Mr. Panda has very rightly stated about the freight equalisation policy, the command structure that actually denied justice to many States, especially, mineral bearing States.

Now, of course, more than 18 years have passed, that has been given a go-by and a new system is in place today. I am reminded, I think, my colleague, Mr. Bhakta Charan Das, will remember there was a time in the 1990s when Mr. Biju Patnaik was the Chief Minister of Orissa. Out of anguish, he had expressed that if Centre was not providing him the opportunity to make investment in his State, he will secede. Subsequently, of course, he corrected himself. But that was the anguish of that grand old man when he was fighting for a cause to develop his State. By developing Orissa, the country also will develop. He was a freedom fighter. He had fought for the country. Repeatedly he had told us that the whole country needs to be developed in a cohesive manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. We have to extend time for another half-an-hour for this Bill because already the time allotted is over. If the House accepts, we will extend the time for the Bill by half an hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. If it is not concluded within the extended time, then it will be taken next week, if necessary. Please continue.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I was reminded of Mr. Biju Patnaik's statement during that time. I think the then Prime Minister had to talk to him personally and many number of other leaders also. But that was his anguish. He was a person who had fought for the country and after his demise not only the National Flag of this country but also the National Flags of Indonesia and Russia were placed on his body. It is because, for their independence also, he had fought. Such was the man's

anguish. How many people of this country remember that?

I am reminded of, and very sparingly I use this experience of mine which hurts me the most, when I talk about deprivation, especially deprivation of a State like Orissa. It was, I think, 22 years back; on a friend's request I was in a place in Delhi. There, casually, a person sitting just across the table told me that if at all Orissa secedes from this country, how does it matter for this country? You give us some coal; we will get coal from Australia and from other places. If Orissa secedes, how does it matter? That actually was a blow on me. If this is the situation, this is the thinking, it troubles me a lot. Is it for this that so many freedom fighters had fought for the independence of this country to hear, say, 50 years after, if Orissa is not a part of this country, it does not matter? Is it for this that the Father of the Nation had traveled on foot for more than 18 days to explain to the nation that here is a place; if you want to do service for the mankind, please come? Is it for this that Madam Indira Gandhi had to go to Kalahandi in 1966 to see—to be face in face—what famine is? Is it for this that the former Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi had to go to the front of the hut of a woman of Phanus Punji, who had sold out her niece at a cost of only Rs. 20 just to get 2 kilogram or 1½ kilogram of rice? Is it for this that one has to deliberate and discuss that this is our right and we have to get it? It hurts. When someone says, you are giving us some coal, and if you don't want, you may not give, that hurts.

I think, that feeling gives rise to people taking upon arms. When people see that they are far away from the mechanism which decides the destiny of this country, and when people see that they are not a part of the decision-making process, what will they do? In a lighter vein, one can say that after six Congress Members getting elected from the State of Orissa, we get one Minister of State portfolio. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI (Bhadrak): Although he was a Cabinet Minister earlier. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: That hurts. It was only during the non-Congress Government, Cabinet Ministers were

made and not during the Congress Government.
...(Interruptions) The only exception was before 1950s
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.
NARAYANASAMY): You were not made a Minister
during the NDA Government. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: My leader was, and he was
the longest serving Cabinet Minister. Dr. Harekrishna
Mahtab had not served more than two years.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: During the NDA
Government, there were four Ministers. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: The next Cabinet Minister in
the Congress regime was Shri J.B. Patnaik. He was
there hardly for six months. That is all. But in the non-
Congress Government, it was Shri Biju Patnaik; it was
Shri Rabi Ray; it was Shri Nilamani Routray; it was Shri
Arjun Charan Sethi, it was Shri Naveen Patnaik, and
they were all Cabinet Ministers. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Also Shri Srikant
Jena. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, Shri Srikant Jena was
there. Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav will help me out.
I think, they have taken a cue from you.

Leaving aside that, I would say that Orissa elects
21 Members to this House. The basic problem at times
is being discussed. Smaller States have a smaller
number of representation in this House.

Should they not be listened to? It is only the bigger
States that can decide the fate of this country. There
are bigger States like Bihar, before it was divided and
Jharkhand was made, and Uttar Pradesh before
Uttarakhand was made. Is it necessary that we should
have smaller States so that the Centre can distribute
the funds in a proportionate manner? I am not for that.
I think, during the last time when the Private Member
Resolution was discussed, I had advocated that smaller
States have some merits but smaller States have greater

demerits. It is being reflected in Jharkhand, it is being
reflected in the North-East, and, of course, in Goa. City
States like Delhi has its own merits. We need bigger
States because history always reminds us that we need
a stronger Union Government but at the same time that
Union Government also should be responsible for the
overall development of those areas which are falling
behind for many historical reasons.

I am reminded of different speeches which have
been delivered just within five to seven years after our
Independence, and I had read those speeches both in
Parliament Library and also in our Legislative Assembly's
Library. What do they say? They fought for the country's
Independence, and they saw Independence coming.
They formed the Government, and they had the power
in their hands. What was their vision? Their vision was:
"Now, the country is on the march." Those people or
those cadets who are in the last two rungs of the
battalion are also marching along with those that are in
the front. The country is progressing, there is no doubt.
But those, who are behind, they should be empowered
so that they can double-march and can strive to be in
the front.

My friend, Mr. Panda, has very rightly expressed
here that deliberate attempts are being made that those
who are behind should remain behind, and they should
be only the camp followers. The sense of exploitation
that 'They should only follow and we are in the front.'
not only hurts us but also forces us to rebel. That
rebellion has its manifestations in different aspects.
When some group of people just go out on the tracks
and try to torch a train, burn a bus or have clashes on
the streets, it shows that these are the symptoms of
rebellion. But what do the Government do? They try to
quell it, as it has happened in Kashmir Valley and as
it is happening in different parts of the country. These
are the symptoms.

Therefore, I would request the Government. You
not only treat the symptoms but treat the disease also.
The disease emanates from here, from Delhi. That
disease needs to be treated.

I will give you two examples. During the early

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Nineties, a conscious decision was taken that we have to bring in reforms, reforms in electricity, in power sector. So, a policy was formulated. We had Electricity Boards at that time. In Orissa, we had the Orissa State Electricity Board. Even today, many States have Electricity Boards. It was said at that time that those States, who would go in for reforms, would bring down the losses, would be provided incentives. Accordingly, the APDP Scheme was formulated. Orissa was the first State to go in for reforms in electricity, in power! In Orissa, Electricity Reforms Act was promulgated in 1995. Privatisation took place. During that Plan Period it was decided that 50 per cent of incentives would be provided to the State. If I say privatisation was initiated there, it became a laboratory. I remember, Secretaries, Ministers and even Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh during that time used to find out as to how we are doing the reforms in Orissa. Ultimately, they did it or not, I am not aware. But many States wanted to find out as to how this Reform process was taking place in energy sector, in power sector in Orissa.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Haryana also did it.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Haryana, of course, took up and Delhi also had done it. Successfully, Orissa had done it.

But my point is that on the scheme, which the Centre had formulated to provide incentive to the State Electricity Boards would say: "You have privatized. Our incentive is not to give any money to the private players."

Sir, 49 per cent is the stake of Orissa Government, and I fail to understand why we were denied. Subsequently, of course, it was corrected. After we raised this matter in this House, subsequently, it was corrected. The State Government had submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Power in June 2005 in the prescribed format which claimed incentives to the tune of Rs. 264 crore for the year 2003-04. This is 50 per cent of actual loss reduction achieved by the utilities for the financial year 2001-02. Initially, the Ministry of

Finance declined to sanction the grant on the ground that the Discoms are private companies and not State-owned. Subsequently, a Task Force was formed which suggested that this APDP, which later on became APDERP, assistance, both investment and incentive component, may be extended to the private distribution utility. Even after the Task Force has said this, the money should have flowed but it did not happen.

In the Eleventh Plan, Orissa also has put forth this view but now the answer which is coming to us is that you have private distribution companies, to which I had said, Orissa's stake is 49 per cent and it is very much a part and parcel for all practical purposes. Orissa's investment is involved. The loss of that company is also the loss of that Government. I would again urge upon the Ministers present here to put your indulgence for the benefit of our State.

When I see Mr. Joshi before me, I am reminded of rural development. I should put forth my point of view on a very traditional one, the workforce of rural area. Where are they? I am reminded of my mother's story when I was a child. She used to tell me that beware of the old lady. She is demonic. Do not go near her, go to bed and sleep quickly. We are all reminded of our grand mother's or mother's story of that old demonic lady who lurches behind the dark, always eager to catch you and take you away from your family, from your house, from the safety that your parents have provided. Which is the old demonic lady today? It is the city. It is the city which is drawing the strength from the rural areas. All able bodied persons, be it male or female, anyone who is skilled, anyone who has the strength, no longer stay in the village. All are drawn to the city to earn their livelihood to enjoy better living standards. We have a programme, NREGA. I would invite Mr. Joshi to come to Bolangir district. Kalahandi is no more that wretched as it was 25 years ago. After Indravati project, it is a paddy surplus district.

It has better living standards. But, you go to Bolangir now. Though rains have come, in villages after villages the houses are empty. Why is it so? Many of them have migrated to Andhra Pradesh and to other places. Who are living in those places? It is the old

ladies, the old men with some children who are living there. When you ask the district planners, the elected representatives to do some earth work in those villages, who are going to work there? The cards definitely have to be with the Sarpanch. Whom are he going to distribute? If at all he is going to do some work, he will utilise the machinery and forge the papers. In that forging, starting from the Sarpanch till the District Magistrate all are involved. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That is what Joshiji has said in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)* I saw it myself on the ground.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: He is very practical. But Andhra Pradesh is doing the best job in NREGA, I do not know in what way. Our officers and our elected representatives have gone there also to find out how this mechanism is working in Andhra Pradesh so that at least we can try that here in Orissa. In our district planning meeting, I said with folded hands—let us not be a part to that burglary. I would request you to go to Bolangir.

It is the city which is drawing the strength. Every city, throughout the world will draw strength from the villages. There, the traditional skill of village needs to be revived and that reminds me of what our Father of the Nation had said—you empower the people who are still in the village. The khadi and village industry needs to play a greater role. The traditional skill of a plumber, of a carpenter, of a *lohar* is still needed. It is needed in the village and it is also needed in the city.

Sir, I would not prolong my deliberations here. I would only say that communication or roads and rails bring in civilization and development. I am reminded of one thing. Somewhere I had read that just after 50-60 years of Independence of United States—at that time it was just called America—the demand before the candidates was—‘can you bring in rail line to my area’. That was the demand in the United States in those areas that—‘we need rail line, we do not need anything else, we will take care of ourselves. We need a rail line which should pass through our State, our area. Then development will follow.’

I remember, perhaps in the 1990s, when Shri

Jagdish Tytler was the Minister of Surface Transport, in an Economic Editors' Conference, where I was participating, he was explaining that elected representatives are demanding that ‘the National Highways should pass through my area’. Why is it so? A National Highway or roads or rail should pass through our area, our district. Even in the discussion on the Railway Budget this demand is always there that we need new lines.

For the last five years we have been asking one thing. Shri Ajay Maken, hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs is also here. For the last five years Orissa has been demanding for two specific projects—a survey of a rail line from Bhadrachalam to Ranchi which passes Malkangiri, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Deogarh, Keonjhar and to Jharkhand. This is for a rail line. These are the richest areas and mineral-based districts and this is the Maoist-infested area. We are also demanding for a National Highway connecting Visakhapatnam through all these Southern districts with Ranchi. I am reminded of one thing.

18.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wind up. We are going to take ‘Zero Hour’.

Do you want to continue further?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, I may.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: He may continue next time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please wind up.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would say that road and rail lines bring in development. These two aspects especially need to be looked into. Bring in development to the under-developed areas. That is why, a demand has been consistently made for the last ten to twelve years, since 1997 when our party was formed, and we have been asking that a special provision should be made and Orissa should be accorded a special status. The

[Shri B. Mahtab]

only idea is that Centre should give 90 per cent and the State can provide 10 per cent.

Sir, I would like to continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken more than half an hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: After speaking of the global aspect, you came to the national aspect. Just now you have come to Orissa and now you will go to the district level. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, I will come to the district. I will come to my place, my district. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you continue next time.

Now, we take 'Zero Hour'.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak in this House. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Tourism towards Ganga Maiya ghat in my area.

Sir, my constituency is 75 km away from Delhi. Garh Gangadham which is known as Brijghat is an historical religious place. Lakhs of people visit here every month for a holy dip however, I am sorry to submit that despite being such an important religious place there is no facility or proper arrangement for changing clothes before and after bath for lakhs of women who come to take holy dip. So there is an urgent need to make some development in this direction on the lines of Haridwar.

Sir, Garh Ganga Brijghat is located in western Uttar Pradesh where lakhs of people visit on Purnima every month. People from Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh visit there and it is on account of this that there are 20-20 km long queues. There are no arrangement

for people to have Darshan and holy dip in the river Ganges in a proper manner. It is therefore requested that appropriate facility should be provided for this purpose.

I would like to request that this place, which is the only religious place in my area, should be accorded the status of a tourist place and it should be developed just like Haridwar. I would once again like to extend my thanks to you.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards a huge difference in the prices of life saving drugs.

Ours is a poor country. We are not able to provide enough free of cost drugs to poor people. There is a huge difference in the prices of the same drug, manufactured by various drug companies. This difference is from two to five times of the minimum price of the drug. The companies manufacture drugs with brand names alongwith the generic names and doctors prescribe medicines in the brand names and on account of this, particular companies earn crores of rupees. Doctors are rewarded in various forms for prescribing medicines of particular brand. By the way, as per the rule the doctors are required to prescribe medicines in their generic names but it is not done.

Major drug companies which manufacture medicines in their generic name also manufacture the same medicine with brand name. MRP of those medicines at which the medicines are supplied to pharmacists are two to three times more. It is essential to take step to provide relief to the common people from the difficulties arising out of difference in prices of the same medicines manufactured by various companies for a particular disease in the country. I am presenting a comparative chart for the same in the House.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you that you have given me time to speak on the matter of urgent public importance. This august House had enacted. Prevention of Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act for the protection of common people belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in remote villages of India and prevention of atrocities committed against them. At that time, the framer of this Act would not have even imagined that the Act which was formulated to protect the interest of the poor Scheduled Caste people living in the village of India, in the event of atrocities being committed against them, will be misused. However, if the persons in power, the Chief Minister of a State herself, who is supposed to protect the people of the State misuses this Act, then it is quite unfortunate. The way this SC, ST Act has been used against State President Rita Bahuguna Joshi, is quite wrong and it is being criticized all over the country. Serious non-bailable offences under section 153(A) of IPC promoting enmity between groups, IPC's section 509—insulting a woman, section 3(A) and then section of the 10 SC, ST Prevention of Atrocities Act have been imposed against her. This is because she had made certain comment. She has also expressed her regret for her comment. You all know that what type of comments are passed against the Prime Minister and Soniaji in public life. These are serious comments, however, in public life nobody resorts to litigation and court cases. Probably it is for the first time that a new tradition is being stated that if any comment is passed in the public life then the persons in power will file case against him. For making that comment she was arrested in Ghaziabad while she was coming to Delhi. Her house is located in high security zone of Lucknow Secretariat Annexe and also near the Chief Minister residence area. The Police remained a silent spectator and her house and four vehicles were burnt. Those who had burnt her house were not arrested, however, the people of the Pradesh Congress Committee there. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a very serious matter. Our Chief of State unit is in jail. If the misuse of power is being taking place, definitely, I would like to tell the Government of India that the matter should be investigated by the C.B.I. It entrusts many investigations to the C.B.I. This too should be entrusted to C.B.I. If someone making misuse of power in such a manner and flouting the constitution that person has no moral right to continue in office of the Chief Minister of the State even for a single moment. She

labelled allegations. She labels allegations against anybody she wants to ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, nothing will go on record. Shrimati Jayaprada, you can start speaking.

*(Interruptions)...**

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Thank you very much, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, you can start speaking. Nothing else will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Mr. Chairman, through you, I would request the Government to bring about improvement in the power cut. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: An hon. Member can speak only for three minutes or so while making submissions during Special Mention, and the Member cannot make a complete speech.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned everything based on the notice that you have given here.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me time to speak. Through you, I would like to say about improving the power cut situation. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, what shall I do? ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot make a lengthy speech. You have expressed your views. Madam, please start your speech. Otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me time to speak. Through you, I would like to apprise the Government that the power cut problem is affecting all sections in the country. There is a lot of furore due to power cut especially in Uttar Pradesh. The rural people are a harassed lot due to it. At the same time, the life of those who live in cities has also gone haywire. Power, water and roads are the basic need of human beings. What, to speak of roads, they are unable to meet even their basic needs in terms of power and water. Today at some of the places people are facing problem of drought or somewhere of flood. In this age of globalization today you are talking about global warming and saying that all these problems are due to it. But in real life the poorest of the poor, those who are living below poverty line are mostly farmers. In this country 70 per cent farmers depend on agriculture. Today they are facing difficulty even in running their tubewells. On the one hand, inflation is rising and on the other, the prices of diesel and petrol are also increasing. Today, these farmers are not destined to be happy. Farmer is considered as the backbone of the country, but today even this backbone is being broken in Uttar Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you that this morning in the Question Hour the hon'ble Minister had said about it. But the common people, particularly, the farmers are not getting the cooperation that they expect. Because of this they are suffering very much. I want to tell you

that in rural areas there should be at least 16 hours of power supply while in urban areas at least 20 hour, but it is not the case. That is why the common men and the business men are suffering very much. I want to apprise you of this very thing that nobody is talking about development in Uttar Pradesh. The present Government is turning a blind eye to all, what is happening. It is not giving any thought to development. It has no time even to help the common man for raising their voice so the voice may be listened by the Court at Lucknow.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, this is a State subject and it should be mentioned in the State Assembly. Madam, please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: I want to say that in respect of development as works the State Government should be directed by the centre and the minimum supply of power should be ensured to common man. Such an order should be passed by the centre with immediate effect so that the situation could be improved without delay.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on July 20, 2009 at 11.00 A.M.

18.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 20, 2009/ Asadha 29, 1931 (Saka).

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71.	Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan	1937
72.	Shri Reddy Magunta Sreenivasulu	1882, 1931, 1954, 1967
73.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1801, 1908, 1972
74.	Shri Roy, Mahendra Kumar	1809
75.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1817, 1840, 1878, 1952
76.	Dr. Saha, Anup Kumar	1809
77.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	1869, 1924, 1956, 1968
78.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1884
79.	Shri, Anto Antony	1902, 1983
80.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1848, 1868
81.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	1861
82.	Shri Singh, Jagadanand	1854
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90.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	1823, 1880, 1926, 1955
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