

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-025
Block 'G'

Acc. No. 28
Dated 4 Jan 2010

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 11 to 21)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

P.D.T. Achary
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Dr. R.K. Chadha
Joint Secretary

Vandna Trivedi
Director

Navin Chandra Khulbe
Additional Director

Rakesh Kumar
Joint Director

Shailesh Kumar
Assistant Editor

© 2009 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

(Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

CONTENTS

Fifteenth Series, Vol. VI, Third Session, 2009/1931 (Saka)

No. 11, Friday, December 4, 2009/Agrahayana 13, 1931 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	1-39
*Starred Question Nos. 221, 223, 225 to 227 and 229	1-39
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	39-643
Starred Question Nos. 222, 224, 228 and 230 to 240	39-137
Unstarred Question Nos. 2493 to 2722	137-643
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	643-663
DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEE—A REVIEW	663
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRSCs)— SUMMARY OF WORK	663
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	663-664
8th Report	663
BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE	664-667
ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER	667-668
Taking up of Short Duration Discussion on Liberhan Commission Report	667
GOVERNMENT BILLS—INTRODUCED	
(i) Trade Marks (Amendment) Bill, 2009	668
(ii) Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009	669
(iii) Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009	671-672
(iv) State Bank of Saurashtra (Repeal) and the State Bank of India Subsidiary Banks) Amendment Bill, 2009	672-673
STATEMENT RE: ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT AND VALI- DATION) ORDINANCE, 2009	672

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE	689-716
Plight of Tamilians in Sri Lanka	
Shrimati Sushma Swaraj	689, 692-698
Shri S.M. Krishna.....	690-692, 710-716
Shri A. Ganeshamurthi	698-700
Shri P.R. Natarajan	700-701
Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan	701-704
Shri T.K.S. Elangovan	704-706
Shri O.S. Manian	706-709
Shri N.S.V. Chitthan	709-710
REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009	716-722
Motion to consider	
Shri Prabodh Panda	716-717
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.....	717-720
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	720-722
MOTION RE: FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	722
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED	723-740
(i) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Amendment of Article 275)	
By Shri Bajayant Panda	723
(ii) Illegal Immigrants and Overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009	
By Shri Bajayant Panda	723-724
(iii) Promotion of Two Child Norm Bill, 2009	
By Shri Bajayant Panda	724
(iv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Insertion of new Article 16A)	
By Shri Basu Deb Acharia	724-725

(v)	Special Irrigation Development Fund (for Forest Areas) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Hansraj G. Ahir	725
(vi)	Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009	
	By Shrimati Supriya Sule	725-726
(vii)	Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Bill, 2009 (Amendment of Sections 2 and 6)	
	By Shri Anant Kumar Hegde	726
(viii)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Amendment of Seventh Schedule)	
	By Shri Anant Kumar Hegde	726-727
(ix)	Basic and Primary Education (Compulsory Teaching in Mother Tongue) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Om Prakash Yadav	727
(x)	Provision of Communication Facilities in Every Village Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Om Prakash Yadav	727-728
(xi)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Amendment of Eighth Schedule)	
	By Shri Om Prakash Yadav	728
(xii)	Special Financial Assistance to the State of Bihar Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Om Prakash Yadav	729
(xiii)	Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Insertion of new section 4)	
	By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	729-730
(xiv)	Youth Welfare Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	730
(xv)	Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	730-731

(xvi)	Electricity (Compulsory Supply to Katras and Densely Populated Areas) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	731
(xvii)	Insurance Agents Welfare Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Basu Deb Acharia	731-732
(xviii)	Special Financial Assistance to the State of Jharkhand Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Inder Singh Namdhari	732
(xix)	Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2009 (Insertion of new sections 3C and 3D)	
	By Shri Satpal Maharaj	733
(xx)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Insertion of new Article 371J)	
	By Shri Inder Singh Namdhari	733
(xxi)	Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Amendment of section 4)	
	By Shri P.T. Thomas	734
(xxii)	Rainwater (Compulsory Harvesting) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	734
(xxiii)	Special Financial Assistance to the State of Rajasthan Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	735
(xxiv)	Integrated Child Development Services (Regularisation) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	735-736
(xxv)	Domestic Workers (Conditions of Service) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	736
(xxvi)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Insertion of New Articles 275A and 371J)	
	By Prof. Ranjan Prasad Yadav	736-737
(xxvii)	Child Welfare Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Adhir Chowdhury	737

(xxviii)	Abolition of Death Penalty to Women, Children and Indigent Persons Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Adhir Chowdhury	737-738
(xxix)	Poor and Destitute Agricultural Workers and Artisans (Welfare) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Shailendra Kumar	738-739
(xxx)	Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (Amendment of Article 48)	
	By Shri Shailendra Kumar	739
(xxxi)	Street Children (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2009	
	By Shri Shailendra Kumar	739-740

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—WITHDRAWN

UNDERDEVELOPED AND BACKWARD AREAS AND REGIONS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT) BILL, 2009			740-756
Motion to consider			
	Shri V. Narayanasamy		741-749
	Shri Baijayant Panda		749-756
	Bill—Withdrawn		758

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009 (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 11, ETC.)			756-774
Motion to consider			
	Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha		756-760, 772-774
	Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav		760-764
	Shri Shailendra Kumar		764-766
	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal		766-767
	Shri Jairam Ramesh		768-772
	Bill—Withdrawn		774

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—UNDER CONSIDERATION

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009			775-784
Motion to consider 775-783			
	Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal		775-783

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
ANNEXURE-I.....	785-794
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	785-786
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	786-794
ANNEXURE-II	795-798
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	795-796
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	795-798

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY-SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Shri P.D.T. Achary

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 4, 2009/Agrahayana 13,
1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 221, Shri Bhakta Charan Das.

Food Adulteration Laws

221. †SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

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

(a) whether the existing laws to prevent food adulteration are adequate;

(b) if so, the reasons for the rise in the number of cases of food adulteration in the recent times; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) As per the information provided by the State/UT Governments, the percentage of adulteration in food articles declined from 11.03% of the samples collected in 2003 to 7.35% in 2007.

(c) Considering the need for a comprehensive approach to food safety in the country, the Parliament has passed the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, integrating the multiplicity of provisions under various food related laws and *inter alia* regulating the food safety standards, uniform licensing, etc. in the country. Further, under the provisions of the said Act, the Government

has constituted the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in September, 2008, to carry out the purposes of the said Act.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Madam Speaker, the vast population of our nation sustains itself out of the consumption of the food material. As far as the demand and supply are concerned, taking into account the shortage of the demand, the blackmarketeers, the easy money earners have found out a solution to involve themselves in this process of food adulteration.

The figure given by the hon. Minister is for the year 2007. But I would like to know what has been the reduction or increase during 2008-09 so far as food adulteration is concerned.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, all these figures are provided by the State Governments. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we ask them for the figures and we keep on reminding them of the figures. As far as the figure of 2008 is concerned, it has only come from the Delhi Government. Otherwise, there is no mechanism for the Federal Government or the Central Government to come up with the figures on its own.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Madam, this food adulteration is a conspiracy against a healthy nation. The major victims of our nation are children and women. Keeping this in mind, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Health feels it necessary to go for a massive campaign, bring in a stringent law with regard to this food adulteration; and a campaign starting from the block level, panchayat level to the district level and to the national level. A nation-wide campaign is required for this. So, I would like to know whether the Ministry of Health feels it necessary to go with public participation in this matter.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I fully appreciate and agree with the hon. Member. That is the reason we have come up with this new Act. The new Act really is like one window clearance. Otherwise, we had multiplicity of laws, regulations, rules, etc.

So, there are two issues involved, one is deterrent

laws and the other is speedy implementation of the laws. The third issue, as the hon. Member rightly said, is to have public awareness. On all these three fronts, we are absolutely proactive.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Madam Speaker, the addition of food items these days is such that we are eating poison with them. It is reported in the newspapers daily that be it 'mava', milk or anything else, every food item is adulterated. Coming to the sample collected—11.3% samples were collected in the year 2003 and 7.35% in 2007. These figures relate to Delhi and not to the State Governments. My question to the hon. Minister is—as adulteration has increased manifold and the concerned department is taking less samples now, so what remedial measures the Government proposes to take in this regard.

My second question is whether any action has been taken by the authority constituted under the provisions of the bill passed in the year 2006? Is there any such report? What steps the Government proposes to take for ensuring effective functioning of the said authority.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, as far as a lot of reports which have come on adulteration of milk and all that is concerned—that is what perhaps the hon. Member is hinting at—at the Central level what we do is to write to the State Governments and make them aware about all these things. At the end of the day—it is a federal structure—as per the law, we have got to depend for the implementation part on the State Governments. If the State Governments do not provide us the figures, it is very difficult to really incorporate them. The same thing goes with samples. All these samples are, at the end of the day, taken by the food inspectors. Again, as far as that is concerned, it is the State Governments' authority. Since the State Governments' authority is not directly controlled by the Central Government, the same thing is there with Delhi. Delhi is not under this Parliament; Delhi is also under the Legislative Assembly of the Union Territory.

DR. RATNA DE: Thank you, Madam. We have been coming across the news items regarding contamination and adulteration of food items like ghee, butter, tea, coffee etc. which causes hardship to the common people. My question to the hon. Minister is, what type of monitoring is in place in the Ministry to implement Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and 1955 to prevent adulteration in the food items. Would the Ministry conduct regular raids to prevent adulteration? What is the outcome and the mechanism to ensure that adulteration is stopped at the manufacturers' level?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: I fully agree with the hon. Member. That is the reason why we have taken a very serious view of the entire implementation of these laws. Law by themselves are perfectly in their place and in order. But the problem has been, firstly, their implementation and speedy trial. In order to get rid of the delays which were involved in speedy trial—because that is what the deterrent is—under the new Act, which is in the process of getting implemented, we have already notified 41 provisions out of 101 provisions. I am sure that within the next two to three months, when we notify all the provision, this particular aspect of monitoring also would be addressed.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, you have given me an opportunity to ask question on a very important issue, therefore, I am thankful to you. The debate is about adulteration in food items. People are selling poison in the name of food-items. An injection is given to a small bottle guard and the next day it would grow to full size weighing in kilos. Old stock of potatoes is washed in acid or buried in sand so as to give it a new look. Several reports of this kind are received. The Government ministries in Uttar Pradesh, people working in the Government, the ministers and legislators. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, please listen me. It is relating to adulteration. Food-adulteration is concerned with everyone including you and I. How much poison is consumed by everyone? Spurious ghee is being prepared and sold which has been seized.

There is adulteration in milk also. I would like to ask the hon. Minister about the number of cases of adulteration in food items that have come to light in Uttar Pradesh, the quantity of adulterated food-items seized this year and the action taken against the persons responsible in this regard?

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, if the hon. Member wants the information particularly about Uttar Pradesh, then I can provide him separately. I have got the figures of all over the country, which I will be very happy to read. As far as the figures of Uttar Pradesh in particular is concerned, I do not have the figures with me because the figures have not been provided to us by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, and we have repeatedly asked them to provide them. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Madam Speaker, in Agra ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Tufani Sarojji, let him reply.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: It is in everyone's cognisance ...*(Interruptions)* What action the government has taken in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam, the hon. Minister has said that still the information is not given by the State Government. Madam, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Maharashtra Government has provided any information about this.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Yes, the Maharashtra Government has provided the information but the latest information is only up to 2007. I do not have the information as of 2008 or 2009.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received letters from

both the hon. Members who have asked Question No. 222 and they have informed that they are unable to come to Lok Sabha today. Therefore, I will take up the next question. Question No. 223, Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena.

Water and Vector Borne Diseases

223. +DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of the foreign assistance received and utilized to check various water and vector borne diseases in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether the Government has assessed the performance of such projects in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(d) whether the Government has started any new campaign to spread awareness about these diseases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Foreign assistance is being received only for two vector-borne diseases, viz., Malaria and Kala-azar. Rs. 277.20 crore has been provided by Global Fund (Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria—GFATM) as grant in aid for implementing Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) for a period of 5 years (from July, 2005 to June, 2010). The main components of this project are Rs. 195 crore (bed-nets, synthetic pyrethroids flow and rapid diagnostic test kits), Rs. 30 crore for

drugs, Rs. 18 crore for human resources and Rs. 12 crore for Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC). The amount released and utilized during last three years (State-wise) is given in the enclosed Annexure-I. Further, Rs. 1000 crore is being provided by World Bank for Malaria control and Kala-azar elimination for 5 years (from March, 2009 to December, 2013). The main components of this project are Long Lasting Insecticides Treated Nets (LLINs) (Rs. 225 crore), insecticides (Rs. 49 crore), diagnostics (Rs. 103 crore), drugs (Rs. 135 crore), human resources (Rs. 51 crore), IEC/BCC (about Rs. 84 crore), operational research (Rs. 64 crore), training (Rs. 63 crore), mobility support (about Rs. 36 crore) and Rs. 146 crore is unallocated amount. The State-wise details of allocation and utilization under the project are given in the Annexure-II enclosed.

(b) and (c) Uttar Pradesh is not included in either of the two projects being implemented with foreign assistance as the State is low endemic for Malaria and Kala-azar. However, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare carried out an assessment of Global Fund supported Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP) in 2008-09 in the project areas. The main findings of this assessment are given in Annexure-III enclosed.

(d) and (e) Spread of awareness about vector-borne diseases is a regular feature under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme through electronic and print media and inter-personal communication as part of integrated Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) strategy.

Annexure-I

Details of Foreign Assistance Released and Utilized State-wise during the last three years and the current year under Global Fund Supported Intensified Malaria Control Project

(Figure in Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total (2006-2009)	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized (upto Sept. 2009)	Released	Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Assam	576.90	422.64	1590.89	1398.53	414.36	745.35	303.92	356.38	2886.07	2922.90
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	101.86	81.60	246.34	277.68	93.82	153.20	52.35	49.68	494.37	562.16
3.	Manipur	218.30	175.95	232.20	297.09	83.11	53.49	71.18	20.06	604.79	546.59
4.	Meghalaya	148.97	111.63	249.02	280.12	137.46	123.68	28.05	17.39	563.50	532.82
5.	Mizoram	188.72	162.45	270.75	302.20	97.12	113.73	48.43	30.13	605.02	608.51
6.	Nagaland	277.53	228.47	192.82	264.73	120.75	128.08	41.37	32.33	632.47	653.61
7.	Tripura	193.01	188.12	480.50	480.10	80.57	98.93	45.45	25.48	799.53	792.63
8.	Jharkhand	555.10	479.74	571.17	494.04	335.61	361.74	479.52	504.26	1941.40	1839.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Orissa	933.30	672.65	2132.30	1889.38	173.26	445.57	479.50	303.62	3718.36	3311.22
10.	West Bengal	144.23	162.52	612.78	715.46	346.04	237.37	442.95	305.66	1546.00	1421.01
	Total	3337.92	2685.77	6578.77	6399.33	1882.10	2461.14	1992.72	1644.99	13791.51	13191.23
	Head-quarters		3.31		46.40		59.10	1291.49*	88.96	1291.49	197.77
	Total	3337.92	2689.08	6578.77	6445.73	1882.10	2520.24	3284.21	1733.95	15083.00	13389.00

- Note: 1. *Includes undisbursed cash grants to States which have to be released in the current financial year i.e. 2009-10 based on their utilization certificates.
2. The difference between funds received and utilized during a particular financial year is on account of utilization of cash balances from the previous years.
3. Allocation and utilization include both cash and kind.

Annexure-II

Details of Foreign Assistance Allocated and Utilized under the World Bank Supported Project State-wise

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation	Utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	395.40	50.08
2.	Bihar	693.20	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	1119.30	313.09
4.	Jharkhand	1066.10	51.25
5.	Madhya Pradesh	659.80	176.43
6.	Orissa	1717.10	2738.17
7.	West Bengal	188.60	0.24
	Sub Total	5839.50	3329.26
	Headquarters	2149.00	637.11
	Grand Total	7988.50	3966.37

- Note: 1. The difference between funds received and utilized during a particular financial year is on account of utilization of cash balances from the previous years.
2. Allocation and utilization include both cash and kind.

Annexure-III

Assessment of Global Fund Supported Intensified Malaria Control Project (MCP) during 2008-09

The Government of India carried out an internal evaluation of the Global Fund supported Intensified Malaria Control Project by identifying high disease burden districts. Field visits were planned for 21 such districts from June 2008 to June 2009. Officers for each district were identified from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Regional Office of Health and Family Welfare and State programme office for field visits. As a part of internal evaluation, these Officers visited the high risk districts twice during transmission season, where project activities are being implemented.

A total of 21 districts in 8 states were visited by 12 teams, and these states and districts are as follows:

State	Districts visited
Orissa	Dhenkanal, Bolangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Koraput, Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Nawrangpur
Jharkhand	West Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Bokaro
Assam	Barpeta, Goalpara
Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng
Mizoram	Mamit, Lunglei, Kolasib
Manipur	Chandel, Imphal East
West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills

During these visits a total of 86 health centres/villages were visited i.e. 10 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 24 Primary Health Centres (PHCs), 18 Sub-centers and 34 villages were visited by officers.

The key findings of the assessment are given below:

a. Case Detection and treatment:

- Case Surveillance/Blood Slides Collected/

Blood Slides Examined: In 70% of the villages visited surveillance activity was reported to be adequate.

- Rapid Diagnostic Tests were being used in 58% of sites where they had been provided.
- 38% of ASHAs visited were found to be trained and similar number of ASHAs were being trained.
- Anti-malarial drugs were not available at 9.3% of villages/health centres visited.
- At 11.5% of sites various posts were found vacant during the visits.
- The microscopy services at 6 PHCs/CHCs were found deficient due to poor training of the laboratory technician and non-functional microscope were found at 14.7% to 17.6% centers.
- At 17.3% centers the record keeping was found to be poor. Cross checking of slides was not done at 11.7% of health centers.

b. Integrated Vector Management [Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) and Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN)/Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLIN)]

- The observations on IRS are as follows: In 21% of villages, IRS was found to be of good quality (more than 80% coverage). In 52% villages, the quality of IRS was patchy. In 9% villages, IRS coverage was poor (less than 50% coverage). In 12% villages, IRS had been planned but had not been done.
- Bednets were being used regularly in 41% of villages, irregularly in 52% of villages and in 6% of villages they were not being used at all.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is correct that the World Bank has approved the credit of 521 million US dollars for implementation of the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and the Polio

Eradication Support Project in respect of water-borne diseases. If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the remote and backward regions of Rajasthan have been included in these 93 districts.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, as far as the World Bank is concerned, we have got Rs. 1,000 crore which is being provided for Malaria control and Kala-azar elimination.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: The hon. Minister has mentioned in the reply: "Bed nets were being used regularly in 41 per cent of villages and irregularly in 52 per cent of villages and in 6 per cent of villages they were not being used at all." Is it not due to lack of awareness? If it is so, what are the steps that the Government would take in future to create awareness?

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, as far as awareness is concerned, it is an on-going process. If you see, whether it is print media or television, the awareness programme keeps on going everywhere from the Central Government. But then again, at the end of the day, it is the duty of the State Government, as far as the implementation of this programme is concerned.

SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Madam Speaker, as is widely known, there is no specific treatment for Japanese encephalitis, and the treatment is largely supportive. Eastern Uttar Pradesh has suffered from periodic epidemics.

My question is slightly technical. The use of rosmarinic acid and arctigenin has been shown to be effective in treating this to a certain extent. Of late, minocycline has been proved to be the most effective in preventing blood brain barrier damage. In India, we are mostly administering curcumin to the patients which is widely considered to be the lesser effective than these drugs that I have previously mentioned. Minocycline has been, of late, manufactured in our country but it is not available for supportive treatment in the hospitals of Uttar Pradesh. I just wanted to ask the hon. Minister as to what the Government's policy on this is.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: This question does not really come out of the main question, which is foreign assistance but, however, I am going to answer it. All

these diseases, which come, we have got the Department of Science and Technology. Their work is to find out new methods of treatment. I have taken notice of what the hon. Member had to say. I am definitely going to look into it. If there are some more advices or comments, which he wants to provide to improve the treatment, I would most welcome that.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, in reply to part (d) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated that spreading awareness about vector-borne diseases is a regular feature under National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme and that is done through electronic and print media and inter-personal communication as part of integrated Information, Education and Communication (IEC)/Behaviour Change Communications (BCC) strategy.

Madam, often some diseases break out in various parts of India and by the time information is gathered about them, the diseases cause huge losses to human life. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Uttar Pradesh, particularly eastern Uttar Pradesh where diseases like malaria, kala-azar and diphtheria break out from time to time and in absence of proper medicines lives of a number of people. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is formulating any action plan to check the outbreak of such diseases in Poorvanchal area of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in Bhadohi and its adjoining districts.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, we have what is known as the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under our Ministry, which takes cares of malaria, kala azar, dengue, chikungunya, filaria and Japanese encephalitis. As far as these diseases are concerned, regular camps are also held by various NGOs and the State Governments. The

Central Government is always there. If there are any specific requirements, which come from the States; if they want some kind of a camp related to a particular disease, we are there to help them.

As far as malaria is concerned, I have personally seen that awareness is quite spread all over. But there is always scope for improvement both by the States and the Centre.

[Translation]

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the schemes implemented by the Government for checking water-borne on vector-borne diseases in the country during the last three years and the current year and how for the said schemes have been successful. The state-wise status of the said schemes.

[English]

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Madam, I have just mentioned that we have this National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, and it is the same answer because the question also relates to similar part of the disease.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much.

Q. No. 224, Shri Nishikant Dubey—Not present.

Disinvestment Proceeds

225. +Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the National Investment Fund (NIF) from the proceeds of disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the utilization made from NIF towards funding social sector schemes and revival of sick PSUs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB

MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid' on the Table of the House.



Statement

(a) and (b) Government has constituted a "National Investment Fund" (NIF) in November, 2005, into which the proceeds from disinvestment of equity in PSUs would be channelised. The corpus of NIF will be of a permanent nature. NIF will be professionally managed to provide sustainable returns to the Government without depleting the corpus. Selected Public Sector Mutual Funds, namely UTI Asset Management Company Limited, SBI Funds Management Private Limited and LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company Limited have been entrusted with the management of the corpus of NIF. 75% of the annual income will be used to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment. The residual 25% of the annual income of NIF will be used to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable PSUs. A total amount of Rs. 1814.45 crores (Disinvestment Proceeds from Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, Rs. 994.82 crores and Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, Rs. 819.63 crores) has been credited to the NIF as on date.

However, keeping in view the difficult economic slowdown of 2008-09 and a drought this year, both of which are likely to adversely affect the 11th Plan growth performance, the Government has decided that with effect from April, 2009 to March 2012, the proceeds from disinvestment would be channelised into NIF and would be available in full as a one-time exemption, for meeting the capital expenditure requirements of selected social sector programmes decided by the Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure.

(c) An income payout of Rs. 84.81 crores and Rs. 209.24 crores has been received for the first (2007-08) and second (2008-09) year of investment and credited to the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI). During 2009-10, a provision of Rs. 185.90 crores has been allocated to National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme).

From April, 2009, a total amount of Rs. 4259.90 crores has been realized from the disinvestment

proceeds of National Hydro Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) and OIL India Ltd. and credited to the CFI. The funds would be transferred to NIF and allocated for capital expenditure in identified social sector schemes as decided by the Planning Commission/Department of Expenditure.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: The Government has decided that the proceeds from disinvestment would be channelised into the National Investment Fund for meeting the capital expenditure requirements of the selective social sector programmes. Now, the social sector programme is basically the budgetary responsibility. So, how prudent is it to sell capital assets for meeting budgetary expenditure, particularly at a time when developed countries are helping private sectors for survival and we are going to dispose of our shares in the PSUs?

So, my question is whether the proceeds from disinvestment would be utilized in future for meeting the fiscal deficit. How does the hon. Minister propose to meet the capital expenditure requirement of selective social sector programmes after 2012?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I have clearly stated in the Statement itself that what we have asked for, from 2009 to 2012, is one time exception. The concept of NIF, National Investment Fund, is not new. Even in September, 1996, when Congress was not in power, the then United Front Government took a decision that a part of the disinvestment proceeds should be earmarked in a separate fund for utilization, for meeting the expenditure on social objectives. Keeping that in view, the NIF has been created. ...*(Interruptions)*

I am sorry. There is something wrong with the microphone system. Suddenly, some noise is coming.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will have it checked.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Anyway, in NIF, we have received some investment fund which has been deposited. It is about Rs. 1,800 crore. The purpose of the NIF is that the main corpus will remain intact and the income generated out of the corpus will be utilized for social purpose and social service sector. Out of the two years, we have received, in the first year, about

Rs. 84 crore. It is not the main corpus. It is income generated from the corpus. In the second year, we have received Rs. 250 crore, out of which, we are making some investments. For instance, in this year's Budget itself we have given more than Rs. 146 crore for the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Capital expenditure is required even in the social sector. Construction of a hospital, buying medical equipment, construction of a university building or a research laboratory—these are the capital expenditures. I can assure the hon. Member that the intention is not to utilize the disinvestment proceeds to meet the fiscal deficit but to meet the commitments on the expenditure in the social sector. After 31st March, 2012, we will return to *status quo ante*.

Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: The UPA in its first term announced that the sick Public Sector Undertakings will be revived out of the accrual from the proceeds of the disinvestment. My question is, how many sick PSUs have been revived since 2004-05 out of the funds generated by the disinvestment? What is the total fund deployed for revival of the sick PSUs?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, I have already indicated that the amount which has been received so far in the NIF is Rs. 994.82 crore from the disinvestment proceeds of Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and Rs. 819.63 crore has been credited to the NIF as on date. The income generated from this corpus for the first year was Rs. 84.81 crore and for the second year, as I mentioned, it is Rs. 209.24 crore. The hon. Member would appreciate that this is quite inadequate for the revival of the sick units. Therefore, these are being used mainly for education, health, Prime Minister's Grameen Rozgar Yojana and certain other identified social sector projects. There are about eight identified social sector projects. What we are expecting is that as and when the size of the fund is enlarged and the income generated would be more, it would be possible.

This has not been mixed with the Consolidated Fund of India. This is managed separately by three independent agencies. The Mutual Funds and those who are financial managers, are managing it and the income generated from the corpus is being utilized for this purpose. In the first two years, we have not been able

to utilize it for the revival of the sick units but in future it would be possible.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Madam Speaker, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister the amount likely to be earned under the NIF from the disinvestment earnings during the current financial year and the percentage thereof to be used for the development of the social sector. Besides, I would also like to know whether the Government proposes to earmark some amount out of the said amount for the extremely backward states like Bihar?

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, the proceeds of this Fund are not earmarked for any States or the allocation is not State-wise or State-specific, but it is project-specific and programme-specific. So far as the percentage is concerned, 25 per cent of the total income generated would be utilised to fund for the revival of sick industries. The entire revival proceeds and the entire revival expenditure cannot be done out of the proceeds of this Fund. It will be a supplementary fund. Seventy-five per cent of the funds are for social projects.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Madam, basically the proceeds from the disinvestment during the last 10-15 years could not be used to revive sick units. Hon. Finance Minister has said that about Rs. 992.94 crore has been received under the NIF and it cannot be used for reviving the sick units. But, it has been frequently demanded and I feel it is reasonable too as it is in the interest of the country and people also and a large share of NIF fund has been used for ensuring social security. I would like to ask the hon. Minister the fund that is likely to be received through the IPOs of the 20 PSUs proposed to be disinvested and the amount thereof that can be fixed for the revival of sick units and whether any planning or study has been made for the purpose.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, so far as the percentage earmarking is concerned, for the present, as I mentioned right now, it is 25 per cent for the revival of the sick units or helping in the revival of the sick units—that would be a more appropriate phrase—and 75 per cent is for the social programmes. But it is reviewed and if we find that substantial resources will be required for the revival of sick units and it is not coming from any other sources and on the other hand the income generated from the corpus of the National Investment Fund can meet the bill, that can be worked out. In consultation with the Planning Commission these programmes are constantly being reviewed. But so far as the current earmarking of percentage is concerned, it is 25 per cent for sick units and 75 per cent for social sector commitments.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam Speaker, hon. Minister has in his written reply, given a statement in para 'C', that out of Rs. 84.81 crore and Rs. 209.90 crore, Rs. 185.90 crore has been made available for the nutrition support, Mid-Day Meal, in Primary education. Many NGOs are working very nicely under the Mid Day Meal Scheme. A report has also been received from Rajasthan and an NGO Akshayapatra is doing good work in my area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if the Government proposes to provide more funds under the Mid Day Meal Scheme to such institutions which are doing good work by assigning them some kind of rating like AAA to meet their demand for additional support.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, the amount which we are also providing from this fund is not very substantial; it is limited and we have to provide adequate resources from the other sectors also. We are trying to improve it. As and when the fund position improves, the overall financial position of the Government improves, definitely we can earmark more money for these social sectors. So far as the implementation is

concerned, mid-day meal scheme's implementation is through the State Government and if some NGO does good work, definitely the State Government is entitled to encourage them and to give them additional support if they feel so.

Ekalavya Model Residential Schools

226. †SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up Ekalavya Model Residential Schools in various parts of the country;

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

(c) the details of the proposals for the setting up of such schools, received from States including Orissa and the action taken in each such case, State-wise;

(d) whether the National Overseas Scholarship for the Scheduled Tribe students has also been launched; and

(e) if so, the number of students who have availed of this benefit so far and the steps taken to promote the scheme further?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) 100 Ekavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) have been sanctioned by the Government out of the grants released to state governments including Orissa under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. State-wise details of EMRS sanctioned and functional in the country is enclosed as Annexure.

Proposals for setting up of such schools are received from the States including Orissa from time to time. Sanction of EMRSs is subject to the requirement, and the availability of funds.

(d) and (e) The National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe students was launched in 1954-55. 12 ST candidates have been sent abroad for higher studies under this scheme, since the formation of the Ministry in 1998-99.

The scheme was revised in 2007-08. The following steps were taken to promote the scheme further:

1. It was converted to a 'Plan' scheme from a non-plan scheme to ensure regular allocation of funds.
2. The number of scholarships were increased from 10 (9 ST+1 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group) to 15 (13 ST+2 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group).
3. The number of subjects covered for award of scholarship was increased.
4. The rates of scholarship payable were increased.

Annexure

Details of EMRS Sanctioned/functional in the Country

Sl. No.	State	No. of EMRS sanctioned	No. of EMRS functional
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	8	8
4.	Gujarat	10	10
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0
7.	Jharkhand	4	4
8.	Karnataka	4	4
9.	Kerala	2	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12	12
11.	Maharashtra	4	4
12.	Manipur	3	0
13.	Mizoram	1	1
14.	Nagaland	3	2
15.	Orissa	11	11
16.	Rajasthan	9	7
17.	Sikkim	2	2
18.	Tamil Nadu	2	2
19.	Tripura	3	3
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0
21.	Uttaranchal	1	0
22.	West Bengal	7	5
Total		100	86

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Madam, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and also seek a reply.

Madam, you know that my State Orissa is a very backward State and the SC and the ST population is more than 40 per cent in the State. Now, the figure

given shows that there are only 11 schools running in Orissa. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will think of increasing the number of schools.

The aspect of supervision of schools is not dealt with by the hon. Minister. I want to know whether there is any control or supervision of the Union Government in the schools which are set up.

[Translation]

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: Madam, as far as Orissa is concerned, we have provided 11 Eklavya Model Residential Schools to the state. The tribal population of Orissa is 8145081 and the literacy rate of the state is 63.1%, but the tribal literacy rate is 37.4 per cent. Our Ministry has made a scheme to reduce this gap of 25.7 per cent. We have funds to the tune of Rs. 1000 crore. We have to allocate this fund in the whole country. As far as Orissa is concerned, we have made a provision of about Rs. 85.68 crore for the year 2009-10. First, we give Rs. 2.5 crore for construction of the Eklavya Model Residential School. Thereafter, we provide Rs. 72.50 lakh to run the school. We will see if there is actual need of Eklavya Model Residential Schools or not as demanded by the people. On receiving the detailed information from the State Government in this regard, we will examine it and then consider setting up a new Eklavya Model Residential School.

Regarding the question of supervision asked by the hon. Member, we provide funds to the State for the construction of the Eklavya Model Residential School but the State Government is fully responsible for running the school. I would like to give assurance to the hon. Member that in case we receive some complaint, then we will get it thoroughly investigated.

[English]

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: The second aspect of the question is: how many students have got scholarship? The reply is given by the hon. Minister. He must think of increasing the number of scholarships for the meritorious students so that the gap, which the hon. Minister has said, is filled and the standard of education, which he must be knowing, is improved. I want to know whether he will think of increasing the number of scholarships for those students.

[Translation]

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: Madam, the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme has been implemented from 1954-55 but it was a non-plan scheme. We have included it in the plan scheme in the year 2007-08.

Earlier, we used to give scholarship to 10 tribal students which included 9 ST and 1 PTG student. But, we have recently made changes in it and now 15 tribal students will be provided this scholarship which will include 13 ST candidates and 2 PTG candidates. Earlier, we had prepared a list of 20 subjects which we have increased upto 35 subjects. Students joining other courses will also be provided scholarship in the coming days.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri E.G. Sugavanam—not present.

DR. PRABHA KISHOR TAVIAD: Madam, I am coming from a tribal dominated area, Dahod. The whole of Dahod is having tribal population. Nearby my constituency, Panchmahal, Santrampur and Kadana are having tribal population. In Sabarkantha constituency also, Khed Brahma-Vijayanagar, Bhiloda and Meghraj areas are having tribal population.

[Translation]

I want to ask the hon. Minister that as the schools being run in Gujarat presently are self-financed,

[English]

These poor tribal people are not getting the benefit of high school and higher education.

[Translation]

They are not able to study in the school properly and drop out of it. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister

[English]

is the Central Government having any plan to give more Government-aided schools in these tribal areas?

[Translation]

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, 8 Eklavya Model Residential Schools were functioning in Gujarat till now. Our hon. Member, who hails from Dahod district, has demanded a school there and we have sanctioned an Eklavya Model Residential School

there. We have also given sanction for one more such school for the nearby Panchmahal district which will get implemented the next year.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, mentioning the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme in written reply and also in the oral reply given just now, the hon. Minister has reiterated that the number of scholarships has been increased to 15 from 10 but it says that out of those 15 candidates, 13 candidates will be from the tribal group and 2 candidates will be from the particularly weaker tribal groups. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any authoritative list of the particularly weaker tribal groups has been prepared by the Government from which these children are selected or this decision is left to the discretion of the Minister?

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, the Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) has already been decided and we also have its list. The minimum criteria is that there should be 60% marks and the monthly income should be less than Rs. 25,000 only then a candidate will be eligible for the scholarship.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Which are the particularly weaker tribal groups from which 2 children are selected? I would like to know if there is any list in this regard.

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: That is a very long list.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Please, provide us that list.

DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY: If the hon. Member would like to have that list, then I will have it sent to her.

MADAM SPEAKER: You should send that list to her.

Supply of Gas to Power Projects

227. **SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:** Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the gas

based power projects in the country are facing difficulties in sourcing the supply of gas;

(b) if so, the details of such projects facing shortage of gas, as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to purchase gas from the gas producing companies in the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure the uninterrupted supply of gas to power projects?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSIKH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) It is a fact that in the past the gas based power projects in the country were facing difficulties in sourcing the supply of gas. However, since the start of gas production from RIL's KG D-6 gas blocks in the month of April 2009 and allocation of gas to power sector on priority, the situation has improved considerably. Gas from this block has been allocated by Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to existing power projects to run at 75% Plant Load Factor (PLF) for Plants located in Andhra Pradesh and 70% PLF for Plants located outside Andhra Pradesh. Besides Ratnagiri Gas Power Private Limited (RGPPL) has been allocated 5.67 million metric standard cubic meter per day (mmscmd) of gas which is its actual requirement at present. The gas has been allocated on firm basis to those projects likely to be commissioned during 2009-10. All existing gas based power plants and those plants commissioned this year could draw gas on fallback basis up to a maximum of 12 mmscmd, to further increase their PLF.

(c) As per New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP), the Government allocates potential gas producing fields for development by public and private entrepreneurs based on competitive bidding. The gas is purchased by the project authorities and not by Government.

(d) Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to augment gas supplies and bridge the gap between supply and demand for the domestic market including that for power sector. These include:—

- (i) Out of total allocations of 91.61 mmscmd from KG D-6, 43.165 mmscmd has been allocated to power sector by the EGoM—31.165 mmscmd on firm basis and 12.00 mmscmd on fallback basis. Besides this, a provision of 10.00 mmscmd on fall back basis has been made for captive power plants from KG D-6.
- (ii) MoP and NG is taking necessary steps to increase availability of gas from domestic sources by awarding gas blocks for Exploration and Production (E and P) activities in various sedimentary basins of the country under the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP).
- (iii) MoP and NG is encouraging import of gas in the form of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and also making efforts for import of gas through international pipelines projects.
- (iv) In order to explore and produce new sources of natural gas from coal bearing areas, government has formulated a Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Policy providing attractive fiscal and contractual framework for exploration and production of CBM in the country.
- (v) Government is encouraging Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCG) and coal liquification and investment by private entrepreneurs in development of these frontier technologies.
- (vi) While allocation of RIL gas from KG basin (D-6), the power sector has been given priority.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, I want to say that gas based power projects in the country are producing approximately 15109 MW of power. His Ministry had given a reply to us stating that 80 million Standard Cubic Metre (MSCM) gas is required for this

purpose. Honourable Minister will accept that he is unable to supply the total quantum of gas required. I want to know the quantum of power production getting affected in these power plants. Proper gas supply to the plants is government's responsibility. What efforts have been made by the Government for supply of gas so that power production is at its full capacity and the country's power demands are met.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, honourable Member has asked about the ways in which shortage of power will be met. In this regard, I would like to mention that we have decided to accord priority to the power sector in allotting gas we have found in K.G. Basin and the sector has been allotted 31.165 million metric cubic metre gas accordingly. Gas allocation has been done for Andhra Pradesh and also other allottees in the same manner. We recommend to the Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry for the gas and I think that after December, the quantity of gas we will get from Mumbai High and K.G. Basin combined together will be sufficient enough to cater to our capacity and we would be able to meet our requirement.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Madam Speaker, honourable Minister has not given the figures and I have also not got the reply to what I had asked. Probably, he will say in his next reply that Ratnagiri in Maharashtra is a gas based power plant. These are facing the problem of shortage of gas. Even Kawas Power Plant has been run on Neptha due to which consumers are getting electricity at costly rates. As he has said that it has been suggested to explore the scope of methane gas and coal gasification. The Ministry is engaging such coal blocks and we are meeting our needs by taking the help of NTPC blocks. I want to ask in this regard whether such gas blocks are being engaged for this purpose so that we don't have to depend on others and be able to meet our needs. Does he have any plan?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, we can understand the honourable Member's concern. The Petroleum Ministry ensures the availability of gas in the country. As he said about Ratnagiri, 100 per cent of actual requirement has been allocated by the

Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM). In addition, the Government has encouraged the exploration of availability of new sources of gas and the Coal Ministry is being asked to increase availability of gas through the Under Ground Coal Gasification (UGCS). Efforts are also being made to produce new sources of gas from Coal Bed Methane (CBM). Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is also making effort to import Liquefied Natural Gas for the locations where there is shortage.

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU: The Minister has already mentioned that our country is facing difficulties in sourcing the supply of gas for the gas-based power projects. So, I would like to know from the Minister, through you, Madam, about the present status of the India-Iran pipeline project. What are the steps being taken by the Government to see that this project materializes?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: This question does not pertain to the Ministry of Power.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have to ask one question in regard to NTPC gas. I would like to say, through you, that we are going to find gas on a very large scale. Ambani brothers are fighting this case from High Court to Supreme Court. I don't know, as per the reports of the newspapers and the media, whether it is right or wrong. But the Attorney General has said that we are with the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and not with NTPC. And the fact is that NTPC had filed case in the Mumbai High Court. Similarly, a difference of opinion has also erupted among the groups of Ministers handling this issue. This issue relates to procurement of gas which is the nation's property but due to different reasons, it is in private hands. I would like to ask whether the gas case is being fought by the Government of India or a single department? What is the fact in this regard?

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Madam Speaker, we all know that the matter is subjudice. As far as interest of NTPC is concerned, the Ministry of Petroleum

and Natural Gas and the Ministry of Power are taking necessary action for the said purpose.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question 228. Shri Sajjan Verma— not present; Shri Ganesh Singh—not present.

Shortage of Medical Professionals

229. †SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the acute shortage of doctors, nurses, dentists and para-medical staff/professionals in the country particularly in the rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to get more medical and nursing colleges opened in various disciplines in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

As per information available, total number of registered allopathic doctors in the country is 7,48,757. In addition to the allopathic doctors, there are more than six lakh practitioners of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy which meets the shortage. Further, there are 79,815 registered dental surgeons in the country. In addition, there are around 16 lakh nurses and 7 lakhs pharmacists in the country. There are 300 medical and 290 medical colleges with annual intake of about 35,252 and 23,000 respectively. However, there is imbalance in availability of doctors, dentists and nurses in the rural and urban areas of the country.

As per the Rural Health Statistics (RHS) Bulletin of March 2008, 9715 posts of Auxillary Nurse Midwife (ANM) at sub centers (SCs), 4708 positions of doctors at Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and 4068 positions of specialists at Community Health Centers (CHCs) are vacant. Further, 4282 positions of pharmacists, 661 positions of radiographers and 3308 positions of lab technicians are vacant.

To facilitate setting up more medical colleges and nursing institutions, improve the doctor: population ratio in general and also correct the urban bias in the availability of medical professionals, the Government has taken the following steps:

1. Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), it has been decided to set up six AIIMS like institutions in under-served States, upgrading 13 existing Government Medical Colleges/Institutions in ten States, strengthening of all PHCs by two doctors instead of one at present, encourage contractual appointment of medical professionals in States, multi-skill training of doctors and in-service training of ANMs/Nurses, etc. Under NRHM, over 7.30 lakh Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) in States have been positioned to operate as links between the citizens and public health eventuality in the village. Besides, over 44500 ANMs and 6300 staff nurses have been recruited on contract and 1388 PHCs have been strengthened with three staff nurses each. Over 9800 General Duty Medical Officers, over 2300 specialists and 13200 paramedics have been selected on contract under NRHM at various levels.
2. Medical Council of India Regulations have been reviewed and amended as follows:
 - (i) For opening of new medical colleges, land requirements have been rationalized across the country and they have been further liberalized in the case of notified tribal areas, underserved/unserved areas and hill areas. In respect of these areas, land need not be unitary piece but can be in two pieces of land.
 - (ii) In respect of North-East and Hill States, the requirement of bed strength in the teaching hospitals has been liberalized.
 - (iii) Staff and infrastructural requirements have also been rationalized.
 - (iv) The ratio of post graduate medical teacher to the student has been relaxed from 1:1 to 1:2 which will result in availability of more medical specialists.
 - (v) To encourage MBBS doctors to serve in rural areas, 50% of the seats in post-graduate medical diploma courses under all-India quota have been earmarked for medical officers working in rural areas.
 - (vi) 10% weightage of marks has been provided for MBBS doctors working in rural areas for selection to the post-graduate medical degree courses.
3. Schemes have been envisaged to providing financial assistance for strengthening and upgradation of State medical colleges and teaching institutions for nurses and paramedical personnel.

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has given a very elaborate answer to this question. However, the fact is that there are still many Primary Health Centres in rural areas where the doctors are not available because most of the doctors are either joining private organizations or are trying to go abroad. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how he is going to prevent this brain drain.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Madam, there are basically two elements of this question: (1) as to how to stop the brain drain; and (2) a number of Primary Health Centres are without doctors. Insofar as stopping the brain drain, it is not possible to stop brain drain. The only thing that we shall have to do is to produce more specialists, more doctors, more nurses. Should we do that, we would be able to cater to the domestic requirement and at the same time we could be happy that a large number of our doctors would be

going abroad for their livelihood. Otherwise, legally we cannot stop anybody from going abroad. As to how to increase the number of specialists, doctors, nurses and paramedical staff, for the first time in sixty years we have taken some path-breaking initiatives. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare worked in close coordination with the MCI. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the MCI. On a number of occasions there used to be fights between the Health Ministry and the MCI. This is the first time that we are working in close coordination and we have been able to push through a large number of reforms which were needed most. As a result of these reforms the number of specialists, super specialists, doctors, paramedical staff will be increased tremendously in the coming few years.

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Madam, for many poor people in the country medical care is still very difficult to access. In Andhra Pradesh a unique medical care scheme called Rajiv Arogya Shree has been started. It was the brain child of former Chief Minister *Svargiya* Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, under the guidance of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the hon. Prime Minister. Under this Rajiv Arogya Shree scheme, each family would get Rs. 2 lakh per annum. The scheme is very successful. It has become a *Sanjivni* for poor and sick families and is very popular in Andhra Pradesh. However, the State Government is unable to bear the whole expenditure alone. That is why the Government of Andhra Pradesh has written to the Central Government with a request to share the expenditure in 70:30 ratio. I would like to know whether the Central Government has received that request, and if so, what action the Central Government is going to take to help the Andhra Pradesh Government.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, it is a very good scheme, of course. Almost on the same lines the Tamil Nadu Government has also started a scheme. This scheme, as the hon. Member has said, is a very successful scheme. But it is not possible for the Government of India to fund such a scheme. Should we do that in one State, then we have to fund many such schemes across the country. Even otherwise under NRHM, almost Rs. 14,000 crore to Rs. 15,000 crore annually are being given by the federal Government to

the State Governments to create infrastructure and human resources at the District level, CHC level, Primary Health Centre, sub-centre levels. That is in the ratio of 85 per cent from the Government of India and hardly 15 per cent from the State Governments. So, we are already overburdened with the NRHM infrastructure and help which we are extending to the State Governments. To extend our help for any other scheme may not be possible.

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact that the National Health Rural Mission has not been successful in achieving its target due to lack of doctors in rural areas. If so, whether it is also a fact that the sanctioned posts of specialist doctors are lying vacant in large numbers? If so, the reasons for not appointing doctors against sanctioned posts?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I would not like to agree with the hon. Member that the NRHM has not been successful. This is the most successful programme which the present Government could offer to the people of the country. The infrastructure, which otherwise would have taken half a century to create across the country, is being created within a short span of time. Almost 90 per cent district hospitals are in the process of augmentation, upgradation and construction and 75 per cent of Sub-Divisional Hospitals are almost augmented. Now, the question is the human resource at the level of specialist doctors and para-medical staff. It is true that in some parts of the country, the positions at various levels, at the specialists levels, at the MBBS doctors level, at the para-medical staff level, vacancies are existing. There are two reasons for that.

Firstly, the poor States do not have enough money or they are not pumping enough of resources in the Department of Health in their respective States whereby they could make payment or provision for appointment of doctors.

Secondly, in other parts of the country where the States are rich and they have enough of resources to pay for the doctors or para-medical staff, there is deficiency of doctors. Insofar as deficiency of doctors and para-medical staff is concerned, I have said in the beginning that a large number of initiatives have been

taken whereby within the next three or four years, thousands of additional specialists, additional doctors and para-medical staff and nurses would be trained through this exercise which the MCI and the Health Ministry has undertaken.

SHRI M.B. RAJESH: My question is whether the Government has any plan to introduce compulsory rural service for granting medical degree. Is there any proposal with the Government to make legislation in this regard?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The hon. Member should know that Health is a State subject but at the same time, insofar as granting degrees and medical education is concerned, it is a Central subject. We have seen across the country that doctors are very shy to go to the rural areas for various reasons because of lack of connectivity, lack of accommodation available for the doctors and para-medical staff, inadequate power and electricity. These are being taken care of by the Government of India, the UPA Government. Roads are being constructed across the country; electricity is being provided to the villages. How to push the doctors again in this path-breaking initiative? Very recently we have taken, as I have said, some initiatives. There is something for the doctors also to push them to the backward and difficult areas.

We have made two provisions by bringing in new amendments to the MCI Act. Doctors who are already working—may be who are there for 10 or 20 years—should they work in rural areas for three consecutive years, 50 per cent seats have been kept for them for their diploma. So, 50 per cent diploma is reserved for those doctors who would work in rural areas for three consecutive years. With regard to the new doctors, who have passed MBBS, should they get appointed permanently or on *ad hoc* basis or even on contractual basis and should they work for one year in rural areas, at the national level in national entrance examination they will get extra 10 per cent marks. Should they work for two years, they will get 20 per cent extra marks and should they work for three years in rural areas, in the national entrance examination they will get 30 per cent extra marks. I do not think there can be any bigger initiative and incentive than this.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the figures presented by him relate to the year 2008 and have not been updated.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: About what?

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: The details submitted by him in his reply are not updated. Today lakhs of rupees are demanded for getting admission in medical colleges. The children are willing to study but they are not getting facilities. I would like to know when there is demand in our country, why the students go to foreign countries for study and settle there? The talented youth are migrating from the country because we do not have basic infrastructure. I would like to know whether the government has any long-term planning so as to provide facilities here in the country and attract the students.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Madam, there are several questions in this regard. A large number of people go to foreign countries. India is a very large country. Doctors are in demand all over the world. We import a lot of things from USA and Britain and say that it is made in London or made in USA. We should be happy that our doctors teach in London and USA also and cure the patients there. It should not be stopped. As I have stated in the beginning that we should produce more and more doctors so as to meet the domestic demand and some of them may go to foreign countries and earn money and bring back the money of India.

[English]

They add to the growth and development of that country and in return they also feed their kith and kin in India.

[Translation]

That is also an activity. Regarding facility to be provided here, I would like to say that several steps are being taken to provide those facilities. Eight new All India Medical Institutes are proposed to be set up by the UPA government. Those institutes will have medical colleges too. These institutes are likely to be

set up in the next two years. It means that eight new medical colleges will be set up in government sector. The existing government medical colleges are being upgraded. More doctors are likely to be produced by these colleges. The number of doctors in private sector and public sector is equal at present but fortunately 85 per cent medical colleges are in south-west sector. These colleges are situated in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat. There are only 15 per cent private medical colleges in the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$ part of the country from northeast of Kashmir and including central India. I have stated earlier that we have taken steps for improvement in these areas including north-east, hilly states, backward states and the tribal areas. We have provided several facilities to private medical colleges. For opening new medical colleges land requirement has been reduced and the land need not be a unitary piece but can be in two pieces of land. Staff and infrastructural requirements have also been rationalized. In this way we have provided several incentives. I hope that many more private medical colleges are likely to be set up in these areas and it implies that more doctors are likely to be produced.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, I would like to know from the government as to when the foundation stones of the proposed medical institutes have been laid and the time by which the remaining institutes are likely to be set up and all the Indian citizens are likely to get medical facilities.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now the time for Question Hour is running out. Please wind up.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would like to thank hon. Minister for setting a deadline of two years for setting up AIIMS. You will fulfil the dream, which I saw five years ago within two years. Many many thanks.
...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Small Hydro Power Projects

222. **SHRI LALJI TANDON:**

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) the details of the schemes/programmes for which financial and technical support/assistance have been provided for the development of small hydro power projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects on which work has started and the time by which the remaining identified projects are likely to be set up; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to tap the vast potential of small hydro power in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy provides financial support under various schemes for the development of Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects upto 25 MW capacity in the country. The financial support is provided for identification of new potential sites, preparation of detailed project reports (DPRs), installation of new SHP projects in public and private sector and renovation and modernisation of existing SHP projects in the State Sector. An apex technical institution viz. Alternate Hydro Energy Center (AHEC), at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee for SHP development, provides technical support/assistance for the development of small hydro power projects. So far, 690 SHP projects (upto 25 MW capacity) with an aggregate capacity 2520.27 MW have been installed in the country and 306 SHP projects aggregating to 970.74 MW are at various stages of installation which are expected to be completed within next three years. The State-wise details of SHP projects installed and under implementation are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Besides, financial and technical support, the Ministry is having regular meetings with the State Governments for timely completion of the ongoing projects, improvement in power evacuation system, allotment of new sites, expediting mandatory clearances and conducive policy for the development of Small Hydro Power.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Projects Installed		Projects under Implementation	
		Nos.	Capacity (MW)	Nos.	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	180.830	22	69.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	87	67.320	37	20.80
3.	Assam	4	27.110	4	15.00
4.	Bihar	12	54.600	4	03.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	6	19.050	-	-
6.	Goa	1	00.050	-	-
7.	Gujarat	2	07.000	2	05.00
8.	Haryana	6	68.700	3	04.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	81	240.915	56	199.10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	34	129.330	5	05.91
11.	Jharkhand	6	04.050	8	34.85
12.	Karnataka	85	588.450	22	106.70
13.	Kerala	19	133.870	7	23.80
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10	71.160	4	19.90
15.	Maharashtra	29	211.325	19	76.70
16.	Manipur	8	5.450	3	02.75
17.	Meghalaya	4	31.030	3	01.70
18.	Mizoram	18	24.470	1	08.50
19.	Nagaland	10	28.670	4	04.20
20.	Orissa	9	64.300	5	03.93
21.	Punjab	29	123.900	24	32.70
22.	Rajasthan	10	23.850	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	16	47.110	2	05.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	15	90.050	4	13.00
25.	Tripura	3	16.010	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	25.100	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	94	132.920	51	234.45
28.	West Bengal	23	98.400	16	79.25
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5.250	-	-
Total		690	2520.27	306	970.74

[English]

Violation of Foreign Exchange Laws

*224. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases involving violation of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) have increased in the recent past;

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

(c) the details of cases of FEMA violation registered, prosecution launched conviction proceedings initiated during the last three years, year-wise along with the status of such proceedings as on date;

(d) the details of the cases pending under FEMA and also of the erstwhile Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA) as on date and the reasons for the pendency; and

(e) the concrete steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The number of cases of adjudication proceedings initiated by the Directorate of Enforcement under Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) has gone up in the recent past, as can be seen from the following:

No. of cases in which adjudication proceedings were initiated under FEMA

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up till 31-10-09)
269	380	297

There has also been an increase in the number of adjudication proceedings (under FEMA) which have been completed.

No. of cases in which adjudication proceedings were completed under FEMA

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up till 31-10-09)
214	233	223

Since FEMA is a civil law, no prosecution is launched under FEMA.

(d) The number of cases of adjudication proceedings that were/are pending under FEMA is as follows:

No. of cases in which adjudication proceedings were/are pending under FEMA

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up till 31-10-09)
1130	1277	1351

After Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (FERA) has been repealed in 2000, no new FERA cases are initiated after the cut off date of 31-05-2002. Only the cases prior to that are pursued and disposed of. The details are as follows:

FERA Cases

No. of cases in which adjudication proceedings under FERA were completed

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up till 31-10-09)
182	160	1127

No. of cases in which adjudication proceedings under FERA are pending

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (up till 31-10-09)
3760	3740	2661

The number of cases pending prosecution under FERA as on 31-10-2009 is as follows:

Prosecution cases under FERA

Prosecution u/s 56 of FERA, 1973—for substa- ntive offences	Prosecution u/s 57 of FERA, 1973—for non- payment of penalties	Total
1783	2300	4083

As regards reasons for pendency, it may be mentioned that whenever any case of suspected

contravention of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) comes to the notice of the Directorate, the information/intelligence received is subjected to initial process of verification. In those cases, where there is material for further action, formal investigations are taken up. During the course of these investigations, the officers of the Directorate collect relevant evidence, through various processes including conduct of searches and seizure of relevant material, examination of the concerned persons and recording of their statements under FEMA. The evidence so collected is thereafter analyzed and based on the sufficiency thereof, Show Cause Notice is issued to the concerned party. This is followed by the quasi judicial process of adjudication proceedings, in such cases where the Noticee fails to show sufficient cause as to his bona-fides. Being a Civil Law, FEMA does not have any provisions for launching prosecution or for obtaining conviction in respect of the offenders.

Under FERA, besides adjudication, the offenders were also liable for prosecution for the substantive offence, u/s 56, and in those cases where penalties imposed consequent to adjudication proceedings remained unpaid, the concerned individuals were liable for prosecution for non realization of penalties u/s 57 of the Act.

In the adjudication proceedings, which are quasi judicial in nature, as also in criminal prosecution, the concerned Authority/Court has to ensure compliance of the principles of natural justice, before arriving at any conclusion with regard to commission of the offence. FERA and FEMA both have been Special Laws. Cases under these laws involve complex and intricate legal issues and processes. In most of these cases, there are quite a number of Noticees/Accused, who usually adopt dilatory tactics, resultant to which the proceedings get prolonged.

(e) In spite of all the procedural and administrative hurdles, all out efforts are being made for expeditious disposal of pending FERA and FEMA cases. The Directorate of Enforcement could complete adjudication

proceedings in as many as 670 FEMA cases and 1469 FERA cases from 2006-07 onwards. In the same period trial was concluded in 325 cases. Sustained efforts are being made to minimize the pendency of cases under adjudication.

[Translation]

Power Generation

*228. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of power generation from various sources in the country, source-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there has been slippage in the capacity augmentation of various power projects in the country;

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

(d) whether a number of proposals from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for the setting up of power projects are pending for approval with the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The electricity generation in the country during the current year (April-October, 2009) has been 448,849 million kWh (MU) against generation of 421,465 MU during the corresponding period of last year, representing a growth rate of 6.5% and achievement of 97.5% of the programme of 460,218 MU set for the period as per details given below:

Category	Annual Target (2009-10)	Programme (April-October, '09)	Actual Generation (April-October, '09)	Achievement	Actual generation same period during 2008-09	Growth
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)	(MU)	(%)
Thermal	648,480	367,856	361,813	98.36	329,867	9.7
Nuclear	19,000	10,006	10,544	105.438	8,978	17.4
Hydro	115,468	77,428	71,874	92.83	77,542	(-)7.3
Bhutan import	6,564	4,929	4,618	93.69	5,078	(-)9.1
Total	789,512	460,219	448,849	97.53	421,465	6.5

MU=Million Unit

Statement-I indicating State-wise status of power generation from thermal, hydro and nuclear sources during the current year (April-October, 2009) is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The target for generating capacity addition, actual addition and the slippages during the first two completed years of the 11th Plan are as under:

(Figures in MW)

Category	2007-08				2008-09			
	Original Target	Revised Target	Achievement	Slippage*	Original Target	Revised Target	Achievement	Slippage*
Thermal	12704	9007	6620	2387	9304	5773	2485	3285
Hydro	2751	2372	2423£	289	1097	1097	969	128
Nuclear	880	660	220	440	660	660	0	660
Total	16335	12039	9263	3116	11061	7530	3454	4076

£- Includes 340 MW Teesta-V which did not form part of the target.

*Slippages with reference to the revised target.

The State-wise details of projects slipped and with the reasons therefor are given in the Statement-II.

(d) With the enactment of Electricity Act, 2003, no licence is required for setting up of a generating station. Concurrence of Central Electricity Authority is required for setting up of a hydro generating station estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum

as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time, by notification.

The following two (2) schemes for setting up of hydro-electric power stations in the State Sector in the country are presently under examination in Central Electricity Authority:

State	Project	Agency	Capacity (MW)	Date of Receipt of Detailed Project Report
1	2	3	4	5
Himachal Pradesh	Sainj HEP	Himachal Pradesh Power Corporation Ltd. (HPPCL)	2x50	November, 2009
Andhra Pradesh	Indira Sagar (Palavaram) (Multi-purpose power project)	Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Co. (APGENCO)	12x80	October, 2009

No hydro-electric scheme of Madhya Pradesh is pending in CEA for concurrence.

for concurrence after receipt of necessary clarifications/ additional information from the project authorities.

(e) The above two schemes would be considered

Statement-I

Details of Source-wise Generation Target and Actual Power Generation in the Country during 2009-10 (April-October, 2009)

Region	State	Category	Capacity (MW)	Programme (MU)	Actual Generation (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6
NR	Delhi	Thermal	983	3122	3134
	Haryana	Thermal	2070	8622	8694
		Hydro	62	0	164
		Haryana Total		2132	8622
	Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	836	2628	2771
	Jammu and Kashmir	Thermal	175	0	0
		Hydro	758	2669	2688
		Jammu and Kashmir Total		933	2669
	Punjab	Thermal	2620	10517	12205
		Hydro	1142	2682	2503
		Punjab Total		3762	13199
	Rajasthan	Thermal	3309	12730	11800
		Hydro	430	166	50
		Rajasthan Total		3739	12896
	Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	4072	13271	13239
		Hydro	526	829	597
		Uttar Pradesh Total		4598	14100
	Uttarakhand	Hydro	1682	4619	4572
	Central	Thermal	9379	40468	42860
		Hydro	8339	24770	23899
Nuclear		1180	2923	2014	
Total (Central)			18898	68161	68773
NR Total		37564	130015	131190	

1	2	3	4	5	6
WR	Chhattisgarh	Thermal	3080	11930	12726
		Hydro	137	225	261
	Chhattisgarh Total		3217	12155	12987
	Goa	Thermal	48	197	191
	Gujarat	Thermal	8266	27260	28903
		Hydro	1995	2708	1782
	Gujarat Total		10261	29968	30685
	Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	2933	10103	8525
		Hydro	939	1374	1214
	Madhya Pradesh Total		3871	11477	9739
	Maharashtra	Thermal	9792	37627	35438
		Hydro	3091	2939	3497
	Maharashtra Total		12883	40566	38935
	Central	Thermal	9894	40437	40304
		Hydro	1520	1711	1524
		Nuclear	1840	4374	5262
	Total (Central)		13254	46522	47090
WR Total			43634	140886	139627
SR	Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	6267	23069	24252
		Hydro	3755	5822	3635
	Andhra Pradesh Total		10022	28891	27887
	Karnataka	Thermal	3284	9981	10134
		Hydro	3707	6955	6707
	Karnataka Total		6991	16936	16841
	Kerala	Thermal	430	899	801
		Hydro	1869	4003	3819
	Kerala Total		2299	4902	4620

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Lakshadweep	Thermal	10	0	17
	Puducherry	Thermal	33	149	132
	Tamil Nadu	Thermal	4658	19085	17532
		Hydro	2163	2808	3289
	Tamil Nadu Total		6821	21893	20821
	Central	Thermal	6450	27054	28950
		Hydro			
		Nuclear	1100	2709	3267
	Total (Central)		7550	29763	32217
SR Total			33725	102534	102535
ER	Andaman Nicobar	Thermal	60	0	124
		Hydro	5	0	7
	Andaman Nicobar Total		65	0	131
	Bihar	Thermal	310	210	100
		Hydro	45	0	24
	Bihar Total		355	210	124
	Jharkhand	Thermal	1550	3747	3487
		Hydro	130	116	92
	Jharkhand Total		1680	3863	3579
	Orissa	Thermal	420	2060	2063
		Hydro	2012	3996	2993
	Orissa Total		2432	6056	5056
	Sikkim	Thermal	5	0	0
		Hydro	32	0	24
	Sikkim Total		37	0	24
	West Bengal	Thermal	6213	21064	18309

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hydro	1057	611	644
	West Bengal Total		7270	21675	18953
	Central	Thermal	10780	41856	35405
		Hydro	717	2522	2481
	Total (Central)		11497	44378	37886
ER Total			23335	76181	65753
NER	Arunachal Pradesh	Hydro	19	0	12
	Assam	Thermal	324	790	757
		Hydro	100	356	323
	Assam Total		424	1146	1080
	Manipur	Thermal	36	0	0
	Meghalaya	Hydro	185	302	366
	Mizoram	Thermal	46	0	0
	Nagaland	Hydro	24	0	50
	Tripura	Thermal	128	284	347
		Hydro	15	0	27
	Tripura Total		143	284	374
	Central	Thermal	375	1325	1384
		Hydro	860	2617	1860
	Total (Central)		1235	3942	3244
NER Total			2111	5674	5126
Import	Bhutan (IMP)	Hydro		4929	4618
Total (All India)			140268	460219	448849

Statement-II

*List of Projects alongwith Reasons for Slippage from the year 2007-08
(with respect to 12,039 MW)*

1. Thermal Power Projects

Project	Name of State	Capacity (MW)	Reasons for Slippage
1	2	3	4
Bhilai TPP U-1 NTPC	Chhattisgarh	250	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant and BOPs.
Bhilai TPP U-2 NTPC	Chhattisgarh	250	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant and BOPs.
Sipat STPP-II U-5 NTPC	Chhattisgarh	500	— Delay in supply and erection of material by BHEL. — Deployment of inadequate manpower.
Amarkantak TPS Ext. U-5 WBPDC	Madhya Pradesh	210	— Delay in supply of material. — Deployment of inadequate manpower.
Bakreshwar TPS-II U-5 WBPDC	West Bengal	210	— Delay in supply and erection of boiler material by BHEL. — Delay in readiness of ash handling system.
Kahalgaon STPS-II (Ph-I and II) U-7 NTPC	Bihar	500	— Contractual issues. — Delay in supply and erection of main plant.
Kutch Lignite Extn. U-4 GSECL	Gujarat	75	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant. — Delay in placing of orders for BOP. — Delay in achieving full load due to improper fluidization.
Valuthur CCPP Extn. GT TNEB	Tamil Nadu	59.8	— Non-readiness of control and instrumentation system — Late arrival of commissioning team from M/s Ansaldo, Italy

1	2	3	4
Valuthur CCPP Extn. GT TNEB	Tamil Nadu	32.4	— Non-readiness of control and instrumentation system. — Late arrival of commissioning team from M/s Ansaldo, Italy
Sagardighi PP U-2 WBPDC	West Bengal	300	— Delay in supply of material. — Delay due to substantial piping work because of loose soil. — Deployment of inadequate manpower.
Total Thermal		2387.2	
2. Hydro Power Project			
Ghatghar PSS #1 & 2	Maharashtra	250	— Delay in supply of equipment by BHEL. — Inadequate deployment of manpower.
Priyadarshini Jurala #2	Andhra Pradesh	39	— Delay in erection work. — Inadequate deployment of manpower.
Total Hydro		289	
3. Nuclear Power Projects:			
RAPP U5	Rajasthan	220	Fuel constraints
Kaiga U4	Karnataka	220	Fuel constraints
Total Nuclear		440	

List of Projects alongwith reasons for slippage from the year 2008-09 (As per target of 7530 MW)

1. Thermal Power Projects

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Capacity (MW)	Reasons for Slippage
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Torangallu U1	Karnataka	300	— Delayed and non-sequential supply of material from China.
2.	Kahalgaon U7	Bihar	500	— Delay in boiler erection. — Inadequate deployment of manpower.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bhllai TPS U2	Madhya Pradesh	250	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant and BOPs.
4.	Chandrapura U7	Jharkhand	250	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant and BOPs. — Contractual issues.
5.	Bakreshwar U5	West Bengal	210	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant and BOPs. — Inadequate manpower.
6.	Konaseema	Andhra Pradesh	445	— Non-availability of gas.
7.	Gautami	Andhra Pradesh	464	— Non-availability of gas.
8.	Sugen CCPP Block-III	Gujarat	369.5	— Non-availability of gas.
9.	Giral Lignite TPP U2	Rajasthan	125	— Delay in supply and erection of boiler. — Design problem in CFBC boiler.
10.	Lanco Amarkantak U1 (Pathardi)	Chhattisgarh	300	— Non-readiness of water intake system. — Commissioning problem.
11.	Kutch Lignite U4	Gujarat	75	— Delay in supply and erection of main plant. — Delay in placement of orders of BOPs. — Delay in achieving full load due to improper fluidization.
	Total		3288.5	
2. Hydro Power Projects				
1.	Priyadarshani Jurala U3, 4	Andhra Pradesh	78	— Inadequate deployment on manpower. — Visa problems of Chinese engineers.
2.	Kutiyadi Ext. U1	Kerala	50	— Delay in erection of penstock.
	Total		128	
3. Nuclear Power Project				
1.	RAPP U5, 6	Rajasthan	440	Shortage of fuel (Nuclear)
2.	Kaiga U4	Karnataka	220	Shortage of fuel (Nuclear)

Ongoing Power Projects

230. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:

SHRI SUDARSAHN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the central sector power projects functioning and under construction in the country, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is cost and time overruns in many of the power projects and some of them have been delayed for more than five years;

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

(d) the time by which the projects under construction are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) (i) 52421 MW of power projects (36877 MW Thermal, 11424 MW Hydro and 4120 MW Nuclear) are functioning in central sector in the country at present. Details of these power projects (Thermal, Hydro and Nuclear) are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(ii) 24486.6 MW of Thermal Power Projects and 3160 MW of Nuclear Power Projects are under construction at present in central sector. Details including time and cost overrun of the Thermal and Nuclear Power Projects are given in Statement-II and Statement-III enclosed.

(iii) Details of 8064 MW Hydro power projects under construction in Central Sector are given in Statement-IV enclosed.

(b) to (d) There is no thermal power project under construction which has been delayed by more than five years. However, time and cost overrun of Central Sector Thermal Power Projects under construction at present are given at Statement-II. The details of time and cost overrun of 14 on-going Central Sector Hydro Electric Projects is enclosed as Statement-V. None of the above project except one project viz Koteshwar Hydro Electric Project (4x100 MW), got delayed by more than five years. The reasons for delay in respect of Koteshwar HEP are as under:

- Delay in Diversion Tunnel works and award of major packages.
- Award of Hydro-Mechanical 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.

Statement-I*Installed Capacity of Central Sector
Project State-wise*

Regions/State/ Stations	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2
Northern Region	
BBMB*	
Bhakra HPS	1325
Dehar HPS	990
Ganguwal HPS	77.65
Kotla HPS	77.65
Pong HPS	396
Delhi	
B&Jarpur TPS	705
Haryana	
Faridabad CAPP	431.59
Himachal Pradesh	
Baira Siul HPS	198
Chamera-I HPS	540
Chamera-II HPS	300
Nathpa Jhakri HPS	1500

1	2
Jammu and Kashmir	
Dulhasti HPS	390
Salal HPS	690
Uri HPS	480
Rajasthan	
Anta CCPP	419.33
Rajasthan APS	740
Uttar Pradesh	
Auraiya CCPP	663.36
Dadri CCPP	829.78
Dadri (NCTPP)	840
Rihand STPS	2000
Singrauli STPS	2000
Tanda TPS	440
Unchahar TPS	1050
Narora APS	440
Uttarakhand	
Dhaulti Ganga HPS	280
Tanakpur HPS	94.2
Tehri ST-1 HPS	1000
Western Region	
Chhattisgarh	
Korba STPS	2100
Sipat STPS	1000
Gujarat	
Gandhar CCPP	657.39
Kawas CCPP	656.2

1	2
Kakrapara APS	440
Madhya Pradesh	
Vindhyachal STPS	3260
Indira Sagar HPS	1000
Omkareshwar HPS	520
Maharashtra	
Ratnagiri CCPP	2220
Tarapur APS	1400
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	
Ramagundem STPS	2600
Simhadri	1000
Karnataka	
Kaiga APS	660
Kerala	
R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58
Tamil Nadu	
Neyveli (Ext.) TPS	420
Neyveli TPS-I	600
Neyveli TPS-II	1470
Madras APS	440
Eastern Region	
Bihar	
Muzaffarpur TPS	220
Kahalgaoon TPS	2340
DVC	
Maithon GT (Liq.)	90
Bokaro 'B' TPS	630

1	2	1	2
Chandrapura TPS	750	Assam	
Durgapur TPS	340	Kathalguri CCPP	291
Mejia TPS	1340	Kopili HPS	225
Maithon HPS	63.2	Manipur	
Panchet HPS	80	Loktak HPS	105
Tillaya HPS	4	Meghalaya	
Orissa		Khondong HPS	50
Talcher (Old) TPS	470	Nagaland	
Talcher STPS	3000	Doyang HPS	75
Sikkim		Tripura	
Rangit HPS	60	Agartala GT	84
Teesta V HPS	510	Total	Hydro
West Bengal			11424
Farakka STPS	1600		Thermal
North Eastern Region			36877
Arunachal Pradesh			Nuclear
Ranganadi HPS	405		4120
		Grand Total	52421

Statement-II*List of Central Sector Thermal Power Projects under Construction in the Country*

State	Project Name	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Orgcap	Commissioning		Delay in months	Original cost	Latest cost	Cost Escala- tion	Reason for Delay
					Contra- tual	Antici- pated					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	Simhadri STPP	NTPC	U-3	500	03/2011	11/2010	—	510339	503853	—	
	Extn.		U-4	500	09/2011	05/2011	—				
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	NTPC	U-1	250	01/2011	06/2011	5	437535	437535	—	Delay in placement of CHP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											order. Despatch of boiler drum for unit-1. Law and Order problem.
			U-2	250	05/2011	10/2011	5				
			U-3	250	09/2011	02/2012	5				
Bihar	Barh STPP Ph-I	NTPC	U-1	660	08/2009	03/2013	43	869297	869297	—	Delay in finalization of boiler erection agency by TPE, Russia as TPE wants removal of ceiling on price variation
			U-2	660	06/2010	09/2013	39				
			U-3	660	04/2011	03/2014	35				
	Barh STPP Ph-II		U-1	660	03/2013	03/2013	—	734104	734104	—	
			U-2	660	01/2014	01/2014	—				
	Nabi Nagar TPP	JV of NTPC and Rlys	U-1	250	03/2011	04/2012	13	535200	535200	—	Delay in land acquisition
			U-2	250	07/2011	06/2012	11				
			U-3	250	11/2011	10/2012	11				
			U-4	250	03/2012	02/2013	11				
Chhattisgarh	Korba STPP St-III		U-7	500	06/2010	10/2010	4	244849	244849	—	Delay in flue gas ducting between boiler and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											ESP. Delay in supply of balance BTG material.
	Sipat STPP-I		U-1	660	09/2008	08/2010	23	832339	832339	—	Delay in resolution of dispute with Power Machine, Russia.
			U-2	660	07/2009	02/2011	19				
			U-3	660	05/2010	02/2011	15				
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	APCPL	U-1	500	11/2010	09/2010	—	829330	789242		
			U-2	500	02/2011	02/2011	—				
			U-3	500	05/2011	05/2011	—				
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	DVC	U-8	250	02/2007	03/2010	37	206645	220135	13490	Delay in TG erection, readiness of AHP, CHP etc.
	Kodarma TPP		U-1	500	06/2010	11/2010	5	431300	431300	—	Delay in Chimney construction, supply of turbine, NDCT construction etc.
			U-2	500	10/2012	02/2011	4				
	Maithon RB TPP	JV of DVC and Tata Power	U-1	525	10/2010	10/2010	—	445500	445500	—	
			U-2	525	04/2011	04/2011	—				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Bokaro 'A' TPS		U-1	500	11/2011	04/2012	5	231300	231300	—	Delay in BOPs order, shifting of existing switchyard and CW duct
Maharashtra	Mauda TPP	NTPC	U-1	500	06/2012	03/2012	—	545928	545928	—	
			U-2	500	02/2012	09/2012					
Madhya Pradesh	Vindhyachal TPP-IV		U-11	500	08/2012	03/2012	—	591500	591500	—	
			U-12	500	02/2013	09/2012	—				
Rajasthan	Barsingar Lignite	NLC	U-1	125	11/2008	02/2010	15	111418	162609	51191	Delay in supply of boiler and TG material by BHEL.
			U-2	125	05/2009	05/2010	12				
Tamil Nadu	Neyveli TPS-II Exp.		U-1	250	02/2009	05/2010	15	203078	245357	42279	Shortage of HP welders, manpower. Sorting out financial issues by BHEL.
			U-2	250	06/2009	02/2011	20				
	Tuticorin TPP	JV of NLC and TNEB	U-1	500	02/2012	04/2012	2	490954	490954	—	Delay in readiness of boiler foundation
			U-2	500	07/2012	07/2012	0				
	Vallur TPP Ph-I	NTECL	U-1	500	01/2011	11/2011	10	542355	555278	12923	Placement of order for CHP, supply of HP,IP turbine and LP rotor
			U-2	500	07/2011	01/2012	6				
	Vallur TPP Ph-II		U-3	500	12/2012	12/2012		308678	308678	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tripura	Tripura CCPP	JV of ONGC, Tripura State and ILFS	Blk-1	363.3	02/2012	07/2012	5	342900	342900	—	Transporta- tion of heavy equipments to site. Placement of order for BOPs, Transmi- ssion line/ power eva- cuation/ start-up power
			Blk-2	363.3	05/2012	12/2012	7				
Uttar Pradesh	NCP Project St-II, U-5	NTPC	U-5	490	08/2010	01/2010	—	513533	513533	—	
	NCP Project St-II, U-6		U-6	490	01/2011	04/2010	—				
	Rihand TPP III		U-5	500	04/2012	03/2012	—	623081	623081	—	
			U-6	500	10/2012	09/2012	—				
West Bengal	Durgapur Steel TPS	DVC	U-1	500	07/2010	10/2010	3	445700	445700	—	Delhai in land acqui- sition and boiler erection.
			U-2	500	11/2010	02/2011	3				
	Farakka STPS-III	NTPC	U-6	500	12/2010	11/2010	—	257044	257044	—	
	Mejia TPS Extn.	DVC	U-1	500	11/2009	03/2010	4	467689	467689	—	Delay in flue gas duct erection between boiler and

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											ESP. Delay in readiness of chimney, NDCT construction, supply of TG
			U-2	500	02/2010	06/2010	4				
	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I		U-1	600	10/2010	04/2011	6	412200	412200	—	Delay in land acquisition, frequent stoppage of work by locals, delay in award of balance packages.
			U-2	600	01/2011	07/2011	6				
Total 24487											

Statement-III*Nuclear Capacity addition during 11th Plan*

Sl. No.	Project Name/ Unit No.	State	Cap. (MW)	Commo. Schedule		Time Overrun in months	Original cost (lakhs)	Latest cost (lakhs)	Cost overrun (lakhs)
				Original	Anti-cipated				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Rajasthan APP U-5	Rajasthan	220	08/2007	12/2009	28	307200	307200	—
	Rajasthan U-6	Rajasthan	220	02/2008	03/2010	25			
2.	Kaiga APP U-4	Karnataka	220	09/2007	05/2010	32	421300*	328200	—
3.	Kudankulam APP U-1	Tamil Nadu	1000	12/2007	08/2010	32	1317100	1317100	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Kudankulam APP U-2	Tamil Nadu	1000	12/2008	11/2010	23			
4.	Kalpakam	Tamil Nadu	500	03/2011	03/2010	—	349200	349200	—
Total			3160						

*Includes cost of U-3.

Statement-IV*List of Hydro Electric Projects under Execution in Central Sector*

Sl. No.	Name of Project Capacity (MW)	Executing Agency	State	Commissioning Schedule	
				Original	Now Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15=45 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	2011-12
2.	Chutak 4x11=44 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	2010-11	2011-12
3.	Uri-II 4x60=240 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	2009-10	2010-11
4.	Sewa-II 3x40=120 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	2007-08	2009-10
5.	Kishanganga 3x110=330 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir	2016-17	2016-17
6.	Chamera-III 3x77=231 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	2010-11
7.	Parbati-III 4x130=520 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	2010-11	2010-11
8.	Parbati-II 4x200=800 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	2009-10	12th Plan
9.	Kol Dam 4x200=800 MW	NTPC	Himachal Pradesh	2008-09	2011-12
10.	Ram Pur (SJVNL) 6x68.67=412	SJVNL	Himachal Pradesh	2011-12	12th Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Loharinagpala 4x150=600 MW	NTPC	Uttarakhand	2011-12	12th Plan
12.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	NTPC	Uttarakhand	2011-12	12th Plan
13.	Koteshwar 4x100=400 MW	THDC	Uttarakhand	2005-07	2010-11
14.	Teesta Low Dam-III 4x33=132 MW	NHPC Ltd.	West Bengal	2006-07	2010-11
15.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40=160 MW	NHPC Ltd.	West Bengal	2009-10	2011-12
16.	Subansiri Lower 8x250=2000 MW	NHPC Ltd.	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	2010-11	12th Plan
17.	Kameng 4x150=600 MW	NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	2009-10	12th Plan
18.	Pare 2x55=110 MW	NEEPCO	Arunachal Pradesh/Assam	12th Plan	12th Plan
<hr/>					
Total 8064 MW					

Statement-V*Ongoing Central Sector HE Projects in the Country having time/cost over run*

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Capacity/Agency/ State Date of approval	Commissioning Schedule			Delays relating to Latest v/s last approved/original	Project Cost Rupees in crores Price Level		
		Original mm/yy	Latest Approved mm/yy	Latest mm/yy		Original	Latest Approved	Latest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Parbati-II (4x200 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 11-9-2002	Sep.-09 (2009-10)		Mar. 13 (2012-13)	3 years 6 months	3919.49 (12/01)		3954.49 (anticipated)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Chamera-III (3x77 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 01-09-2005	Aug.-10 (2010-11)		Aug.-10 (2010-11)	Nil	1405.63 (02/05)		1584.35 (anticipated)
3.	Koi Dam (4x200 MW) NTPC Himachal Pradesh 28-10-2002	Apr.-09 (2008-10)		Dec.-11 (2011-12)	2 years 8 months	4527.15 (12/01)		4527.15 (12/01)
4.	Rampur (4x68.67 MW) SJVNL, Himachal Pradesh 25-01-2007	Jan.-12 2011-12		2013-14	2 years	2047.03		2047.03
5.	Uri-II (4x60 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 01-09-2005	Nov.-09 (2009-10)		Feb.-11 (2010-11)	15 months	1724.79 (02/05)		1725.00 (anticipated)
6.	Sewa-II (3x40 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 09-09-2003	Sep.-07 (2007-08)		03/10 (2009-10)	2 years 6 months	665.46 (9/02)		897.00 (anticipated)
7.	Koteshwar (4x100 MW) THDC Uttara- khand 10-4-2000	Apr.-05 (2005-07)	—	Dec.-10 (2010-11)	5 years 8 months	1301.56 (10/99)	—	1301.56 (10/99)
8.	Loharinag Pala (4x150 MW) NTPC Uttarakhand 26-06-2006	Oct.-2011 (2011-12)		12th Plan (2012-13)	1 year	2895.10		2895.10
9.	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30-10-2003	Mar.-07 (2006-07)		Feb.-11 (2010-11)	3 years 11 months	768.92 (12/02)		1279.40 (anticipated)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30-09-2005	Sep.-09 (2009-10)		Dec.-11 (2011-12) As per MoU (likely to slip due to flash flood in May, 09)	2 years 3 months	1961.38 (03/05)		1061.00
11.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW) NHPC Arunachal Pradesh 09-09-2003	Sep.-10 (2010-11)		Dec.-12 (2012-13)	2 years 3 months	6285.33 (12/02)		7452.00 (anticipated)
12.	Chutak (4x11 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24-08-2006	Feb.-11 (2010-11)		(2011-12)	1 year	621.26 (12/05)		802.00 (anticipated)
13.	Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24-08-2006	Aug.-10 (2010-11)		(2011-12)	1 year	611.01 (12/2005)		796.00 (anticipated)
14.	Kameng (4x150 MW) NEEPCO Arunachal Pradesh 02-12-2004	Dec. 09 (2009-10)		(2012-13)	3 years 3 months	2496.90		2496.90

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Capacity/Agency/ State Date of approval	Cost increase relating to latest v/s last approved/ original %age	Rs. crs.	Reasons for time and cost over run
1	2	10	11	12
1.	Parbati-II (4x200 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 11-9-2002	0.8	34.9	Slow progress of HRT by TBM. 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. Slide in Power House area in Feb. 07. Heavy ingress of water and slush

1	2	10	11	12
				in TBM face in November 2006. TBM suffered extensive damage. TBM likely to be operational from March '10.
2.	Chamera-III (3x77 MW) NHPC Himachal Pradesh 01-09-2005	12.7	178.72	Murder of 3 persons and burning/damage of equipment in June 2006. Washing away of Cofferdam during flash flood in July 2007. Shut down of main crusher plant by state government.
3.	Kol Dam (4x200 MW) NTPC Himachal Pradesh 28-10-2002	Nil	Nil	Slow progress of dam filling works. Contractual issues. Delay due to encounter with local people for ferrous grouting in spillway area. Delay in procurement of steel.
4.	Rampur (4x68.67 MW) SJVNL, Himachal Pradesh 25-01-2007	Nil	Nil	Poor geology in HRT.
5.	Uri-II (4x60 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 01-09-2005	Nil	Nil	Lack of resources with contractor. Slope failure in Dam area on 19-01-2008. Widening of NH 1A by BRO.
6.	Sewa-II (3x40 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 09-09-2003	34.8	231.54	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.
7.	Koteshwar (4x100 MW) THDC Uttarakhand 10-4-2000	Nil	Nil	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.
8.	Loharinag Pala (4x150 MW) NTPC Uttarakhand 26-06-2006	Nil	Nil	Delay in forest clearance for approach road to Heigu Adit. Slide zone in approach area to Gunagu Adit. Work suspended due to Agitation by environmentalist Prof. G.D. Aggarwal. Work stopped since 20-02-2009.

1	2	10	11	12
9.	Teesta Low Dam-III (4x33 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30-10-2003	65.8	506.08	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.
10.	Teesta Low Dam-IV (4x40 MW) NHPC West Bengal 30-09-2005	Nil	Nil	Delay in investment decision and forest clearance. Flash flood in July, 2007 and May, 2009.
11.	Subansiri Lower (8x250 MW) NHPC Arunachal Pradesh 09-09-2003	18.6	1166.66	Frequent stoppage of work by locals in Arunachal Pradesh side. Signing of MOU with State Government. Slope failure in Power House area on 28-01-2008.
12.	Chutak (4x11 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24-08-2006	29.0	180.74	Working in extreme cold weather conditions.
13.	Nimoo Bazgo (3x15 MW) NHPC Jammu and Kashmir 24-08-2006	30.3	184.99	Working in extreme cold weather conditions.
14.	Kameng (4x150 MW) NEEPCO Arunachal Pradesh 02-12-2004	Nil	Nil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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.

*[English]***Ultra Mega Power Projects**

*231. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the commissioning of the various Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country including Orissa;

(b) whether it is proposed to have collaboration with the foreign power companies for the setting up of these projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the benefits likely to be accrued after commissioning of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Ministry of Power had launched an initiative for the development of coal based Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), each of about 4000 MW capacity. These projects are being developed on a Build, Own and Operate basis, and the project developers are selected through a tariff based competitive bidding process initiated/to be initiated by project specific shell companies which have been formed as wholly owned subsidiaries of Power Finance Corporation, the identified nodal agency for this initiative.

Four UMPPs namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have already been awarded and transferred to the identified developers and the projects are at different stages of implementation.

Commencement of the bidding process in respect of the remaining five UMPPs, that is, in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the respective State Governments. In Orissa, a site near Bedabahal village in Sundergarh district has been identified and also request has been received from the State Government for two additional UMPPs.

(b) and (c) Selection of the developers for these projects are being done through International Competitive Bidding, in which any company including foreign company can participate on its own or in association with Indian Company(ies) subject to meeting the qualification requirements, as 100% FDI through automatic route in power sector is allowed.

(d) Full benefits of these projects are envisaged to come up in the 12th Plan. The likely benefit from the awarded projects is 16,000 MW.

[Translation]

Shelving of Hydro Power Projects

*232. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several hydro power projects in the country have been shelved or the construction work thereon has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the details of such projects alongwith their estimated power generation capacity, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the discontinuance of work thereon; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The list of hydro projects alongwith reasons for discontinuance of works or being held up is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Agency	State	Capacity (No. x MW)	Reasons
1	2	3	4	5
Central Sector				
1.	Tural NEEPCO	Mizoram	2x30=60 MW	Work was held up due to local agitation/protest.
State Sector				
2.	Athirapalli KSEB	Kerala	2x80+2x1.5=163 MW	Environmental concerns.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Balimela Dam Toe PH APGENCO/OHPC	Orissa	2x30=60 MW	Inter-state agreement between Andhra Pradesh and Orissa

KSEB — Kerala State Electricity Board.

APGENCO — Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited.

OHPC — Orissa Hydro Power Corporation Limited.

NEEPCO — North-Eastern Electrical Power Corporation.

(d) Necessary actions have been initiated for revival of Turial Hydro-electric project, being executed by North-Eastern Electric Power Corporation (NEEPCO).

As regards Athirapalli and Balimela Dam Toe Hydro-electric projects, these are State Sector Projects and the concerned State Governments have been taking necessary steps for resolving environmental, Inter-State issues etc.

Cases Pending with BIFR

*233. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases relating to declaration of sick industrial units lying pending with the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR); and

(b) the reasons for the pendency of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A Statement indicating details of the individual units pending consideration for declaration of sickness in Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is enclosed. The reasons for pendency of the cases are as under:

- (i) Majority of the cases are under inquiry of the Board in regard to working of sick companies in terms of Section 16 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.
- (ii) Delay in submission of the information called for by the Board from the concerned companies.
- (iii) Stay of Board proceedings by higher Courts.
- (iv) Extension of time for hearings sought by the parties concerned.

Statement

Cases Pending in BIFR for Determination of Sickness of Industrial Units

Sl. No.	Case No.	Company Name	Bench	Date of Registration	Head Office Address	State
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	189/1988	Meghna Mills	3	06-06-1988	—	West Bengal
2.	387/2001	Thapar Exports Ltd.	1	11-10-2001	B-47, Phase-VII, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab
3.	346/2002	Pentafour Solee Technology Limited	2	10-09-2002	Chitra Towers, 332 Arcot Road, Chennai-600024	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	361/2002	Western State Engineers Limited	3	13-09-2002	New Ferry Wharf Shed No. 2, Mallet Bunder Road, Mumbai-9	Maharashtra
5.	467/2002	Kareems Silk International Ltd.	2	20-11-2002	6B and 7 Industrial Area, Nanjangud-571 301	Karnataka
6.	473/2002	Roofit Industries Limited	1	22-11-2002	Plot No. C-1, TTC Indl. Area, Thane Belapur Road, Navi Mumbai-705	Maharashtra
7.	707/2002	Pearls Inter Continental Ltd.	1	12-12-2002	Flat No. 81-B, Double Story, Pocket-II, Paschim Puri, New Delhi-110063	NCT Delhi
8.	135/2003	Angu Parameshwari Textiles (P) Ltd.	3	20-03-2003	Sirumalai Road, Readdia-patty-Post Dindigul-624003	Tamil Nadu
9.	211/2003	Ocean Dredging (India) Ltd.	2	30-04-2003	905, Pioneer Towers Marine Drive Shanmugham Road, Ernakulam-682031	Kerala
10.	216/2003	Rishi Cement Co. Limited	2	09-05-2003	PO-Bharesh Nagar-829146 Near Ramgarh Cantt. Dist. Hazaribagh, Jharkhand	Jharkhand
11.	254/2003	Alpha Remedies Limited	1	23-06-2003	65, Dharampeth Extension Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur-440 010	Maharashtra
12.	55/2004	Bee Electronics Machines Ltd.	3	22-01-2004	266, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai-400025	Maharashtra
13.	59/2004	Neral Paper Mills Pvt. Ltd.	3	23-01-2004	59, Dadiseth Ajiary Lane Kuber Bhavan Kalabadevi, Mumbai-400002	Maharashtra
14.	139/2004	Thapar Exports Ltd.	1	05-03-2004	Dhandari Khurd, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab
15.	147/2004	Thapar Exports Ltd.	1	12-03-2004	Dhandari Khurd, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab
16.	151/2004	Omega Laboratories Ltd.	1	16-03-2004	E-13/1, Kavi Nagar Indl. Area Building, Bhagirath Place, Delhi-6	NCT Delhi

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	163/2004	Western State Engineers Ltd.	3	23-03-2004	New Ferry Wharf, Mallet Bunder Road Mumbai-400001	Maharashtra
18.	222/2004	Silrrchem Industries (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd.	2	02-07-2004	C/o Arjan Automotive Manjit Place, W.T. Fatil Marg Ghatla, Chambur, Mumbai-400071	Maharashtra
19.	224/2004	Oswal Foods Ltd.	2	05-07-2004	GT Road, Dhandari Kalan, Ludhiana	Uttar Pradesh
20.	225/2004	Oswal Foods Ltd.	2	05-07-2004	GT Road, Dhandari Kalan, Ludhiana	Uttar Pradesh
21.	226/2004	Oswal Foods Ltd.	2	05-07-2004	GT Road, Dhandari Kalan, Ludhiana	Uttar Pradesh
22.	261/2004	Thangam Spinners Pvt. Ltd.	2	12-08-2004	S.F. No. 1834/1, Silhamaramnal Road Mururelli Kottai (Post), Veobasandcar Dindigul, Distt. Tamil Nadu-10	Tamil Nadu
23.	288/2004	Ved Vyas Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.	1	15-09-2004	4A, Clive Row, 4th Floor, Room No. 409, Kolkatta-700001	Orissa
24.	381/2004	Ocean Dredging (India) Ltd.	2	23-12-2004	905, Pioneer Towers, Marine Drive Shanmugham Road, Ernakulam-682031	Kerala
25.	49/2005	Bee Electronic Machines Ltd.	3	07-02-2005	266, Dr. Annie Bessant Road Worli Mumbai-400025	Maharashtra
26.	66/2005	Thapar Exports Ltd.	1	15-02-2005	Dhandari Khurd, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab
27.	69/2005	Kay Bee Safal India Ltd.	3	15-02-2005	205, New Model, Mandi, Hisar, Haryana	NCT Delhi
28.	163/2005	Shri Ganesh Ferro Alloys Ltd.	3	16-12-2005	Patinaikpara Sambalpur Orissa-768001	Madhya Pradesh
29.	14/2006	M/s Stainless Steel India Ltd.	2	14-02-2006	47, Balakrishna Niwas, 2nd Panjrapole Lane, C.P. Tank, Mumbai	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	27/2006	M/s Skylink Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.	3	29-03-2006	Mangaisinhji Mahal, Mangalinhji Road, Bhavnagar-264001, Gujarat	Gujarat
31.	31/2006	M/s Enkay Texofood Industries Ltd.	1	10-04-2006	-	Maharashtra
32.	33/2006	M/s Dhar Industries Ltd.	1	10-04-2006	Plot No. 3, 5, 7 Bhagirathpura, Industrial Area, Indore	Madhya Pradesh
33.	52/2006	M/s Opera House Exports Ltd.	3	26-06-2006	D-12/2 Ground Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020	NCT Delhi
34.	74/2006	M/s Rangoli Agro Tech. Ltd.	3	01-09-2006	A/D Rangoli, Taluka-Hattanangle, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Maharashtra
35.	85/2006	M/s Trisuns Chemical Industry Limited	2	11-10-2006	601, Anurag Apartment, Behind Vidya Mandir, Usmanoura, Ahmedabad-380014	Gujarat
36.	100/2006	M/s Butterfly Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd.	3	30-10-2006	45, Chokkanatha Street, Erode-638001, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
37.	01/2007	M/s Sangrur Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.	1	03-01-2007	8, Aggar Nagar, Opposite New Grain Market, Sangrur-148001, Punjab	Punjab
38.	11/2007	M/s Mideast (India) Limited	1	29-01-2007	H-1, Zamrudpur Community Centre, Kailash Colony, New Delhi-110048	NCT Delhi
39.	21/2007	M/s BPL Engineering Limited (Formerly known as Electronics Eq.)	1	26-02-2007	17th K.M., Old Madras Road, Avalahalli, Virgoanagar Post, Bangalore-560049, Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh
40.	33/2007	M/s Polar Industries Limited	1	19-04-2007	A-105, Sector-5, Noida-201301	NCT Delhi
41.	34/2007	M/s Good Luck Synthetics Pvt. Ltd.	1	25-04-2007	2025-27, Jash Textile and Yam Market, Ring Road, Surat-39502, Gujarat	Gujarat
42.	58/2007	M/s Kool Breweries Limited	1	14-09-2007	A-61, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-II, New Delhi-110020	Haryana

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	59/2007	M/s Mayank Metallurgical Pvt. Limited	3	18-09-2007	238, Phase-II, GIDC Industrial Estate, Dared, Jamnagar	Gujarat
44.	70/2007	M/s Bharat Explosives Limited	1	20-11-2007	2nd Floor, Indraprakash Building, 21, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001	Uttar Pradesh
45.	74/2007	M/s Konega International Pvt. Ltd.	1	22-11-2007	Not given	Maharashtra
46.	14/2008	M/s Lime Chemicals Ltd.	2	10-03-2008	10, Light House Buildings, Sitafalwadi, Maygaon, Mumbai-400010	Maharashtra
47.	17/2008	M/s Asma Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.	1	25-03-2008	Plot No. 39-B, Cochin Special Economic Zone, Kakkanad, Cochin-37, Kerala	Kerala
48.	19/2008	M/s Alfa Remedies Ltd.	1	07-04-2008	65, Dharampeth Extension, Shivaji Nagar, Nagpur-490010	Maharashtra
49.	20/2008	M/s Oxford Industries Ltd.	1	28-04-2008	111, Pil Court, 4th Floor, B Block Maharshi Karve Road, Mumbai	Maharashtra
50.	25/2008	M/s Swastik Vegetable Oil Products Pvt. Ltd.	3	02-06-2008	18-2-45, Shandrayangutta, Hyderabad-500005	Andhra Pradesh
51.	29/2008	M/s Moon Agro Foods Ltd.	2	27-06-2008	384, 385, GIDC-II, Dedlyasan, Mehsana, Gujarat-384002	Gujarat
52.	28/2008	M/s Micro Forge (India) Ltd.	1	27-06-2008	New-Tech Zone, Behind Kishan Petrol Pump, Rajkot Gondal National Highway, Kangashiyali, Rajkot-360002	Gujarat
53.	30/2008	M/s Wheeler Leather Corporation Ltd.	3	30-06-2008	J/10, DLF Phase-II, Gurgaon, Haryana-122002	Haryana
54.	31/2008	M/s Ved Vyas Rubber Products Pvt. Ltd.	1	01-07-2008	4A, Clive Row, 4th Floor, Room No. 409, Kolkata-700001	Orissa
55.	33/2008	M/s Thapar Exports Ltd.	1	04-07-2008	Dhandarikhurd, Phase-VII, Focal Point, Ludhiana, Punjab	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	34/2008	M/s New-Tech Forge and Foundry Ltd.	1	01-08-2008	New Tech Zone, Behind Kishan Petrol Pump, Rajkot-Gondal National Highway, Kangashiyali, Rajkot	Gujarat
57.	36/2008	M/s Hanjer Fibres Ltd.	2	19-08-2008	Ground Floor, Hanjer Chambers, Zampa Bazar, Surat 375003	Maharashtra
58.	37/2008	M/s Quantum Digital Vision (India) Ltd.	2	20-08-2008	1, Jharna Kutir, Tejpal Scheme Main Road, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai-400057	Tamil Nadu
59.	41/2008	M/s Bharat Fertiliser Industries Ltd.	3	05-09-2008	Bharat Fertiliser House, 12 Nanbhai Lane, Fort Mumbai-400023	Maharashtra
60.	43/2008	M/s ER Textiles Ltd.	1	19-09-2008	Vajrasa, 1445, 60/22, South End, A Cross, 28th Main Road, Jayanagar, 9th Block, Bangalore-560009	Andhra Pradesh
61.	47/2008	M/s Vin Poly Recyclers Pvt. Ltd.	1	20-10-2008	CB-385B, Chamber No. 205, Naraina Ring Road, New Delhi-110028	NCT Delhi
62.	54/2008	M/s Triveni Glass Ltd.	2	22-12-2008	1, Kanpur Road, Allahabad-211001	Uttar Pradesh
63.	56/2008	M/s Bhukhanvala Tools (P) Ltd.	2	24-12-2008	B-28, Veera Industrial Estate, Off Link Road, Andheri (W), Mumbai-400053	Maharashtra
64.	01/2009	M/s B.R. Spintex Pvt. Ltd.	1	05-01-2009	Patiala Road, Narwana, Distt. Jind (Haryana)	NCT Delhi
65.	03/2009	M/s Raison Industries Ltd.	2	13-01-2009	Plot No. 3, New Industrial Area, Mandideep, Distt. Raisen (Madhya Pradesh)	Madhya Pradesh
66.	601/2009	M/s Traco Cable Company Ltd.	3	19-01-2009	XXVII/1242/KSHB Office Complex, Panampilly Nagar, Cochin-36	Kerala
67.	06/2009	M/s Rana Mohendra Papers Ltd.	3	06-02-2009	S.C.O. 6, Sector-17E, Chandigarh-180017	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68.	07/2009	M/s R.R. Flour Mills Pvt. Ltd.	1	24-02-2009	18-B, Gandhi Road, Gwalior-474002, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
69.	08/2009	M/s Prudential Sugar Corporation Ltd.	3	24-02-2009	Akash Ganga, 4th Floor, Plot No. 144, Srinagar Colony, Hyderabad-5000073	Tamil Nadu
70.	11/2009	M/s Alumeco India Extrusion Ltd.	3	04-03-2009	Survey No. 379-382, Kallakal Village, Toopran Mandal, Medak Distt., Andhra Pradesh-502386	Andhra Pradesh
71.	12/2009	M/s Gujarat Oleo-Chem. Ltd.	2	19-03-2009	Plot No. 631-39, Panoli, Ankleshwar-394116	Maharashtra
72.	13/2009	M/s Dalmia Dye-Chem. Industries Ltd.	2	27-03-2009	202, Venkatesh Chambers, Prescott Road, Fort, Mumbai-400001	Maharashtra
73.	14/2009	M/s Rajat Pharmachem Ltd.	3	09-04-2009	Rajat Enclave, 102-103, Wing A, Gayatri Darshan, Thakur Complex, Kandivali (East), Mumbai-400101	Maharashtra
74.	16/2009	M/s Revolution Clothings Pvt. Ltd.	1	21-04-2009	N-15 Greater Kailash-I, New Delhi-110048	NCT Delhi
75.	19/2009	M/s Pioneer Flexo Pack Pvt. Ltd.	2	04-05-2009	45, Swadeshi Market, 1st Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Mumbai-400002	Maharashtra
76.	18/2009	M/s Infragro Industries Ltd.	1	04-05-2009	Brij Vihar, Civil Lines, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh-244901	NCT Delhi
77.	20/2009	M/s Asian health and Nutri Foods Ltd.	2	08-05-2009	No. 118/2C, 117/3-4, Omalur Bypass Road, Kattamettupatti Village, Omalur, Salem Distt.-636455, Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
78.	21/2009	M/s Polylink Polymers (India) Ltd.	1	26-05-2009		Gujarat
79.	22/2009	M/s Design Auto Systems Ltd.	1	01-06-2009	No. 25, White Church Colony, A, B, Road, Indore-452001, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
80.	23/2009	M/s Serene Industries Ltd.	3	03-06-2009	5/45, Tardeo A.C. Market Building, Tardeo Main Road, Mumbai-400033	Maharashtra
81.	24/2009	M/s Bakewell Agro Ltd.	1	11-06-2009	1216-A, Devika Towers, 6 Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019	NCT Delhi
82.	26/2009	M/s MP Telelinks Ltd.	1	24-06-2009	MPI House, Airport Road, Gola Ka Mandir, Gwalior-474005, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
83.	27/2009	M/s Gajra Beval Gears Ltd.	1	13-07-2009	3/1, Race Course Road, Indore-452001	Madhya Pradesh
84.	28/2009	M/s Dujodwala Resins and Terpenes Ltd.	3	04-08-2009	812, Tulsiani Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021	Maharashtra
85.	29/2009	M/s Raj Steels and Ferro Alloys Ltd.	1	07-06-2009	Plot No. 335, Village Ratua, Ranchi Road, Post Office Morar, Distt. Ramgarh Cantt. (Jharkhand)	West Bengal
86.	30/2009	M/s Good Value Marketing Co. Ltd.	1	11-08-2009	3rd Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate, Mumbai	Maharashtra
87.	31/2009	M/s Rainbow Denim Ltd.	2	13-08-2009	51/52, Free Press House, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400021	Punjab
88.	32/2009	M/s. Indo Blotech Foods Ltd.	1	13-08-2009	3rd Floor, Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate, Mumbai	Maharashtra
89.	33/2009	M/s Vyasaali Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1	21-08-2009	34/754, 755 Edapally, Koshi-682024, Kerala	Kerala
90.	34/2009	M/s Elite International Pvt. Ltd.	1	31-08-2009	1/9, Fatima Building, 66, Dr. Ralkar Marg, Mahim, Mumbai-400016	Maharashtra
91.	35/2009	M/s Kumlai Tea and Industries Ltd.	2	08-09-2009	Nicco House, 4th Floor, 7, Church Lane, Kolkata-700001	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
92.	36/2009	M/s Michigan Rubber (India) Ltd.	1	09-09-2009	Sohagpur, Distt. Betul, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
93.	37/2009	M/s Nova Petrochemicals Ltd.	3	05-10-2009	Survey No. 396/403, Moralya Village, Sarkhey-Baria Highway, Taluka Sanand, Distt. Ahmedabad-382210, Gujarat	Gujarat
94.	38/2009	M/s Tag Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	2	06-10-2009	G-2 Shryanand CHSL, Koishet Road, Dhokai Naka, Thane-400607	Maharashtra
95.	39/2009	M/s Doyanyogi Shri Shiv Kumar Swamiji Sugars Ltd.	3	07-10-2009	Shri Siddeshwar Nagar, Hirebevanur Indl. Taluk, Distt. Bijapur-586111, Karnataka	Maharashtra
96.	40/2009	M/s Unimax Granites Pvt. Ltd.	1	09-10-2009	A-273/274, Matsya Indl. Area, Alwar-301030	Delhi
97.	41/2009	M/s Welfab Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	2	14-10-2009	Plot No. 6-B, Kiadb Indl. Area, Hoskote, Bangalore-562114	Karnataka
98.	42/2009	M/s Ganesh Benzoplast Ltd.	2	15-10-2009	Ganesh House, Ground Floor, A-1/A-2, Gurudatta Co-operative Housing Soc. Ltd., Near Jankalyan Bank, J.B. Nagar, Andheri (E)	Delhi
99.	43/2009	M/s Jai Bharat Synthetics Ltd.	3	20-10-2009	Office No. 130, Building No. 6, Mittal Indl. Estate, Andheri Kurla Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400059	Maharashtra
100.	44/2009	M/s Marine Cables and Wires Pvt. Ltd.	3	04-11-2009	Apar House, Corporate Park, Slon Trombay Road, Chembur, Mumbai-400071	Maharashtra
101.	45/2009	M/s Sello Royal (India) Ltd.	3	12-11-2009	39, Daruhera Industrial Estate, Rewari, Haryana	Haryana
102.	46/2009	M/s Derby Textiles Ltd.	3	19-11-2009	38, Jatin Dass Road, Kolkata-700029	Rajasthan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
103.	47/2009	M/s Bripramil Industries Ltd.	3	19-11-2009	126/B, RHCS Layout, 3rd Main, 11ts Cross Srigan-dada Kayain Annapoornes-wari Nagar	West Bengal

[English]

Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

*234. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of support and funds provided to the State Power utilities under the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (RAPDRP) for bringing down the aggregate technical and commercial and other transmission and distribution losses of power utilities, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals submitted by the State Governments including Karnataka to the Union Government under the programme during the said period and the number of proposals cleared out of these;

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned; and

(d) the extent to which the programme is successful in reducing the losses?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Under Part-A of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), so far 1283 projects at the cost of Rs. 4730.38 crore have been approved for 22 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir). Rs. 934.24 crore loan has been disbursed to the State utilities. State-wise details of projects sanctioned and loan disbursed are given in the Statement.

Karnataka has submitted 98 projects and all of them have been sanctioned under Part-A at an estimated cost of Rs. 391.14 crore and loan of Rs. 114.99 crore have been disbursed. None of the proposals is pending.

It is expected that all pending proposals in country will be cleared by this financial year provided that concerned State Government send the DPRs in desired format.

(d) The focus of R-APDRP Scheme launched by MOP, GOI in July 2008 is on actual demonstrable performance by utilities in terms of sustained AT and C loss reduction. The projects under the scheme shall be taken up in two parts: Part-A and Part-B. Part-A of the scheme is dedicated to establishment of IT enabled system for achieving reliable and verifiable baseline data that shall enable evaluation of exact and verifiable AT and C losses in towns where Part-A of the scheme has been executed. For all States put together a sum of Rs. 4730.38 crores for Part-A schemes has already been sanctioned in 1283 towns out of total 1420 eligible towns. As per the time schedule for Part-A schemes, projects need to be completed within 36 months of sanction in order that complete loan amount is converted to grant. Funding under Part-B of the scheme shall be for regular sub-transmission and distribution projects. The focus of Part-B schemes shall be on AT and C loss reduction on sustainable basis. The AT and C loss reduction under the scheme shall be measured from a year after the year in which first project of Part-A of scheme has been completed and verified by independent agency appointed by MOP. The AT and C loss reduction shall be measured for five years. The result of R-APDRP will be available only after completion of the projects. It is expected that on successful completion of the scheme, the AT and C losses will be reduced to the extent of 15% in the project areas.

Statement*State-wise details of projects sanctioned and loan disbursed*

(Figures in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Project Cost	Loan Disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113	388.02	116.40
2.	Bihar	10	81.18	
3.	Chhattisgarh	20	122.45	
4.	Goa	4	104.89	31.47
5.	Gujarat	84	225.36	67.60
6.	Haryana	36	165.63	43.80
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	81.07	
8.	Jharkhand	30	160.61	
9.	Karnataka	98	391.14	114.99
10.	Madhya Pradesh	82	228.08	68.40
11.	Maharashtra	130	252.11	31.15
12.	Punjab	47	272.85	
13.	Rajasthan	87	315.94	94.57
14.	Sikkim	2	26.30	
15.	Tamil Nadu	110	417.00	125.08
16.	Uttarakhand	31	125.82	2.57
17.	Uttar Pradesh	168	665.50	190.22
18.	West Bengal	62	159.88	47.99
19.	Assam	66	163.18	
20.	Kerala	43	214.40	
21.	Tripura	16	34.36	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	30	134.46	
Total		1283	4730.38	934.24

Juvenile Justice Act, 2000

*235. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 mandates the constitution of the Child Welfare Committees;

(b) if so, the number of such committees, set up, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Act, in view of certain deficiencies noticed in the implementation of the Act; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 had been amended in 2006. It provides that the State Government may, within a period of one year from the date of commencement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 i.e. 23-08-2006, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute for every district, one or more Child Welfare Committee for exercising the powers and discharge the duties conferred on such Committees in relation to child in need of care and protection under this Act. As per the information received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development from the State Governments/UT Administrations, the number of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) set up in the country, State-wise, is given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Certain deficiencies in the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006 have been brought to notice. These are under Inter-Ministerial consultations and based on the outcome, necessary amendments will be made in the Act.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/UT's	Number of Child Welfare Committee (CWCs) Set Up
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
4.	Assam	26
5.	Bihar	12
6.	Chhattisgarh	7
7.	Chandigarh	1
8.	Daman and Diu	Nil
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
10.	Delhi	4
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	25
13.	Haryana	19
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jharkhand	11
16.	Karnataka	26
17.	Kerala	14
18.	Lakshadweep	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	48
20.	Maharashtra	37
21.	Manipur	1
22.	Meghalaya	7
23.	Mizoram	8
24.	Nagaland	11
25.	Orissa	30
26.	Punjab	5
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Rajasthan	9
29.	Sikkim	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	18

1	2	3
31.	Tripura	4
32.	Uttar Pradesh	10
33.	Uttarakhand	13
34.	West Bengal	19

The JJ Act is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Translation]

Declaration of Epidemic and Pandemic Diseases

*236. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for declaring a disease as an epidemic or a pandemic;

(b) the diseases declared as an epidemic or a pandemic during the last five years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has set up any emergency response system to deal with such diseases in the wake of swine-flu;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with such situations without disrupting regular activities of the hospitals and threatening safety of other patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) An epidemic is a sudden increase in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in the population of a specific area. A pandemic is declared when an epidemic has spread to several countries or continents, usually affecting large number of people.

(b) During the last five years, Pandemic Influenza A H1N1 (swine flu) is the only disease that has been declared as a Pandemic by WHO.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam.

In 2004, Government of India established an Integrated Disease Surveillance System in order to detect early warning signals of impending outbreaks and help initiate an effective response in a timely manner. Further, within the Ministry there is an 'Emergency Medical Relief' Division that attends to public health emergencies such as swine flu. This division co-ordinates all such activities at the national level.

(e) All States have been requested to open a large number of screening centres and strengthen isolation facilities including critical care facilities at district level. For example, in the case of Swine flu, guidelines have been issued for triage and categorization of patients. After screening at the dedicated centres, patients without complications are recommended for home care, The health care workers in screening centres, isolation wards and critical care facilities use personal protective equipments and follow standard infection control practices. The training programme at all levels emphasize on hospital infection control practices.

Goods and Services Tax

*237. SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to impress upon the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers for the timely introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST);

(b) whether a consensus has been reached between Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers for Value Added Tax and Union Finance Ministry and certain reservations of some States thereto resolved adequately;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the extent to which concerns of States/ UT Administrations have been addressed alongwith the areas of differences?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Union Government is working closely

with the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) for early introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the country.

(b) to (d) EC is working to resolve the issues raised by the States and has been able to achieve a good degree of consensus on various issues related to GST. The consensus has been reached between the EC and the Union Government that the Dual GST model would be implemented in the country under which both Centre as well as States would levy GST on the same transaction. EC on the basis of consensus so achieved has issued 'First Discussion Paper on Goods and Services Tax in India' on 10th November, 2009. The Union Government is examining the Discussion paper issued by EC and is trying to address the concerns of States Whilst ensuring that the basic principle of GST does not get affected and the administration of GST remains simple.

Loan to Farmers

*238. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans disbursed to the farmers by banks during the last three years and current year, bank-wise;

(b) the quantum of agriculture loan and its proportion to the total credit during the said period;

(c) the rate of growth of agricultural and non-agricultural loans over this period;

(d) the names of the nationalized banks which could not achieve the targets set for the disbursal of loans to farmers during the said period; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the government including expediting the disbursal of credit to farmers and the agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The year on year of growth of agricultural and non-agricultural credit over the last three years as reported by RBI is tabulated as under:

Year on Year Growth in Credit Outstanding (%)

	Gross bank credit	Credit to agricultural and allied activities	Non-agricultural credit
2006-07	27.86	32.42	27.62
2007-08	21.59	19.52	22.71
2008-09	17.85	22.99	17.44

The RBI collects details of the credit by banks to Agriculture and allied activities. Credit to farmers is part of this lending. The details of total agricultural advances outstanding by banks during the last three years are given in Statement-I enclosed alongwith the names of the Public Sector Banks, which did not achieve the priority sector-lending target of 18% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) to the agriculture sector. The quantum of agricultural loans outstanding and its proportion to total credit outstanding during the last three

years are placed at Statement-II. Bank-wise data for the current financial year is not available.

(e) A number of steps have been taken to ensure the proper availability of credit to farmers by banks in the country. These include according priority sector status to agriculture and stipulating a target of 18 per cent of the Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) (within the overall target of 40 per cent of ANBC for priority sector lending) for lending to agriculture by domestic scheduled commercial banks; introduction of Special

Agricultural Credit Plan (SACP), under which the banks are required to fix self-set targets (a certain percentage higher than previous year's disbursements) and strive to achieve disbursements to that level; introduction of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme to address the credit needs of the farmers in a more holistic manner; simplification of procedural aspects of farm credit and thereby encouraging the farmers to approach the institutional sources for credit; loans upto Rs. 50,000 have been made collateral and margin free; introduction of the Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 for farmers for easy flow of institutional credit to agriculture, which had become clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Further. Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of "no due" certificate for small loans up to Rs. 50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and, instead, obtain self-declaration from the borrower. Banks have been advised to accept certificates provided by local administration/panchayati raj institutions regarding the cultivation of crops in case of loans to landless labourers, share-croppers and oral lessees. Banks (including RRBs) were advised in August 2008 that, where there are difficulties in getting certification from local administration/panchayati raj

institutions regarding the cultivation of crops, etc., banks may accept an affidavit submitted by landless labourers, share croppers and oral lessees giving occupational status (i.e., details of land tilled/crops grown) for loans up to Rs. 50,000. Banks could also encourage the Joint Liability Group (JLG)/SHG mode of lending for such persons. However, banks may go through their procedures of identification as per KYC norms; appraisal and usual pre-sanction checks before extending finance.

The shortfall in priority sector lending to agriculture and/or to the priority sector by scheduled commercial banks is contributed by these banks through the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to a corpus called the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) operationalized by NABARD in 1995-96 to finance ongoing rural infrastructure projects.

Further, the Government also sets annual targets for the flow of agriculture credit for all agencies, which are then monitored periodically. As a result, these targets have been achieved in excess over the past years. Agency-wise achievements of credit flow vis-a-vis annual target for 2007-08 and 2008-09 as collected by NABARD are given below:

Annual Agricultural Credit Targets and Achievements

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Agency	2007-08			2008-09 (Provisional)		
	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement	Target	Achievement	% of Achievement
Commercial Bank	1,50,000	181,087.61	120.72	1,95,000	223663.02	114.70
Co-operative Banks	52,000	48,258.19	92.80	55,000	36761.99	66.84
Regional Rural Banks	23,000	25,311.65	110.05	30,000	26724.18	89.08
Total	225,000	254,657.45	113.18	2,80,000	287149.19	102.55

Statement-I

Advances of Public Sector Banks to Agriculture

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Nam of the Bank	Total Agricultural Advances (As on the last reporting Friday of)					
		March-07		March-08		March-09	
		Amount	Per cent to ANBC as against the target of 18% of ANBC or credit equivalent of OBE, whichever is higher	Amount	Per cent to ANBC as against the target of 18% of ANBC or credit equivalent of OBE, whichever is higher	Amount	Per cent to ANBC as against the target of 18% of ANBC or credit equivalent of OBE, whichever is higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Public Sector Bank							
1.	Allahabad Bank	7,692.00	18.3	9145.67	20.4	8,989	18.1
2.	Andhra Bank	5,149.78	18.5	6156.42	21.8	6,834	19.8
3.	Bank of Baroda	10,366.39	15.9	13268.93	16.8	16,964	16.9
4.	Bank of India	11,289.00	18.4	13128.00	18.5	16,346	18.2
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	3,884.12	14.0	4841.01	15.4	4,522	15.2
6.	Canara Bank	15,521.00	15.7	17996.00	17.7	20,144	19.0
7.	Central Bank of India	9,251.89	15.8	11104.06	17.6	13,639	16.5
8.	Corporation Bank	2,621.74	9.2	3529.79	10.0	4,330	11.1
9.	Dena Bank	3,344.70	15.2	2764.64	14.7	3,851	15.5
10.	Indian Bank	5,656.08	21.0	6214.87	22.1	7,618	19.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	7,890.22	18.7	8688.90	18.9	10,573	18.5
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5,732.28	11.1	6592.00	12.3	8,565	13.3
13.	Punjab National Bank	18,571.00	18.9	19946.40	18.9	23,806	19.7
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2,502.12	16.0	2438.22	17.9	2,969	14.1
15.	Syndicate Bank	8,049.60	17.4	9331.81	19.9	10,796	18.4
16.	Union Bank of India	10,674.76	16.8	11392.87	17.2	13,233	16.0
17.	United Bank of India	2,713.00	12.0	3172.00	13.2	3,869	13.0
18.	Uco Bank	6,154.00	13.9	7948.00	16.2	11,038	19.0
19.	Vijaya Bank	3,230.63	12.4	3942.16	12.9	4,513	14.0
20.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	1,377.98	2.2	4526.00	6.7	8,311	10.1
State Bank Group							
21.	State Bank of India	41,661.32	14.5	56432.00	18.6	69,279	18.3
22.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	3,754.59	18.3	4589.58	22.1	4,828	19.1
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3,798.65	13.7	5147.71	18.1	6,932	13.8
24.	State Bank of Indore	2,644.56	17.2	3018.47	19.1	3,343	18.2
25.	State Bank of Mysore	2,180.94	13.8	2911.36	18.1	3,571	16.8
26.	State Bank of Patiala	4,491.00	15.8	4573.71	15.7	5,040	13.7
27.	State Bank of Travancore	1,936.61	18.1	2194.76	19.5	2,953	10.3

Notes: 1. Data are provisional.

2. ANBC—Adjusted net bank credit or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure, whichever is higher, with effect from April 30, 2007.

3. Indirect agriculture is reckoned up to 4.5 per cent of ANBC for calculation of percentage for agriculture.

Source: RBI Reports on Trends and Progress.

OBE—Off Balancesheet Exposure

Statement-II*Table: Sectoral Deployment of Gross Bank Credit*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Outstanding as on				Variation			Year-on-Year growth (%)		
		March, 31 2006	March, 31 2007	March, 28 2008	March, 27 2009	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.	Gross Bank Credit (II+III)	1,445,531	18,48,187	22,47,289	26,48,501	402,656	3,99,102	4,01,212	27.86	21.59	17.85
II.	Food Credit	40691	46,947	44,399	46,211	6,256	-2,548	1,812			
III.	Non-Food Gross Bank Credit	1,404,840	18,01,240	22,02,890	26,02,290	396,400	4,01,650	3,99,400	28.22	22.30	18.13
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)			
IV.	Agricultural and allied activities	173,972	2,30,377	2,75,343	3,38,656	56,405	44,966	63,313	32.42	19.52	22.99
		(12.4)	(12.8)	(12.5)	(13.0)	(14.2)	(11.2)	(15.9)			
V.	Non-Agricultural Credit (III+IV)	1,230,868	15,70,863	19,27,547	22,63,634	339,995	3,56,684	3,36,087	27.62	22.71	17.44

Source: RBI Reports on Trends and Progress

- Note:
1. Data are provisional and relate to select scheduled commercial banks which account for more than 90 per cent of bank credit of all scheduled commercial banks. Data include the figures of Bharat Overseas Bank, which was merged with Indian Overseas Bank on March 31, 2007.
 2. Gross Bank credit data include bills rediscounted with Reserve Bank, Exim Bank, other financial institutions and inter-bank participations.
 3. Figures in parentheses represent the share in total non-food gross bank credit.

*[English]***Health Insurance Scheme under NRHM**

*239. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions have been made under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to implement Health Insurance Scheme for the poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States which have sent project proposals seeking funds under the above Scheme during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the amount sanctioned and utilised for the Health Insurance Scheme during the aforesaid period, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government has received project proposals from State Governments including the Government of Kerala for the launch of Health Insurance

Scheme for the BPL families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (f) Yes Madam, under the framework for development of Health Insurance Scheme for Below Poverty Line (BPL) Families, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare subsidizes the cost of the annual premium up to 75%, subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per BPL Family for this Scheme.

Thereafter Ministry of Labour launched the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) to cover unorganized sector BPL workers. Since States started accessing RSBY, demand for support to Health Insurance for BPL from NRHM reduced.

Proposals for funding health insurance for BPL under NRHM were received from Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The support provided is as follows:

Year	Proposals received from	Amount Sanctioned (in crore)	Amount Utilized (in crore)
2007-08	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	10.00
	Rajasthan	23.64	23.64
2008-09	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	10.00
	Rajasthan	39.29	26.61
2009-10	Rajasthan	10.00	10.00

No funds could be released to Kerala for Health Insurance Scheme for BPL families under NRHM, as Government of Kerala also adopted RSBY.

Capacity Addition of Power

*240. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI R. DHUVNARAYANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for capacity addition of power during the Eleventh Plan period, State-wise;

(b) whether the targets are unlikely to be met;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the actual capacity expected to be achieved and manner in which the Government propose to make up the shortfall in the power sector?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW has been fixed for the 11th Plan Period. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The major reasons for the delay in commissioning of power projects during the Eleventh Five Year Plan are as follows:

- Delay in placement of orders.
- Delay and non-sequential supply of material for Main Plant and Balance of Plants (BoP).
- Shortage of skilled manpower for erection and commissioning.
- Contractual disputes.
- Inadequate deployment of construction machinery.
- Shortage of fuel.
- Land Acquisition.
- Inadequate infrastructure facilities.

(d) A capacity of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan. Another 12,590 MW capacity is also being

attempted for commissioning during the 11th Plan on "best effort" basis. Following measures have been taken/ are being taken by the Government to make up the shortfall in the power sector:

- (i) Enhancing generation from the available sources including utilization of the unrequisitioned capacity of gas based power stations on liquid fuel.
- (ii) Harnessing surplus captive power into Grid.
- (iii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (iv) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.
- (v) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Acceleration Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (vi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

Statement

Summary of State-wise Sector-wise Capacity addition Target for 11th Plan—78,700 MW

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Central Sector	State Sector	Private Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	0	1500	0	1500
2.	Haryana	1500	1800	0	3300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	2763	210	1462	4435
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	449	450	0	899
5.	Punjab	0	500	0	500
6.	Rajasthan	690	1790	1080	3560
7.	Uttar Pradesh	980	2000	1600	4580
8.	Uttarakhand	1520	304	330	2154

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Northern Region	7902	8554	4472	20928
10.	Chhattisgarh	3980	1750	1600	7330
11.	Gujarat	0	2782	2448	5230
12.	Maharashtra	1740	2500	1450	5690
13.	Madhya Pradesh	520	2210	400	3130
14.	Goa	0	0	0	0
15.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Western Region	6240	9242	5898	21380
17.	Andhra Pradesh	1000	3064	909	4973
18.	Karnataka	440	1480	1615	3535
19.	Kerala	0	160	0	160
20.	Tamil Nadu	5000	1252	0	6252
21.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
	Sub Total Southern Region	6440	5956	2524	14920
22.	Bihar	4390	0	0	4390
23.	Jharkhand	3050	0	0	3050
24.	Orissa	0	150	600	750
25.	Sikkim	510	0	1299	1809
26.	West Bengal	4242	2720	250	7212
	Sub Total Eastern Region	12192	2870	2149	17211
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	2600	0	0	2600
28.	Assam	750	37	0	787
29.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
30.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
31.	Meghalya	0	124	0	124

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
33.	Tripura	750	0	0	750
	Sub Total N. Eastern Region	4100	161	0	4261
34.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshdweep	0	0	0	0
	Total	36874	26783	15043	78700

Energy Efficiency

2493. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps taken by the Government and achievements made in regard to the energy efficiency in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has proposed any future action plan for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Energy Conservation Act 2001 was enacted in 2001 which the goal of reducing energy intensity of the Indian economy. The Bureau of Energy Efficiency was set up as a nodal statutory body at the central level on 01-03-2002 to facilitate the implementation of the Act. The Ministry of Power/Bureau of Energy Efficiency have formulated an Action Plan for energy conservation/efficiency during the 11th Five Year Plan particularly through demand side measures. The overall target set by the Government for the 11th Five Year Plan is 10,000 MW of avoided capacity generation. Eight national schemes have been included under this Action Plan. These are Bachat Lamp Yojana, Standards and Labeling Programme, Energy Conservation Building Code, Agriculture Demand Side Management (DSM) and Municipal Demand Side Management (DSM), Energy Efficiency in Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs),

Capacity Building of State Designated Agencies (SDAs), State Energy Conservation Fund and Awareness Campaign on Energy Conservation.

The schemes are implemented within the framework of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. The initiatives taken have resulted in an avoided capacity generation of 2127 MW during the last two years, and the annual fuel savings of about 5 million tones of oil equivalent, which is nearly 1% of the total fuel use in the country.

(b) and (c) In order to enhance the off-take of energy efficiency in India, the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change has given its in-principle approval to the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency. The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) is one of the eight national missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. The four initiatives under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) are:

- (i) The Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) which is a market based mechanism to enhance cost effectiveness of improvements in energy efficiency in energy-intensive large industries and facilities, through certification of energy savings that could be traded.
- (ii) The Market Transformation for Energy Efficiency (MTEE) mechanism to accelerate the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors through innovative measures to make the products more affordable.

- (iii) The Energy Efficiency Financing Platform (EEFP) to help stimulate necessary funding for Energy Service Company (ESCO) based delivery mechanisms for energy efficiency.
- (iv) The Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) seeks to develop fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.

This includes a host of innovative fiscal instruments and policy measures like the Partial Risk Guarantee Fund (PRGF) and Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE), Public Procurement of energy efficient goods and services, Utility based Demand Side Management (DSM).

[Translation]

Destitute/Street/Orphan Children

2494. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of achievements made under various programmes in regard to the welfare of destitute/street/orphan children in the country during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): The Ministry of Women and Child Development was implementing the following Plan schemes during the last three years i.e. 2006-07 to 2008-09 for the welfare of destitute, street and orphan children:

- (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice;
- (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children;
- (iii) Scheme for Assistance to Homes (Shishu Greh) to Promote In-Country Adoption.

The details of grants released to the State Governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), number of homes/projects assisted and number of beneficiaries assisted under the schemes at (i) and (ii) above during the last three years are available in the Ministry's website—www.wcd.nic.in and the details

under the scheme at (iii) above are available in the Central Adoption Resource Agency's website—www.adoptionindia.nic.in.

The above three schemes have been merged into the newly launched centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)'. This scheme is implemented from the current financial year 2009-10 through the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD).

During the current financial year of 2009-10, Rs. 3.00 crore has been released under this scheme to Childline India Foundation (CIF), Mumbai for running Childline service.

[English]

Power Generation by Using Syngas Technology

2495. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any MoU with the European and American Companies for generating power by using Syngas technology;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of States identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Thermal Power Project in Karnataka

2496. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) and Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing 1600 MW Thermal Power Project (TPP) with two units of capacity 600/700 MW each;

(b) if so, whether application for long term coal linkage in the prescribed proforma has been submitted to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for revised coal linkage of 11 million ton per annum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) As informed by Chhattisgarh State Power Generation Co. Limited, a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Government of Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for setting up of 1200 MW Thermal Power Project in Chhattisgarh by KPCL.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. KPCL vide letter dated 15-12-2008 submitted application to Ministry of Coal with copy endorsed to CEA for long term coal linkage for new thermal power project at Godhna in Chhattisgarh with two units of 500 MW+20% in first stage. Subsequently KPCL vide letter dated 13-05-2009 submitted revised application to Ministry of Coal with copy endorsed to CEA for long term coal linkage for new thermal power project at Godhna in Chhattisgarh with two units of 800 MW in first stage. In their above mentioned letter KPCL had requested for coal linkage of 11.0 MTPA for the above mentioned project.

(d) Central Electricity Authority had requested KPCL to furnish status of preparedness of the project in respect of tie up for land and water. KPCL is yet to furnish water tie up for the project. CEA is in processing for prioritizing 12th Plan thermal power projects as per the coal linkage policy for 12th Plan projects.

Development of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology

2497. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allocated

adequate funds to develop the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology as the Centre of Excellence at Chennai in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of the facilities which are likely to be made available in the institute?

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

(b) Under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) an amount of Rs. 108.53 crores was sanctioned for the RCH Centre for Excellence, Tamil Nadu with the following components:

1. Institute of Obstetric and Gynaecology, Egmore
2. Institute of Government Kasthurba Gandhi Hospital, Triplicane
3. Training Centre for Health and FW Institute, Egmore
4. Training for Multipurpose Health Supervisor[F] Training Institute, Triplicane

The services for patients include out patient services, special clinics, diagnostic service, in patient care alongwith comprehensive emergency Obstetric and Neonatal care services and training for medical staff with renewed infrastructure and facilities.

Medical Insurance for Senior Citizens

2498. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the senior citizens are denied medical insurance cover by most of the insurance companies;

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

(c) whether the Government has issued any directions to the insurance companies to review the matter in view of the rising life span; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) vide circular dated 25-05-2009 have instructed insurers to allow entry in health insurance policy at least till 65 years of age. Further, vide instructions issued in March, 2009, IRDA mandated that health insurance policy shall be ordinarily renewable except on grounds such as fraud, moral hazard or misrepresentation and upon renewal being sought by the insured, shall not be rejected on arbitrary grounds.

Moreover, under Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHS) administered through public sector general insurance companies for families below poverty line (BPL) the upper age limit for coverage has been increased in September, 2008 from the existing 65 years to 70 years to bring more families under the scope of the Scheme.

Under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), launched by the Ministry of Labour and Employment to provide health insurance coverage for BPL families in unorganized sector, senior citizens are being covered without any age limit.

[Translation]

Population Criteria for Opening of Bank Branches

2499. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set any population criteria for opening of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the ratio of population in thousands where bank branches are functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(d) whether bank branches are proposed to be opened in Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh as per the recommendation of the RBI; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that based on the announcement made in the Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy for the year 2009-10 of RBI, it is proposed to liberalise the extant branch authorization policy so that general permission is granted to domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks (other than Regional Rural Banks) to open branches in Tier 3 to Tier 6 centres (with population upto 50,000). The operative instructions to be issued to banks in this regard are under finalization.

(c) State/Union Territory-wise distribution of Commercial Banks branches including average population (in '000) per bank branch are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) In terms of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, banks are required to obtain prior approval of RBI for opening a new place of business. Such approvals are granted to banks depending on the thrust of the extant Branch Authorisation policy and directions issued in this regard.

Under the extant policy, the choice of centre/location for opening of new branches has been left to the discretion of the banks, which banks decide taking into various factors including profitability, viability, availability of infrastructure etc. However, RBI, while granting approvals ensures that the approvals include centres in rural/underbanked districts also. A list of underbanked districts (which includes Maharajganj District in Uttar Pradesh) has been forwarded to banks to enable them to identify centres for opening branches in such districts.

Statement*Distribution of Commercial Bank Branches—Region/State/Union Territory-wise@*

Sl. No.	Region/State/ Union Territory	Number of branches as on June 30, 2009	Number of branches opened during July 2008 to June 2009	Of which: at unbanked centres	Average population (in '000) per bank branch as at end-June 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6
	All India	80,369	3,649	212	15
1.	Northern Region	13,800	677	35	11
	Chandigarh	261	16	—	4
	Delhi	2,186	127	1	8
	Haryana	2,183	142	13	11
	Himachal Pradesh	954	47	5	7
	Jammu and Kashmir	976	21	4	13
	Punjab	3,318	186	10	8
	Rajasthan	3,922	138	2	17
2.	North-Eastern Region	2,133	84	8	21
	Arunachal Pradesh	76	3		16
	Assam	1,382	53	3	22
	Manipur	80	3	1	33
	Meghalaya	201	11	2	13
	Mizoram	93	2	1	11
	Nagaland	86	4	1	26
	Tripura	215	8	-	17
3.	Eastern Region	13,406	409	18	19
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	-	-	11
	Bihar	3,835	102	6	25
	Jharkhand	1,717	73	4	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Orissa	2,708	113	6	15
	Sikkim	72	1	-	8
	West Bengal	5,037	120	2	18
4.	Central Region	16,027	724	46	19
	Chhattisgarh	1,225	70	2	20
	Madhya Pradesh	3,991	211	8	18
	Uttar Pradesh	9,723	400	35	20
	Uttarakhand	1,088	43	1	9
5.	Western Region	12,440	635	29	14
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24	3	—	11
	Daman and Diu	19	1	—	10
	Goa	410	17	—	4
	Gujarat	4,374	182	11	13
	Maharashtra	7,613	432	18	14
6.	Southern Region	22,563	1,120	76	11
	Andhra Pradesh	6,601	367	33	13
	Karnataka	5,803	245	9	10
	Kerala	4,086	141	8	8
	Lakshadweep	11	1	-	6
	Puducherry	125	16	3	9
	Tamil Nadu	5,937	350	23	11

—: Nil/Negligible.

@ : Inclusive of the branches of non-scheduled commercial banks (Local Area Banks).

Note: 1. Average population per bank branch is based on estimated mid-year population of respective years received from the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India.

2. Bank branches exclude administrative offices.

3. Data for June 2009 are provisional.

Source: Master Office File on commercial banks (latest updated version), BSD, DSM.

[English]

National Health Survey-III

2500. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether as per the National Family Health Survey-III, quite a percentage of the children below the age of five are underweight and malnourished in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and b) As per the National Family Health Survey-III (2005-06), 42.5 per cent of children under the age of five years are classified as malnourished according to the index of weight for age. The details thereof, state-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

The problem of malnutrition is multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, the determinants of which include household food insecurity, illiteracy and lack of awareness especially in women, access to health services, availability of safe drinking water, sanitation and environmental conditions and purchasing power. Besides early age at marriage of girls, teenage pregnancies resulting in low birth weight of the new-borns, poor breastfeeding practices, inadequate complementary feeding practices, ignorance about nutritional needs of infants and young children and repeated infections further aggravate the problem of malnutrition amongst children.

Statement

*Nutritional Status of Children, by State NFHS III
(2005-06)*

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to the anthropometric index of weight for age

Sl.No.	State/UT	Weight for age
	All India	42.5

Sl.No.	State/UT	Weight for age
Larger States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.5
2.	Assam	36.4
3.	Bihar	55.9
4.	Chhattisgarh	47.1
5.	Gujarat	44.6
6.	Haryana	39.6
7.	Jharkhand	56.5
8.	Karnataka	37.6
9.	Kerala	22.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	60.0
11.	Maharashtra	37.0
12.	Orissa	40.7
13.	Punjab	24.9
14.	Rajasthan	39.9
15.	Tamil Nadu	29.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh	42.4
17.	West Bengal	38.7
Smaller States		
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.5
2.	Delhi	26.1
3.	Goa	25.0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	36.5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.6
6.	Manipur	22.1
7.	Mehgalaya	48.8
8.	Mizoram	19.9
9.	Nagaland	25.2

Sl.No.	State/UT	Weight for age
10.	Sikkim	19.7
11.	Tripura	39.6
12.	Uttaranchal	38.0

Assistance to Ayush Dispensaries

2501. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Government of Karnataka for the release of financial assistance for supply of Essential Drugs to

AYUSH dispensaries in the rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) Yes. The Department of AYUSH, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have received proposals of financial assistance from various State Governments including the Government of Karnataka under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Supply of Essential Drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries during 2009-10.

(b) and (c) The details of the proposals received for financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to AYUSH Dispensaries during 2009-10 and the action taken thereon are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of the Proposals received from State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Supply of Essential Drugs during 2009-10

Sl. No.	State	Proposal	Amount (in lakhs)	Action taken thereon.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Financial assistance for the procurement and supply of essential drugs to 1154 AYUSH Dispensaries	288.50	Financial assistance has been released.
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 1020 Health Institutions (502 ISM, 125 Allopathic, 18 Homoeopathy and 375 PHCs)	255.00	Financial assistance has been released.
3.	Assam	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 305 AYUSH Dispensaries	76.25	Financial assistance has been released.
4.	Mizoram	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to co-located AYUSH units at 68 PHCs/CHCs/UHCs	17.00	Financial assistance has been released.
5.	Bihar	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 471 APHCs	117.75	Financial assistance has been released.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Tamil Nadu	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 392 Ayurveda Dispensaries @ Rs. 50,000 each and 6 Homoeopathic dispensaries @ Rs. 25,000 each	167.88	Financial assistance has been released.
7.	Punjab	Financial assistance for recurring grant to 524 Ayurvedic dispensaries @ Rs. 50,000 each and 96 Homoeopathic dispensaries @ Rs. 25,000 each	243.10	Financial assistance has been released.
8.	Chhattisgarh	Financial assistance for essential drugs to 634 Ayurvedic 52 Homoeopathic and 6 Unani (total: 692 dispensaries)	173.00	The State Government has been requested for sending pending Utilization Certificates
9.	Kerala	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 870 AYUSH Dispensaries @ Rs. 50,000 each	369.75	The State Government has been requested for sending pending Utilization Certificates
10.	Uttarakhand	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 555 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries	277.50	The State Government has been requested for sending pending Utilization Certificates
11.	Karnataka	Financial assistance for supply of essential drugs to 654 AYUSH Dispensaries	163.50	The State Government has been requested for sending the proposal in the prescribed format
12.	West Bengal	Financial assistance for essential drugs to 930 Gram Panchayat Homoeopathic Dispensaries	111.60	The State Government has been requested to submit the proposal in the revised format
13.	West Bengal	Financial assistance for essential drugs to 156 Gram Panchayat Ayurvedic Dispensaries 3 Unani dispensaries and 280 Ayurvedic Dispensaries	109.75	The State Government has been requested to submit the proposal in the revised format
14.	Maharashtra	Financial assistance for 721 AYUSH dispensaries	180.25	The State Government has been requested for sending pending Utilization Certificates

Credit Deposit Ratio

2502. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country including Kerala, State-wise, and bank-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for improving the CDR in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The details of the Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country including Kerala, State-wise and bank-wise, is given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively.

(b) The Government monitors and reviews the progress of credit flow in the State through the State Level Bankers' Committees (SLBCs) in the States. In addition, banks have been advised to set up a Special Sub Committee of DLCC for those districts having CDR less than 40% in order to draw up monitorable action plan for improving CDR in the State.

Statement-I

State-wise CD Ratio of Public Sector Banks as on March 31, 2009

State	March-09 Credit Deposit Ratio
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	34.2
Andhra Pradesh	99.4
Arunachal Pradesh	25.5
Assam	36.9
Bihar	25.8
Chandigarh	121.3
Chhattisgarh	55.8

1	2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25.1
Daman and Diu	20.8
Delhi	68.3
Goa	26.6
Gujarat	61.4
Haryana	71.1
Himachal Pradesh	39.8
Jammu and Kashmir	34.6
Jharkhand	31.4
Karnataka	78.8
Kerala	62.2
Lakshadweep	5.3
Madhya Pradesh	56.7
Maharashtra	95.2
Manipur	39.6
Meghalaya	29.0
Mizoram	62.7
Nagaland	33.0
Orissa	52.5
Puducherry	46.4
Punjab	68.1
Rajasthan	85.0
Sikkim	45.3
Tamil Nadu	108.4
Tripura	25.4
Uttar Pradesh	42.6
Uttarakhand	23.5

1	2
West Bengal	62.8
All India—all PSBs	72.5

Note: Public Sector Bank comprise of State Bank of India and its associates and Nationalized Banks (including IDBI Bank Ltd.).

Source: Basic Statistical Return (BSR)-7, RBI.

Statement-II

Credit Deposit Ratio of Public Sector Banks as on March 31, 2009

Bank Name	March-09 Credit Deposit Ratio
1	2
Allahabad Bank	70.7
Andhra Bank	75.2
Bank of Baroda	75.8
Bank of India	76.5
Bank of Maharashtra	67.1
Canara Bank	77.1
Central Bank of India	67.8
Corporation Bank	66.2
Dena Bank	70.4
IDBI Bank Limited	100.2
Indian Bank	72.4
Indian Overseas Bank	71.5
Oriental Bank of Commerce	70.2
Punjab and Sind Bank	78.3
Punjab National Bank	75.1

1	2
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	75.6
State Bank of Hyderabad	67.7
State Bank of India	67.6
State Bank of Indore	78.1
State Bank of Mysore	77.5
State Bank of Patiala	73.1
State Bank of Travancore	78.6
Syndicate Bank	71.5
UCO Bank	72.3
Union Bank of India	72.3
United Bank of India	67.8
Vijaya Bank	66.1
All Public Sector Banks	72.5

Infrastructure Status

2503. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is considering to provide infrastructure status to the tourism sector in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) In the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure notified on 06-07-2009 Minister of Tourism has been made the Member.

The functions of the committee mainly are to consider and take decisions in respect of all infrastructure related proposals costing more than Rs. 150.00 crore, to

consider and decide measures to enhance investment in the infrastructure sector and facilitate private sector investments in specific projects.

[Translation]

**Fraudulent Activities of
Insurance Companies**

2504. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the insurance companies have to pay heavy compensations due to fraudulent activities of their agents;

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

(c) the stringent measures taken/being taken by the Government to check such frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) General Insurers' (Public Sector) Association of India (GIPSA) has reported that most of the policies of Public Sector General Insurance Companies have a clause built in the policy terms itself, to protect the interests of Insurance Company against acts of fraud or misrepresentation committed by the insured or his representative, whereby the insurance company acquires the right to repudiate such claims. The exaggerated/fraud claims are dealt with as per policy terms and no payment is made if fraud is confirmed.

(c) In the event of any fraud being detected, the licenses of agents found guilty of committing fraudulent activities are cancelled through Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA). To obviate the occurrence of such instances, the audit and vigilance departments of the companies also conduct periodic scrutiny and surprise checks to ensure strict adherence of company guidelines. IRDA has reported that insurance companies while underwriting insurance policies put in place stringent screening procedures including obtaining supporting documents, conducting medical examination and calling for Agents Confidential Reports/Moral Hazards Reports from insurance agents/officials of insurance companies, Risk Inspection Report etc. to carry out the due diligence on the life/property to be

assured. Subsequent to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, life insurance companies and agents have to adhere to elaborate Know Your Customer (KYC) norms before entering into a contract with a prospective customer. Procedures of due diligence are conducted on an on-going basis till the termination of a contract. Similarly, non life insurance companies shall carry out the required due diligence at the payout/refund stage where claims payout/premium refund cross a threshold of Rs. 1.00 lakh per claim/premium refund.

[English]

Power Supply from Talcher Power Station

2505. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate power to State Government of Orissa from the Talcher Thermal Power Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal from State Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Talcher Thermal Power Station (TTPS) was originally established by the Government of Orissa and subsequently it has been sold to NTPC. However, the entire power generated from TTPS is dedicated to the State. NTPC has contemplated to go for second phase expansion of TTPS of 1,320 MW (2x660 MW) for which land is already available and it is a brown field project. The Government of Orissa have decided in principle to allocate water required for the expansion project of NTPC on the condition that 100% power generated from the expansion unit will be dedicated to the State. Central Electricity Authority has suggested that the Talcher expansion 2x660 MW may be considered as regional project and the power allocation from this project can be made as per prevailing guidelines/formula for allocation of power from Central Generating Stations.

**Setting Up of Health Centre
in Hyderabad**

2506. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a health centre in cooperation with National Mineral Development Corporation and Red Cross Society in Hyderabad to serve the poor efficiently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated or proposed to be allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) As per the information made available by the Commissioner of Family Welfare, Andhra Pradesh, there is no such proposal for setting up a health centre in cooperation with National Mineral Development Corporation and Red Cross Society in Hyderabad with the Commissioner of Family and Mission Director (NRHM), Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Irrigation Sector

2507. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is making all out efforts to improve and strengthen the irrigation sector by gearing up to meet minor irrigation needs at a reduced rate of interest on refinance for all agencies, especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the comparative details in this regard for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Minor Irrigation has always been a thrust area for the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). Minor Irrigation is one of the key sectors for which refinance is extended to banks by NABARD.

The overall refinance extended to banks for Minor Irrigation projects in the country by NABARD during the last three years is given as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs. crore)
1.	2007-08	403.68
2.	2008-09	545.85
3.	2009-10 (As on 31 Oct. 2009)	125.52

NABARD's rate of refinance for all purposes including Minor Irrigation, is given as under:

Agency for all regions	w.e.f. 03 November 09
Commercial Banks	8% (North East—7.5%)
RRBs/SCBs/SCARDBs	7.5%

NABARD has implemented different Minor Irrigation Schemes of Government of India, viz., Rainwater Harvesting Scheme for ST/SC farmers, On-Farm Water Management Scheme for Crop production in 10 Eastern and North Eastern States, Million Shallow Tubewells Schemes in Bihar, etc. Presently, the Scheme on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells in 7 Hard Rock areas, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is being implemented.

[Translation]

Foreign Tourist Arrivals

2508. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any group visit packages to attract domestic and foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tourism, Government of India has launched 'Visit India Year-2009' in collaboration with Hoteliers, Tour Operators, Airlines and other Service Providers in the tourism sector for incentivizing and attracting foreign tourists to the country.

In addition, the Organizing Committee of the XIXth Commonwealth Games, Delhi-2010 has set up a 'Games Travel Office' (GTO) which would cater to the tourism requirements and tourism packages during the Games in coordination with Ministry of Tourism and other stakeholders.

[English]

Wind Energy Generation

2509. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of power generation through the windmills in Tamil Nadu in comparison to the national production;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any additional incentive for the setting up of windmills in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the locations identified for setting up of windmills in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A Wind power capacity of 4580 MW has been installed in Tamil Nadu as against the total National installed capacity of 10,891 MW, which is around 42%. Tamil Nadu is the leading state in wind power development in the country.

(b) and (c) In order to broaden the investor base in the wind sector, the Government has approved a scheme to provide Generation Based Incentive (GBI) for the electricity fed into the grid by the wind turbines set up till the end of 11th plan period. This benefit will be available in parallel with the existing benefit of

accelerated depreciation, on mutually exclusive manner. The scheme will be applicable in all the states including Tamil Nadu.

(d) A total of 41 potential locations have been identified in the state of Tamil Nadu, which are considered suitable for setting up of windmills.

[Translation]

Supply of Medicines in Government Hospitals

2510. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the wrappers of medicines to be supplied in Government hospitals in colour different from the medicines being sold in the market to check their black-marketing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) In so far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned there is no such proposal to make wrappers of medicines in different colours for supply of medicines. However, in Government supply medicines, 'Hospital/ Government supply not for sale' is put on all wrappers of medicines.

[English]

Special Financial Arrangement for NCR

2511. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana had requested the Union Government for making special financial arrangements for the National Capital Region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The Government of Haryana has requested the

Union Government to make budgetary arrangements for financing infrastructure projects within NCR Region through a Special Component Plan (SCP). It has also been requested that the financing pattern should be changed from only loans to that of part subsidy and part soft loan.

(c) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) is providing soft loan assistance to the constituent State/UT Governments and their implementing agencies for infrastructure development projects relating to water supply, sewerage and sanitation, roads widening/improvement, road over bridges/road under bridges, tower transmission and distribution, land development etc. To enable NCRPB to provide better financing to the Constituent State/UT Governments, including Haryana, the budgetary resources of NCRPB need to be augmented. With this objective in view, various steps have been initiated which include request for enhanced budgetary allocation, loan from multi-lateral/bilateral agencies, allocation of tax free bonds etc. Moreover, the Regional Plan-2021 provides for a SCP for the National Capital Region to be allocated by the Planning Commission as a Sub-component of the Plan in respect of certain central infrastructure Ministries, such as, Road Transports and Highway, Railways, Power etc. as well as the participating States of NCR. The SCP is envisaged as a mechanism to integrate development activities undertaken by various agencies.

[Translation]

Subsidy for Solar Power

2512. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the National Solar Mission document proposes that India will have to pay a subsidy of Rs. 82,000 crore to produce an ambitious 200,000 MW of solar power by 2050;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the aforesaid proposal is mired in controversy with the three critical Ministries involved in the climate discussion;

(d) if so, whether the document is based on unproven assumptions and could land the country into a corner on the energy front as well as on international climate negotiations;

(e) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Government has recently approved Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission to develop solar energy technologies to make solar power competitive to conventional grid power. It aims at creating capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power and 2,000 MW of off-grid solar power including 20 million solar lights by 2022. In addition, it aims at installation of 20 million square metre solar thermal collector area by 2022. The Mission will be implemented in three phases. Government has approved the target, for the first phase of the Mission, to set up 1,100 MW grid connected solar plants, including 100 MW capacity plants as rooftop and small solar plants. In addition, 200 MW capacity equivalent off-grid solar applications and 7 million square metre solar thermal collector area are also proposed in the first phase of the Mission, till 2012-13. Mission will also support research and capacity building activities in solar energy. An amount of Rs. 4,337 crores has been approved for the first phase of the Mission.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Does not arise.

[English]

Deaths Due to Diarrhoea

2513. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new report released by the United Nations Organisation (UNO) and World Health Organisation (WHO) has revealed that of the 38 per cent deaths that took place in South Asia in 2004, India accounted for the highest number of deaths due to Diarrhoea;

(b) if so, the response of the Government thereto; and

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

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

(b) Unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygiene are major factors contributing to occurrence of diarrheal diseases. The provision of safe drinking water and sanitation for the population is primarily the responsibility of State Government and the local authorities. The measures taken by the State Governments and the local authorities include provision of safe drinking water, improvement of personal and community hygiene, safe disposal of human excreta, undertaking appropriate health education, surveillance and distribution of chlorine tablets and ORS packets etc.

The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories by providing funds for supply of safe drinking water and proper sanitation.

The States and local authorities are also assisted for early detection and response to epidemic-prone diseases including diarrhea under Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP) to minimize morbidity and mortality.

(c) The same UNICEF report states that mortality from diarrhea has declined over the past two decades from an estimated 5 million deaths among children under 5 to 1.5 million deaths in 2004. However, the measures being taken by the State Governments and local authorities for provision of safe drinking water and sanitation will continue to sustain and augment their benefits.

Loss of Excise Duty on Medicines

2514. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) policy relating to levy of excise on Maximum Retail Price of Medicines;

(b) whether any estimate of revenue loss of Excise Duty on production of medicines in Excise Free Zones in the country has been made; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Government has prescribed levy of Central Excise duty on the basis of retail price to ensure certainty in assessment and avoid valuation disputes for allopathic medicines.

(b) and (c) The revenue foregone on account of the production of medicines in Excise Free Zones in the country for the last three years is as follows:

Period	Rs. in crore
2006-07	749.96
2007-08	986.78
2008-09	714.99

Government has provided exemption from excise duty in specified areas/States as a conscious policy decision to incentivize industrialization in the difficult and backward areas/state and to generate employment in these areas.

Excise Duty Collection from Tobacco Products

2515. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Excise Duty collected from tobacco products like cigarettes, bidis, chewing tobacco and gutkha over the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the tobacco farmers have been adversely affected due to high excise duties;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to help the tobacco farmers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Excise Duty collected from tobacco products like cigarettes, bidis, chewing tobacco and gutkha over the last three years are as under:

Year	Excise duty collected (Rs. in crore)
2006-07	8213
2007-08	9591
2008-09	12,526

(b) and (c) VIP references were received stating that the hike in excise duty on non-filter cigarettes with effect from 1st March, 2008 is likely to adversely affect tobacco farmers particularly in the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The issue was examined and it was decided not to effect any changes in the existing rate in view of the fact that cigarettes are de-merit goods and non-filter cigarettes are more toxic and are therefore harmful for health as compared to filter cigarettes.

National Capital Region

2516. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the motive behind the creation of National Capital Region and the area in hectare of each State included in NCR, rural and urban separately, State-wise; and

(b) the norms/guidelines adopted by the NCR authorities of Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana in regard to conversion of agriculture land to non-agriculture, particularly for schools/hostels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) National Capital Region was created as per the provisions of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 (NCRPB Act, 1985) in the year 1985 for preparation of Regional Plan (RP) for evolving harmonized policies for the control of land-uses and development of infrastructure in the National Capital Region (NCR) so as to avoid any haphazard development of the region and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The State-wise Constituent Area of the NCR is (i) National Capital Territory of Delhi—1,48,300 hectares; (ii) Haryana Sub-region—13,41,300 hectares; (iii) Rajasthan Sub-region—7,82,900 hectares; and (iv) Uttar Pradesh Sub-region—10,85,300 hectares. Separately, State-wise rural and urban areas are not maintained.

(b) Regional Plan-2021 (RP-2021) notified under Section 15(2) of NCRPB Act, 1985 lays down the broad planning policies and proposals to illustrate the manner in which the land in NCR is to be used for various purposes. However, land being a State subject, except in the case of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the detailed specific regime of reservation of areas for various land uses is to be detailed out in the Sub-regional Plans and Master Plans which are required to be prepared by the respective constituent states governments within the overall framework of RP. Insofar as the Government of NCT of Delhi is concerned, the land use norms are governed by the relevant provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and Master Plan/ Zonal Development Plans made there-under.

Ultra Mega Power Projects

2517. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite bids for three more ultra mega power projects in the country by the end of the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Out

of the originally envisaged nine Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs), four projects namely Sasan in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tilaiya in Jharkhand have been awarded to the identified developers. For the UMPPs in Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, the sites have been identified, however, initiation of bidding process in respect of these UMPPs is contingent upon the availability of various requisite clearances including land and water availability from the respective State Governments. In respect of UMPP in Maharashtra, site visit could not be made due to local agitation at site and in respect of UMPP in Karnataka, site has not yet been finalized. Further progress in these two UMPPs is contingent upon the response from the respective State Governments.

Electrification of Tribal Villages

2518. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of tribal villages in the country are unelectrified;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of tribal villages electrified in the country during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) the funds allocated for the purpose during the

Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the electrification of such unelectrified villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) 567 projects have been sanctioned under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) covering 1.18 lakh un/de-electrified villages including tribal villages.

(b) The State-wise details of un/de-electrified villages including tribal villages is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) A total of 50063 un/de-electrified villages including tribal villages have been electrified during the last three years and 6301 un/de-electrified villages have been electrified during the current year as on 15-11-2009 under RGGVY.

(d) Under XI Plan, Rs. 28,000 crore of capital subsidy has been allocated by the Government of India for RGGVY.

(e) The Government of India has approved capital subsidy of Rs. 33,000 crore (5,000 crore in X Plan and 28,000 crore in XI Plan) for electrification of villages and release of BPL connections. These are likely to be completed by the end of XI Plan period.

Statement

State-wise details of projects sanctioned under RGGVY

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects sanctioned	No. of un-electrified villages covered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	2129
3.	Assam	23	8525
4.	Bihar	43	23211
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	1132

1	2	3	4
6.	Gujarat	25	0
7.	Haryana	18	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	93
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	283
10.	Jharkhand	22	19737
11.	Karnataka	25	132
12.	Kerala	1	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	32	806
14.	Maharashtra	34	6
15.	Manipur	9	882
16.	Meghalaya	7	1943
17.	Mizoram	8	137
18.	Nagaland	11	105
19.	Orissa	31	17895
20.	Punjab	17	0
21.	Rajasthan	40	4454
22.	Sikkim	4	25
23.	Tamil Nadu	26	0
24.	Tripura	4	160
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64	30802
26.	Uttarakhand	13	1469
27.	West Bengal	28	4573
Total		567	118499

[Translation]

Rates of Interests on Agricultural Loans

2519. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no uniformity in the rate of

interest as well as penal interest in the agricultural loans being charged by Nationalised Banks, Cooperative Banks and NABARD from the farmers;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to

bring transparency and formulate a uniform policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As per the interest rate policy of the Reserve Bank of India, interest rates on loans (including agricultural loans) given by commercial banks are deregulated except that the interest rate on loans upto Rs. 2 lakh should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR). Commercial banks, therefore, are free to decide their lending rates on loans above Rs. 2 lakh subject to the announcement of BPLR. Banks are free to lend at sub-BPLR rates to creditworthy borrowers based on an objective and transparent policy, subject to the approval of their Board.

Further, the Union Finance Minister in the Budget Speech for 2009-10 has announced the continuation of the interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans to farmers for loan upto Rs. 3 lakhs per farmer. This will ensure that the farmer will receive short term credit at 7 per cent rate of interest.

In terms of Reserve Bank's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, no penal interest is to be charged by the commercial banks for loans under priority sector (including farm sector loans) upto Rs. 25,000. However, the banks are free to levy penal interest for loans under priority sector exceeding Rs. 25,000.

[English]

Medical Staff

2520. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received report of illegal appointments of medical staff in various Government hospitals in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) In

so far as Central Government Hospitals in Delhi, namely, Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and LHMC and its associated hospitals are concerned, no such case of illegal appointment of medical staff has been reported.

[Translation]

Strike by Bank and Insurance Employees

2521. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Nationalised Banks and Public Insurance Companies recently went on a nation-wide strike in support of their demand for better wages and other service conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the strike had an impact on the public services and the economy;

(d) whether the Government held a dialogue with the banking and insurance union in this regard;

(e) if so, the details of the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the time by which the demands of the bank/ insurance companies employees would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU) observed strike on 6th and 7th August, 2009. The Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India has reported that 4 Associations/Unions observed one day strike on 16-9-2009.

(c) The loss of business is not possible to quantify. The inconvenience caused to the public was minimized due to the functioning the ATMs throughout the country.

(d) and (f) Insofar as Public Sector Banks (PSBs) are concerned, the Indian Banks' Association has already signed a MOU with UFBU on 27-11-2009 for revision of

wages of employees effective from 01-11-2007 and extension of another option to join pension scheme to the non-optee serving employees, as well as, the eligible retirees. The LIC management is negotiating with the Associations/Unions of its officers/ employees to conclude the wage revision process. General Insurers' Association of India is also holding talks with the officers/employees Associations/Unions to settle their demands.

[English]

Use of Renewable Energy Sources

2522. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) can use New and Renewable Energy sources to a larger extent; and

(b) if so, the details of the Department and PSUs

which have adopted this technology so far?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) New and Renewable Energy Sources can be used to supplement the energy/electricity needs of every establishment whether public or private. The extent to which these can be used is not any greater in public sector than in private sector or vice-versa. The same is governed solely by techno-economic viability which depends on several factors including local availability of selected renewable resource and space for installation, scale of use, energy use pattern as also the availability and cost of other energy alternatives to the establishment.

(b) Details of cumulative deployment of various renewable energy systems/devices in the country, covering all sectors, as on 31-10-2009 are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of cumulative deployment of various renewable energy systems/devices in the country as on 31-10-2009

Sl. No	Renewable Energy Programmes/ Systems	Cumulative Achievements (upto 31-10-2009)
1	2	3
I.	Power From Renewables	
A.	Grid-interactive renewable power	
1.	Wind Power	10891.00 MW
2.	Small Hydro Power	2519.88 MW
3.	Biomass Power (Agro-wastes/residues)	816.50 MW
4.	Bagasse Cogeneration	1241.00 MW
5.	Waste to Power	67.41 MW
6.	Solar Power	6.00 MW
	Total	15541.79 MW
B.	Off-grid/Distributed renewable power (including Captive/CHP plants)	
7.	Biomass power/Cogen. (Non-bagasse)	181.37 MWeq

1	2	3
8.	Biomass Gasifiers	108.37 MW
9.	Waste-to-Energy	37.97 MWeq
10.	Solar PV Power Plants and Street Lights (> 1 kW)	2.39 MW _p
11.	Aero-generators/Hybrid systems	0.89 MW
	Total	330.99 MWeq_{eq.}
II.	Remote Village Electrification (Villages/Hamlets provided with electricity/lighting systems)	4297 villages/1257 Hamlets
III.	Decentralized Energy Systems	
12.	Family Type Biogas Plants	41.42 lakh
13.	SPV Home Lighting System	5,10,877 nos.
14.	SPV Lanterns	7,367,350 nos.
15.	SPV Pumps	7247 nos.
16.	Solar Water Heating-collector area	3.12 mln.sq.m.
17.	Solar Cookers	6.57 lakh
18.	Wind Pumps	1347 nos.
19.	Energy Parks	511 nos.
20.	Aditya Solar Shops	284 nos.

MW=Megawatt; kW=kilowatt, kWp=kilowatt peak; sq.m.=square meter.

Expansion of Mobile Bank Services

2523. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to expand mobile bank services in the remotest corners of the country with a view to extending financial services to the rural masses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued the operative guidelines for mobile payments on October 8, 2008.

These are available at www.rbi.org.in. So far RBI has granted approval to 32 banks for providing mobile banking services to their customers.

Child Abuse

2524. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) regarding child abuse in the country, State-wise;

(b) the action and remedial measures taken/being taken by the NCPCR in this regard;

(c) the number of national/international conferences attended organised by the NCPCR for the betterment of child rights protection; and

(d) the benefit derived therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has registered 677 cases regarding child abuse in the country. A State-wise list is enclosed as Statement. The concerned State Governments/UT Administrations/District Administrations/Authorities have been asked by NCPCR to take necessary action/remedial measures on the complaints.

(c) and (d) The Chairperson and Members of NCPCR have attended 16 International and 45 National Conferences. NCPCR has also organised 1 International and 13 National Conferences. These Conferences have helped to spread awareness on Child Rights and to promote better understanding/appreciation of Child Rights perspective. The representatives of NCPCR have got exposure to the best practices and have shared their experiences in the field of Child Rights.

Statement

Number of Complaints registered at NCPCR regarding Child Abuse in the Country (State-wise)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Complaints Registered
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
4.	Assam	3
5.	Bihar	28
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	11

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	118
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	10
13.	Haryana	23
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	16
18.	Kerala	8
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26
21.	Maharashtra	24
22.	Manipur	1
23.	Meghalaya	1
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	1
26.	Orissa	41
27.	Pondicherry	3
28.	Punjab	24
29.	Rajasthan	13
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	88
32.	Tripura	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	152
34.	Uttarakhand	9

1	2	3
35. West Bengal		26
Total		677

Note: *Includes Death, Murder, Attempt to Murder, Rape, Sexual Harassment, Corporal Punishment, Child Labour, Sodomy, Unlawful detention, Torture, Medical negligence, Substance/Drug Abuse, Trafficking, Kidnapping, Female Feticide, Infanticide, Humiliation, Child Marriage, Unfair Treatment.

**Rajiv Gandhi Grameen
Vidyutikaran Yojana**

2525. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any condition of supplying and distribution of electricity through franchise under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY);

(b) if so, whether the franchise models envisaged in RGGVY for rural distribution has been effective;

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

(d) whether franchise models have been able to enhance consumer services and reduce losses as envisaged in implementation methodology under RGGVY;

(e) if so, whether the Rural Electric Co-operative Societies franchise model in RGGVY has been appraised for its efficacy and performance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. Under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), there is a condition to engage franchisee for electricity distribution management. However, the scope of franchisee and selection of specific franchisee model is to be decided by the respective State Power Utility.

(b) to (d) Independent studies by The Energy Research Institute (TERI) and Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADE) have reported that the deployment of Franchisees have led to increase in revenue collection and enhancement in consumer services. The state-wise details of franchisees appointed are given in the Statement enclosed.

(e) and (f) Under RGGVY, the State can adopt any franchisee model as per their requirement/suitability. However, no State has reported Rural Electric Co-operative franchisee model under RGGVY.

Statement

Franchisee System in States

Region/States Proposals	Type of franchisees	RGGVY villages	Other villages	[Col. 3+4] Franchisees in place [Total No. of villages]	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6

Northern Region

Haryana	Revenue collection based franchisees in place #	6078	58	6136	# Includes the number of villages covered under the DPRs submitted for approval to REC
---------	---	------	----	------	--

1	2	3	4	5	6
Himachal Pradesh					
Jammu and Kashmir					
Punjab	Fresh NIT issued for spot billing	205		205	
Rajasthan	Revenue collection based franchisees in place. Gram Vidyut Pratinidhi are also being appointed at gram panchayat level to help the villagers	36	134	170	
Uttar Pradesh	Revenue collection based franchisees operating (404 Nos.). Feed Back Ventures have been appointed as consultants for finalization for input based franchisees	4447	16965	21412	
Uttaranchal	Revenue collection based model in operation by Self Help Groups (Women participation) (31 Nos.)	434	2906	3340	
Western Region					
Chhattisgarh	Revenue collection based franchisees in place	982		982	
Gujarat	Revenue collection base model operating in MGVCL and outsourcing of various activities in DGVCL	2958	564	3522	
Madhya Pradesh	Revenue collection based franchisees in place	297		297	
Maharashtra		4052		4052	
Southern Region					
Andhra Pradesh \$	Revenue collection based model operating and 2 discoms have appointed junior lineman as village electricity workers	227	7656	7883	\$ Includes 3278 junior line-men as village electricity workers for a contract period of one year in APSPDCL, APNPDCL

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	Revenue collection and input based	19797		19797	
Kerala					
Lakshadweep					
Tamil Nadu					
Eastern Region					
Bihar	For rural areas revenue collection based model is operating and for Urban areas input based revenue collection based franchisees have been adopted		8341	8341	
Jharkhand					
Orissa	Revenue collection based model		8406	8406 *	*Out of 7590 villages reported operational in Orissa, report for 6558 villages of SOUTHCO is provisional
West Bengal	Revenue collection based model by Self Help Groups	10580	3800	14380	
North-Eastern Region					
Assam	Revenue collection based franchisees in place	2463		2463	
Meghalaya					
Arunachal Pradesh					
Mizoram					
Manipur					
Nagaland	Village Electricity Management Boards (VEMB) introduced by the Village Councils as input based franchises		552	552	
Tripura					
Sikkim					
Total		16	52556	49382	101938

[Translation]

Clearances from SEBI

2526. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEDGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies are required to take clearances from SEBI to mobilize money from India's stock markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the companies are required to submit information regarding their credentials in order to take such clearances from SEBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the average time taken in giving such clearance to the companies; and

(f) the number of companies that had applied for clearances by the end of September, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) SEBI does not clear or approve any issue and issuers are not required to take any clearance from SEBI for raising money. SEBI only issues its observations, if any, on the draft offer document regarding the disclosures made therein.

(c) and (d) Companies making public/right issues are required to make adequate disclosures in the offer document regarding risk factors associated with the issue, details of the business of the issuer, capital structure of the issuer, purpose of issue, details of management and promoters, financial statements of the issuer and its subsidiaries, outstanding litigations that may have material effect, approvals obtained for running business, details of proposed issue and other material information.

(e) According to extant regulations, SEBI is required to issue observations on draft offer document within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of

draft offer document or date of receipt of satisfactory reply to its queries from merchant bankers or any regulatory agency from where clarification or information was sought or receipt of in principle approval for listing by the issuer from stock exchanges.

(f) During the financial year 2009-10, 60 companies filed draft offer document with SEBI for public/right issues till September 30, 2009.

Power Theft

2527. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power theft in the country is resulting in heavy revenue losses to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of losses suffered by the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether some of the State Governments including Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttarakhand have constituted 'women groups' to check power theft at village level;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to constitute such groups in the country for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Power theft causes loss to State Government exchequer as State Government is responsible for the distribution sector and losses are primarily in the distribution segment. Theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages. The financial health of power utilities is also one of the criteria for assessing the viability of new investments. Thus, theft of electricity is also one of the reasons for high AT and C losses in the country.

As per the 6th Report on the "Performance of the

State Power Utilities for the year 2005-06 to 2007-08" published by Power Finance Corporation, the State-wise details of commercial losses for 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 are given in the Statement enclosed. The details of commercial losses for 2008-09 and the current year are not available.

(c) It is reported that Uttarakhand has appointed

Women Self Help Groups as franchises in distribution sector. No specific information about constitution of 'Woman Groups' to check power theft in the country is available in Ministry of Power.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration in Government of India at present.

Statement

State-wise Profit/Losses (without Subsidy)

(Rs. in Crores)

States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4
Eastern			
Bihar	(1273)	(1575)	(1495)
Jharkhand	(951)	(569)	(1235)
Orissa	78	308	755
Sikkim	(26)	(26)	(30)
West Bengal	(234)	(3725)	372
Eastern Total	(2407)	(5588)	(1632)
North Eastern			
Arunachal Pradesh	(130)	(84)	(83)
Assam	(247)	(262)	(138)
Manipur	(240)	(172)	(159)
Meghalaya	(52)	(118)	(31)
Mizoram	(40)	(72)	(42)
Nagaland	(89)	(94)	(75)
Tripura	(37)	(20)	(27)
North Eastern Total	(836)	(822)	(554)
Northern			
Delhi	341	384	(104)

1	2	3	4
Haryana	(1723)	(1965)	(2901)
Himachal Pradesh	(56)	(94)	(25)
Jammu and Kashmir	(1421)	(1228)	(1351)
Punjab	(1423)	(3050)	(4238)
Rajasthan	(1651)	(1744)	(3639)
Uttar Pradesh	(4994)	(5737)	(6311)
Uttarakhand	(229)	(332)	(238)
Northern Total	(11156)	(13765)	(18808)
Southern			
Andhra Pradesh	(1241)	(1697)	(2526)
Karnataka	(1141)	(1326)	(1433)
Kerala	(43)	217	217
Puducherry	39	38	34
Tamil Nadu	(2508)	(2549)	(4955)
Southern Total	(4896)	(5316)	(8662)
Western			
Chhattisgarh	402	437	473
Goa	144	125	139
Gujarat	(996)	(1041)	(1097)
Madhya Pradesh	(953)	(1399)	(2396)
Maharashtra	(174)	269	675
Western Total	(1576)	(1610)	(2206)
	(20869)	(27101)	(31862)

Note: Figures in () are losses

Source: PFC

*[English]***Report by IFC**

2528. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Doing Business 2010 report released by the International Finance Corporation (IFC);

(b) if so, the remarks/comments given in regard to doing business in India; and

(c) the response of the Union Government on the remarks/comments given by IFC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The World Bank Group has been publishing an annual "Doing Business" report since 2004. This report compares various countries on parameters related to the ease of starting and operating a business throughout its life cycle. In the 2010 report, India has been placed at 133rd position out of 183 countries surveyed. The Doing Business reports are based on independent surveys by the World Bank group and do not warrant a response from the Government.

Estimated duty foregone on imports and duty free procurements under EOU/EHT/STP Scheme* pertaining to indirect taxes during last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Financial Year	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Customs	10947.65	13978.46	13400.65
Central Excise	140.63	124.17	97.47

*Duty-foregone figures exclusively for the STPI scheme are not maintained.

(b) Software Technology Park (STP) is a 100% export oriented scheme for the development and export of computer software using communication links for physical media and including export of professional services. The STP scheme offers fiscal benefits to lower

*[Translation]***Tax Exemption to IT Companies**

2529. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated revenue foregone by the Government as a result of the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) during each of the last three years;

(b) the extent of application of STPI and logic behind the said concession; and

(c) the future plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The estimated revenue foregone by the Government as a result of STPI relating to direct taxes during each of the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No.	Financial Year	Amount
1.	2006-07	9121
2.	2007-08	10590
3.	2008-09	11734

the cost of doing business and encourage investment in the industry. The logic behind this concession is to provide incentive in the form of tax holiday to encourage investments in units set up in Software Technology Parks to promote software exports.

(c) The Income Tax benefits under Sections 10A and 10B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for STP units have been extended by one more year i.e. for the financial year 2010-11 and the deduction would be available upto assessment year 2011-12. Presently, the Government does not have any plans to extend the sunset clause for tax holiday to STPI units beyond assessment year 2011-12.

[English]

Power Trading Licenses

2530. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has issued any new set of Inter-State trading regulations to tighten the terms and conditions for grant of trading license for electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said regulations are applicable to the existing licensees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The important features of the new Trading Regulations, 2009 are as under:

- Definition of inter-state trading has been revised to explicitly include electricity imported for re-sale.
- Number of categories of licensees has been reduced to 3 from 6.
- Net worth requirement has been increased to the range of Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 50 crores keeping the prevalent prices of traded power in view.
- Net-worth definition has been revised to discount the loans and advances given to the associates.

- New conditions of liquidity i.e. current ratio and liquidity ratio have been introduced to adjudge the credit-worthiness of the applicant.
- Technical qualifications of the full time professionals have been specified.
- Definition of associate has been rationalized.
- A provision has been made that licensee shall not purchase electricity from the entities which are defaulting in payment of UI charges, transmission charges, charges of NLDC/RLDC/ULDC etc., if so directed by the CERC.

(c) and (d) As per CERC notification No. L-7/165 (180)/2008-CERC dated 26-05-2009, the existing licensees are required to comply with new net-worth and liquidity requirement by 31-03-2010.

Medical Professionals for Commonwealth Games, 2010

2531. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI ARJUNCHARAN SETHI:

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

(a) whether there is additional requirement of medical professionals in view of the Commonwealth Games, 2010 in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to induct more doctors, nurses and paramedical staff for the Games;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to upgrade medical infrastructure in Delhi in view of the Games?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Delhi Government is in the process of identifying doctors including sports physicians, physiotherapists and masseurs from various governmental and non-governmental organizations.

(d) Health Department, Government of Delhi has been identified as the nodal agency. A sub Committee on Health has been set up by the Organizing Committee (OC) of Commonwealth Games with Health Minister of GNCT of Delhi as the Chairperson. A Polyclinic would be established at the Games Village. At each of the stadia Medical Centre with basic emergency care facilities to provide on the spot medical care to the athletes/officials/games family etc., shall be established. First aid posts shall also be established at the competition venues to provide on the spot care to the spectators. Appropriate ambulance coverage shall be provided to these venues. 150 Ambulances are being arranged for the city also, which shall be functional by July, 2010.

The primary and supplementary response hospitals have been identified for each of the venue to take care of any eventuality. They are being upgraded.

These are in addition to 3 definitive care hospitals [GBP Hospital, AIIMS (JPN Trauma Centre) and RML Hospital] for the athletes/games family etc. These hospitals will have dedicated facilities for the athletes/officials/games family etc.

A State of art Sports Injury Centre is being established at Safdarjung hospital which is likely to be operational by May 2010.

Hospital disaster management plans are already functional in the hospitals in accordance to the State Disaster Management Plans to take on any eventuality.

Municipality Corporation of Delhi is the nodal agency for issues related to Public Health with Support from National Centre for Disease Control, Ministry of Health and FW, Government of India.

NABARD Refinance to Banks

2532. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has fixed any target to refinance banks to provide short-term and long-term loans in the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the details of funds so far disbursed by the NABARD for the said purpose, bank-wise; and

(d) the details of short-term and long-term loans released to customers by these banks in the country in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Targets for ground level disbursement of short term and long term loans of Banks are fixed by the banks themselves. NABARD provides concessional refinance for short term loans issued by Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country at a fixed percentage of crop loans disbursed by these banks. Accordingly, NABARD fixes the refinance target for the year. The refinance budget for financing Short Term Seasonal Agricultural Operations (Crop Loan) fixed by NABARD for the current year (2009-10) for Cooperative Banks and RRBs is Rs. 17,000 crore and Rs. 6,000 crore respectively. The concessional short term refinance is provided to Cooperative Banks and RRBs at 4% and 4.5% respectively. NABARD has fixed targets for long term loans in the current financial year at Rs. 11,300 crore. The agency-wise breakup is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Agency	Target for 2009-10
1	2	3
1.	Commercial Banks	6085.50
2.	State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs)	2290.00

1	2	3
3.	State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)	1040.50
4.	Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)	1879.00
5.	Primary Urban Co-operative Banks (PUCBs)	5.00
Total		11300.00

(c) and (d) Bank-wise details of funds so far disbursed by NABARD for the said purpose are not available centrally. However, the flow of credit to

agriculture as collated by NABARD for the last three years and for the current year is as under:—

Agency	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Provisional)	2009-10 (1-4-2009 to 31-10-2009)
Cooperative Banks	42,480	48,258	36,762	32,541
RRBs	20,435	25,312	26,724	19,938
Commercial Banks	1,66,485	1,81,088	2,23,663	1,07,650
Total	2,29,400	2,54,658	2,87,149	1,60,129

(Rs. in crore)

[Translation]

Female Foeticide

2533. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh regarding the female foeticide;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No specific proposal has been received by the Union Government from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh regarding the female foeticide.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Labelling Law for Imported Food Products

2534. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether labelling norms/laws in the country are applicable to the imported food products;

(b) if so, whether these imported food products comply with the labelling requirements under various laws in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the details of the violation noticed by

the Government during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. All the imported food products are governed under section 5 and 6 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act (PFA), 1954 and Rules, 1955 which require that no person shall import into India any article of food in contravention of any provision of PFA Act and Rules made thereunder including labelling requirements.

(d) and (e) The implementation of PFA Act and Rules is entrusted to the Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs. Samples of various food including imported foods are taken regularly by the State and UT. Governments and action is taken from time to time in case, there is any violation of the PFA Act/Rules. The details of cases of violation of labelling requirements of imported food are not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

Appointment of Medical Teachers in Schools

2535. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of medical teachers in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments regarding the appointment of medical teachers in the schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) While state-wise details of number

of medical teachers are not centrally maintained, there is a need for increasing number of medical teachers. For this purpose, the Central Government has taken steps to amend Medical Council of India Regulations by *inter-alia* relaxing teacher-student ratio from 1:1 to 1:2 and reducing the teaching experience to increase the availability of teaching faculty.

(c) to (e) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

Decline in Sex Ratio

2536. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) has made any recommendations on decline in sex ratio in the country; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) The National Commission for Women (NCW), has made recommendation on decline in sex ratio regarding (i) advocacy, awareness and sensitization (ii) monitoring and implementation of PC and PNDDT Act, and (iii) modification in Act/Rules.

(b) The Government has taken action on strengthening the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC and PNDDT Act) as well as creating awareness on the issue through various IEC mechanisms. Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve the Child Sex Ratio in the country are: Constitution of the Central Supervisory Board under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare, whose function, *inter alia*, is to review and monitor implementation of the Act and Rules and Regulations made there under and recommend to the Central Government changes in the said Act and Rules, where required, and to create public awareness against the practice of pre-conception sex selection and pre-natal determination of sex of foetus leading to female foeticide, constitution of the National Inspection and Monitoring Committee for undertaking

field visits periodically across the country, and constitution of the National Support and Monitoring Cell for effective implementation of the Act, training of Judiciary, publication of Annual Reports, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), On-Line Complaint facility on the Ministry's Website, organizing sensitization workshop/seminars, launching of "Save the Girl Child" campaign, seeking cooperation from the NGOs/religious leaders, etc. Further, under the National Rural Health Mission, Auxillary Nursing Midwife (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) have been sensitized on the issue. Also, funds have been provided to all States/UTs under the Reproductive Child Health programme for implementation of the Act and related activities.

[English]

National Institute of Siddha

2537. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the research activities undertaken at the National Institute of Siddha (NIS) in Chennai during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is lack of adequate technical and administrative manpower in the Institute; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. GANDHISELVAN): (a) The details of the research activities undertaken in National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai during the last 3 years are as under:

- (i) Study on "profile of patients reporting at OPD, NIS" during July/August 2008.
- (ii) WHO sponsored project on "Development of Siddha Treatment Guidelines for selected diseases".
- (iii) Memorandum of Understandings have been signed during 2008-09 with Tuberculosis Research Center, Chennai, Anna University, Chennai, Central Council for Research in

Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi and SASTRA University, Tanjore for undertaking research by utilizing advanced technology.

- (iv) A National workshop on 'Pre-clinical and Clinical Research was conducted on 3rd and 4th November 2009.
 - (v) Seven Research Protocols have been finalized for undertaking research in collaboration with SASTRA University, Tanjore and Shri Ramachandra University, Chennai.
- (b) No.
- (c) Does not arise.

Decision at G-20 Summit

2538. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the decisions taken by Finance Ministers of G-20 nations in their recent meet in London;

(b) the details of such decisions having a bearing on the economy;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Indian Prime Minister had made any suggestions to the participants during the Summit;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reactions of the G-20 countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The G-20 Finance Ministers who met in London on the 4th and 5th of September reviewed the trends in the Global Economy and decided *inter alia*:

- (i) To continue with the stimulus (fiscal and monetary) until recovery is assured. They also agreed on the need to have a transparent and credible process for withdrawing from the stimulus measures as recovery is secured.
- (ii) To work to achieve high, stable and sustainable growth which will require orderly rebalancing in

global demand, removal of domestic barriers and efficient functioning global markets.

- (iii) To work towards a successful outcome (on climate change) in Copenhagen.
- (iv) To complete World Bank Reforms by Spring 2010 and IMF quota review by Jan 2011 and to carry out other reforms including merit based selection of management in the International Financial Institutions.
- (v) To reaffirm the commitment to strengthen the financial system to prevent build up of excessive risk and future crisis and continue to work on specific issues of regulatory reforms.

(c) These decisions reflect the consensus position of the G-20 countries of which India is a part.

(d) Yes Madam.

(e) The Prime Minister in his remarks in the plenary session at the G-20 Meeting at Pittsburgh (September 25, 2009) focussed on the implications of the complex challenges of revival of the global economy on developing countries. While pointing out the effects that the crisis is having on developing countries on issues such as growth, poverty, ability to invest in rural infrastructure, health and education, the Prime Minister made the following suggestions:

- (i) Not to make premature withdrawal from the stimulus.
- (ii) To resuscitate growth in developing countries, lost export demand has to be replaced by expanding other components of domestic demand.
- (iii) The best option for doing this is to expand investment in infrastructure in developing economies.
- (iv) The World Bank and other regional development banks can play a major role in financing such investments.
- (v) To expand the capital base of the World Bank (IBRD), so that it has sufficient resources for such investments.

(vi) To resist trade protectionism and address difficult issues on the trade front.

(f) The G-20 countries welcomed the suggestions made by the Prime Minister.

Neo-Natal Diseases

2539. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the neo-natal diseases are responsible for the increased child death rate in India;

(b) the total amount being spent by Government to reduce the child death rate;

(c) the total fund requirement to reduce the child deaths in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) As per the World Health Bulletin 2007, India Report, the Neonatal deaths account for 45% of all the under five mortality in India.

(b) and (c) States are provided flexibility under NRHM to utilise the budget allocated as per their need. Provision for child health in the budget is made as per the requirement by the respective State Government.

(d) The Reproductive and Child Health programme (RCH) II under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), comprehensively integrates interventions that improve child health and addresses factors contributing to morbidity and mortality.

The key components of child health care which help reduce child morbidity and mortality are as follows:

(i) Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (NSSK), a programme of Basic newborn care and resuscitation.

(ii) Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) and Pre-Service

- Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI).
- (iii) Facility Based Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI).
- (iv) Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrhoea disease.
- (v) Early detection and appropriate management of Acute Respiratory Infections and other infections.
- (vi) Infant and young child feeding.
- (vii) Immunization.
- (viii) Vitamin A supplementation and Iron and Folic Acid supplementation.

[Translation]

**Emergency Services in
CGHS Dispensaries**

2540. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the CGHS dispensaries in Delhi which provide emergency services as on date;
- (b) whether the emergency service is available only in the dispensaries located in some selected areas;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government propose to provide the emergency service in all the dispensaries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Emergency services are available in the following Dispensaries/wellness centres:—

- (i) South Avenue
- (ii) North Avenue
- (iii) Telegraph Lane

- (iv) Wellesley Road
- (v) Timarpur Hospital cum wellness centre, New Delhi
- (vi) Kingsway Camp Hospital cum wellness Centre, New Delhi

In emergency beneficiary can take treatment at any nearest private hospital on re-imburement basis.

(d) No.

(e) In view of (d) above, Question does not arise.

[English]

Disinvestment

2541. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken a view to disinvest equity listed in Public Sector Companies;
- (b) the extent to which such strategic sale of equity would lead to the transfer of management;
- (c) whether the National Investment Fund has earned less returns on investments than the hurdle rate;
- (d) if so, the reasons why the returns have been less than the hurdle rate;
- (e) the manner in which the Government propose to rectify this situation;
- (f) whether the Government has listed, especially the social schemes where the proceeds of the National Investment Fund be deployed;
- (g) if so, the details thereof;
- (h) whether the Government only deploy the returns earned on investment of the corpus of the National Investment Fund or deploy funds in addition to the returns on investment; and
- (i) if so, the details thereof?

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

The policy on disinvestment articulated in the President's Speech to Joint Session of Parliament on 4th June, 2009 and Finance Minister's Budget Speech on 6th July, 2009 requires the development of "people ownership" of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) to share in their wealth and prosperity, with Government retaining majority shareholding and control. This objective is relevant to profit earning CPSUs as it is only these that will sustain investor-interest for sharing in their prosperity.

In line with this policy announcement, Government has decided that: (i) already listed profitable CPSUs not meeting the mandatory public shareholding of 10% are to be made compliant; and (ii) all CPSUs having positive networth, no accumulated losses and having earned net profit for the three preceding consecutive years, are to be listed through public offerings out of Government shareholding or issue of fresh equity by the company or a combination of both.

(c) to (e) The average return of National Investment Fund has been 9.35% as against a hurdle rate of 9-9.25%.

(f) and (g) The indicative list of schemes/projects which can benefit from income realized from NIF investments are as follows:—

- (i) National Rural Health Mission
- (ii) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- (iii) Mid Day Meal Scheme
- (iv) Drinking Water and Sanitation
- (v) Sampoon Gramin Rojgar Yogana (SGRY)
- (vi) National Food for Work Programme and
- (vii) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

(h) and (i) While the annual income will be used to finance selected social sector schemes, which promote education, health and employment and also to meet the capital investment requirements of profitable and revivable PSUs, with effect from April, 2009 to 2012, the proceeds from the disinvestments channelised into NIF would be available in full for meeting the capital expenditure requirements of Social Sector Programmes

decided by the Planning Commission/Department of Expenditure.

[Translation]

India's Contributions to IMF

2542. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contribution of India to International Monetary Fund (IMF) has declined; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years along the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Banking Consolidation

2543. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quarters have expressed their views against the proposed consolidation in the banking sector particularly in the context of the Public Sector Banks; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Some quarters, including some of the Bank Employees' Unions of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), have expressed their apprehensions against the proposed consolidation in the banking sector, particularly PSBs. Some of the apprehensions are closing of bank branches, retrenchment of existing employees, regional sentiments about some particular banks, etc.

Government has not given direction to any specific bank to consider proposal for merger/amalgamation with

a particular bank. Government is of the view that the initiatives for consolidation amongst the PSBs should emanate from the managements of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common stakeholder.

In case of any merger proposal of the PSBs, Government keeps in view the interests of the stakeholders and employees of the merging banks by incorporating appropriate provisions in the terms and conditions for such merger.

[Translation]

Power Generation

2544. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the turnover of power business has constantly increased in the country from 2004-05 to 2008-09;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power generation has also increased during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, the turnover of Power business has constantly increased from 2004-05 to 2007-08 as stated by PFC. The year-wise details of turnover are as under:

Year	Turnover (Rs. in crore)
1	2
2004-05	101710
2005-06	113791

1	2
2006-07	125757
2007-08	142203
2008-09	Figures not available

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam, the electricity generation from 2004-05 to 2008-09 has constantly increased from 587.37 Billion Units (BU) in 2004-05 to 723.793 BU in 2008-09. The year-wise details of generation and percentage increase from 2004-05 to 2008-09 are as under:

Year	Achievement BU	Growth in achievement (%)
2004-05	587.37	5.2
2005-06	617.48	5.1
2006-07	662.43	7.3
2007-08	704.45	6.3
2008-09	723.79	2.74

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Under Construction Power Projects

2545. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects under construction in the country with the assistance of the World Bank and other International agencies, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated to each project by these agencies along with the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement**Details of Externally Aided Power Projects Under Construction**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Funding Agency (Currency)	Executing Agency	Loan Amount (Million)	Project Completion (Loan Terminal) Date	Beneficiary State(s)	Terms and Conditions of Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	IDP 178 Transmission System Modernization in Hyderabad	JICA(JY)	APTRANSCO	23687.00	March, 2012	Andhra Pradesh	Interest rate 1.3% pa, Repayment in 30 years including grace period of 10 years
2.	High Voltage Distribution System in Andhra Pradesh	KfW (Euro)	REC/Andhra Pradesh South Discom	70.00	June, 2010		Interest rate 3.73% pa, Repayment in 12 years including grace period of 3 years
3.	2*800 MW Krishnapatnam TPP	KfW (Euro)	APPDCL	281.06	March, 2013		Portion-I: Euro 121.54 million-interest rate 0.75% pa, Repayment in 40 years including grace period of 12 years, Portion-II : Euro 159.52 million-interest rate 5.31% pa, Repayment in 12 years including grace period of 5 years
4.	Haryana Power Sector Development Programme	IBRD(USD)	HPVNL/ DHBVNL	330.00	December, 2012	Haryana	Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.3% pa, Repayment in 30 years including grace period of 4 years
5.	IDP-190 EHV Transmission System in Haryana	JICA (JY)	REC/HVPNL	20902.00	August, 2011		Interest rate 0.65% pa, Repayment in 15 years

6.	High Voltage Distribution System in Haryana	KfW (Euro)	REC/UHBVNL	70.00	December, 2011		including grace period of 5 years Interest rate 2.89% pa, Repayment in 12 years including grace period of 3 years
7.	2461 Himachal Pradesh Clean Energy Development Investment Programme	ADB(USD)	HPPCL	150.00	March, 2014	Himachal Pradesh	Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.2% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
8.	IDP-177 Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project	JICA(JY)	BESCOM	10643.00	January, 2012	Karjataka	Interest rate 0.75% pa, Repayment in 15 years including grace period of 5 years
9.	2323-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Development Programme-1/MPPTCL	ADB(USD)	MPPTCL	106.00	December, 2010	Madhya Pradesh	Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.6% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
10.	2324-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Development Programme-2/East Discom		Discom-East	45.00	March, 2011		
11.	2346-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Development Programme-3/MPPTCL		MPPTCL	144.00	June, 2011		
12.	2347-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Development Programme-4/E,W,C, Discom		Discom-East West and Central	90.00	December, 2012		
13.	2520-IND Madhya Pradesh Power Development Programme-5/E,W,C, Discom			166.00	June, 2013		Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.2% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
14.	IDP-188 Maharashtra Transmission System	JICA (JV)	MSETCL	16749	December, 2011	Maharashtra	Interest rate 0.75% pa, Repayment in 15 years including grace period of 5 years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	IDP-156 Umiam ST.-II Renovation and Modernisation	JICA (JV)	MESEB	1964.00	March, 2012	Meghalaya	Interest rate 1.3% pa, Repayment in 30 years including grace period of 10 years
16.	2309-IND Uttrakhand Power Development Project Tranche-1	ADB(USD)	UJVNL	41.92	December, 2011	Uttrakhand	Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.6% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
17.	2498-IND Uttrakhand Power Development Project Tranche-2		PTCUL	62.40	March, 2012		Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.2% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
18.	2502-IND Uttrakhand Power Development Project Tranche-3			30.60	June, 2012		
19.	Renewable Energy Programme for R and M of HEPS	KfW(Euro)	PFC/UJVNL	100.57	December, 2012		Portion-I: Euro 35.57 million—interest rate 0.75% pa, Repayment in 40 years including grace period of 12 years, Portion-II: Euro 65 million—interest rate EURIBOR+ 1.3% pa, Repayment in 12 years including grace period of 5 years
20.	4813-In Power Sector Development Project-III	IBRD (USD)	PGCIL	400.00	July, 2011	Multi States	Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.5% pa, Repayment in 20 years including grace period of 5 years
21.	4890-In Power Sector Development Project-IV			600.00	July, 2014		Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.3% pa, Repayment in 20 years including grace period of 5 years

22.	7593-In Additional Financing Power Sector Development Project-IV			400.00	July, 2014		Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.3% pa, Repayment in 30 years including grace period of 4 years
23.	7787-In Power Sector Development Project-V			1000.00	June, 2015		
24.	2152-In Power Trans. Sector Project-III	ADB (USD)		400.00	December, 2010		Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.6% pa, Repayment in 20 years including grace period of 5 years
25.	2415-In Power Trans. Sector Project-IV			400.00	June, 2013		Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.6% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
26.	2510-IND Power Trans. Sector Project-V			200.00	June, 2014		
27.	IDP-160 North Karanpura TPP	JICA (JY)	NTPC	15916.00	December, 2013	Multi States	Interest rate 0.75% pa, Repayment in 15 years including grace period of 5 years
28.	4870-In Rampur HEP	IBRD (USD)	SJVNL	400.00	March, 2013	Multi States	Interest rate LIBOR plus 0.3% pa, Repayment in 25 years including grace period of 5 years
29.	Pare HEP	KfW (Euro)	NEEPCO	80.00	March, 2013	Multi States	Interest rate 3.46% pa, Repayment in 20 years including grace period of 5 years
30.	IDP-169 Rural Electrification Programme	JICA (JY)	REC	20629.00	March, 2011	Multi States	Interest rate 0.75% pa, Repayment in 15 years including grace period of 5 years

*The interest rate is for the foreign currency. The cost of hedging is extra and is to be borne by the borrower.

[Translation]

Power from Waste

2546. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new technology to generate power from waste/garbage in the country;

(b) if so, the costs per unit of the power that can be generated through it;

(c) whether the cost of generating electricity through waste/garbage is cheaper than the electricity being generated by other conventional sources of energy;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to set up power plants in the country to generate power from the waste/garbage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage power generation from waste/garbage?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting setting up of projects on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes including garbage. The technologies being presently used are biomethanation and combustion followed by biogas engines or steam turbines for power generation.

(b) and (c) The cost of power generation from urban and industrial wastes is about Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4.00 per unit of electricity depending upon the type of wastes and the technology deployed. These costs are competitive with cost of power generated from conventional sources.

(d) and (e) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is supporting setting up of Waste-to-Energy projects under the programmes on municipal solid waste, other

urban wastes and industrial wastes. The programmes provide for central financial assistance for setting up of Waste-to-Energy projects and other promotional measures such as capacity building and awareness creation. However, non-availability of source-segregated garbage is the main constraint in development of projects on power generation from municipal solid wastes. A total of 36 projects with an aggregate capacity of 83.13 MW power from urban and industrial wastes have so far been set up in the country, State-wise break-up is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Break-up of Projects on Power Generation from Urban and Industrial Wastes set up

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects installed	Capacity of Projects (In MW)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	39.4
2.	Gujarat	4	6.5
3.	Karnataka	1	1.0
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2.7
5.	Maharashtra	4	8.4
6.	Orissa	1	.03
7.	Punjab	2	9.25
8.	Tamil Nadu	5	5.85
9.	Uttar Pradesh	6	11.0
Total		36	83.13

[English]

IPO of Nationalized Banks

2547. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many nationalized banks are planning

to raise money through the Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) this fiscal;

(b) if so, the names of such banks and money they are likely to raise either through IPOs or via Certificates of Deposits (CDs);

(c) whether some banks have shown losses during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) To meet their growth requirements, the banks, including Nationalised Banks, raise capital funds through various permissible channels which, *inter-alia*, include raising capital from the capital market through issue of equity shares by way of Initial Public Offer (IPO)/Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)/Rights issue/Preferential allotment of equity shares, plough back of profits, issue of Innovative Tier I instruments, issue of Innovative Tier II Capital/Debt instruments, etc. The United Bank of India proposes to raise capital funds through IPO during the current financial year by issue of around 5 crore equity shares. The banks raise funds through Certificates of Deposits in usual course of their business depending upon their asset-liability position.

(c) and (d) All the Nationalised Banks have reported net profits for the years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09.

Deposit Scheme for Senior Citizens

2548. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated a new Deposit Scheme for the senior citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Investments in Wind Energy Sector

2549. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether the India's investment in wind energy is very negligible compared to other developing/developed countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to increase investments in this sector;

(c) whether the Government has drawn up a policy for better grid access;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) India, with a total wind power installed capacity of 10,900 MW, ranks 5th in the world after USA, Germany, Spain and China. The Government has been promoting commercial grid connected wind power projects through private sector investment in wind potential states by providing fiscal incentives, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions. Technical support, including detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites, is provided by Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C- WET), Chennai. This apart, preferential tariff is being provided to increase wind energy investment in the potential States. Recently, Government has approved for the 11th plan period, Generation Based Incentive to run concurrently with the benefit of accelerated depreciation but in a mutually exclusive manner.

(c) to (e) As per the Electricity Act-2003, Section 86(i)e, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have to promote generation of electricity from renewable sources including wind energy by providing suitable

measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity.

The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) has issued on 16-09-2009 the CERC Regulations, 2009 which says that all renewable energy power plants including wind with installed capacity of 10 MW and above, shall be treated as 'MUST RUN' power plants and shall not be subjected to 'merit order dispatch' principles. The regulation has also defined other issues relating to grid connectivity of the wind power projects. This will improve the Grid Access for wind power projects.

Instructions/Guidelines for JNNURM

2550. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has evolved new funding pattern and has issued fresh instructions/guidelines regarding use of funds under second phase of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central assistance provided to urban bodies under the JNNURM to each State and UT during the first two years of the Eleventh Five Year

Plan has been utilized by them fully;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the Central assistance proposed to be sanctioned to urban bodies under the JNNURM for the remaining period of Eleventh Five Year Plan, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the ratio of sharing amount to be spent by the local bodies and State Governments for the development of urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No fresh instructions/guidelines regarding funding pattern and use of funds under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been issued.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) No separate allocation of funds is done for the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The allocation of funds for Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is for the Mission period of 7 years' i.e. 2005-12 comprising part of both Tenth Five Year Plan and Eleventh Five Year Plan. The original 7 years allocation is Rs. 25,500 crore for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of JNNURM. Subsequently, the Planning Commission vide O.M. dated 24-12-2008 made additional allocation of Rs. 100 crore for million plus cities and capital cities and Rs. 50 crore for the remaining cities. The State-wise total allocation and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed there against is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) Financing of projects under the UIG of the Mission is as under:—

Category of Cities/Towns/Urban Agglomerations (UAs)	Grant		Urban Local Bodies (ULB) or Para-Statal Share/Loan from Financial Institutions
	Centre	State	
1	2	3	4
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%

1	2	3	4
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 Kms for sea-shore and other urban areas predominately facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Number of projects approved	Original Allocation for 7 years (2005-12)	Additional Allocation worked out as per Planning Commission's O.M. dated 24-12-08	Total Allocation	Total Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed	Total ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48	1718.45	400.00	2118.45	2014.93	950.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	7.40	100.00	107.40	162.44	60.68
3.	Assam	3	173.20	100.00	273.20	374.50	142.24
4.	Bihar	8	442.41	150.00	592.41	394.75	98.58
5.	Chandigarh	2	170.87	100.00	270.87	45.59	19.50
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	148.03	100.00	248.03	342.91	121.46
7.	Delhi	3	2723.18	100.00	2823.18	208.73	22.21
8.	Goa	0	20.94	100.00	120.94	0.00	0.00
9.	Gujarat	68	2078.81	500.00	2578.81	2333.38	1157.12
10.	Haryana	4	223.32	100.00	323.32	352.26	117.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	30.66	100.00	130.66	78.79	19.70
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	338.36	150.00	488.36	469.47	117.37
13.	Jharkhand	4	641.20	300.00	941.20	482.69	120.68
14.	Karnataka	47	1374.59	150.00	1524.59	1601.24	582.21
15.	Kerala	10	474.76	200.00	674.76	634.49	144.95
16.	Madhya Pradesh	20	978.50	350.00	1328.50	968.05	375.66
17.	Maharashtra	77	5055.55	450.00	5505.55	5048.66	2364.39
18.	Manipur	2	52.87	100.00	152.87	46.31	11.58
19.	Meghalaya	2	56.68	100.00	156.68	196.16	49.04
20.	Mizoram	1	48.22	100.00	148.22	15.14	3.78
21.	Nagaland	2	16.28	100.00	116.28	66.11	22.71
22.	Orissa	5	172.35	150.00	322.35	637.12	159.29
23.	Punjab	5	507.75	200.00	707.75	339.80	141.01
24.	Puducherry	2	106.80	100.00	206.80	202.45	50.61
25.	Rajasthan	14	598.69	150.00	748.69	777.43	379.08
26.	Sikkim	1	6.13	100.00	106.13	21.53	10.76
27.	Tamil Nadu	52	1950.66	300.00	2250.66	2237.18	780.46
28.	Tripura	1	40.18	100.00	140.18	70.43	17.61
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	2119.41	650.00	2769.41	2707.05	765.22
30.	Uttarakhand	9	205.34	200.00	405.34	230.73	81.55
31.	West Bengal	42	3018.40	200.00	3218.40	1412.41	519.39
Total		477	25500.00	6000.00	31499.99	24474.73	9406.97

Recovery of Taxes

2551. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of corporation tax and income tax certified by Tax Revenue Officer (TRO) for recovery during 2007-08 and how much money was recovered

from assesseees during 2007-08;

(b) whether data relating to the details of assesseees from whom corporation and income tax worth more than Rs. 10 crore and above are pending recovery is centrally maintained;

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

(d) the measures taken to recover the pending dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Data relating to amount certified by TRO for recovery is not centrally maintained and statistically obtained because recovery proceedings are undertaken both by the assessing officer (AO) and the tax recovery officer (TRO). The total outstanding demand as on 1-04-2007 was Rs. 1,20,662 crore out of which Rs. 67,718 crore pertains to demand from corporation tax and Rs. 52,944 crore pertains to demand from income tax. Cash collection out of the arrear demand in financial year 2007-08 was Rs. 9071 crore.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. There are a total of 1146 such cases having outstanding demand Rs. 10 crore and above as on 30-09-2009. The total outstanding demand in all such cases is Rs. 1,72,781 crore as on

30-9-2009. The above demand includes demand locked up in appeal before CITs (Appeal), ITATs, High Courts and Supreme Court. Further the demands above cannot be collected for various reasons like protective demand, companies under liquidation, no adequate assets for recovery, demand notified under special courts, BIFR cases, stay granted by various authorities etc.

The list of Top 50 cases having outstanding demand above Rs. 10 crore as on 30-9-2009 is enclosed separately as Statement.

(d) All statutory measures prescribed under the I.T. Act, for recovery of outstanding tax, are being taken. These include attachment of bank accounts, granting of installments, sale of immovable property etc. Beside this, all cases having outstanding dues greater than Rs. 10 crore are being monitored by the CBDT and Directorate of Recovery. Those having outstanding demand below Rs. 10 crore are monitored by the Senior Supervisory authorities in the field.

Statement

*Top 50 cases of outstanding tax (which also include protective demand)
as on 30-09-2009*

(Figure in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee	Amount for the Q.E. 30-09-2009
1	2	3
1.	Hassan Ali Khan	5034573
2.	Chandrika Tapuriah	2054083
3.	Harshad S. Mchta (Late)	1271914
4.	A.D. Narrotam	578186
5.	Hiten P. Dalal (I.T.)	420666
6.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	312053
7.	Sahara India Financial Corporation Ltd.	285554
8.	Sahara India	232377
9.	Jyoti H. Mehta	173957

1	2	3
10.	Ashwin S. Mehta	159551
11.	B.C. Dalal (I.T.)	153589
12.	Triumph International Finance (I) Ltd.	148590
13.	Soundcraft Inds. Ltd.	119036
14.	S. Ramaswamy	112248
15.	Oracle Corporation	83125
16.	Satellite Television Asian Region Ltd.	80689
17.	Triumph Securities Ltd.	78016
18.	Panther Fincap and Management Services P. Ltd.	76462
19.	GTC Industries Ltd.	75637
20.	Sahara Airlines Ltd. (Jet Lite (India) Ltd.)	72758
21.	Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Co. Ltd.	70021
22.	Uday M. Acharya	68322
23.	Ericsson	61108
24.	Kashinath Tapuriah	60280
25.	Coca Cola India Pvt. Ltd.	59597
26.	Classic Credit Ltd.	57155
27.	Aaditya Luxury Hotels Ltd.	56445
28.	Rolex Holding Ltd.	55818
29.	Baron International Ltd.	55696
30.	Satyam Computer Services Ltd.	52332
31.	Tata Communications Ltd. Formerly (Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.)	50703
32.	Growmore Research and Asset Management Ltd.	50362
33.	Allahabad Bank	48762
34.	Ghaziabad Development Authority	45822
35.	Nokia Corporation	44960
36.	Trisuns Chemicals Industries Ltd.	44735

1	2	3
37.	Harshad S. Mehta (W.T.)	43193
38.	Daewoo Motors India Ltd.	42859
39.	Cascade Holding P. Ltd.	39870
40.	J.P. Gandhi	36118
41.	Bimal S. Gandhi	36013
42.	State Bank of India	35297
43.	R.M. Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	33630
44.	Ganpati Exports Ltd.	33478
45.	Atul Amrutlal Sanghvi	33106
46.	Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd. (Previously Fascel Ltd.)	32872
47.	DLF Ltd.	32506
48.	Dilip Shah	32459
49.	Dhanraj Mills P. Ltd.	32375
50.	Motorola Inc.	29258

[Translation]

Proposals under UIDSSMT

2552. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted a proposal for urban renewal and road construction in Gwalior under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved and the funds to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. The State Level Sanctioning Committee of Madhya Pradesh in its meeting held on 27-9-2007 approved 3 projects at Gwalior namely Sewerage at

Rs. 66.50 crore, Road at Rs. 46.47 crore and Urban Renewal at Rs. 17.30 crore.

(b) On the basis of the priority provided by the State of Madhya Pradesh, only the Sewerage Project out of the three projects at Gwalior was taken up for release against the additional allocation of Rs. 5000.00 crore provided by the Planning Commission during 2008-09 for clearing the pending projects on one town—one project basis. As the State has already exhausted its 7 year Mission allocation, remaining projects cannot be considered for release.

Interest on Small Savings

2553. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits in small saving schemes

being run through post offices have reduced due to reduction in interest rates during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks are offering higher rate of interest on small saving schemes as compared to the post office;

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

(e) whether the Government is considering to make the interest rate of post office small saving schemes equal to those of the banks;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Interest rates on Small Saving Schemes have remained unchanged since 1st March 2003. The gross small savings collections from post offices and Banks during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 were Rs. 1,82,181 crore, Rs. 1,47,709 crore and Rs. 1,58,393 crore (Provisional) respectively. The decline in gross collections under various small saving schemes appears to reflect, *inter-alia*, investors' preference for alternative saving instruments during these years.

(c) to (f) Banks have been given freedom by Reserve Bank of India to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities. Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes are Administered Interest Rates, and are benchmarked to the average annual yield on Government Securities of comparable maturity in the secondary market, with a suitable spread subject to a maximum of 50 basis point over the benchmark yield, depending upon the maturity and liquidity of the instruments. Therefore, interest rates of small savings schemes are not comparable with the interest rates being offered by the Banks for their various term deposit schemes.

There is no proposal at present with the

Government to make the interest rate of Small Savings Schemes equal to those of the banks.

(g) Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularise small saving schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilising deposits under these schemes. As part of this ongoing exercise, Government has taken the following steps to make the small savings schemes more attractive and investor friendly:—

- (i) The restrictions on opening of more than one account during a calendar month under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme has been removed with effect from 24th May, 2007.
- (ii) All categories of pensioners have been allowed to open and maintain 'Pension Account' under Post Office Savings Account Rules, with effect from 11th July, 2007.
- (iii) The penalty on pre-mature withdrawal of deposits under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been rationalised from 3.5% to 2% on withdrawal on or before expiry of three years and 1% on withdrawal after expiry of three years.
- (iv) The maximum deposit ceilings of Rs. 3.00 lakh and 6.00 lakh under the Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) scheme has been raised to Rs. 4.5 lakh and Rs. 9.00 lakh in respect of single and joint accounts respectively.
- (v) Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent on the deposits made under Post Office Monthly Income Account (POMIA) Scheme on or after 8th December, 2007 upon the maturity of the deposit, has been reintroduced.
- (vi) The benefit of Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, 1961 has been extended to the investments made under 5-year Post Office Time Deposits Account and Senior Citizens Savings Scheme, with effect from 1-4-2007.

- (vii) Various measures are taken to promote and popularize these schemes through print and electronic media as well as by holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing collection in Small Savings Schemes, etc.
- (viii) A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and on-line registration and settlement of investors grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in.

[English]

India Calling

2554. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has launched a massive campaign in the United States recently to promote itself as global tourist destination, christened "India Calling";
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government also proposes to launch such type of campaign in other countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Tourism through the Indiatourism Office overseas organizes promotional events in important source markets overseas to promote the varied tourism products of the country. The 'India Calling' event was organized by National Geographic Society and supported by the Ministry of Tourism. This event was designed to showcase the rich cultural heritage of India in the city of Los Angeles and also to project the rural arts and crafts from select rural tourism sites in the country.

[Translation]

Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station

2555. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any scheme has been formulated to expand the capacity of the Khaperkheda Thermal Power Plant by 500 MW to meet the shortage of power in Maharashtra especially Nagpur;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to expand the 1000 MW Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be expanded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As informed by Maharashtra Power Generation Company Limited (MAHAGENCO), one expansion unit of 500 MW is under execution at Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station to meet the shortage of power in Maharashtra. The unit is scheduled for commissioning (COD) in August, 2010.

(c) to (e) Two expansion units of 1000 MW (Unit 8 and 9 of 500 MW each) at Chandrapur TPS are under execution. These units are scheduled for commissioning (COD) in July, 2012 and October, 2012 respectively.

[English]

Hydro Power Projects

2556. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up new hydro power projects in West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. At present two hydro electric projects are under

construction by NHPC Limited in West Bengal. The details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Installed Capacity	Likely year of Commissioning
1.	Testa Low Dam-III	4x33 MW (132 MW)	2010-11
2.	Testa Low Dam-IV	4x40 MW (160 MW)	2011-12

In addition, CEA has given concurrence in September 2006 for execution of Ramam St-III (120 MW) by NTPC Limited and the project is likely to be commissioned during 12th plan.

Further, the CEA has also identified two more hydro electric projects in West Bengal for yielding benefit during 12th Plan period, as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Installed Capacity	Agency
1.	Ramam St-I	36 MW	WBSEDCL*
2.	Ramam Ultimate IV	30 MW	WBSEDCL*

*West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited.

[Translation]

Farmers Loan Waiver

2557. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of India has waived off the 25 per cent loan of the farmers having landholding upto two hectares in the country, including the Raipur Zone of Madhya Pradesh (MP);

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

(c) the total number of Bank of India branches functioning in the country, zone-wise;

(d) whether some branches of the Bank of India, including those located in Madhya Pradesh have deprived the farmers from the said benefit; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government against such banks and compensate the deprived farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008 (ADWDRS), all agricultural loans of marginal farmers (having land upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectares), that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008, were waived off. In respect of other farmers, there was a One Time Settlement (OTS) Scheme providing a rebate of 25 per cent against payment of the balance of 75 per cent. The Zone-wise details of benefit passed on to the farmers by Bank of India including in the Raipur Zone of Madhya Pradesh (MP) are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(c) The Zone-wise details of Bank of India branches functioning in the country are furnished in Statement-II enclosed.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I*Agriculture Debt Waiver Scheme-Zone-wise Position*

Zone	Total	
	No. of A/Cs	Amount
1	2	3
Hyderabad	2737	63138566.0
Visakhapatnam	10199	258443078.09
Patna	8529	123974502.00
Bhagalpur	5082	73756218.00
Muzaffarpur	7643	117390381.70
Ranchi	20027	276314138.51
Jamshedpur	6737	51195356.64
Dhanbad	1732	27192691.11
Hazaribagh	17	235475534.24
Giridih	7368	106953234.00
Kolkata	14365	231895727.00
Howrah	517	72993567.00
Siliguri	5668	72160683.88
Ahmedabad	636	17598183.00
Vadodara	1289	28373775.00
Gandhinagar	672	16576000.00
Rajkot	174	40258757.00
Indore	3461	120310888.03
Khandwa	7332	134484928.00
Ujjain	4219	107665599.00
Bhopal	195	60305304.00

1	2	3
Raipur	1216	31278249.03
Mumbai South	0	0.00
Mumbai CBB	0	0.00
Mumbai North	0	0.00
Raigad-Thane	2441	25163280.00
Ratnagiri	1034	19822417.31
Pune	37	144634924.00
Nagpur (I)	12718	185498615.00
Nagpur (II)	9021	145059328.00
Kolhapur	15252	268611545.00
Solapur	3656	128026105.00
Kerala	4221	93652552.34
Ludhiana	802	16829756.00
Chandigarh	771	38991807.00
Bhubaneshwar	1119	208693903.50
Keonjhar	27968	289158747.00
Chennai	7773	168807592.00
Coimbatore	14984	291855055.00
Ghaziabad	2944	85292909.00
Agra	21881	618032782.00
Kanpur	7765	150434624.00
Lucknow	44986	971634510.00
Varanasi	1049	24274240.00
Karnataka	8719	192838735.00
New Delhi	0	0.00
Rajasthan	2235	56648093.00

1	2	3
Goa	34	489026.38
Total	339916	6392185943.76

Statement-II

*Zone-wise Position of Branches as on
31-10-2009*

Sl. No.	Name of the Zone	Total
1	2	3
1.	Agra	65
2.	Ahmedabad	68
3.	Bhagalpur	50
4.	Bhopal	67
5.	Bhubaneshwar	61
6.	Chandigarh	49
7.	Chennai	72
8.	Coimbatore	95
9.	Dhanbad	45
10.	Gandhinagar	46
11.	Ghaziabad	59
12.	Giridih	54
13.	Goa	37
14.	Hazaribagh	58
15.	Howrah	87
16.	Hyderabad	49
17.	Indore	53
18.	Jamshedpur	60
19.	Kanpur	48

1	2	3
20.	Karnataka	84
21.	Keonjhar	65
22.	Kerala	83
23.	Khandwa	60
24.	Kolhapur	93
25.	Kolkata	99
26.	Lucknow	91
27.	Ludhiana	99
28.	Mumbai LCBB	1
29.	Mumbai North	38
30.	Mumbai South	49
31.	Muzaffarpur	65
32.	Nagpur-I	79
33.	Nagpur-II	75
34.	New Delhi	62
35.	Patna	82
36.	Pune	85
37.	Raigad-Thane	86
38.	Raipur	53
39.	Rajasthan	63
40.	Rajkot	70
41.	Ranchi	71
42.	Ratnagiri	67

1	2	3
43.	Siliguri	53
44.	Solapur	58
45.	Ujjain	65
46.	Vadodara	83
47.	Varanasi	42
48.	Visakhapatnam	55
Total		3099

C:\mydocuments/statistics

[English]

**National Leprosy Eradication
Programme**

2558. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) in the country;

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

(c) the assistance provided to the State Governments and utilised by them under the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether funds have also been provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for running leprosy centres in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof during the above period, State/UT-wise; and

(f) the further steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the eradication of the disease in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Programme is regularly being reviewed by the Government as briefly described below:

(i) Obtaining Monthly progress reports from the states/UTs and giving feedback to the States/UTs.

(ii) Conducting review meetings—

— Annual and regional review meetings of State Programme Officers.

— Quarterly review meetings of district programme officers of states/UT's.

— Monthly review meetings of PHC medical officers at district level.

(iii) Conducting field visits—

— Field visits conducted by Central and State officers. Based on observations during field visits feedback has been provided to the states for corrective actions.

Outcomes of review of implementation of National Leprosy Eradication Programme are as follows:—

(i) Low treatment completion rate observed in few States/UTs i.e. Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Delhi.

(ii) More Grade II disability cases reported by Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland and Delhi suggesting late detection of leprosy cases in the state.

(iii) High child proportion in Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Kerala suggesting high level of transmission of the disease in the population.

- (iv) Inadequate supply of Multi Drug Therapy (MDT) in few districts/PHCs.
- (v) Inadequate supply of Micro-cellular rubber (MCR) footwear to the districts by the state of Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram, Sikkim and Tripura.
- (vi) Inadequate supply of ulcer kits to the districts by the states of Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim, Puducherry and Tripura.
- (vii) Few recognized centres not conducting reconstructive surgery for correction of disability in leprosy affected persons. These are: (i) Guwahati Medical College, Assam (ii) RIMS, Manipur (iii) Pt. DDU Hospital, Uttar Pradesh and (iv) PGIMS Rohtak, Haryana.
- (viii) Inadequate provision of medical facilities to leprosy affected persons residing in few self settled colonies.

States have been advised to take necessary action on the shortcomings emerged during review meeting/field visits.

(c) Assistance provided and utilized by State Governments is as follows—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Assistance provided	Utilization
2006-07	30.03	32.57
2007-08	22.65	22.82
2008-09	37.32	29.42
2009-10 (upto Sept. 09)	16.02	4.57

The State-wise details are given in the enclosed

Statement-I.

(d) and (e) No. However the funds are provided to NGOs under SET (Survey, Education and Treatment) scheme for leprosy. Details of funds provided to NGOs under SET scheme are given below—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Assistance provided
2006-07	2.17
2007-08	2.56
2008-09	2.2
2009-10 (upto Sept. 09)	2.1

The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II enclosed.

(f) The steps taken by the Government under the programme are as follows:—

- (i) Providing integrated leprosy services through General Health Care System.
- (ii) Availability of leprosy diagnosis and treatment services from all PHCs/Government dispensaries and hospitals free of cost.
- (iii) Training in leprosy to all General Health Services functionaries.
- (iv) Intensified Information, Education and Communication (IEC) with focus on inter personnel communication for increasing awareness about the disease among the masses.
- (v) Providing disability prevention and rehabilitation services to reduce disability burden.
- (vi) Monitoring and supervision of programme activities.

Statement-I**National Leprosy Eradication Programme***State-wise assistance provided and utilization status during 2005-06 to 2009-10*

(Rs. in lakh)

Name of State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (upto Sept. 09)	
	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	176.98	140.81	178.74	170.12	183.71	205.97	147.38	42.81
Arunachal Pradesh	57.23	60.67	64.75	36.02	56.61	77.29	25.00	17.08
Assam	84.46	119.64	34.77	46.84	122.45	52.90	32.00	Awaited
Bihar	98.09	134.90	187.72	134.56	0.00	12.78	0.00	Awaited
Chhattisgarh	179.20	186.12	141.63	69.83	160.00	149.95	47.50	25.22
Goa	5.87	7.40	8.02	4.52	9.54	6.64	2.56	3.79
Gujarat	151.60	129.17	139.48	104.75	315.94	128.43	54.80	23.76
Haryana	52.66	46.92	42.59	52.34	122.10	49.32	64.50	13.00
Himachal Pradesh	68.00	51.27	13.77	43.96	74.97	38.77	17.75	6.04
Jammu and Kashmir	40.19	42.47	36.52	32.03	26.76	35.00	1200	4.83
Jharkhand	66.47	95.92	75.04	56.62	164.90	114.03	0.00	16.53
Karnataka	98.65	126.81	135.73	107.45	121.03	153.10	100.00	31.43
Kerela	61.67	53.90	7.57	14.65	33.70	31.11	0.00	5.87
Madhya Pradesh	30.04	237.17	42.36	126.29	272.54	170.76	59.50	64.81
Maharashtra	273.28	267.96	231.08	156.08	290.60	303.21	192.00	23.51

Manipur	23.46	47.63	31.09	22.48	42.12	44.95	16.00	Awaited
Meghalaya	18.82	13.58	20.87	17.24	31.17	29.40	9.00	7.26
Mizoram	37.78	34.81	10.92	12.23	51.57	25.93	15.00	Awaited
Nagaland	43.72	43.43	38.09	37.67	51.11	65.93	18.00	18.42
Orissa	121.18	219.03	50.00	107.55	181.19	135.75	47.00	Awaited
Punjab	49.67	42.21	21.49	63.29	121.45	90.17	33.00	19.54
Rajasthan	123.32	109.48	38.93	82.00	148.25	142.06	117.00	Awaited
Sikkim	21.17	21.31	20.76	19.65	26.02	23.73	8.50	6.06
Tamil Nadu	186.45	148.78	73.41	91.64	222.70	132.70	20.00	32.82
Tripura	13.50	15.96	0.31	3.47	3.40	7.23	10.00	4.40
Uttar Pradesh	492.76	463.25	424.50	380.57	520.33	421.13	375.00	38.26
Uttarakhand	46.68	82.57	23.06	54.38	46.45	38.00	22.00	Awaited
West Bengal	306.65	237.69	105.47	169.13	228.97	174.76	133.00	31.14
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.21	4.76	0.13	4.99	8.30	6.86	0.00	Awaited
Chandigarh	4.65	6.30	7.97	4.97	7.62	9.57	4.50	2.85
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.10	6.89	10.37	4.98	10.00	10.40	2.90	4.03
Daman and Diu	4.75	7.58	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00	1.50	Awaited
Delhi	50.16	40.02	40.68	36.26	70.84	47.67	10.00	11.07
Lakshadweep	0.50	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
Puducherry	7.74	9.57	6.80	6.85	6.12	6.00	4.50	Awaited
Total	3002.66	3256.76	2264.62	2282.10	3732.46	2941.50	1601.89	457.46

Statement-II**State-wise Assistance Provided to NGOs under National Leprosy Eradication Programme for 2006-07 to 2009-10**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Assistance Provided			
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (upto Sept. 09)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33.63	33.63	33.63	26.10
2.	Jharkhand	0	7.10	5.65	5.00
3.	Karnataka	5.7	3.78	4.50	4.50
4.	Kerela	13.26	13.26	13.26	13.26
5.	Maharashtra	30.38	30.38	36.48	36.48
6.	Orissa	7.99	0	5.00	5.00
7.	Uttar Pradesh	51.65	104.57	60.63	60.63
8.	West Bengal	53.93	42.79	52.17	49.32
9.	Gujarat	20.00	20.00	10.00	10.00
Grand Total		216.54	255.51	221.32	210.29

*[Translation]***Feeder Meters to Consumers under RGGVY**

2559. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) envisages that the feeder meter will be provided by the respective State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to all the consumers to check the electricity theft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has taken any decision regarding the States which have not provided feeder meters to the consumers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether feeder meters have also been installed in the private premises of consumers in Bihar as per rules; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (f) Feeder meters are installed at the sending end of the 11 KV feeders. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has a provision to provide these meters on 11 KV feeders erected under the scheme. These meters are not installed at the premises of domestic consumers. However, consumer meters are installed at the premises of domestic BPL consumers under RGGVY. So far 8,37,584 connections to Below

Poverty Line (BPL) families in rural areas have been released in Bihar under RGGVY.

Committees on Financial Inclusion

2560. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various committees on financial inclusion and rural finance have recommended to provide bank loans to 50 per cent families in the rural areas under the National Rural Financial Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any programme to provide loans under the rural finance to 50 per cent families by the year 2012;

(d) if so, the manner in which loans are being provided to the villages of the States; and

(e) the time by which the said programme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) The Committee on Financial Inclusion, constituted by the Government of India in June 2006 under the chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan recommended that while banks could target 100 per cent coverage in respect of a no-frills basic bank accounts, a more realistic and clear target at the national level would be to provide access to comprehensive financial services, including credit, to at least 50 per cent of such households, say 55.77 million by 2012 through rural and semi-urban branches of commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). In this context, the Committee had recommended that the semi-urban and rural branches of commercial banks and RRBs may set for themselves a minimum target of covering 250 new cultivator and non-cultivator households per branch per annum, with an emphasis on financing marginal farmers and poor non-cultivator households.

Accepting the recommendations given by the Committee, the Government of India had announced in the Union Budget Speech for the year 2008-09 that while banks would be encouraged to embrace the

concept of Total Financial Inclusion, the commercial banks and RRBs would be advised to add at least 250 rural household accounts every year at each of their rural and semi-urban branches; and allow individuals such as retired bank officers, ex-servicemen etc. to be appointed as business facilitator or business correspondent or credit counselor. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) permitted the banks in April, 2008 to engage retired bank employees, ex-servicemen and retired employees as Business Correspondents (BCs), in addition to the entities already permitted, subject to appropriate due diligence. While appointing such individuals as BCs, banks were advised to ensure that these individuals were permanent residents of the area in which they proposed to operate as BCs and also institute additional safeguards as might be considered appropriate to minimise agency risk. The RBI has recently again expanded the list of BC's to include various other sections of society. Further, on the basis of recommendation or High Level Committee constituted by RBI under the chairperson of Smt. Usha Thorat, Deputy Governor, RBI has advised to lead banks to provide banking services in every village having population over 2000 by March 2011.

[English]

NCPCR

2561. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 914 answered on 10-07-2009 regarding NCPCR and state:

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

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

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

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

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has reported that among others the following work have been done/undertaken by it (NCPCR) since it was constituted:

1. More than 800 complaints of violations/deprivations of child rights have been dealt with.
2. Carried out spot inquiries and investigations of certain grave violations of child rights.
3. Organized Public Hearings concerning violations and deprivations of child rights.
4. Followed up with the State Governments to constitute State Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
5. Reviewed safeguards for the protection of child rights through Working Groups and recommended appropriate actions to the concerned authorities.
6. Issued guidelines/circulars on certain issues of child rights, like, corporal punishment, abolition of child labour, etc.
7. Spreading Child Rights Literacy through its Newsletter, Workshops, etc.
8. Promoting 'Child Participation' by inviting children to speak out on the issues concerning them.

(b) and (c) NCPCR has been urging State Governments to take steps regarding issues of child labour. Some of these are given below:

- (a) Recommendations have been made for expanding the list of hazardous occupations and processes prohibited under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- (b) Guidelines have been issued regarding 'Abolition of Child Labour' for total abolition of child labour and every child to attend full time formal school.

(c) Guidelines have been issued for 'Tracking Child Labour through Task Force'.

(d) State level Action Plans have been put in place in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, and Gujarat among others to abolish child labour and to rehabilitate the child labourers after the interventions of NCPCR.

Some of the State Governments have responded to NCPCR.

(d) and (e) NCPCR has not set up any helpline. However, the Ministry of Women and Child Development is assisting CHILDLINE India Foundation for running Childline Service 1098 which is a 24 hours free emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection.

Loan to Small and Micro Irrigation Projects

2562. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to ask banks to offer loans for small and micro irrigation projects to reduce the dependence on monsoons; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Banks provide loans to small and micro irrigation projects. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) refines loans for Minor Irrigation which include small and micro irrigation loans also. NABARD's refinance for the last three years in this regard is as under:

2009-10	:	Rs. 125.52 crore (as on October 2009)
2008-09	:	Rs. 545.85 crore
2007-08	:	Rs. 403.68 crore

NABARD as a policy has included small and micro irrigation as one of the thrust areas for the year 2009-10. Further, consequent upon Government of India declaring 299 districts spread across 12 States as

drought affected (based on the rainfall data provided by India Meteorological Department), NABARD has issued instructions dated 2 September 2009 on Drought Relief Measures by Banks, to its Regional Offices advising them, *inter alia*, that they may call upon State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (SCARDBs) to finance water saving devices and support water conservation measures (Drip, Sprinkler system of irrigation) so as to minimize the impact of drought on rural people and economy.

[Translation]

Guidelines for Private Medical Colleges and Hospitals

2563. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of the Government and private medical and dental colleges and hospitals set up in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has fixed any criteria or guidelines for the setting up of private medical and dental colleges and hospitals in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism set up for strict enforcement of these guidelines; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to regulate the private sector medical and dental colleges and hospitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Permission for establishment of medical and dental colleges is granted by the Central Government as per the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and Dentists Act, 1948 respectively. The eligibility and qualifying criteria for opening of a medical and dental college are laid down in Establishment of Medical College Regulations, 1999 and Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening

of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) Regulations, 2006 respectively. Medical Council of India and Dental Council of India regulate the private medical and dental colleges in the country through periodic inspections and recommend to the Central Government for appropriate action. The details of Government and Private Medical and Dental Colleges set up during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Number of Medical Colleges set up during the Last Three Years and the Current Year

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Number of Medical Colleges		
		Government	Private	Total
1.	2006-07	7	13	20
2.	2007-08	3	6	9
3.	2008-09	4	15	19
4.	2009-10	1	10	11

Number of Dental Colleges set up during the Last Three Years and the Current Year

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Number of Dental Colleges		
		Government	Private	Total
1.	2006-07	1	34	35
2.	2007-08	1	28	29
3.	2008-09	3	13	16
4.	2009-10	2	08	10

Loan by States

2564. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

written off; and

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Details of outstanding loans by the Ministry of Finance to the States in the last three years, and interest, are given in Statement-I enclosed.

(a) the details of loan including interest of Union Government outstanding against the States during last three years, State-wise;

(b) Statement-II is enclosed.

(b) the details of loan/advance to the States during this period, State-wise;

(c) The debt and the interest repaid during the last three years are given in Statement-III enclosed.

(c) the year-wise details of the debt and the amount of interest paid on the said loan by the State Governments including Delhi Government, State-wise;

(d) Yes, Madam.

(d) whether any of the States, debt has been

(e) Statement-IV is enclosed.

Statement-I

*Central loan outstanding and interest (Ministry of Finance)
against each State during 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Outstanding as on 1-4-2006	Interest for 2006-07	Outstanding as on 1-4-2006	Interest for 2006-07	Outstanding as on 1-4-2006	Interest for 2006-07
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15647.80	1289.50	14770.97	1167.31	14896.44	1122.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	449.43	19.13	427.37	33.01	405.85	31.37
3.	Assam	2273.25	174.55	2170.04	166.84	2098.94	162.02
4.	Bihar	8572.37	644.37	8155.63	630.03	8200.60	610.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	2217.73	181.29	2077.11	163.02	2085.96	164.75
6.	Goa	723.70	37.57	703.02	35.93	680.94	436.10
7.	Gujarat	11385.88	836.69	10829.88	851.85	10486.69	827.85
8.	Haryana	2127.28	143.99	2034.56	157.01	1990.18	154.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1010.19	76.23	956.39	70.46	953.62	71.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2091.14	192.24	1962.89	211.36	1833.80	142.17
11.	Jharkhand	2741.91	279.22	2592.12	201.80	2485.93	193.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	8960.12	623.31	8886.85	705.89	9250.82	719.68
13.	Kerala	5302.60	417.64	5261.83	417.09	5426.94	425.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8761.39	691.24	8461.63	668.19	8566.85	667.03
15.	Maharashtra	8346.75	630.82	8304.81	650.75	8214.58	644.81
16.	Manipur	1398.48	115.16	1157.54	94.04	916.72	72.93
17.	Meghalaya	343.83	25.91	328.76	25.34	313.61	24.20
18.	Mizoram	320.98	25.01	308.80	24.11	302.27	23.71
19.	Nagaland	355.61	15.46	340.20	26.33	323.40	25.06
20.	Orissa	8614.73	681.91	8583.84	636.50	8247.91	609.56
21.	Punjab*	7042.45	225.92	3071.32	2968.83	3179.07	239.72
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	7648.86	567.45	7356.15	582.65	7405.72	591.88
24.	Sikkim	196.27	21.04	186.25	20.31	175.66	19.29
25.	Tamil Nadu	6439.30	592.06	6226.80	470.04	6694.11	488.13
26.	Tripura	500.74	40.65	476.92	36.92	453.06	35.10
27.	Uttarakhand	386.76	26.82	375.46	30.26	367.27	29.72
28.	Uttar Pradesh	23262.17	1790.38	21503.81	1662.87	20707.38	1607.15
29.	West Bengal	15183.01	1378.76	14541.49	1685.71	13933.04	1580.25
Total		152304.74	11744.31	142052.44	14394.68	140597.35	11720.21

Statement-II*Amount of loan advanced to the States during 2006-07 to 2008-09**(Rupees in crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1.	Andhra Pradesh	309.49	894.00	394.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.51	0.36	0.00
3.	Assam	9.10	41.44	45.00

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
4.	Bihar	0.46	462.17	149.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	45.90	114.63	205.50
6.	Goa	1.59	0.19	0.53
7.	Gujarat	290.05	197.49	226.62
8.	Haryana	11.38	60.00	64.31
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.69	45.82	10.36
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.30	10.14	21.83
11.	Jharkhand	8.70	11.72	2.58
12.	Karnataka	643.38	791.31	596.16
13.	Kerala	202.10	412.85	767.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	426.36	526.49	1153.68
15.	Maharashtra	342.72	302.86	385.39
16.	Manipur	1.55	1.71	5.18
17.	Meghalaya	1.01	0.94	0.52
18.	Mizoram	2.34	8.06	5.23
19.	Nagaland	0.65	0.51	0.00
20.	Orissa	732.92	82.21	506.39
21.	Punjab	18.19	270.62	280.70
22.	Rajasthan	324.69	411.89	325.90
23.	Sikkim	0.77	0.92	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	314.06	763.88	1041.14
25.	Tripura	0.43	0.40	2.51
26.	Uttaranchal	4.80	8.57	17.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	369.26	354.67	419.83
28.	West Bengal	614.59	645.17	399.37
Total		4700.00	6421.02	7029.00

Statement-III

*Amount of debt repaid and interest paid by the State Governments
during 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Repayment of Debt	Payment of Interest	Repayment of Debt	Payment of Interest	Repayment of Debt	Payment of Interest
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1186.32	1289.50	768.52	1167.31	773.83	1122.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22.57	19.13	21.88	33.01	21.89	31.37
3.	Assam	112.31	174.55	112.54	166.84	113.58	162.02
4.	Bihar	417.21	644.37	417.21	630.03	417.21	610.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	186.52	181.29	105.79	163.02	108.51	164.75
6.	Goa	22.27	37.57	22.27	35.93	261.48	436.10
7.	Gujarat	846.05	836.69	540.68	851.85	545.57	827.85
8.	Haryana	104.10	143.99	104.39	157.01	105.89	154.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72.49	76.23	48.59	70.46	49.72	71.02
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	132.55	192.24	139.23	211.36	84.56	142.17
11.	Jharkhand	158.50	279.22	117.92	201.80	118.21	193.82
12.	Karnataka	716.66	623.31	427.33	705.89	439.69	719.68
13.	Kerala	242.87	417.64	247.74	417.09	284.21	425.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	726.12	691.24	421.27	668.19	429.11	667.03
15.	Maharashtra	384.66	630.82	393.10	650.75	399.77	644.81
16.	Manipur	242.49	115.16	242.53	94.04	242.58	72.93
17.	Meghalaya	16.08	25.91	16.10	25.34	16.12	24.20
18.	Mizoram	14.53	25.01	14.58	24.11	14.78	23.71
19.	Nagaland	16.07	15.46	17.30	26.33	17.32	25.06
20.	Orissa	763.80	681.91	418.14	636.50	419.54	609.56
21.	Punjab	3989.32	225.92	162.87	2968.83	163.22	239.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
23.	Rajasthan	617.40	567.45	362.32	582.65	372.61	591.88
24.	Sikkim	10.79	21.04	11.51	20.31	12.30	19.29
25.	Tamil Nadu	526.56	592.06	296.57	470.04	305.30	488.13
26.	Tripura	24.25	40.65	24.26	36.92	24.27	35.10
27.	Uttaranchal	16.09	26.82	16.76	30.26	16.97	29.72
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2127.62	1790.38	1151.10	1662.87	1159.97	1607.15
29.	West Bengal	1256.11	1378.76	1253.62	1685.71	1071.44	1580.25
Total		14952.30	11744.31	7876.12	14394.68	7989.66	11720.21

Note: Ministry of Finance has not extended loan to Government of Delhi.

Statement-IV

Amount of debt waiver granted to the States during 2006-07 to 2008-09

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of States	2006-07		2007-08 Debt Waiver	2008-09 Debt Waiver
		Debt Waiver for 2005-06	Debt Waiver for the year		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	483.23	703.08	703.08	703.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	20.21	20.21	20.21
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	105.41	105.41
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	384.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	93.26	93.26	93.26
6.	Goa*	0.00	20.21	20.20	239.22
7.	Gujarat	315.89	530.16	471.87	471.87
8.	Haryana	96.67	0.00	96.66	96.67
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27.20	45.29	45.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	104.96
12.	Karnataka	358.33	358.33	358.31	358.32
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	363.06	363.06	363.06	363.06
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	339.97	339.97	339.97
16.	Manipur	37.54	37.54	37.54	37.54
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	14.90	14.90	14.90
18.	Mizoram	0.00	12.93	12.92	12.93
19.	Nagaland	0.00	15.87	15.87	15.87
20.	Orissa	381.90	381.90	381.90	381.90
21.	Punjab**	0.00	3903.43	85.89	153.39
22.	Rajasthan	308.70	308.70	308.70	308.70
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	263.28	263.28	263.27	263.28
25.	Tripura	0.00	22.25	0.00	22.25
26.	Uttaranchal	0.00	13.08	9.40	13.08
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1063.71	1063.91	1063.91	1063.91
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		3792.77	8511.36	4811.63	5671.10

*Debt Waiver of Special Term Loan of Rs. 239.22 crore pertaining to Ex-UT period of Goa during the year 2008-09.

**Special Terms Loan of Rs. 3772.01 crore of Government of Punjab has been waived during the year 2006-07.

[English]

Mediclaim Health Insurance Policies

2565. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme-wise break-up of losses suffered by Government-owned insurance companies during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the insurance companies suffered mounting losses in corporate mediclaim health insurance policies/group health insurance schemes;

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

(d) the formula worked/being worked out in this regard;

(e) whether the Government intends to fix the claim rates on CGHS pattern to bring down the losses in this regard; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[Translation]

Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyyakram

2566. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start 'Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyyakram' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said programme is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government of India has already launched the Navjaat Shishu Suraksha Karyyakram (NSSK), a Basic New Born Care and Resuscitation programme for the country on the 15th of September at Jaipur, Rajasthan.

This programme addresses important interventions of care at birth i.e. Prevention of Hypothermia, Prevention of Infection, Early initiation of Breast feeding and Basic Newborn Resuscitation.

The Medical officers, Staff nurses and ANMs at CHC/RFUs and 24x7 PHCs where deliveries are taking place shall be trained under the programme.

The objective of this new initiative is to have at least one person trained in Basic newborn care and resuscitation at every institutional delivery.

[English]

IDA Assistance

2567. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh to recommend its proposal to World Bank for IDA assistance for Rural Poverty Reduction Programme;

(b) if so, the complete details of the assistance sought for; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The request of Government of Andhra Pradesh for Second Additional Financing for the Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project for an amount of US\$ 100 million was sent to the World Bank for consideration. The negotiations for this project were concluded by Department of Economic Affairs and Government of Andhra Pradesh with the World Bank on 16-11-2009.

[Translation]

Malnutrition

2568. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of various schemes being implemented to curb the problem of malnutrition among women and children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released and utilized by the State Governments during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The impact of schemes being implemented by the Government has been

assessed through the consecutive National Family Health Surveys undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The last such survey (NFHS-III) has been undertaken in 2005-06 which reveal that the under nutrition in children (below 3 years) has declined from 43% as per National Family Health Survey (NFHS-2), 1998-99 to 40% as per NFHS-3 (2005-06). The nutritional status of the population is the outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors and cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector or action alone.

(c) In so far as Supplementary Nutrition Programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to reduce the levels of malnutrition among children below 6 years and pregnant and lactating women is concerned, a statement indicating funds released and utilized by the State Governments is available on the website of the Ministry

(www.wcd.nic.in link ICDS).

Under the Integrated Education (IEN) Scheme of Food and Nutrition Board under Ministry of Women and Child Development, no State-wise allocation of funds is made. A statement indicating allocation and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years is as under:

Year	Allocation	Actual Exp.
2006-07	609.00	441.68
2007-08	821.00	789.90
2008-09	1007.00	535.64

The details of funds released to States under the Mid Day Meal Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Fund available Released+Opening Balance and Expenditure included by States/UTs during 2006-07 to 2008-09 (Recurring and Non-Recurring Expenditure: CC+MME+TA+KS+KD

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2006-07 (PRY)		2007-08 (PRY+UPRY)		2008-09 (PRY+UPRY)	
		Fund Released to States/UTs	Fund Available with States/UTs (Released+Opening Balance as on 01-04-07)	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Fund Available with States/UTs (Released+Opening Balance as on 01-04-08)	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30130.19	43992.15	27999.36	22983.45	18809.99	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2642.63	1246.05	1040.81	820.79	819.79	
3.	Assam	25328.05	17395.38	14085.02	27156.47	22491.68158	
4.	Bihar	33562.59	46325.50	25476.72	62168.38	34026.40433	
5.	Chhattisgarh	13384.05	16506.93	14759.69	30402.54	29177.16	
6.	Goa	201.83	261.67	254.00	554.38	256.92	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	14327.84	12364.20	11048.38	21711.35	19764.8
8.	Haryana	5207.79	6303.54	5089.47	7299.26	5230.64874
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3772.92	2336.86	1726.33	11073.47	9956.65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4759.40	4141.44	3187.17	4868.05	1955.48
11.	Jharkhand	14732.42	21246.05	14107.33	18033.59	14334.13
12.	Karnataka	20747.54	28977.65	27505.54	23339.47	22461.3
13.	Kerala	4746.20	6931.58	5640.16	12492.21	9581.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41876.97	64012.15	55901.72	57669.4	53776.27
15.	Maharashtra	34700.26	30182.54	27609.20	65013.4	63724.01671
16.	Manipur	1189.45	1143.56	749.46	1463.58	768.76596
17.	Meghalaya	2310.33	2975.14	2137.66	2593.66	2342.065
18.	Mizoram	521.56	465.93	381.33	1401.91	1298.23
19.	Nagaland	1622.50	887.54	811.50	940.08	864.04
20.	Orissa	23155.26	36143.06	32331.91	28851.33	28238.19
21.	Punjab	5320.99	6779.48	5572.62	16874.65	14099.31
22.	Rajasthan	21652.35	43321.01	22283.19	55153.39	47740.75
23.	Sikkim	669.80	447.85	404.54	418.84	418.84308
24.	Tamil Nadu	10694.27	14373.30	14354.89	24235.39	23906.89
25.	Tripura	2244.52	2236.76	2128.05	2968.42	1729.185
26.	Uttarakhand	4723.83	3647.21	3175.29	5136	3702.27479
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65318.82	90252.82	64364.74	82307.17	75170.18
28.	West Bengal	29231.03	36742.46	26032.19	58953.55	41447.18
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	46.52	105.03	105.03	322.35	322.35
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	396.59	366.78	364.88	364.88
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	153.92	153.92	151.42	151.42
32.	Daman and Diu	17.23	46.17	46.17	71.57	71.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Delhi	121.27	3427.16	3355.81	5772.06	2445.25
34.	Lakshadweep	1.06	24.28	24.28	19.59	19.59
35.	Puducherry	143.85	178.68	176.65	423.6	421.42
Total		419105.30	545997.64	414386.91	654009.85	551889.10
Rs. in Crore		4191.05	5459.98	4143.87	6540.10	5518.89

[English]

Medical Colleges

2569. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Haryana for the setting up of a Medical College in the State;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the financial assistance proposed to be provided therefor;

(c) whether a proposal has also been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu to upgrade Coimbatore Medical College Hospital in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Power Generation from Renewable Energy Sources

2570. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the targets set for power-generation from renewable energy sources during the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been achieved so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey to increase the power generation from these sources;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the government to augment power generation from these sources?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) A capacity addition of 12,300 MW grid-interactive renewable power (comprising 9000 MW wind power, 1400 Small Hydro power, 1700 MW Biomass power, 80 MW Urban/Industrial Waste-to-power and 50 MW Solar power) is targeted during the 11th Plan period based on Mid Term Appraisal. Against this target, around 5,282 MW capacity (comprising 3,797 MW wind power, 547 MW Small Hydro power, 917 MW Biomass power, 20 MW Urban/Industrial Waste-to-power and 1 MW Solar power) has been set up during the plan period upto 31-10-2009. State-wise targets are not fixed

as the activity is largely in private sector. State-wise and year-wise details of the capacity added are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Based on various studies and surveys, a potential of around 90,000 MWeq for power generation from different renewable energy sources (excluding solar) in the country has been estimated which include 48,561 MW from wind, 14,294 MW from small hydro and 26,367 MW from bio-power. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors.

(e) The Government has taken various measures to augment power generation from renewable energy sources, mainly with private investment. It is providing

various fiscal and financial incentives for renewable power projects that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Uniform guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have been issued recently. The National Solar Mission approved recently is also expected to enable large-scale capital investment in solar power generation.

Statement

State-wise details of grid interactive power generation installed capacity set up from different renewable energy sources during the last 2 years, i.e., 2007-08, 2008-09 and current year 2009-10 (as on 31-10-2009)

S.No.	State/UT	2007-08 (MW)	2008-09 (MW)	2009-10 (MW)	Total (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38.48	12.66	14.00	65.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		16.08	5.63	21.71
3.	Assam	25.00			25.00
4.	Bihar		4.20		4.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	33.00	9.80	20.80	63.60
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat	616.40	313.60	143.10	1073.10
8.	Haryana			6.00	6.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.00	68.30	10.00	99.30
10.	Jammu and Kashmir			17.50	17.50
11.	Jharkhand				
12.	Karnataka	245.80	447.35	116.65	809.80

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	33.50	27.25		60.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	150.40	25.10		175.50
15.	Maharashtra	307.70	254.50	103.23	665.43
16.	Manipur				
17.	Meghalaya	0.32			0.32
18.	Mizoram		7.00		7.00
19.	Nagaland	8.00			8.00
20.	Orissa	25.00	12.00	20.00	57.00
21.	Punjab	8.25		20.00	28.25
22.	Rajasthan	69.00	207.60	109.35	385.95
23.	Sikkim		8.00		8.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	455.70	474.65	337.45	1267.80
25.	Tripura				
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79.00	172.00	107.00	358.00
27.	Uttaranchal	29.45	22.80	5.00	57.25
28.	West Bengal			17.10	17.10
29.	Andaman and Nicobar				
30.	Chandigarh				
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli				
32.	Daman and Diu				
33.	Delhi				
34.	Lakshwadeep				
35.	Pondicherry				
36.	Others				
Total		2146.00	2082.89	1052.81	5281.70

MW=Megawatt

Health Facilities in Tribal Areas

2571. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes/programmes formulated by the Government to provide basic health facilities in tribal areas of the country including Gujarat;

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government towards improvisation as well as infrastructure development and proposal for health insurance coverage for tribal area in the country; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose in the year 2009-10, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Govt has operationalised National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for comprehensive rejuvenation of the public health delivery system with special focus on primary health care in remote, rural and tribal areas of the country including the state of Gujarat. The thrust of NRHM is on establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system with inter-sectoral convergence at all levels.

(b) Upgradation of health infrastructure is one of the core strategies of NRHM and funds are provided for creation of new health facilities as well renovation/upgradation of existing health facilities in all the states. Funds are also made available for equipments, consumables and logistics/management of the facilities. For these innovations under NRHM, funds are allocated in the form of a flexible pool to the states at the start of the year. The programme implementation plan (PIP) prepared by the state through a decentralised planning process are appraised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) at the level of Govt. The proposals for infrastructure development and health insurance coverage for tribal areas etc are articulated in the annual PIP by the states.

(c) The allocation under NRHM flexible pool for FY 2009-10 for the states is enclosed as Statement to this reply.

Statement

Allocation of funds under National Rural Health Mission for the F.Y. 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	
1	2	3
A. High Focus States		
1.	Bihar	866.17
2.	Chhattisgarh	304.94
3.	Himachal Pradesh	99.07
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	135.21
5.	Jharkhand	360.90
6.	Madhya Pradesh	710.18
7.	Orissa	437.05
8.	Rajasthan	637.96
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1861.19
10.	Uttarakhand	117.68
	Sub Total	5530.35
B. NE States		
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	53.16
12.	Assam	883.14
13.	Manipur	91.16
14.	Meghalaya	87.68
15.	Mizoram	52.76
16.	Nagaland	77.43
17.	Sikkim	26.78
18.	Tripura	123.91
	Sub Total	1396.02

1	2	3
C. Non-High Focus States		
19.	Andhra Pradesh	716.82
20.	Goa	13.73
21.	Gujarat	468.73
22.	Haryana	179.08
23.	Karnataka	506.36
24.	Kerala	281.75
25.	Maharashtra	860.27
26.	Punjab	209.01
27.	Tamil Nadu	564.81
28.	West Bengal	686.95
	Sub Total	4487.50
D. Small States/UTs		
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	17.14
30.	Chandigarh	9.81
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.56
32.	Daman	4.27
33.	Delhi	121.93
34.	Lakshadweep	2.81
35.	Pondicherry	11.95
	Sub Total	172.47
	Grand Total	11586.34

Housing Scheme under CGEWHO

2572. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the present status of housing schemes to provide houses to the Central Government employees under Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) in different parts of the country including Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida;

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

(c) if so, the detailed time-frame for the allotment of such houses, scheme-wise;

(d) whether there is any undue delay in implementing some projects;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore, scheme-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The position as reported by the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation (CGEWHO) is given below:

The present status of housing schemes of CGEWHO is as under:—

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

Sl. No.	Scheme	Scheduled date of completion	Expected date of completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Chennai Phase-II	14-12-2009	September, 2010
2.	Hyderabad Phase-III	21-12-2009	December, 2010

1	2	3	4
3.	Bhubaneswar Phase-I	05-04-2011	December, 2010
4.	Mohali Phase-I	29-01-2011	December, 2010
5.	Meerut Phase-I	11-04-2012	August, 2011
6.	Jaipur Phase-II	07-06-2011	March, 2011

(ii) Housing scheme at Vishakhapatnam has been announced and construction on this project to be commenced on approval of plans by Statutory Authorities.

(iii) There is no project as on date in Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida.

The above mentioned housing schemes under construction are progressing as per schedule mentioned against each except the Chennai Phase II and Hyderabad Phase III Schemes for unforeseen reasons such as additional requirement of provisioning of about 3000 pile foundations in the case of Chennai Phase II Scheme and delay in getting the approval of plans from the statutory authorities on account of litigation in respect of Hyderabad Phase III Scheme.

Houses under all the above mentioned 6 schemes under construction have already been allotted.

(f) The Executive Committee and the Governing Council of CGEWHO periodically meet to discuss the issues pertaining to CGEWHO including monitoring of its functioning.

[Translation]

Funds for Power Projects by PGCIL

2573. SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power projects proposed to be

set up by the Government in the near future to increase power generation in the country;

(b) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) proposes to make available the funds for various power projects in the country;

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

(d) whether the PGCIL has concluded an agreement with the World Bank for the development of power and other infrastructure projects in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the estimated power generation capacity likely to be added as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Planning Commission had fixed a capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan period. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has recently reviewed the likely capacity addition during 11th Plan after meeting with project developers. Based on the inputs provided by the project developers and suppliers, CEA has assessed that a total capacity addition of 62,374 MW is likely to be commissioned with a high level of certainty during 11th Plan. List of projects totaling to 62,374 MW is enclosed as Statement. In addition projects totaling to 12,590 MW are being attempted on best efforts basis.

(b) and (c) Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has been assigned the role of the Central Transmission Utility and is responsible for the Inter-State Transmission Projects. For implementing the Inter-State Transmission Projects allotted to the PGCIL, funds are raised by the PGCIL in the form of equity and loans. The PGCIL adopts the financing pattern of 70:30 (Loan: Equity) for implementation of Transmission system. The

Equity is put in from internal resources and the loan is borrowed from multilateral funding agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank etc. and even through domestic borrowings. No funds are made available by the PGCIL for transmission projects of other Utilities/States.

(d) and (e) The PGCIL has signed a Loan Agreement for an amount of USD 1000 million with the

World Bank on October 13, 2009. This loan will be utilized for implementing transmission schemes associated with Sasan, Mundra and Krishnapatnam UMPPs and South-West Interconnection.

(f) The Loan taken would be utilized by the PGCIL for implementing the transmission system and as such would not result in increase of generation capacity with utilization of this loan.

Statement

List of Projects Commissioned/being Monitored for likely Benefits during 11th Plan (With Hegree of Certainty)

Sl. No.	Plant Name	State	Agency	Sector	Category	Ultimate Capacity (MW)	Type	Benefits 11th Plan (2007-12)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh								
1.	Simhadri-Ext U-3, 4	Andhra Pradesh	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Jurala Priya U 1, 2, 3	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Comnd.	117	Hydro	117
3.	Jurala Priya U-4, 6	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	117	Hydro	117
4.	Nagarjuna Satar TR	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	50	Hydro	50
5.	Rayal Seema U-4	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Comnd.	210	Coal	210
6.	Rayalseema ST-III. U-5	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	210	Coal	210
7.	Kakatiya TPP	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	500	Coal	500
8.	Vijaywada TPP ST-IV U-1	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	Comnd.	500	Coal	500
9.	Kothagudem ST-VI	Andhra Pradesh	APGENCO	S	UC	500		500
10.	Konaseema GT	Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema Power	P	Comnd.	280	Gas/LNG	280

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Konaseema ST	Andhra Pradesh	Konaseema Power	P	UC	165	Gas/LNG	165
12.	Gautami	Andhra Pradesh	Gautami Power	P	Comnd.	464	Gas/LNG	464
13.	Kondapalli CCPP PH-II	Andhra Pradesh	Lanco	P	UC	366	Gas/LNG	366
Total (AP)								4479
Assam								
1.	Bongaigaon TPP U-1, 2	Assam	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500
2.	Lakwa WH	Assam	APGCL	S	UC	37.2	Gas/LNG	37
Total (Assam)								537
Bihar								
1.	Kahalgaon II U-6, 7	Bihar	NTPC	C	Comnd.	1000	Coal	1000
Total (Bihar)								1000
Chhattisgarh								
1.	Sipat-II U-4,5	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	Comnd.	1000	Coal	1000
2.	Bhilai JV U 1, 2	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	Comnd.	500	Coal	500
3.	Korba III U-7	Chhattisgarh	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500
4.	Korba East Ext. U-2	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	S	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
5.	Raigarh TPP Ph-I, U-1, 2; Ph-II U-3, 4	Chhattisgarh	Jindal Power	P	Comnd.	1000	Coal	1000
6.	Lanco Amarkantak U-1	Chhattisgarh	Lanco	P	Comnd.	300	Coal	300
7.	Lanco Amarkantak U-2	Chhattisgarh	Lanco	P	UC	300	Coal	300
Total (Chhattisgarh)								3850
Delhi								
1.	Pragati-III (Bawana)	Delhi	PPCL	S	UC	1500	Gas/LNG	1500
2.	Rithala CCPP	Delhi	NDPL	P	UC	108	Gas/LNG	108
Total (Delhi)								1608

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat								
1.	Kutch Lignite TPS	Gujarat	GSECL	S	Comnd.	75	Lignite	75
2.	Dhuvran ST	Gujarat	GSECL	S	Comnd.	219	Gas/LNG	40
3.	Surat Lignite Ext. U-3, 4	Gujarat	GIPCL	S	UC	250	Lignite	250
4.	Ukai Ext. U-6	Gujarat	GSECL	S	UC	490	Coal	490
5.	Utran CCPP-GT+ST	Gujarat	GSECL	S	Comnd.	374	Gas/LNG	374
6.	GSEG Hazira Ext.	Gujarat	GSECL	S	UC	351	Gas/LNG	351
7.	Pipavav JV CCGT	Gujarat	GSECL	S	UC	702	Gas/LNG	702
8.	Sugen Torrent Block I, II and III	Gujarat	Torrent	P	Comnd.	1147.5	Gas/LNG	1147.5
9.	Mundra TPP Ph-I, U 1	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	Comnd.	330	Coal	330
10.	Mundra TPP Ph-I, U 2-4	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	UC	990	Coal	990
11.	Mundra TPP Ph-II	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	UC	1320	Coal	1320
12.	Mundra TPP Ph-III U-1	Gujarat	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660
13.	Ultra Mega Mundra U-1	Gujarat	Tata Power	P	UC	4000	Coal	800
Total (Gujarat)								7530
Haryana								
1.	Indira Gandhi TPP (Jhajjar) JV	Haryana	NTPC	C	UC	1500	Coal	1500
2.	Yamuna Nagar U-1, 2	Haryana	HPGCL	S	Comnd.	600	Coal	600
3.	Rajiv Gandhi TPS (Hissar)	Haryana	HPGCL	S	UC	1200	Coal	1200
Total (Haryana)								3300
Himachal Pradesh								
1.	Chamera-III	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	C	UC	231	Hydro	231
2.	Parbati-III	Himachal Pradesh	NHPC	C	UC	520	Hydro	520

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Budhil	Himachal Pradesh	Lanco	P	UC	70	Hydro	70
4.	Allain Duhangan	Himachal Pradesh	ADHPL	P	UC	192	Hydro	192
5.	Malana-II	Himachal Pradesh	Evrest Power	P	UC	100	Hydro	100
6.	Karcham Wangtoo	Himachal Pradesh	JKHCL	P	UC	1000	Hydro	1000
Total (Himachal Pradesh)								2113
Jammu and Kashmir								
1.	Sewa-II	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	120	Hydro	120
2.	Uri-II	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	240	Hydro	240
3.	Nimoo Bazgo	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	45	Hydro	45
4.	Chutak	Jammu and Kashmir	NHPC	C	UC	44	Hydro	44
5.	Baglihar-I U-1, 2, 3	Jammu and Kashmir	JKPDC	S	Comnd.	450	Hydro	450
Total (Jammu and Kashmir)								899
Jharkhand								
1.	Chandrapur U-7	Jharkhand	DVC	C	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
2.	Chandrapur U-8	Jharkhand	DVC	C	UC	250	Coal	250
3.	Kodarma U-1 and 2	Jharkhand	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
4.	Maithan RBC JV U-1, 2	Jharkhand	IPP	P	UC	1050	Coal	1050
Total (Jharkhand)								2550
Karnataka								
1.	Kaiga U-3	Karnataka	NPC	C	Comnd.	220	Nuclear	220
2.	Kaiga U-4	Karnataka	NPC	C	UC	220	Nuclear	220

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Varahi Ext. U-1, 2	Karnataka	KPCL	S	Comnd.	230	Hydro	230
4.	Bellary TPP U-1	Karnataka	KPCL	S	Comnd.	500	Coal	500
5.	Bellary TPP U-2	Karnataka	KPCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
6.	Raichur U-8	Karnataka	KPCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250
7.	Torangallu U-1, 2	Karnataka	JSW Energy	P	Comnd.	600	Coal	600
8.	Udupi TPP (Lanco Nagarjuna)	Karnataka	NPCL	P	UC	1015	Coal	1015
Total (Karnataka)								3535
Kerala								
1.	Kutiyadi Ext.	Kerala	KSEB	S	UC	100	Hydra	100
Total (Kerala)								100
Maharashtra								
1.	Ratnagiri (Dhabol) JV	Maharashtra	NTPC	C	Comnd.	740	Gas/LNG	740
2.	Ghatghar PSS U-1, 2	Maharashtra	GOMID	S	Comnd.	250	Hydro	250
3.	New Parli Ext. U-2	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250
4.	Paras Ext. U-1	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
5.	Paras Ext. U-2	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	UC	250	Coal	250
6.	Khaper Kheda Ext.	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
7.	Bhusawal TPP	Maharashtra	MSPGCL	S	UC	1000	Coal	1000
8.	Trombay TPS	Maharashtra	Tata Power	P	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
9.	JSW Energy, Ratnagiri	Maharashtra	JSW	P	UC	1200	Coal	1200
10.	Tiroda TPP Ph-I U-1	Maharashtra	Adani Power	P	UC	660	Coal	660
Total (Maharashtra)								5350
Meghalaya								
1.	Myntdu St-I	Meghalaya	MESEB	S	UC	84	Hydro	84
2.	Myntdu St-I Addl Unit	Meghalaya	MESEB	S	UC	42	Hydro	42
Total (Meghalaya)								126

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madhya Pradesh								
1.	Omkareshwar	Madhya Pradesh	NHDC	C	Comnd.	520	Hydro	520
2.	Birsinghpur Ext.	Madhya Pradesh	MPPGCL	S	Comnd.	500	Coal	500
3.	Amarkantak U-5	Madhya Pradesh	MPGENCO	S	Comnd.	210	Coal	210
4.	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	SMHPCL	P	UC	400	Hydro	400
Total (Madhya Pradesh)								1630
Orissa								
1.	Balimela ST-II U-7, 8	Orissa	OHPC	S	Comnd.	150	Hydro	150
2.	Sterlite TPP U-1, 2	Orissa	Sterlite Energy	P	UC	1200	Coal	1200
Total (Orissa)								1350
Punjab								
1.	GHTPP-II, U-3, 4	Punjab	PSEB	S	Comnd.	500	Coal	500
Total (Punjab)								500
Rajasthan								
1.	Barsingsar LIG	Rajasthan	NLC	C	UC	250	Lignite	250
2.	RAPP U-5 and 6	Rajasthan	NPC	C	UC	440	Nuclear	440
3.	Giral U-2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Comnd.	125	Lignite	125
4.	Chhabra TPS U-1	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
5.	Chhabra TPS U-2	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
6.	Kota TPP U-7	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Comnd.	195	Coal	195
7.	Suratgarh Ext. U-6	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
8.	Dholpur GT 2+ ST	Rajasthan	RRVUNL	S	Comnd.	220	Gas/LNG	220
9.	Jallipa Lignite U-1	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	P	Comnd.	135	Lignite	135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Jallipa Lignite U 2-8	Rajasthan	Raj West Power	P	UC	945	Lignite	945
Total (Rajasthan)								3060
Sikkim								
1.	Teesta V U-1, 2, 3	Sikkim	NHPC	C	Comnd.	510	Hydro	510
2.	Teesta-III	Sikkim	Teesta Urja	P	UC	1200	Hydro	600
3.	Chujachen	Sikkim	Gati	P	UC	99	Hydro	99
Total (Sikkim)								1209
Tamil Nadu								
1.	Neyveli-II Lignite	Tamil Nadu	NLC	C	UC	500	Lignite	500
2.	Kudankulam U-1, 2	Tamil Nadu	NPC	C	UC	2000	Nuclear	2000
3.	PFBR (Kalapakkam)	Tamil Nadu	NPC	C	UC	500	Nuclear	500
4.	Vallur (Ennore) JV U-1, 2	Tamil Nadu	NTPC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
5.	Bhawani Barrage II and III	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	UC	60	Hydro	60
6.	Valuthur Ext.	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	Comnd.	92.2	Gas/LNG	92.2
7.	Mettur Ext. U-1	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	UC	600	Coal	600
8.	North Chennai Ext. U-1, 2	Tamil Nadu	TNEB	S	UC	1200	Coal	1200
Total (Tamil Nadu)								5952
Uttarakhand								
1.	Koteshwar	Uttarakhand	THDC	C	UC	400	Hydro	400
2.	Maneri Bhai	Uttarakhand	UJVNL	S	Comnd.	304	Hydro	304
Total (Uttarakhand)								704
Uttar Pradesh								
1.	Dadri Ext. U-5, 6	Uttar Pradesh	NTPC	C	UC	980	Coal	980
2.	Parichha Ext. U-5, 6	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Harduaganj Ext. U-8, 9	Uttar Pradesh	UPRVUNL	S	UC	500	Coal	500
4.	Anpara-C U-1, 2	Uttar Pradesh	Lanco	P	UC	1200	Coal	1200
5.	Rosa ST-I	Uttar Pradesh	Reliance Power	P	UC	600	Coal	600
Total (Uttar Pradesh)								3780
West Bengal								
1.	Mejia U-6	West Bengal	DVC	C	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
2.	Mejia Ph-II	West Bengal	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
3.	Durgapur Steel	West Bengal	DVC	C	UC	1000	Coal	1000
4.	Raghunathpur Ph-I, U-1, 2	West Bengal	DVC	C	UC	1200	Coal	1200
5.	Teesta Low Dam-III	West Bengal	NHPC	C	UC	132	Hydro	132
6.	Teesta Low Dam-IV	West Bengal	NHPC	C	UC	160	Hydro	160
7.	Farakka Stage-III U-6	West Bengal	NTPC	C	UC	500	Coal	500
8.	Purlia PSS	West Bengal	WBSEB	S	Comnd.	900	Hydro	900
9.	Sagardighi U-1, 2	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	Comnd.	600	Coal	600
10.	Santaldih U-5	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
11.	Santaldih Ext. U-6	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	UC	250	Coal	250
12.	Bakreshwar U 4-5	West Bengal	WBPDC	S	Comnd.	420	Coal	420
13.	Durgapur Ext. U-7	West Bengal	DPL	S	Comnd.	300	Coal	300
14.	Budge-Budge Ext.	West Bengal	CESC	P	Comnd.	250	Coal	250
Total (West Bengal)								7212
Total (with High Deree of Certainty)								62374

C: Central Sector; S: State Sector; P: Private Sector;

Comnd: Commissioned; UC: Under Construction

[English]

**Import of Raw Materials by
Pharmaceutical Companies**

2574. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether advance licenses have been issued to pharmaceutical companies for importing raw materials for the use of noninfringing process;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has been reported that these pharmaceutical companies are importing raw materials much higher in quantities than the notified norms without proper approval;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry has stated that few Pharmaceutical companies have been issued Advance licenses for import of raw-materials based on non-infringing process. These Input-Output Norms are based on the process under which pharmaceutical product is produced and are higher than the Standard Input-Output Norms (SION) for the said product.

(b) DGFT has stated that as per information readily available, M/s LUPIN Ltd., M/s CADILA PHARMA Pvt. Ltd., and M/s MEDICORP TECHNOLOGIES INDUSTRIES Ltd., have been granted Advance licences on the basis of non-infringing process.

(c) to (e) DGFT has stated that Imports under the Advance Licensing Scheme are subject to Actual User condition. The Advance License holder is required to maintain a true and proper account of consumption and utilization of duty free inputs against each Authorization. Random checks can be undertaken both by the Central Excise Authorities and the Regional Authorities of DGFT. In case of violation of license conditions, penal action is

taken under Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 and the Customs Act, 1962.

Development of Hydrogen Fuel

2575. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government for the development, promotion and use of hydrogen as an alternative fuel in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (Dr. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing a broad based research, development and demonstration programme on hydrogen production, its storage and utilization as an alternative fuel for transport and decentralized power generation applications. The programme is being implemented through various academic and research organizations; laboratories of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and public and private sector industry. As a result of these efforts, laboratory scale prototypes of hydrogen operated motorcycles, three-wheelers, small generators, catalytic combustion cookers and some fuel cell based systems have been developed and demonstrated.

A development cum demonstration project for use of hydrogen (up to 30% by volume) in Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) as fuel for automotive vehicles is under implementation through the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, New Delhi; R and D Centre of the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd (IOCL), Faridabad and five automobile manufacturers. In addition, IOCL has set up two hydrogen production and dispensing stations, one each at Faridabad in Haryana and at Dwarka in New Delhi. These stations are presently being used for providing hydrogen blended CNG fuel for some demonstration and test vehicles.

Transmission and Distribution Losses

2576. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transmission and distribution losses in the country during 2007-08, 2008-09 and till date, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the transmission and distribution losses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) T and D losses as measure of grid losses were replaced with AT and C losses for better clarity and to capture commercial losses also, which are a significant component of losses in utilities. States/UT-wise Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) losses for the year 2007-08 as contained in the 6th 'Report on Performance of State Power Utilities', published by Power Finance Corporation are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The Government of India has accorded sanction to implement Restructured APDRP for XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme on 31-07-2008. The focus of the programme is on actual, demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. Projects under the scheme to be

taken up in two parts. Part-A is the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing and IT based consumer service centres and Part-B is regular distribution strengthening projects. The objective of the scheme is to reduce the AT and C losses to 15% in the project areas at the end of the scheme. The utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT and C loss reduction at utility level:

- Utilities having AT and C loss above 30%:
Reduction by 3% per year
- Utilities having AT and C loss below 30%:
Reduction by 1.5% per year

Under Part-A of R-APDRP, so far 1283 projects at the cost of Rs. 4730.38 crore have been approved for 22 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Kerala, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir).

Statement

State/UT-wise AT and C Loss (%)

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.68	17.88	16.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	69.02	57.96	61.59
3.	Assam	35.24	36.64	34.18
4.	Bihar	83.74	43.99	44.45
5.	Chhattisgarh	38.76	29.26	32.18
6.	Delhi	40.32	34.32	37.96
7.	Goa	12.38	16.89	13.12
8.	Gujarat	26.72	23.60	22.81
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.05	13.47	17.15
10.	Haryana	42.83	25.60	32.29
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.24	64.68	71.92

Sl. No.	State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
12.	Jharkhand	52.13	54.41	58.17
13.	Karnataka	38.04	32.76	32.13
14.	Kerala	23.61	23.34	21.52
15.	Madhya Pradesh	44.44	45.67	46.78
16.	Maharashtra	33.15	34.59	31.32
17.	Manipur		Data not available	
18.	Meghalaya	37.95	39.08	39.45
19.	Mizoram	22.28	55.90	17.91
20.	Nagaland	50.64	52.66	49.11
21.	Orissa	44.07	39.90	41.38
22.	Pondicherry	17.48	17.45	18.69
23.	Punjab	23.31	22.54	19.10
24.	Rajasthan	42.19	35.74	32.87
25.	Sikkim	44.83	61.43	51.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	17.09	16.21	15.70
27.	Tripura	32.31	29.19	30.16
28.	Uttar Pradesh	43.89	44.25	34.99
29.	Uttaranchal	27.98	35.54	38.32
30.	West Bengal	28.33	30.66	22.70
	Grand Total	33.02	30.59	29.24

Source: PFC

Metro Train in Srinagar

2577. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to run Metro train in Srinagar city;

(b) if so, whether any proposal in this regard has also been received from Government of Jammu and Kashmir;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) No Madam, there is no such proposal from the State Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Dementia Disease

2578. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Alzheimer's Report 2009, 60 per cent of dementia patients are likely to be from India by 2010;

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

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. As per World Alzheimer's Report 2009, it is estimated that 4.48 million people with dementia will be in the South Asia Region out of a total of 35.56 million people with dementia worldwide i.e. 12.6% of the total dementia patients in the world by 2010. This figure also includes countries such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan in addition to India. However, the figures are expected to rise due to increase in life expectancy.

(c) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is implementing National Mental Health Programme for management of mental disorders which include treatment for behavioural and psychological symptoms of dementia.

Upgradation of CHCs

2579. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Community Health Centres (CHCs)

upgraded into Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS), State-wise;

(b) the number of CHCs upgraded from the minority concentrated areas; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred for the purpose under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Under the National Rural Health Mission [NRHM] all the states have taken up the upgradation of Community Health Centres [CHCs] as per the Indian Public Health Standards [IPHS]. Upgradation of Community Health Centres to IPHS *inter alia* involves provision of human sources, physical infrastructure and equipments to provide the pre-stated service guarantees. Provision of round the clock normal delivery services is one of the proxy indicator of service guarantee. As per the DLHS III [2007-08] 90.1% CHCs provide 24X7 delivery facilities and 76.3% CHCs provide new born care services on 24 hour basis. Further, 65.6% CHCs have functional Operation Theaters and 52% have already been designated as First Referral Units (FRUs). The state-wise position as per DLHS III is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Separate data for CHCs in minority concentrated areas is not provided in the DLHS III survey.

(c) The amount sanctioned and expenditure incurred under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), during the last three years, State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II. This is for all programmes under the umbrella of NRHM.

Statement-I

Services at CHC (%) as per DLHS Facility Survey, 2007-08

Sl. No.	State/UT	Obstetrician/ Gynaecologist	24 hours normal delivery services	Functional Operation Theatre	Designated as FRUs	Designated FRUs offering caesarean section	New born care services on 24 hour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	25.1	90.1	65.6	52.0	18.8	76.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47.8	93.8	80.9	89.4	33.3	61.8
2.	Assam	36.1	91.6	24.1	32.5	37.0	88.9
3.	Bihar	43.9	90.9	86.4	87.9	15.5	72.4
4.	Chhattisgarh	19.7	99.3	73.0	56.6	21.8	80.8
5.	Gujarat	11.3	97.6	65.6	74.1	24.1	86.0
6.	Haryana	13.1	88.1	60.7	44.0	21.4	62.2
7.	Jharkhand	62.5	100.0	87.5	87.5	0.0	85.7
8.	Karnataka	33.9	94.1	72.0	75.4	19.1	60.7
9.	Kerala	17.5	19.0	26.1	18.5	15.4	30.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.8	99.6	70.7	61.4	13.2	86.2
11.	Maharashtra	40.3	95.9	84.6	58.7	14.3	83.7
12.	Orissa	88.2	79.0	59.4	53.7	15.4	53.7
13.	Punjab	31.6	85.2	69.0	39.4	42.6	82.0
14.	Rajasthan	31.5	98.9	60.3	52.7	18.2	88.2
15.	Tamil Nadu	7.8	100.0	56.8	42.4	3.2	87.9
16.	Uttar Pradesh	29.9	92.1	88.5	55.8	5.7	71.8
17.	West Bengal	12.8	96.1	46.3	17.9	18.3	86.7
Smaller States/UTs							
1.	Delhi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2.	Goa	20.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	0.0	100.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	4.3	87.0	47.8	35.8	6.1	84.8
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.2	84.9	58.9	71.2	20.4	67.3
5.	Meghalaya	11.5	96.2	15.4	46.2	8.0	50.0
6.	Mizoram	0.0	90.0	80.0	70.0	0.0	100.0
7.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8.	Tripura	0.0	100.0	16.7	25.0	8.3	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Uttaranchal	16.8	92.6	67.4	53.7	5.9	88.2
10.	Chandigarh	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
12.	Daman and Diu	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13.	Lakshadweep	0.0	100.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	100.0
14.	Puducherry	0.0	75.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	66.6

Statement-II*Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the Financial Years 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.83	8.20	13.02	9.14	15.39	13.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	382.40	412.72	606.50	510.48	608.77	727.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.79	30.79	44.50	48.11	35.54	55.78
4.	Assam	346.96	207.35	602.15	566.64	587.60	754.05
5.	Bihar	358.23	252.25	341.55	445.22	745.56	656.38
6.	Chandigarh	4.56	3.23	6.44	4.32	5.18	6.80
7.	Chattisgarh	149.27	186.64	190.74	206.21	243.00	153.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.71	1.67	2.36	2.87	3.31	3.80
9.	Daman and Diu	3.48	1.84	1.98	2.45	2.76	2.55
10.	Delhi	35.76	37.01	53.50	63.17	77.50	43.84
11.	Goa	3.22	4.17	5.05	7.01	14.01	9.13
12.	Gujarat	254.61	223.48	390.70	308.72	333.28	538.92
13.	Haryana	113.02	76.57	108.95	109.30	146.93	231.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	71.06	55.60	51.38	55.45	62.15	97.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.67	50.06	158.67	77.15	73.05	105.31
16.	Jharkhand	158.35	92.29	157.95	123.21	240.39	365.45
17.	Karnataka	252.29	190.19	296.97	266.82	427.78	422.08
18.	Kerala	151.99	37.47	293.85	201.64	219.00	390.63
19.	Lakshadweep	1.73	0.90	1.07	0.65	1.15	1.79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	411.00	340.25	616.65	654.75	706.96	674.42
21.	Maharashtra	296.76	228.92	668.26	515.54	580.86	903.97
22.	Manipur	37.26	19.75	49.27	42.88	55.40	58.47
23.	Meghalaya	35.71	18.87	42.85	34.74	41.93	46.16
24.	Mizoram	50.31	28.54	32.67	56.40	37.35	54.60
25.	Nagaland	41.19	36.23	44.75	44.32	54.72	56.18
26.	Orissa	220.13	198.30	386.87	303.68	376.09	315.84
27.	Puducherry	5.65	8.69	4.60	7.22	5.10	7.25
28.	Punjab	138.51	85.33	105.77	114.38	183.44	177.67
29.	Rajasthan	409.85	295.98	657.07	555.73	772.19	894.82
30.	Sikkim	24.01	9.87	34.27	13.57	19.55	50.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	332.75	316.81	546.37	396.82	491.90	601.82
32.	Tripura	39.13	27.68	78.92	38.85	76.18	70.73
33.	Uttar Pradesh	879.79	734.30	1245.09	1056.65	1395.26	1375.21
34.	Uttarakhand	43.32	48.36	89.05	79.21	93.31	122.91
35.	West Bengal	376.01	253.41	511.33	356.77	517.40	422.50
	Others	17.05	0.00	17.23	0.00	2.56	0.00
	Grand Total	5757.35	4523.71	8458.37	7280.08	9252.55	10412.20

Subsidies

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

2580. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

(a) whether the Government has considered the issue of subsidy with the stake-holders;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether the Central Government has decided to eliminate subsidies on food;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any consensus on the issue of subsidies have been reached;

(f) whether the National Common Minimum Programme mandates targeting all subsidies at the poor and truly needy persons; .

(g) if so, the details of achievement made in this direction; and

(h) the time by when subsidies will fully benefit the poor and truly needy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (h) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) of the UPA Government in 2004 mandated the targeting of all subsidies to the poor and truly needy sections of the society. In pursuance of this mandate, Government had submitted a report on subsidies to the Parliament on December 23, 2004. Discussions were held with stakeholders in May 2005 and comments of public were invited in June 2005. There was never any proposal for elimination of subsidies. Having regard to the needs of poorer sections, the levels of prices and the subsidy outgo, some specific announcements relating to major budgetary subsidies were indicated in the Budget for 2009-10, which included: National Food Security Act with the objective of providing every family living below the poverty line in rural or urban areas, an entitlement of 25 kilos of rice or wheat per month at Rs. 3 a kilo; the intention to move towards a nutrient based fertilizer subsidy regime and the intention of the Government to set up an expert group to advise on a viable and sustainable system of pricing petroleum products. No specific time schedule has been indicated for the operationalisation of the above.

Institute of Mental Health

2581. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal regarding establishment of Centre of Excellence at the Institute of Mental Health at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. The total proposed cost of upgradation is Rs. 30 crore which includes Rs. 18 crore for civil construction, Rs. 5 crore for Technical Equipments, Rs. 3 crore for non-Technical equipments, Rs. 3 crore for faculty and technical staff and Rs. 1 crore for library.

(c) The proposal for upgrading the Institute of Mental Health at Hyderabad into Centre of Excellence in Mental Health has been approved by the Government for Rs. 30 crore and sanction for release of 1st installment of Rs. 5.28 crore has been issued.

Upgradation of Homoeo and Naturopathy Colleges and Hospitals

2582. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Government of Kerala to upgrade the Government Homoeo Colleges in Kerala including at Thiruvananthapuram and Kottayam for creating post-graduate facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether proposals have also been received to upgrade the Government Nature Cure Hospital at Varkala and Panchakarma Hospital at Poojappura;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon alongwith the financial assistance provided or proposed to be provided in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) So far as getting required statutory permission for creating post graduate facilities in the Homoeopathic Colleges in Kerala is concerned, the Principal, Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram vide letter dated 8-02-2006 had requested for grant of ex-post-facto permission to create post graduate facilities in two additional specialities i.e. Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Homoeopathic Practice of Medicine in the Government Medical Colleges at Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode, which were started based on affiliation received from the university without taking prior permission of the Central Government as per provisions of the Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act as amended in 2002. The matter was examined and as there is no provision for providing such ex-post-facto permission under the HCC Act, the State Government was informed that the said request for granting permission for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 cannot be acceded to as per the provisions of the Act.

Regarding release of grant-in-aid for creating post graduate facilities, only one proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala to upgrade Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram for creating post graduate facilities. No such proposal has, however, been received in respect of Kottayam college.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The order of Central Government denying permission for the courses as indicated above at (a) and (b) was challenged by the State Government of Kerala in the High Court. The High Court had disposed of the writ petition by directing the Central Government to reconsider the application with retrospective effect. The Central Government had filed appeal against the order of the High Court in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court vide order dated 11-5-09 has referred the matter to the division Bench of the High Court of Kerala for the disposal. The matter is presently subjudice.

As far as releasing grant-in-aid for creating post

graduate facilities is concerned, the Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram has already availed grant-in-aid for Model Institutions during the year 2004-05 and as per guidelines, sanction of further assistance is not admissible.

CSWB

2583. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocates funds to the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) for implementation of various schemes for the development of women and children in the country through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith budgetary allocations made and the funds released to the CSWB during each of the last three years and the current year so far, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether any inadequacy of funds has been reported by the CSWB due to non-releasing of funds by the Union Governments;

(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 OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) Scheme-wise details of budgetary allocations made for Central Social Welfare Board and the funds released to Central Social Welfare Board during the last 3 years and current year are enclosed Statement. State-wise budgetary allocations are not made for CSWB.

(c) to (e) Some installments of funds to Central Social Welfare Board under Programmes (Non-Plan and Plan) during the year 2009-10 could not be released by the Ministry as the review of working of Central Social Welfare Board was pending. This has now been completed and the funds are under release.

Statement

The Scheme-wise Budget Allocation, Fund Received by CSWB from 2006-07 to 2008-09 and 2009-10 (upto 27-11-2009)

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Budget Allocation 2006-07 (including NER)	Fund Received	Budget Allocation 2007-08 (including NER)	Fund Received	Budget Allocation 2008-09 (including NER)	Fund Received	Budget Allocation 2009-10 (upto 30-11-09) (including NER)	Fund Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	General Grants in Aid	1510.00	1510.00	1675.00	872.71	1643.36	882.75	1748.00	372.00
2.	Condensed Courses	600.00	600.00	700.00	371.09	700.00	376.15	700.00	157.50
3.	A.G.P.	550.00	550.00	600.00	319.36	600.00	298.24	600.00	135.00
4.	Short Stay Home	1750.00	1695.35	1750.00	1660.25	1750.00	1551.00	1750.00	397.50
5.	Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme	7094.29	7093.39	9000.00	7929.70	10188.00	8152.60	10152.00	1958.67
6.	Mahila Mandal	160.00	160.00	110.00	110.00	125.00	125.00	165.00	41.25

Ecological Destruction and Cultural Indoctrination in Tribal Areas

2584. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is danger of ecological destruction and cultural indoctrination in the tribal belts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(c) No, Madam. The various programmes/policies implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs aim at overall development and upgradation of welfare of the scheduled tribes and do not lead to ecological destruction and cultural indoctrination.

[Translation]

Opening of Bank Branches

2585. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendation of the Working Group appointed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to review the extant branch authorization policy and action taken/being taken by the Government/RBI thereon;

(b) the details of applications for opening bank branches received from banks during the current financial year; and

(c) the action taken/being taken thereon State-wise, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had announced in its Annual Policy Statement for 2009-10, the constitution of a Working Group to review the extant branch authorization policy with a view to providing greater flexibility, enhanced penetration and competitive efficiency consistent with financial stability. The Group has since submitted its report to RBI which is available on the RBI website (www.rbi.org.in). The recommendations of the Working Group are being examined by the RBI.

(b) and (c) Opening of new bank branches is governed by the provisions of Section 23 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. Under the extant Branch Authorisation Policy of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks are required to submit their Branch Expansion Plans for opening of branches etc., on an annual basis in line with their medium term corporate strategy. These proposals are considered as and when they are received by RBI and approvals are accorded taking into account the extant Branch Authorisation Policy. Since this is an ongoing exercise, no proposals for opening of bank branches received during the last three years from nationalized banks is pending with RBI.

As reported by RBI, State-wise data on number of offices of public sector banks opened in the country during the last 3 years is given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise number of offices opened by Public Sector Banks

(During specified period)

State Name	1st April 2006 to 31 March 2007	1st April 2007 to 31 March 2008	1st April 2008 to 31 March 2009	1st April 2009 to 30 Septemebr 2009
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar	3	—	—	—
Andhra Pradesh	153	287	203	115
Arunachal Pradesh	2	1	2	1
Assam	17	37	42	18
Bihar	42	72	89	49
Chandigarh	13	25	12	3
Chhattisgarh	25	57	52	27
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	—	—	1
Daman and Diu	—	—	—	2
Delhi	94	100	105	30
Goa	9	24	12	3

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	95	183	134	62
Haryana	77	104	94	62
Himachal Pradesh	23	31	40	8
Jammu and Kashmir	13	12	6	7
Jharkhand	26	70	58	34
Karnataka	115	184	175	64
Kerala	88	114	90	54
Lakshadweep	—	—	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	52	148	164	57
Maharashtra	124	225	311	128
Manipur	1	—	3	—
Meghalaya	2	3	7	1
Mizoram	4	3	2	—
Nagaland	2	2	3	1
Orissa	68	95	84	31
Puducherry	9	8	5	2
Punjab	104	134	109	94
Rajasthan	87	127	94	53
Sikkim	3	7	—	1
Tamil Nadu	186	221	249	93
Tripura	3	8	3	1
Uttar Pradesh	219	398	290	144
Uttarakhand	21	68	36	19
West Bengal	78	147	102	27
Total	1760	2895	2577	1192

Note: 1. '—' denotes Nil.

2. Date includes administrative offices

3. Public Sector banks includes SBI and its associates, nationalised banks and IDBI Bank Ltd.

Source: Master Office File (Latest updated version) on banks, DSIM, RBI.

Compensation of Cooperatives

2586. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial burden on cooperative banks and primary cooperative societies has increased due to loan waiving and loan relief schemes launched by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether some States have demanded compensation from the Union Government for relieving financial burden of these cooperative societies;

(c) if so, the details of those States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to cooperative banks and cooperative societies of those States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the financial position/networth of Cooperative banks/Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS) has considerably improved after implementation of Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 by Cooperative banks, as recovery in respect of the large number of agricultural loans which had become Non-Performing Assets (NPA)/ Loss assets had since been effected by such Cooperative banks/PACS owing to Debt Waiver/Debt Relief assistance received by them from Government of India (Gol). The debt waiver claims to the extent of 95% have already been released. Gol had also agreed to pay interest to banks with effect from November 2008 in case of late release of Debt Waiver/Debt Relief claim by Gol.

In order to enable Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) to tide over the temporary liquidity problem due to implementation of the ADWDR Scheme, NABARD provided liquidity support of Rs. 1551.15 crore and Rs. 302.43 crore to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and RRBs respectively at 9% p.a. during Kharif

2008. Similar liquidity support scheme was also made available for Rabi 2008-09 to SCBs and RRBs at 4.5% and 5.5% respectively with subvention from Gol. During Rabi 2008-09 as against sanction of Rs. 2992.65 crore, utilization by bank was of Rs. 2415.23 crore.

Further, out of Rs. 28,000 crore received from Gol (for Co-operative Banks and RRBs) under ADWDR 2008, NABARD has released Rs. 17,838.74 crore amounting to 95% of the audited debt waiver claim submitted by the Co-operative Banks.

[English]

Carbon Capturing and Storage Technology

2587. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efficiency of the coal based power plants can be raised by using ultra super critical boilers which can also reduce pollution from these plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adopt any alternative technologies such as carbon capturing and storage (CCS) in the coal-based power plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The efficiency of a coal based power plant can be improved by using Ultra Super Critical (USC) technology which can also reduce emission from these plants. The pollution from the plants using Ultra Super Critical parameters will be less than that of a conventional sub-critical plant of a similar capacity by about 7.5% to 8.5% with presently matured USC technology.

(c) to (e) Presently, there are no plans to adopt any alternative technologies such as Carbon Capturing and Storage in Coal Based Power Plants as in its present form is not considered techno-commercially viable.

AIIMS Model Institutes in Tribal Areas

2588. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) model institutes in the tribal dominated areas of the country including Bodoland territory in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. There is no proposal to set up AIIMS model institutes in the tribal dominated areas of the country including Bodoland territory in Assam.

Loan to Small Farmers

2589. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 15 per cent farmers have been given loan under debt waiver scheme in the country including Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the small farmers in the country are not getting loans from the banks for Kharif and Rabi crops despite the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) instructions; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken by the

banks in this regard?

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

- (i) All agricultural loans disbursed by scheduled commercial banks, regional rural banks and cooperative credit institutions up to March 31, 2007 and overdue as on December 31, 2007 will be covered under the scheme; and
- (ii) For marginal farmers (i.e., holding upto 1 hectare) and small farmers (1-2 hectare), there will be a complete waiver of all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. In respect of other farmers, there will be a one time settlement (OTS) scheme for all loans that were overdue on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. Under the OTS, a rebate of 25 per cent will be given against payment of the balance of 75 per cent. Government has extended the period of payment of 75% of overdue portion by the other farmers under one time settlement scheme under ADWDRS upto December 31, 2009.

There is no provision for granting of loan under the scheme.

(c) and (d) The details of number of Small and Marginal Farmers financed vis-a-vis total no. of farmers during the last three years are as under:

(No. in lakh)

Agency	2006-07			2007-08			2008-09 (Provisional)		
	Total No. of Accounts	No. of A/Cs pertaining to SF/MF	% Share	Total No. of Accounts	No. of A/Cs pertaining to SF/MF	% Share	Total No. of Accounts	No. of A/Cs pertaining to SF/MF	% Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Commercial Banks	172.00	73.79	42.90	174.79	97.44	55.75	202.45	105.59	52.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coop. Banks	188.71	101.11	53.57	201.81	117.86	58.40	178.18	97.05	54.47
RRBs	62.42	39.72	63.63	62.74	42.21	67.28	75.47	42.71	56.59
Total	423.13	214.62	51.72	439.34	257.51	58.61	456.10	245.35	53.79

Source: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

The share of Small/Marginal Farmers against the total number of accounts financed is more than 50% during the last 3 years. In addition, the Government of India has advised the State Level Bankers Committee convenors to ensure that all eligible farmers are provided with Kisan Credit Cards, to the flow of credit.

Housing Loan

2590. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks in the public and private sectors are reluctant to provide housing loans to individuals;

(b) if so, whether the government has asked the banks to go slow in providing housing loans to individuals;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the loan realization compared to other categories of loan, percentage of realization of housing loan is much better; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the imposition for slow liquidation of housing loan has been put on the banks by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) As per data compiled by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), total outstanding housing loan as on March 2007, 2008 and 2009 has been Rs. 224,469 crore, Rs. 252,918 crore and Rs. 263,176 crore respectively which shows an increasing trend in absolute terms.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No such comparison has been made by the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts in Public Sector Banks

2591. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts lying vacant in Public Sector Banks, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Public Sector Banks propose to undertake a large scale recruitment during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of the Public Sector Banks have ventured into insurance business and obtained clearance from the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA); and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As reported by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), a statement indicating the number of posts lying vacant is enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The recruitment in PSBs is a continuous process to fill the vacancies arising out of retirements, resignations, expansion of business/ branches etc.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Some of the PSBs have

ventured into both Life Insurance and General Insurance businesses and have obtained licenses, renewed periodically, from Insurance Regulatory Development Authority (IRDA).

Statement

Post lying vacant in Public Sector Banks

Name of the Bank	No. of post lying vacant
1	2
Allahabad Bank	523
Andhra Bank	973
Bank of Baroda	1979
Bank of India	675
Bank of Maharashtra	Nil
Canara Bank	Nil
Central Bank of India	3025
Corporation Bank	Nil
Dena Bank	835
Indian Bank	1022
Indian Overseas Bank	Nil
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1550
Punjab National Bank	Nil
Punjab and Sind Bank	1360
Syndicate Bank	3210
Union Bank of India	2870
United Bank of India	216
UCO Bank	1261
Vijaya Bank	717
State Bank of India	14000
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	25

1	2
State Bank of Hyderabad	2038
State Bank of Indore	1155
State Bank of Mysore	707
State Bank of Patiala	787
State Bank of Travancore	335
IDBI Bank Ltd.	Nil

Inhalable Vaccine for Measles

2592. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any clinical trials of inhalable vaccine for measles are being conducted in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the new vaccine is likely to be introduced in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) had granted permission to M/s Serum Institute of India Limited, Pune to conduct Phase-I and Phase-II/III clinical trial to evaluate the safety and efficacy of the Measles inhalable vaccine. The permission to conduct Phase-II/III Clinical trial was granted after satisfactory evaluation of data generated from Phase-I clinical trial. The trials are cosponsored by World Health Organisation.

(c) The permission to market the new vaccine is only granted after submission and satisfactory evaluation of Phase-II/III clinical trial data along with other required documents as per the requirements of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules. The marketing approval, therefore, will depend on when company will complete the clinical trial as per approved protocol and submit the study report alongwith application for new drug permission.

**Setting Up of Energy
Management Institute**

2593. SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 976, dated November 23, 2007 regarding setting up of Energy Management Institute (EMI) and state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Energy Efficiency has taken any final decision in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the State Government of Kerala has sought financial aid of Rs. 1.5 crore for the purpose;

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

(f) the time by which the EMI is likely to be set up?

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

(b) Since there is no provision under the existing approved schemes of Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) to provide financial support to the EMI for infrastructure development, BEE has taken the final decision that it cannot support the setting up of the EMI. However, the Government of Kerala is getting assistance under the scheme 'Strengthening of State Designated Agencies' to give a boost to energy efficiency conservation measures in the state, which can be utilized for strengthening EMI activities.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala for seeking assistance for setting of the EMI. However, there is no provision under the existing schemes of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to support setting up of such centers by the States.

(f) It is for the State Government to set up the Energy Management Institute. Therefore, timelines will be decided by the State Government.

[Translation]

Solar Lamps for Rural Areas

2594. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to provide cheaper solar lamps in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of subsidy provided/proposed to be provided on these lamps by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme to provide lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy technologies including solar energy devices, in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages in rural areas where grid extension is either not feasible or not cost effective and which are not taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for electrification through conventional energy. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the project costs, subject to pre specified maximum amount for each renewable energy system, is provided for approved projects. In addition, the Ministry also promotes use of solar energy devices in project mode through subsidy ranging from Rs. 125 per peak Watt for power packs to Rs. 17300 for streetlights.

[English]

Drug Banks

2595. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKRVADANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up

drug banks in all the districts of the country to provide essential medicines to the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any budget for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that medicines are made available in time to the needy and poor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) No, the Government does not propose to set up drug banks in all the districts of the country. Health is a state subject and states provide the essential medicines in public health facilities. Under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) supportive steps have been taken to improve and ensure the availability of essential medicines to the needy and poor in the country.

Improvement in logistics and supply chain management is one of the core strategies of NRHM and proposals in this regard are part of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) prepared by the states under NRHM.

Under NRHM, many states have already finalized the Essential Drug Lists and displayed them outside the health facilities. In many states decentralised procurement of medicines and strengthening of the drug warehousing capacity has been undertaken. Under NRHM, the Gol has funded the expanded medicines supply and supported the steps taken by the states to ensure uninterrupted availability of the medicines

The Gol has also disseminated the best practices of states in this regard amongst all other states so as to expand capacity of procurement and supply chain management.

Power Supply from Surplus States

2596. SHRI SIDHANT MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to assist the power deficit States in getting electricity from the power surplus States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the power deficit States would be extended financial assistance to set up new power plants and for the expansion of existing plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject under the Constitution of India. Supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/Power Utility which makes arrangements for supply of power to various categories of consumers/areas in the State. Procurement of power by a State from power surplus States is the responsibility of the concerned Power Utility.

However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by way of addition of generation capacity and establishment of bulk high voltage transmission system in the Central Sector through Public Sector Undertakings to facilitate transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas. A number of Inter-Regional transmission lines have been constructed to facilitate smooth flow of electricity across the country.

(c) to (e) No financial assistance is provided by the Government to the power deficit States to set up new power plants or for expansion of existing plants. Funds for this purpose are to be arranged by the State authorities themselves.

Donated Blood Samples

2597. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether donated blood samples already examined through ELISA and Nucleic Acid Test (NAT)

have been found to be containing Hepatitis B and other such virus;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases detected so far; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) As per the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, it is mandatory for all licensed blood banks in the country to test all donated blood samples for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, HIV Syphilis and Malaria either by Elisa or Rapid methods. Sero-reactivity of Hepatitis B was found to be 1.1% in donated blood samples in 2008-09.

All blood units found sero-reactive for the above markers are discarded as per provisions in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

[Translation]

Insecticides in Cold/Soft Drinks

2598. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up any mechanism to ascertain the presence of insecticides in cold/soft drinks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cases of the presence of insecticides in cold/soft drinks detected by them during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (d) Rule 65 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules (PFA), 1955 Prescribes the Maximum Residue Limits for various pesticides in carbonated water at the level of not more than 0.001 ppm individually.

The PFA Act, 1954 and the Rules made there under are implemented by the State/UT Governments who draw regular samples of various food products including carbonated water and take appropriate action under PFA Rules, 1955, if the samples are found not conforming with the standards under PFA Rules, 1955. No data is maintained centrally.

[English]

Import Duty on Rice

2599. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views of farmers of each State, especially Andhra Pradesh had been taken in regard to the abolition of import duty on rice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam.

(b) In view of the likely reduction in production of rice in Kharif Marketing Season 2009-10 due to delayed and deficit monsoon, import duty on semi-milled or wholly-milled rice has been reduced to Nil with effect from 14th October, 2009 to facilitate private imports of rice, increase the domestic availability and keep prices under check. The exemption is valid till 30th September, 2010.

Waiver of Service Tax

2600. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to waive Service Tax on Health Insurance Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The request is under examination.

Clearance of Projects under IHSDP

2601. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board has prepared Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for the Chitradurga and Davangere Cities of Karnataka and sent through HUDCO for construction of houses and infrastructure works under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the approval to the said projects is likely to be given and funds to be released?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As the State of Karnataka has almost exhausted its seven year Mission Period allocation under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), no projects from the State of Karnataka are kept pending with the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Internet Banking

2602. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the branches of the nationalized banks which are providing internet banking in the country;

(b) the number of branches in the rural and tribal areas among the said branches which are providing internet banking;

(c) whether the Government propose to completely shift to usage of internet banking in all the banks in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of the bank-wise percentage of internet banking and the number of branches of the nationalized banks in the rural and tribal areas covered by internet banking are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Complete shifting to usage of internet banking in all the banks will depend upon the factors like availability of infrastructure and cost of the facility. Banks prioritise technology investments keeping in mind the business strategy.

Statement*Bank-wise details of Internet Banking*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Percentage of Branches providing internet Banking	Number of Branches in the Rural and Tribal areas which are providing Internet Banking
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	39.90	34
2.	Andhra Bank	100	420
3.	Bank of Baroda	100	1118
4.	Bank of India	100	1244

1	2	3	4
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	59.35	66
6.	Canara Bank	60	68
7.	Central Bank of India	34.27	51
8.	Corporation Bank	100	194
9.	Dena Bank	98.50	507
10.	Indian Bank	100	321
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	100	593
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	100	288
13.	Punjab National Bank	100	2099
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	Nil	Nil
15.	Syndicate Bank	100	258
16.	Union Bank of India	100	791
17.	UCO Bank	64	186
18.	United Bank of India	22	22
19.	Vijaya Bank	100	261

[Translation]

**Permission for Consumption of
Khesari Dal**

2603. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to permit the consumption of 'Khesari Dal' in view of the shortage of Pulses in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has received the report of the committee constituted to examine the edibility of Khesari Dal;

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any action in the light of the facts presented in the said report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) No. Khesari Dal has been prohibited under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules (PFA), 1955 on the ground that its consumption is associated with the disease "Lathyrism" causing crippling paralysis due to presence of B-N-Oxaly1 Amino Alanine (BOAA) content in Khesari Dal.

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

Development of Cities under JNNURM

2604. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects proposals received from State Governments for allocation of funds under different schemes/components of JNNURM for the development of cities/urban areas during the current year;

(b) the details of projects proposals approved and funds allocated/released thereunder during the said period, State/city-wise and scheme/project-wise;

(c) whether any monitoring mechanism has been put in place to ensure proper implementation of projects under JNNURM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) 134 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been received during the current year for funding under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). No DPRs have been received for funding during the current year under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM. 7 DPRs have been received under Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and 25 DPRs have been received under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of JNNURM during the current year.

(b) Details of Projects approved under UIG, BSUP

and IHSDP of JNNURM during the current year are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively. No projects have been approved under UIDSSMT of JNNURM during the current year.

(c) and (d) For UIG and UIDSSMT of JNNURM, the monitoring is done through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by States/Cities. The Third party monitoring is being done by appointment of Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) under UIG and they can be utilized by States for monitoring projects under UIDSSMT also. Assistance is provided under UIG for setting up of Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) at State level and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at city level to strengthen the capacity of States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in monitoring implementation of projects and reforms. Under UIDSSMT, the PMUs appointed under UIG will also look after the work of UIDSSMT projects. At city level, there is provision for one PIU for every 15 ULBs in a State.

For the projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP of JNNURM, there is 3 tier mechanism at the Center level, State level and ULB level. At the Center level, a single monitoring agency, Building Material and Plan Technical Centre (BMPTC) has been empanelled. For State level and ULB level monitoring, State/ULBs are being provided financial assistance for establishment of PMUs and PIUs at the State and ULB level respectively. Additionally, Third Party Monitoring and Inspection Agencies (TPMIAs) are also being appointed for Independent Review and Monitoring of JNNURM projects.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	City	Name of the Project	Approved cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Committed	ACA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Guwahati	Storm Water drainage	12536.00	9000.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			project for Bahini and Noonmati Basins			
2.	Delhi	New Delhi	Traffic Management Plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Road, New Delhi	9716.00	3400.60	0.00
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System-II, Part-2, Rajkot City	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodara city (a) Storm water drainage sector (b) water supply sector	16789.88	8394.94	0.00
5.	Karnataka	Mysore	Intelligent Transport System and Innovative Environment project for Mysore	2270.00	1176.00	294.00
6.	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima	5042.43	4538.19	1134.55
7.	Orissa	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00
8.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-1)	22675.00	9000.00	0.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage Scheme-1 Phase-1 (part-1)	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Sewerage works in sewerage Zone-5 and 7 of Meerut city	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	20916.00	9000.00	0.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone-II of Mathura city	6035.77	4500.00	0.00
13.	West Bengal	Asansol	Construction Widening and Improvement of Road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fulijhore at Durgapur	9492.26	4746.13	1186.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Rani-ganj Municipality	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD Dhapa water treatment plant	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	24970.42	8739.65	0.00

Statement-II

Projects approved under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) during the current year (2009-10)

(Status as on 16-11-2009)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1.	Puducherry	Puducherry	Construction of 1660 houses with infrastructure facilities for SC beneficiaries of Puducherry UT	92.00	50.89
Total		1 Cities	1	92.00	50.89

Statement-III

Projects approved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during the current year (2009-10)

(Status as on 16-11-2009)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of towns/ULB	No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Gujarat	Jamnagar MC (Scheme No. 18631) under VAMBAY	1	3.31	0.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Gujarat	Navsari NP (Scheme No. 18794 under VAMBAY	1	2.27	0.77
3.	Gujarat	Rajkot MC (Scheme No. 18881) under VAMBAY	1	11.60	2.90
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme No. 19020) under VAMBAY	1	0.88	0.22
5.	Gujarat	Vadodara MC (Scheme No. 18021) under VAMBAY	1	5.76	1.92
	Total	5	5	23.83	6.32
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	DLB Kashmir (Scheme No. 18064) under VAMBAY	1	1.58	0.66
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar DA (Scheme No. 18632) under VAMBAY	1	4.64	0.71
	Total	2	2	6.23	1.37
1.	Manipur	MUDA (Scheme No. 18884) under VAMBAY	1	1.26	0.32
	Total	1	1	1.26	0.32
1.	Rajasthan	Phalodi	1	23.27	13.79
2.	Rajasthan	Pokran	1	21.83	12.20
3.	Rajasthan	Takhatgarh	1	16.69	9.25
	Total	3	3	61.79	35.25
1.	Nagaland	SUDA (Scheme No. 18885) under VAMBAY	1	2.39	0.60
	Total	1	1	2.39	0.60
1.	Tamil Nadu	TNSCB (Scheme No. 18496) under VAMBAY	1	20.09	3.43
	Total	1	1	20.09	3.43
1.	West Bengal	SJDA (Scheme No. 18665)	1	0.64	0.15
	Total	1	1	0.64	0.15
Grand Total			14	116.22	47.42

*Enhanced ACA of the projects approved during 2008-09 of Rs. 40.72 crore have also been approved during 2009-10.

*[English]***Cancer Patient Fund**

2605. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cancer patients living Below Poverty Line (BPL) identified so far for the provision of financial assistance for treatment under the "Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund" (CPF), State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount of fund released/utilized for the treatment of these BPL cancer patients;

(c) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism for the management of the fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund has been started in the current financial year. 27 Regional Cancer Centers have been identified to provide financial assistance to cancer patients living below poverty line, taking treatment at these centers. The details of these cancer patients are available with the Regional Centers.

(b) Rs. 250 lakhs has been released so far to the Regional Centers, for treatment of these BPL patients.

(c) and (d) The fund has been established as a separate corpus fund with Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). The fund is managed through the Managing and Technical Committees of the RAN. The details of these Committees are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement*Managing Committee*

The Managing Committee, consists of the following members:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Health Minister | —Chairman |
| 2. Additional Secretary (Health) | —Member |
| 3. Additional DG, DGHS | —Member |

4. Joint Secretary (M/oH and FW) —Member Secretary

5. C.C.A. (M/o H and FW) —Treasurer

Technical Committee

Technical Committee to advise the managing committee on technical matters comprises of following members:

1. Addl. DG (Senior Most), DGHS
2. Joint Secretary
3. Medical Superintendent, Dr. RML Hospital, New Delhi.
4. HOD, Cardiology, AIIMS, New Delhi.
5. HOD, Haematology, AIIMS, New Delhi.
6. HOD, Medical Oncology, Safdarjung Hosp., New Delhi.

Service Tax on Cooperatives

2606. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of service tax levied on primary co-operatives during the last three years;

(b) whether opposition from States including Kerala has been encountered in connection with the imposition of service tax on primary cooperatives; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

Testing Laboratories for Communicable Disease

2607. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of testing laboratories for detecting Communicable diseases in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of such laboratories in the country State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the State Government of Tamil Nadu for the setting up of more testing laboratories; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) There are laboratories at various levels for diagnosis of communicable diseases. At the national level these include NCDC, Delhi, NIV, Pune, NICED Kolkata, JIPMER, Puducherry, PGI, Chandigarh, AIIMS, Delhi etc. There are laboratories in all the medical colleges of the country numbering about 270. In addition, there are laboratories at the State, District, CHC and PHC levels.

There are 12688 designated Microscopy Centres for diagnosis of TB in the country (Statement-I).

Diagnosis of Malaria is done at all the levels including PHC. For diagnosis of Chikungunya and Dengue, 137 sentinel laboratories have been established (Statement-II). 51 sentinel laboratories have been operationalised for diagnosis of Japanese Encephalitis (JE) in the 12 endemic states (Statement-III).

For diagnosis of pandemic H1N1, a total of 44 laboratories including 26 in the public sector have been established (Statement-IV).

(c) and (d) No proposal has been received from State Governments including from Tamil Nadu for setting up of more testing laboratories.

Statement-I

Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) under Revised National TB Control Programme

States	No. of DMCs
Andaman and Nicobar	13
Andhra Pradesh	918

States	No. of DMCs
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	341
Bihar	698
Chandigarh	15
Chhattisgarh	296
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5
Daman and Diu	4
Delhi	195
Goa	20
Gujarat	718
Haryana	214
Himachal Pradesh	168
Jammu and Kashmir	174
Jharkhand	289
Karnataka	643
Kerala	476
Lakshadweep	9
Madhya Pradesh	737
Maharashtra	1242
Manipur	50
Meghalaya	55
Mizoram	30
Nagaland	41
Orissa	547
Puducherry	22
Punjab	289
Rajasthan	815

States	No. of DMCs	States	No. of DMCs
Sikkim	20	Uttarakhand	143
Tamil Nadu	790	West Bengal	848
Tripura	52		
Uttar Pradesh	1778	Grant Total	12688

Statement-II*Location of Laboratories for Diagnosis of Chikungunya and Dengue*

Name of the States	Sentinel Hospitals/Institutes
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. MGM Hospital, Warangal 2. Ruya Hospital, Tirupathi 3. Government Hospital, Guntur 4. Government Hospital, Vijayawada 5. Government Hospital, Karimnagar 6. Government Hospital, Nizamabad 7. Government Hospital, Annanthpur 8. VBRI, Hyderabad 9. Medical College, Kurnool 10. Medical College, Mahboobnagar
2. Goa	1. Hospicio Hospital, Margo, South Goa 2. Goa Medical College, Goa
3. Maharashtra	1. Government Medical college, Nagpur 2. B.J. Medical College, Pune 3. Government Medical College, Aurangabad 4. District Hospital, Akola 5. District Hospital, Nasik 6. Government Medical College, Nanded 7. J.J. Hospital, Mumbai 8. District Hospital, Chandrapur

Name of the States	Sentinel Hospitals/Institutes
	9. Government Medical College, Yavatmal
	10. District Hospital, Beed
	11. Government Medical College, Kolhapur
	12. Government Medical College, Dhule
	13. K.E.M. Hospital, Mumbai
	14. Sion Hospital, Mumbai
	15. District Hospital, Thane
4. Gujarat	1. N.H.L. Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad
	2. Government Medical College, Vadodara
	3. Government Medical College, Surat
	4. Municipal Medical College, Surat
	5. M.P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar
	6. Government Medical College, Rajkot
	7. Government Medical College, Bhavnagar
	8. General Hospital, Palanpur
	9. General Hospital, Dahod
	10. General Hospital, Bhuj
5. Madhya Pradesh	1. Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal
	2. G.R. Medical College, Gwalior
	3. S.S. Medical College, Rewa
	4. N.S.C.B Medical College, Jabalpur
	5. M.G.M. Medical College, Indore
6. Haryana	1. B.K. Hospital, Faridabad
	2. General Hospital, Ambala
	3. State Bacteriological Laboratory, Karnal
	4. General Hospital, Gurgaon
	5. General Hospital, Panchkula
7. Delhi	1. Swami Daya Nand Hospital, Shahadra, Delhi

Name of the States	Sentinel Hospitals/Institutes
	2. Raja Harish Chand Hospital, Narela, Delhi
	3. Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi
	4. Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangol Puri, Delhi
	5. BSA Hospital, Rohini, Delhi
	6. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi
	7. Malviya Nagar Hospital, Malviya Nagar, Delhi
	8. SVB Patel Hospital, Patel Nagar
	9. ABG Hospital, Moti Nagar, Delhi
	10. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
	11. Lok Nayak Hospital, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Delhi
	12. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Hospital, Hari Nagar, Delhi
	13. GTB Hospital, Dilshad Garden, Delhi
	14. Chacha Nehru Children Hospital, Geeta Colony, Delhi
	15. Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichirpur, Delhi
	16. Maharishi Balmiki Hospital, Pooth Khurd, Delhi
	17. Dr. Hedgewar Arogya Sansthan, Karkardooma, Delhi
	18. Lady Hardinge Medical College and its associated hospitals (Sucheeta Kriplani and Kalawati Saran Hospital)
	19. Army Hospital R and R Dhaula Kaun
	20. Central Hospital, Northern Railway
	21. Guru Govind Singh Government Hospital, Raghuvir Nagar, Delhi
	22. Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital, Jahangirpuri, Delhi
	23. Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Pitampura, Delhi
	24. Shastri Park Hospital
	25. NC Joshi Memorial Hospital, Karolbagh, Delhi
	26. Kasturbha Hospital, Near Jama Masjid, Delhi

Name of the States	Sentinel Hospitals/Institutes
	27. Aruna Asaf Ali Hospital, Rajpur Road, Delhi
	28. NDMC Charak Palika Hospital, Moti Bagh, New Delhi
	29. Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital, Jaffarpur, Delhi
	30. G.B. Pant Hospital, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Delhi
8. Punjab	1. Civil Hospital, Ludhiana
9. Rajasthan	1. SMS Hospital, Jaipur
	2. J.K. Lone Hospital
	3. Umaid Hospital, Jodhpur
	4. SMDM, Jaipur
	5. M.B. Hospital, Kota
	6. S.P. Medical College, Bikaner
	7. RNT Medical College, Udaipur
	8. JLN Medical College, Ajmer
10. Kerala	1. Government Medical College, Kozhikode
	2. Medical College, Kottayam
	3. Medical College, Thiruvanthapuram
	4. Public Health Lab, Thiruvanthapuram
	5. District Hospital, Kollam
	6. THQH Thodupuzha, Dist., Idukki
	7. Regional Public Health Laboratory, Ernakulam
	8. District Hospital, Palakkad
	9. District Hospital, Manjeri, Malappuram
	10. District Hospital, Mananthavady, Distt. Wyanad
11. West Bengal	1. Burdwan Medical College Hospital
	2. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta
12. Karnataka	1. Central Lab. (Hqrs), Bangalore
	2. Virus Diagnostic Lab, Shimoga

Name of the States	Sentinel Hospitals/Institutes
	3. Vijay Nagar Institute of Medical Science, Bellary
	4. District Surveillance Unit, SNR Hospital, Kollar
	5. District Surveillance Unit, Belgaum
	6. District Surveillance Unit, Mangalore, District Kanada
	7. Medical College, Hubli
13. Tamil Nadu	1. Kanniyakumari Medical College
	2. Tirunelveli Medical College
	3. Thoothukudi Medical College
	4. Thanjavur Medical College
	5. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem
	6. Coimbatore Medical College
	7. K.A.P.Viswanathan Medical College, Trichy
	8. Theni Medical College
	9. Chengalpattu Medical College
	10. Madurai Medical College
	11. Vellore Medical College
	12. Madras Medical College
	13. Institute of Vector Control and Zoonoses, Hosur
14. Bihar	1. Patna Medical College and Hospital
15. Uttar Pradesh	1. Regional Lab. Swasthya Bhawan, Lucknow
	2. District Hospital, Ghaziabad
	3. L.L.R.M., Medical College, Meerut
	4. M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi
	5. M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad
	6. Institute of Medical Sciences, B.H.U., Varanasi
	7. S.N., Medical College, Agra
	8. G.S.B.M., Medical College, Kanpur

Name of the States	Sentinel Hospitals/Institutes
	9. K.G.M.U., Lucknow
	10. Authority Hospital Noida
16. Orissa	1. S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttak
	2. VSS Medical College, Burla, Sambalpur
	3. MKCG Medical College, Berhampur, Ganjam
17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. GB Pant Hospital, Port Blair
18. Lakshadweep	1. Indira Gandhi Hospital, Kavaratti
19. Manipur	1. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
20. Pondicherry	1. JIPMER, Pondicherry
	2. General Hospital, Pondicherry
Total	137

Statement-III*Testing Laboratories for Japanese Encephalities*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	No. of Sites	Name of Sentinel sites/Institutes
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	1. Medical Collage, Kurnool 2. VBRT Medical Collage, Hyderabad 3. Government Hospital, Anantpur 4. MGM Hospital, Warangal 5. Medical College, Mahboobnagar
2.	Assam	5	1. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh 2. Sibsagar Civil Hospital 3. Jorhat Civil Hospital 4. Lakhimpur Civil Hospital 5. RMRC, Dibrugarh/Medical Colleae, Guwahati

1	2	3	4
3.	Goa	1	1. Goa Medical College, Goa
4.	Haryana	4	1. District Hospital, Kaithal 2. District Hospital, Karnal 3. District Hospital, Kurukshetra 4. District Hospital, Ambala
5.	Chandigarh	1	1. Chandigarh, PGI
6.	Karnataka	3	1. SNR Hospital, Kolar 2. VIMS, Bellary 3. Chigateri General Hospital, Davanager
7.	Maharashtra	5	1. District Hospital, Bhandara 2. District Hospital, Gondia 3. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Nagpur 4. District Hospital, Wardha 5. District Hospital, Gadchiroli
8.	Manipur	1	1. J.N. Hospital Poompat, Imphal
9.	Tamil Nadu	5	1. Christian Medical College, Vellore 2. Centre for Research in Medical Entomology (CRME), Madurai 3. District Hospital, Thanjavur 4. Government Hospital, Kallakurchi 5. District Hospital, Cuddalore
10.	West Bengal	2	1. School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta 2. Burdwan Medical College, Burdwan
11.	Bihar	2	1. Patna Medical College and Hospital (PMCH) 2. Sri Krishana Medical College and Hospital (SKMCH) Muzaffarpur
12.	Kerala	1	1. District Hospital, Kottayam
13.	Uttar Pradesh	16	1. District Hospitals, Sidharthnagar

1	2	3	4
			2. District Hospitals, Maharajganj
			3. District Hospitals, Kheri
			4. District Hospitals, Basti
			5. District Hospitals, S. Kabir Nagar
			6. District Hospitals, Saharanpur
			7. District Hospitals, Gorakhpur
			8. BRD Medical College, Gorakhpur
			9. District Hospitals, Bahraich
			10. District Hospitals, Kushinagar
			11. District Hospitals, Gonda
			12. District Hospitals, Balrampur
			13. District Hospitals, Sultanpur
			14. District Hospitals, Deoria
			15. KG Medical College, Lucknow
			16. District Hospitals, Raibareli
Total		51	

Statement-IV*List of Labs Testing Samples for H1N1 (as on 30-11-2009)*

Government		Private	
1.	NDMC, Delhi	1.	Dr Dangs Laboratory, Delhi
2.	AIIMS, New Delhi Microbiology Deptt.	2.	Auroprobe Labs, Delhi
3.	Institute of Preventive Medicine, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	3.	Super Religare Ltd. Gurgaon, Haryana
4.	Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	4.	Dr Lals Pathlab, Delhi
5.	RGCB, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	5.	Bioserve Labs, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
6.	JIPMER Puducherry	6.	SRL Mumbai, Maharashtra

Government	Private
7. NIV, Pune, Maharashtra	7. Super Religare Ltd. Pune, Maharashtra
8. Haffkine Institute, Mumbai, Maharashtra	8. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, Karnataka
9. NIMHANS, Bangalore, Karnataka	9. Naryana Hrudayalaya, Bangalore, Karnataka
10. NICED, Kolkata, West Bengal	10. Step-Up Lab, Surat, Gujarat
11. BJ Medical College, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	11. Christian Medical College Vellore, Tamil Nadu
12. New Civil Hospital, Surat, Gujarat	12. Hitech Diagnostic Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
13. SGPGIMS, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	13. Bharat Scan Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
14. PGIMER, Chandigarh, Chandigarh (U.T.)	14. Diagnostic Service Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
15. King's Institute, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	15. Lister Metropolis Lab, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
16. Patel Chest Institute, Delhi	16. Immuno-Ancillary Clinical Services Lab, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
17. RMRC, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	17. Microbiology Lab, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
18. RMRC Bhubaneswar, Orissa	18. Dr. Rath Lab, Trichy, Tamil Nadu
19. RMRC Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
20. RMRC, Dibrugarh, Assam	
21. SMS Medical College, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Deptt. of Microbiology	
22. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh)	
23. Central Research Institute, Kasauli (Himachal Pradesh)	
24. DRDE, Gwalior	
25. Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna 800007	
26. RMRC, Jodhpur	

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Assistance to KSTDC

2608. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has sent a proposal for release of Central Share of Equity for the year 2008-09 alongwith the arrears under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of assistance to Karnataka Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation Limited (KSTDC);

(b) whether the Union Government was requested to release of Central Share of Equity of Rs. 159 lakhs for the year 2008-09 and arrears for the year 2001-02 to 2007-08 amounting to Rs. 1038 lakhs;

(c) if so, whether Union Government has considered the request of the Karnataka Government; and

(d) if so, the time by which these amounts are likely to be released?

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

(c) and (d) All the proposals have been processed as per approved modalities including for the State of Karnataka. No time schedule can be indicated.

Power Distribution Management System

2609. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to connect all the major towns and cities in the country through a complex power distribution management system to deal with blackouts and thefts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a supervisory control and data acquisition system to manage generation and transmission system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, under Part-A of Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (R-APDRP), approved by Government of India on 31st July, 2008, it is proposed to establish a reliable and automated system for sustained collection of accurate baseline data and adoption of Information Technology, by which Utilities would be able to establish the energy auditing and accounting system in the project areas. So far, 1283 projects at the cost of Rs. 4730.38 crore have been approved to 22 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Utterakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir) under Part-A of the R-APDRP.

(c) and (d) Under Part-A of R-APDRP, there is a provision for implementation of Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition system for distribution for towns having population of more than 4 lakhs and annual input energy of 350 MU.

Conservation of Heritage of North/ South Block Buildings

2610. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making any moves to conserve the heritage of the colonial era buildings of the North and South Block on Raisina Hills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Ministry of Urban Development has issued detailed guidelines to conserve the heritage of North Block and South Block. These guidelines *inter-alia* provide that:

(i) In future all addition-alteration works including repair works involving changes in the original specifications in these buildings will be carried out either by CPWD or after obtaining concurrence of CPWD. A Special Advisory Committee on Conservation and Protection of North/South Block has been constituted to advise CPWD in such matters. The Committee shall also review all the addition/alterations already carried out by various Ministries and advise the Government on remedial action to be taken towards restoration of the building to its original status and architecture.

(ii) To ensure adherence to the guidelines, a

Conservation Audit of North Block and South Block would be undertaken each year by a team chaired by Chairman, DUAC and assisted by DG, ASI and DG, CPWD. In addition, a bi-annual Conservation Audit would also be undertaken by a team consisting of three professional experts in addition to 3 member team.

- (iii) It shall be the responsibility of the Secretaries of the user Ministries housed in North Block and South Block to ensure that the guidelines are adhered to.

[Translation]

Strengthening of Transmission System

2611. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for the strengthening of transmission system in States are pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) As per Electricity Act, 2003, State Government notifies the Board or a company as the State Transmission Utility (STU) and one of the functions of the STU is to ensure development of an efficient, coordinated and economic system of intra-state transmission lines for smooth flow of electricity from a generating station to the load centres. Therefore, no approval of Central Government is required for intra-state transmission schemes.

[English]

Extension of Delhi Metro

2612. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Haryana has

submitted any proposal to the Union Government for extension of Delhi Metro to Badli and Sonapat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Corruption Cases about DDA Officials

2613. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of corruption cases registered against Delhi Development Authority (DDA) officials during last one year and as on date; and

(b) the number of officials found involved in corruption cases during the said period and the action taken against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that nine cases of corruption involving 15 of its employees were reported during the period 1-12-2008 to 30-11-2009. As on date, a total of 72 employees of DDA have been identified in corruption cases by Anti-Corruption Bureau of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi and another 67 employees have been identified by the Central Bureau of investigation (CBI).

(b) DDA has further informed that corruption charges have been proved against 15 employees of DDA, and action including removal, dismissal and compulsory retirement from service has been taken against them.

Parking Fee by DMRC

2614. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has hiked the parking fees at Metro stations;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed by the Government to reduce such hikes in parking fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that it has not hiked the parking fees at Metro stations.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Statues/Memorials of National Leaders/Freedom Fighters

2615. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any national policy with regard to the installation of Statues and development of memorials of national leaders and freedom fighters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments are spending huge amount of funds on the installation of such statues/memorials;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to ban installation of such statues; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Regarding installation of statues, the Union Cabinet has decided in 1956 that no statues should be put up in Delhi without obtaining its approval.

Regarding the Samadhis and Memorials, the Union Cabinet in its meeting on 16-8-2000 had decided that the Government would not develop any Samadhi for the departed leaders. It also imposed a total ban on conversion of Government bungalows into Memorials of the departed leaders. The Trusts and Societies set up in memory of the departed leaders may set up such Memorials and

Samadhis. The expenditure to be incurred for acquisition of land and for development of the Samadhi/Memorial is to be met by the concerned Trusts/Societies. However, government may consider to sanction one time grants-in-aid to such Trusts/Societies on case to case basis.

(c) No information in this regard is available with the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Merger/Consolidation of Nationalised Banks

2616. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY:
SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government suggested for merger/consolidation of in banking sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this merger/consolidation is likely to be made effective;

(d) whether any such merger/consolidation has been effected during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the manner in which the Government propose to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and employees of such banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Consolidation entails better management of risk, economies of scale in terms of footprint, manpower and

other resources. Larger sizes also enable banks to face competition arising from the internationalisation of the economy. Government has, however, not given direction to any specific bank to consider proposal for merger/amalgamation with a particular bank. Government is of the view that the initiatives for consolidation amongst the Public Sector Banks should emanate from the management of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common stakeholder.

As regard private sector banks, RBI has issued guidelines on voluntary merger/amalgamation between two banking companies or between a banking company and a non-banking financial company (NBFC) on 11-05-2005 laying down, *inter-alia*, the process of merger

proposal, determination of swap ratios, disclosures, the stages at which the Boards will get involved in the merger process, etc.

So far Government has not received any proposal for merger/consolidation from any nationalised bank. On a proposal received from the State Bank of India (SBI) for acquiring the business of the State Bank of Indore (SBIIn), Government has granted sanction to SBI on 8th October, 2009, under Section 35(1) of the Act for proceeding with the negotiations with SBIIn for acquiring its business.

(d) and (e) During the last three years (from April 2006 to March 2009), the following mergers have taken place in the banking sector—

Year	Name of Transferor Bank	Name of Transferee Bank	Type of merger
2006-07	(i) Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	Federal Bank Ltd.	Regulatory
	(ii) United Western Bank Ltd.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	Regulatory
	(iii) Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	Indian Overseas Bank	Voluntary
2007-08	(i) Sangli Bank Ltd.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	Voluntary
	(ii) Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	Voluntary
2008-09	(i) Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	Voluntary
	(ii) State Bank of Saurashtra	State Bank of India	Voluntary

(f) While supporting any merger proposal of the public sector banks, Government keeps in view the interests of the stakeholders and employees of the merging banks by incorporating appropriate provisions in the terms and conditions for such merger.

[English]

Renewable Energy Sources

2617. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create an exclusive National Renewable Energy Grid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of renewable energy market positioning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) No madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The market for renewable energy systems/devices is gradually improving with technology improvements and cost reductions associated with volume production and increased deployment. Such systems have already become viable for niche applications. It may however be mentioned that the viability and hence the market positioning of renewable energy systems depends on several factors including local availability of selected renewable resource and space for installation,

scale of use, energy use pattern as also the availability and cost of other energy alternatives to the consumer.

Sale of Expired Consumable Items

2618. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether reports of the sale of expired consumable items by pasting a new sticker on the manufacturing and expiry date have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb such practices?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 require every package of food to give, *inter alia*, the month and year or the days upto which the product is best for consumption and as well as date of manufacture on the label. The implementation of PFA Act and Rules is entrusted to Food (Health) Authorities of the States/UTs. The enforcement Staff of the States/UTs draw random samples of all food items sold in the market and take action against the offenders under the provisions of PFA Act, 1954.

Impact of Endosulfan on Human Health

2619. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the adverse impact of endosulfan on human health;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof;

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes any ban on the excessive use of endosulfan in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the directives of the National Human Right Commission (NHRC), in 2002, the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, an institute under Indian Council of Medical Research had conducted a survey titled "Investigation of unusual illness allegedly produced by Endosulfan exposure in Padre village of Kasargod District, North Kerala" and submitted its report to the NHRC. The summary of results of the investigation is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Report of the Investigation (carried out by National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad), of Unusual Illnesses Allegedly Produced by Endosulfan Exposure in Padre Village of Kasargod District

(N. Kerala)

Summary of results

On the basis of our findings and as per the objectives defined in the beginning of the study, following are the main conclusions:

1. There is significantly higher prevalence of neurobehavioral disorders, congenital malformations in females subjects and abnormalities related to male reproductive system in the study group (Padre village, Enmakaje Panchayat) as compared to the reference group (Miyapavadu village of Meenja Panchayat).
2. Regarding the aetiological factors, responsible for these health problems, various factors were compared and it was found that the two groups differed mainly with respect to aerial spray of endosulfan. Therefore the most probable cause for the health problems in the study area could be relatively high and

continued exposures to endosulfan through various environmental media such as food, water, soil and air.

3. The physiography of Padre village has been a major factor responsible for continued exposure of the population.
4. There is a close similarity between the spectrum of health effects observed in the study population and those described in animal experiments. This supports the hypothesis of endosulfan as a causative factor for the endpoints observed in the study. It need to be stressed that the animal experiments were carried out with much higher dosages and the exposure was mostly acute or subacute. Animal toxicity studies are carried out to identify the target organs of toxicity and possible spectrum of effects. The effects of any chemical are determined by the dose, duration and the time of exposure. It has been demonstrated that much lower doses of toxicants may result in adverse health effects manifesting as functional or organic disorders in later life if the exposure takes place during the early development phase.
5. The detection of endosulfan residues in the reference area does not antagonize our hypothesis and in fact this may have masking effect on the observed health effects.

Translation]

Supply of Power for Commonwealth Games

2620. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has drawn a plan for providing uninterrupted supply of electricity for the Commonwealth Games, 2010;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that work

on several power plants selected for the purpose is going at a slow pace;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the funds earmarked and utilized so far in respect of each of the power projects in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has made any review to assess the progress of work of each such plant; and

(g) if so, the details thereof, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The following five power projects (three DVC's projects and two NTPC's projects) have been identified by the Ministry of Power for Commonwealth Games 2010:—

(i) National Capital Thermal Power Project Stage-II Phase-I and II (Dadri) (2x490 MW)—Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project (Jhajjar)-(3x500 MW)—Haryana.

(iii) Mejia Thermal Power Station Phase-II (2x500 MW)—West Bengal.

(iv) Koderma Thermal Power Plant (2x500 MW)—Jharkhand.

(v) Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Plant (2x500 MW)—West Bengal.

(c) and (d) There are some delays in the initial stages of start of construction activities in case of Durgapur and Koderma power projects. Some of the major reasons of delay of DVC Projects are as under:—

(i) Disputes raised by local land owners during physical possession of the acquired land in green field projects.

(ii) Late supply of materials by the EPC contractors namely BHEL.

(iii) Frequent law and order issues particularly at Koderma and Durgapur affecting the project schedule.

(iv) Limited number of agencies in the Indian

market for the Balance of Plant packages. Considering limited resources available with these agencies progress of work in some areas are affected. Moreover, as observed, sub-contractors engaged by these agencies having required credential are limited

particularly in the Eastern region to cater the need of the hour.

(e) As far as NTPC is concerned, the details for NCTPP-II project and Aravali Power Company Private Limited (APCPL), Jhajjar are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Project	Approved Cost	Utilization till October 2009
NCTPP-II	5135.30	3458.70
Aravali Power Company Pvt. Ltd.	7892.42	3465.98

Fund Earmarked and utilized so far in respect of DVC's projects are given in table below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Approved project cost	Expenditure till Oct '09
1.	Mejia Ph-II TPS (2x500 MW)	4676.89	3473.61
2.	Koderma TPS (2x500 MW)	4313.00	3173.10
3.	Durgapur Steel TPS (2x500 MW)	4457.00	2367.17

(f) and (g) In order to ensure the completion of Commonwealth Games projects according to schedule, Government of India has constituted a High Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power), to monitor the various aspects of Implementation of these projects. The committee is

meeting regularly to review the status/progress of these projects. The last such meeting was held on 03-09-2009. The details of the present status of NTPC's projects and DVC's projects are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Details of Commonwealth Games Projects

Name of the Project/ Capacity/Location	Synchronization Schedule	Present Status
1	2	3
NCTPP Stage-II (2x490 MW), Dadri	Unit # 5 : April '10 [With best efforts by December '09]	Steam Blowing operation has been completed. Oil Flushing work on TG side has been accomplished. Generator back charging completed. Works for synchronization of the Unit is in progress.
	Unit # 6: October '10 [With best efforts by March '09]	Boiler Hydrostatic Pressure Test was done in Mar '09 and the works for Boiler Light up are in progress.

1	2	3
Indira Gandhi Super Thermal Power Project (IGSTPP), (3x500 MW)	Unit # 1: October '10 [With best efforts by August '10]	Boiler Drum was lifted in Dec. '08 and the pressure part erection is in progress. On TG side, bearing pedestals have been placed.
	Unit # 2: April '11 [With best efforts by October '10]	Boiler Drum was lifted in April '08 and the pressure part erection is in progress.
	Unit # 3: October '11 [With best efforts by October '11]	Boiler Drum was lifted on 12-11-09 and the pressure part erection have commenced.

Statement-II

Project-wise details of Progress of Work is furnished below

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity	Present Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Chandrapura TPS Unit-7 and 8 (2x250 MW)	500 MW	Unit-7: Full load achieved on 04-11-09 and is under stabilization. COD now anticipated by 31-12-09. Unit-8: Boiler light up done on 29-11-09. Following schedules are planned: — Coal synchronization: 15-01-2010 — COD: 15-02-2010
2.	Mejia Ph-II TPS	1000 MW	For Unit-1 — Boiler erection started on 26-09-07 — Drum lifting done on 29-03-08 — Condenser erection started on 26-09-08 — Turbine erection started on 01-12-08 — Hydro test done on 07-04-09 — Turbine Box up done on 09-11-09 Following schedules are planned: — Boiler light up: by 12/2009 — COD: 03/2010

1	2	3
3. Koderma TPS	1000 MW	<p>For Unit-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler erection started on 30-12-07 — Drum lifting done on 07-07-08 — Condenser erection started on 14-01-09 — Turbine erection started on 14-04-09 — Hydro test done on 27-07-09 <p>Following schedules are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler light up: 02/2010. — COD: 06/2010.
4. Durgapur Steel TPS	1000 MW	<p>For Unit-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler erection started on 14-09-08 — Drum lifting done on 08-03-09 — Condenser erection started on 26-08-09 <p>Following schedules are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler HT: 12/2009 — Synchronisation: 15-08-2010 — COD: 09/2010. <p>For Unit-2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler erection started on 14-02-09 — Drum lifting done on 09-07-09 <p>Following schedules are planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler HT: 03/2010. — COD: 02/2011. <p>For Unit-1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Boiler erection started on 24-10-08 — Drum lifting done on 29-04-09 — Condenser erection started on 14-09-09.

1

2

3

Following schedules are planned:

— Boiler HT: 31-01-2010.

— Coal Synchronization: 31-08-2010

— COD: 09/2010.

For Unit-2

— Boiler erection started on 15-11-08

— Drum lifting done on 09-07-09

Following schedules are planned:

— Boiler HT: 03/2010.

— Boiler light up: 08/2010

— COD: 03/2011.

[English]

Setting Up Nursery Schools/Creches

2621. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nursery classes/Creches are functioning in every Primary School in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up the same;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States identified for the purpose;

(e) the amount earmarked for the purpose and allocation made, State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Bio-Fuels from Waste Oil

2622. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to produce bio-fuels using waste oil from the hotels and restaurants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such projects operational in the country;

(d) whether the Government proposes to invite private sector for the purpose by providing incentives; and

(e) if so, the targets set for the production of bio-fuel using waste oil for the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Government of India has given priority for promotion and use of bio-fuels, which includes bio-diesel and bio-ethanol.

The Government emphasizes on the use of non-edible oils such as *Jatropha curcas*, *Pongamia pinnata* oils, etc. for production of bio-diesel and use of forest and non-forest wastelands for plantation of non-edible oilseed bearing plants. According to Confederation of Indian Industry, quality of biodiesel in feedstock sensitive and waste oil is a mix of various categories of oil from different feedstocks. Therefore, it becomes difficult to maintain the quality of biodiesel produced from waste oils.

- (d) There is no such proposal.
(e) Does not arise.

Income Tax Appellate Tribunals

2623. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The details of applications/petitions pending before the various Income Tax Appellate Tribunals throughout the country; and

(b) the action being taken to expedite the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of appeals pending before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal throughout the country as on 30th June, 2009 is:

Appeals filed by the department	23610
Appeals filed by the assessee	6693
Total	30303

(b) The organization of the benches of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal and its administration falls within the work domain of Ministry of Law and Justice. However, the Chief Commissioners of Income tax, Commissioners of Income Tax (Departmental Representative) do request

the President/Vice President of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for expeditious disposal of the cases.

Education Loans

2624. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes implemented by public/private sector banks for the disbursement of education loans to the general and reserved categories;

(b) the details of the targets set and achievement made thereunder by public/private sector banks in this regard during the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) the total amount of education loans disbursed by the public/private sector banks and the rate of interest charged thereon;

(d) the terms and conditions of recovery of loans alongwith the status of recovery during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints in regard to the sanctioning of education loan and insisting upon mortgage despite the Reserve Bank of India directions to the contrary; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The main features of the Model Educational Loan Scheme (MELS) formulated by Indian Banks' Association (IBA) and circulated to its member banks both public and private sector banks, are as under:

Limit of Loan

For studies in India	Rs. 10 lakhs
For studies abroad	Rs. 20 lakhs

Interest rates

Upto Rs. 4 lakh	Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR)
-----------------	-------------------------------------

Above Rs. 4 lakh BPLR + 1 per cent

Security

Upto Rs. 4 lakh No security. Co-obligation of parents.

Above Rs. 4 lakh and upto Rs. 7.5 lakh Co-obligation of parents together with collateral security in the form of suitable third party guarantee.

Above Rs. 7.5 lakh Co-obligation of parents together with tangible collateral security of suitable value alongwith the assignment of future income of the student for payment of installments.

The detailed MELS is available on the web-site of IBA at www.iba.org.in. The Scheme is uniformly applicable to all segments of the society.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not prescribe any specific target for educational loans for the banks.

As per data furnished by RBI, bank-wise details of total educational loans outstanding as on 31st March, 2007, 2008 and 2009 in respect of public sector banks and as on 31st March, 2008 and 2009 as available in respect of private sector banks are given in the Statement enclosed.

The interest rates to be charged by banks on educational loans, as per MELS, are given in part (a) above.

(d) As per MELS the repayment holiday/moratorium period is the course period+1 year or 6 months after getting job, whichever is earlier. However, on account of global meltdown, IBA has advised member banks that

the moratorium period of one year under the scheme could be extended upto 24 months, on a case to case basis, on merit.

The loan is to be repaid in Equated Monthly Installments (EMI) in 5-7 years after commencement of repayment. The accrued interest during the repayment holiday/moratorium period is to be added to the principal. One per cent interest concession to be provided for loans if the interest is serviced during the study period when repayment holiday specified for interest/repayment under the scheme.

Year-wise recovery of loans under educational loan is not available. However, as on 30th September, 2009 total recovery of loans, as reported by IBA, was Rs. 1628.97 crore in 4,39,772 accounts.

(e) and (f) Specific complaints received by Government and RBI regarding non-sanction of educational loans by banks are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action.

Statement

Details of Outstanding under Educational Loans by Public and Private Sector Banks

(Rs. in lakh)

Public Sector Bank	Amount outstanding as on		
	31-Mar-07	31-Mar-08	31-Mar-09
1	2	3	4
Allahabad Bank	32412	46311	64097
Andhra Bank	90463	116760	144627

1	2	3	4
Bank of Maharashtra	16846	24871	34719
Bank of India	72000	101889	133000
Bank of Baroda	67687	91680	121633
Canara Bank	125178	173704	230128
Central Bank of India	37072	56919	85747
Corporation Bank	26110	44912	65784
Dena Bank	16210	20966	25211
Indian Bank	69236	114933	171299
Indian Overseas Bank	53935	73210	103265
Oriental Bank of Commerce	40580	58349	79031
Punjab and Sind Bank	11165	14802	17915
Punjab National Bank	95882	103502	155886
Syndicate Bank	61302	85156	115025
State Bank of india	330158	441319	661652
State Bank of Mysore	18515	27448	39117
State Bank of Indore	8217	11728	16531
State Bank of Travancore	77459	104627	135365
State Bank of Hyderabad	41834	59791	85000
State Bank of Patiala	13446	17400	24589
State Bank of Saurashtra	6996	8598	—
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	11576	18688	28688
UCO Bank	24069	33320	49296
United Bank of India	22499	27684	33507
Union Bank of India	46206	67695	98170
Vijaya Bank	20923	31019	43107
IDBI Bank	4933	3927	5895
Total	1442909	1981208	2768284

1	2	3	4
Private sector banks #			
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.		366	602
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.		3948	5152
Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd. *		2329	—
City Union Bank Ltd.		1293	2412
Development Credit Bank Ltd.		77	99
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.		2013	2717
The Federal Bank Ltd.		14136	18382
Yes Bank		0	0
HDFC Bank Ltd.		3188	14571
ICICI Bank Ltd.		515	614
IndusInd Bank Ltd.		14	13
Ing Vysya Bank Ltd.		1387	1538
Jammu and Kashmir Bank		4314	8320
Karnataka Bank Ltd.		5835	7558
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.		2317	3972
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.		0	0
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.		848	1710
Nainital Bank Ltd.		968	1189
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.		70	98
SBI Comm and Inter Bank Ltd.		14	8
The South Indian Bank Ltd.		2648	3506
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.		2681	4913
Axis Bank Ltd.		1966	2294
Total		50927	79668

Source: RBI

figures as on last reporting Friday of March.

• merged with HDFC Bank.

[Translation]

Remote Village Electrification Programme

2625. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to promote use of solar energy in the country, especially in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of villages including the remote and tribal villages in the country identified for providing solar energy under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the targets set for electrification of such villages for the year 2009-10 and the number out of these covered under the programme till date, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which all unelectrified villages in the country are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing the Remote Village Electrification Programme for financial

support to projects for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy including solar energy, in those remote unelectrified census villages and unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages in rural areas where grid extension is either not feasible or not cost effective and which are not taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana for electrification through conventional energy. However, villages covered through solar energy devices are not deemed to be electrified. Central Financial Assistance of upto 90% of the project costs, subject to pre-specified maximum amounts for each renewable energy system, is provided for approved projects. In addition the Ministry also promotes use of solar energy devices in project mode in rural areas through subsidies ranging from Rs. 125 per peak Watt for power packs to Rs. 17300 for streetlights. The amounts of these subsidies are dependent upon the area of the project, the category of the beneficiary, the type of the device, etc.

(c) and (d) State-wise targets are not set under the Remote Village Electrification Programme and the projects are sanctioned on case to case basis after proposals are submitted by the state implementing agencies. The state-wise number of villages and hamlets taken up under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement enclosed. A target of covering 1500 villages and hamlets has been set for the current year.

(e) The work in all sanctioned projects under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana initiated by Ministry of Power for electrification of unelectrified villages is likely to be completed by the end of the 11th Plan.

Statement

Villages taken up under RVE Programme during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (as on 31-10-09)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh			13	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11			

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	429	1485		
4.	Chhattisgarh	43	36	184	94
5.	Gujarat				
6.	Haryana	149		92	
7.	Jammu and Kashmir		27	68	
8.	Jharkhand	108		8	18
9.	Karnataka		46	13	
10.	Kerala		49		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	100	75		47
12.	Maharashtra	94		92	
13.	Manipur	14	14	35	
14.	Meghalaya	70			
15.	Nagaland	3			
16.	Orissa	197		91	
17.	Rajasthan	73			
18.	Tamil Nadu		32		
19.	Tripura		205		
20.	Uttarakhand	119	23	50	
21.	Uttar Pradesh				105
22.	West Bengal				6

Mahakal Project under JNNURM

2626. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahakal Project in Ujjain under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is pending for approval by the Union Government;

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

(c) the funds sought for the said project and cost thereof at present; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be approved and funds released for the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The project "Conservation, Restoration, and Development of Mahakal Van, Mahakal Virasat Kshetra (Phase-I)" in Ujjain forwarded by the Government of Madhya Pradesh was considered by the Central

Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) which directed the State/ULB to provide information regarding construction of boundary wall and housing project. The State Government vide letter dated 4-11-2009 has submitted a revised Detailed Project Report (DPR) for the project at an estimated cost of Rs. 136.96 crore, which has been appraised by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Technical Agency, who has suggested the State to provide the proper detailed dimensional drawings of all the components with respect to measurements taken in the cost estimates.

(d) JNNURM is a demand driven programme under which Projects in conformity with the guidelines and emanating from the City Development Plan (CDP) and submitted by the State as per the prioritisation are eligible for funding subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

[English]

World Bank Loan for Urban Infrastructure

2627. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to seek loan assistance from World Bank for India's urban sector/to fund urban infrastructure projects under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has given its approval in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (d) Ministry of Urban Development has taken an initiative to get World Bank assistance for Urban Sector Projects. The Planning Commission has conveyed its approval to the Preliminary Project Report (PPR) with suggestions relating *inter-alia* to the scope of urban

services to be covered, eligibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), and focus on Capacity building. The proposal has been forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs which has recommended the proposal to the World Bank for a loan assistance upto \$1 billion.

[Translation]

Advisories on AIDS

2628. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposed any policy to avoid contacting of AIDS at work places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether International Labour Organisation (ILO) has sent any advisories in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Yes. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has developed "National policy on HIV/AIDS and the World of Work", in consultation with National AIDS Control Organisation and other stakeholders. The policy aims to prevent transmission of HIV/AIDS infection among workers and their families, protect rights of those who are infected and provide access to care, support and treatment. It also deals with issues relating to stigma and discrimination attached to HIV/AIDS at the workplace and access to information on HIV/AIDS.

(c) and (d) The Code of practice on HIV/AIDS and the world of work which was adopted by the International Labour Organisation in 2001, provides a set of guidelines to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the world of work.

Outstanding Dues of NTPC

2629. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the outstanding dues of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC)

against the grid Corporations and each of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) and other Public Utility, Utilities-wise in the country as on date;

(b) the details of the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for recovery of the said dues;

(c) whether NTPC is suffering heavily and unable to fund its projects, on account of non-realisation of dues; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) NTPC have informed that there are no dues outstanding except for an amount of Rs. 835.97 crores along with interest from Government of NCT of Delhi for erstwhile DESU period which is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) NTPC funds its projects with a mix of debt and equity in the ratio of 70:30. The debt funds for ongoing projects are tied up progressively based on physical progress. The equity component is met out of internal accruals. There has been no shortage of internal resources to fund the ongoing projects.

[English]

Urban Infrastructure

2630. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in population in urban areas;

(b) if so, whether there is also a huge and widening gap between the demand and supply of essential services and infrastructure and the urban poor are forced to live under unhygienic conditions lacking in basic amenities;

(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether there is a demand from different sector for the urban sector reforms including creation of a legal and regulatory framework for the private sector investment in the urban infrastructure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) Yes, Madam. There is an increase in population in urban areas from 6.24 crore in 1951 to 28.61 crore in 2001. The share of urban population to total population in the country has increased from 17.3% to 27.8%.

(b) and (c) The pattern of population concentration has led to tremendous pressure on civic infrastructure and gap between demand and supply of essential services. As per the 54th round of the National Sample Survey, 9% of urban households were not being served either by tap or tube-well or hand pump. 26% households had no latrines. Out of total waste generated in the million plus cities, hardly 30% was treated before disposal.

(d) and (e) The need for promoting urban sector reforms is duly recognised in the 11th Five Year Plan and the Government of India has been promoting implementation of these reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and other programmes. This includes addressing issues related to legal and regulatory framework for encouraging private sector investment in the urban infrastructure sector through reforms related to Public-Private Partnerships (PPP).

[Translation]

Thermal Power Plants

2631. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made in the power generation from thermal power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether a number of thermal power plants are not able to utilize their capacity;

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

(d) the steps taken to realize optimal capacity

utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) The target and achievement of power generation from thermal power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Figure In Million kWh (MU)

Year	Target	Achievement	
		Actual Generation	%
2006-07	539544	527547	97.8
2007-08	572194	558990	97.7
2008-09	631270	590100	93.5
2009-10* (April-October, '09)	367856	361351**	98.4

*Target set for the period April, 2009 to March, 2010 is 648,480 MU.

** Provisional

The State-wise and project-wise details of target and achievement of power generation from thermal power plants in the country during the last three years and the current year (April-October, 2009) are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) and (c) The performance of thermal power plants (generation, PLF etc.) is dependent on a number of factors like installed capacity, age of the units, past performance, outage for planned maintenance and forced outages, availability of water/fuel (both quantity and quality), etc. The quality and availability of fuel having substantial bearing on the performance of thermal power stations, the actual performance of some power plants, mostly in the state sector, is at variance with their normal working capacity. The details of thermal power plants in the country which have been operating below National Average Plant Load Factor (PLF) is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The Government has been taking a number of steps to improve the PLF of existing thermal power stations. These include (i) adoption of better Operation and Maintenance (O and M) Practices for Improving PLF through tie-up with well performing utilities (Partnership in Excellence Programme), (ii) renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units, (iii) reducing the duration of Planned Maintenance in the thermal power stations, (iv) continuous inter-action by CEA with Power Station Authorities, BHEL and other concerned agencies for sorting out operation and maintenance problems; and (v) rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and supply of coal by an Inter-Ministerial Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, CEA and Coal India Ltd. on weekly/fortnightly basis to review and resolve the supply constraints.

Statement-I

Details of Station-wise target, actual power generation and achievements by thermal power plants during 2006-07 to 2008-09 and current year 2009-10 (April 09-October 09)

Region	State	Sector	Name of the Station	2006-07				2007-08		
				Capacity (MW)	Prog. (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)	Achievements (%)	Prog. (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)	Achievements (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NR	Delhi	State	I.P. T.P.S.	247.5	950	952	100	950	1028	108
			I.P. CCPP	270	1500	1412	94	1500	1290	86
			Pragati CCPP	330.4	2450	2255	92	2400	2366	99
			Rajghat TPS	135	800	635	79	900	898	100
Delhi Total				982.9	5700	5254	92	5750	5582	97
Haryana	State	State	Faridabad TPS	110	870	616	71	756	714	94
			Panipat TPS	1360	9290	9908	107	9606	9862	103
			Yamuna Nagar TPS	600		0		255	114	45
Haryana Total				2070	10160	10525	104	10617	10690	101
Jammu and Kashmir	State	State	Pampore GPS (Liq)	175						
Punjab	State	State	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	420	3220	3443	107	3120	3509	112
			GH TPS II (Leh. Moh.)	500	655	0	0	781	134	17
			GND TPS (Bhatinda)	440	2150	2221	103	2540	3008	118

		Ropar TPS	1260	9100	9770	107	9200	9806	107
Punjab Total			2620	15125	15435	102	15641	16457	105
Rajasthan	State	Chhabra TPP	0						
		Dholpur CCPP	330	500	0	0	1438	1023	71
		Giral TPS	125	410	0	0	704	188	27
		Kota TPS	1240	8200	8166	100	8100	8407	104
		Ramgarh CCPP	113.8	630	403	64	422	413	98
		Suratgarh TPS	1500	9645	10204	106	9700	10216	105
	Pvt.	Jalipa Kapurdi TPP	0						
Rajasthan Total			3308.8	19385	18773	97	20364	20246	99
Uttar Pradesh	State	Anpara TPS	1630	10580	12336	117	11500	11490	100
		Harduaganj TPS	220	770	752	98	788	752	95
		Obra TPS	1372	6660	5251	79	5419	5354	99
		Panki TPS	210	1010	929	92	1000	1067	107
		Parichha TPS	640	2750	2215	81	4180	2553	61
Uttar Pradesh Total			4072	21770	121483	99	22887	21215	93
Delhi	Central	Badarpur TPS	705	5250	5307	101	5300	5354	101
Haryana	Central	Faridabad CCPP	431.59	2850	2831	99	3000	2642	88
Rajasthan	Central	Anta CCPP	419.33	2770	2942	106	2900	2728	94
	Total		419.33	2770	2942	106	2900	2728	94
Uttar Pradesh	Central	Auraiya CCPP	663.36	4400	4614	105	4650	4062	87
		Dadri (NCTPP)	840	6490	7041	108	6500	7232	111

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Dadri CCPP	829.78	5500	5596	102	5800	5217	90
			Rihand STPS	2000	15175	16100	106	15500	16763	108
			Singrauli STPS	2000	15100	14688	97	15100	16105	107
			Tanda TPS	440	3000	3513	117	3150	3542	112
			Unchahar TPS	1050	7020	7559	108	8000	9010	113
		Total		7823.14	56685	59111	104	58700	61933	106
		Central Total			67555	70191	104	69900	72657	104
		NR Total			139695	141661	101	145159	146847	101
WR	Chhattisgarh	State	Korba East V	500	365	0	0	1876	760	41
			Korba-II	200	1580	1623	103	1564	1531	98
			Korba-III	240	1690	1660	98	1620	1678	104
			Korba-West TPS	840	5800	5944	102	5750	6086	106
		Pvt.	OP Jindal TPS	1000				554	555	100
			Pathadi TPP	300						
		Chhattisgarh Total		3080	9435	9228	98	11364	10611	93
	Goa	Pvt.	Goa GT (Liq.)	48	300	355	118	341	327	96
	Gujarat	State	Akrimota LIG TPS	250	1665	374	22	700	1009	144
			Dhuvaran CCPP	218.62	1484	369	25	1765	1114	63
			Dhuvaran TPS	220	1982	1330	67	1340	1371	102
			Gandhi Nagar TPS	870	5533	4834	87	5827	5623	96
			Hazira CCPP	156.1	1107	1069	97	1148	1112	97

		Kutch Lig. TPS	290	1585	1299	82	1576	1378	87
		Sikka Rep. TPS	240	1683	1569	93	1651	1496	91
		Ukai TPS	850	5058	4813	95	5290	5063	96
		Utran CCPP	144	1041	1057	102	1000	995	100
		Wanakbori TPS	1470	10733	10990	102	10878	10988	101
Pvt.		Baroda CCPP	160	2250	2153	96	1195	1126	94
		Essar CCPP	515	1350	1788	132	1900	1890	99
		GIPCL GT IMP	0				314	1139	363
		Mundra TPS	330						
		Peguthan CCPP	655	4680	4390	94	4586	4048	88
		Sugen CCPP	1147.5				2535	0	0
		Surat Lig. TPS	250	1744	1752	100	1758	1884	107
		Torr Power AEC	60	450	492	109	467	486	104
		Torr Power SAB	340	2500	2764	111	2515	2940	117
		Vatwa CCPP	100	730	598	82	578	554	96
		Gujarat Total	8266.22	45575	41642	91	47023	44215	94
Madhya Pradesh	State	Amarkantak	Decommissioned	188	137	73	205	121	59
		Amarkantak Ext. TPS	450	1102	1109	101	1236	969	78
		Sanjay Gandhi TPS	1340	6105	5406	89	7520	5856	78
		Satpura TPS	1142.5	7680	7358	96	7825	7566	97
		Madhya Pradesh Total	2932.5	15075	14010	93	16786	14512	86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Maharashtra	State	Bhusawal TPS	475	3352	3195	95	3250	3182	98
			Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	2340	14665	13161	90	17000	15857	93
			Khaparkheda TPS-I	840	6200	6583	106	6200	6294	102
			Koradi TPS	1040	6829	6798	100	6800	6353	93
			Nasik TPS	880	6270	6523	104	6000	6293	105
			New Parli TPS	250	1149	0	0	1840	1091	59
			Paras Exp.	250	570	0	0	1260	235	19
			Paras TPS	55	438	414	95	410	345	84
			Parli TPS	670	5224	4572	88	5100	4278	84
			Uran CCPP	912	3800	4022	106	3802	3755	99
		Pvt.	Dahanu TPS	500	4128	4458	108	4146	4447	107
			Trombay CCPP	180	1420	1340	94	1421	1337	94
			Trombay TPS	1400	8820	7841	89	8749	8665	99
			Maharashtra Total	9792	62865	58907	94	65978	62131	94
	Chhattisgarh	Central	Bhilai IMP	0				0	0	
			Korba STPS	2100	15880	16500	104	16200	17731	109
			Sipat STPS	1000	20	0	0	3461	0	0
			Total	3100	15900	16500	104	19661	17731	90
	Gujarat	Central	Gandhar CCPP	657.39	4300	4556	106	4550	4002	88

			Kawas CCPP	656.2	3700	3629	98	4100	3671	90
		Total		1313.59	8000	8185	102	8650	7672	89
	Madhya Pradesh	Central	Vindhyachal STPS	3260	17842	20150	113	24000	25885	108
	Maharashtra	Central	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	740	2000	0	0	0	0	
			Ratnagiri CCPP-II	740	1050	1627	155	1800	2942	163
			Ratnagiri CCPP-III	740				1112	1908	172
		Total		2220	3050	1627	53	2912	4849	167
	Central	Total			44792	46462	104	55223	56137	102
WR Total				24118.7	708042	170603	96	196715	187933	96
SR	Andhra Pradesh	State	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	1760	9677	9954	103	9892	9763	99
			Kothagudem TPS	720	5705	4787	84	5694	5030	88
			Kothagudem TPS (New)	500	3990	3681	92	3909	3971	102
			Ramagundem-B TPS	62.5	433	331	76	499	503	101
			Rayalaseema TPS	840	4648	3314	71	5262	4420	84
			Vijeswaran CCPP		1900	1514	80	1562	1145	73
		Pvt.	Gautami CCPP	464	421	0	0	1811	0	0
			Gudavari CCPP	208	1346	1069	79	1000	1486	149
			Jegurupadu CCPP	455.4	1759	1158	66	1000	1311	131
			Konaseema CCPP	280	343	0	0	762	0	0
			Kondapalli CCPP	350	2303	1689	73	1400	2212	158
			LVS Power DG	36.8	0	0		0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Peddapuram CCPP	220	938	945	101	900	1134	126
			Vemagiri CCPP	370	589	118	20	480	275	57
			Andhra Pradesh Total	6266.7	34052	28559	84	34171	31249	91
Karnataka	State		Bellary TPS	500	250	0	0	1325	1	0
			Raichur TPS	1470	10360	11483	111	10330	10872	105
			Yelhanka (DG)	127.92	240	140	58	100	214	214
	Pvt.		Belgaum DG	81.3	346	181	52	100	233	233
			Bellary DG	25.2	120	61	50	20	74	370
			Tanir Bavi CCPP (Liq.)	220	1091	504	46	200	509	255
			Torangallu TPS	860	811	1531	189	1000	1421	142
			Karnataka Total	3284.42	13218	13899	105	13075	13325	102
Kerala	State		Bramhapuram DG	106.6	100	85	85	41	96	234
			Kozhikode DG	128	125	162	129	62	278	449
	Pvt.		Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	174	100	183	183	115	355	309
			Kasargode DG	21.84	50	24	49	59	36	60
			Kerala Total	430.44	375	454	121	277	765	276
Lakshadweep	State		Lakshadweep DG	9.97	25	28	113	25	29	115
Puducherry	State		Karaikal CCPP	32.5	260	278	107	260	275	106
Tamil Nadu	State		Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	120	120	57	47	50	63	126

		Ennore TPS	450	1872	1428	76	2175	2033	93
		Kovikalpal CCPP	107	699	704	101	664	679	102
		Kuttalam CCPP	100	662	459	69	660	68	10
		Mettur TPS	840	6700	6813	102	6700	6692	100
		North Chennai TPS	630	4535	4868	107	4620	4657	101
		Tuticorin TPS	1050	8280	8083	98	8280	7968	96
		Valuthur CCPP	186.2	598	728	122	732	609	83
	Pvt.	B. Bridge D.G.	200	1007	881	87	1101	1132	103
		Karuppur CCPP	119.8	854	817	96	834	852	102
		Neyveli TPS(Z)	250	1760	1826	104	1774	1809	102
		P. Nallur CCPP	330.5	1100	1085	99	1100	2124	193
		Samalpatti DG	105.7	395	380	96	574	517	90
		Samayanallur DG	106	395	359	91	565	489	87
		Valantarvy CCPP	52.8	432	348	80	377	358	95
Tamil Nadu Total			4658	29409	28833	98	30206	30048	99
Andhra	Central	Ramagundem STPS	2600	19515	20248	104	19600	20588	105
Pradesh		Simhadri	1000	7570	8068	107	7700	7780	101
	Total		3600	27085	28316	105	27300	28367	104
Kerala	Central	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	359.58	1480	1138	77	1000	1722	172
Tamil Nadu	Central	Neyveli (Ext.) TPS	420	2974	3266	110	2760	3257	118
		Neyveli TPS-I	600	3994	3989	100	3784	3671	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Neyveli TPS-II	1470	9492	8538	90	9272	10517	113
		Total		2490	16460	15793	96	15816	17446	110
	Central	Total		45025	45246	100	44116	47535	108	
SR Total				14682	122364	117297	96	122130	123225	101
ER	Andaman and Nicobar	State	Andaman and Nicobar DG	40.05	40	73	183	60	83	138
		Pvt.	Bambooflat DG	20	100	109	109	100	113	113
Andaman and Nicobar Total				60.05	140	182	130	160	196	122
	Bihar	State	Barauni TPS	310	300	37	12	315	132	42
	Jharkhand	State	Patratu TPS	770	2000	616	31	1360	697	51
			Tenughat TPS	420	1664	2713	163	2310	1797	78
		Pvt.	Jojobera TPs	360	2300	2003	87	2375	2129	90
Jharkhand Total				1550	5964	5331	89	6045	4623	76
	Orissa	State	IB Valley TPS	420	3311	3318	100	3320	3047	92
		Pvt.	ICCL IMP	0	450	373	83	300	319	106
			NALCO IMP	0	250	604	242	400	294	73
Orissa Total				420	4011	4295	107	4020	3660	91
	Sikkim	State	Gangtok DG	4	0	0		0	0	
			Ranipool DG	1	0	0		0	0	
Sikkim Total				5	0	0		0	0	
	West Bengal	State	Bakreswar TPS	1050	4150	4914	118	4440	5117	115
			Bandel TPS	450	2100	1547	74	2225	2194	99

		D.P.L. TPS	690	2400	1781	74	2740	1554	57
		Kolaghat TPS	1260	7210	7680	107	7400	7969	108
		Sagardighi TPS	600	220	0	0	925	94	10
		Santaldih TPS	730	1275	1475	116	1635	1567	96
Pvt.		Budge Budge TPS	750	4207	4370	104	4270	4411	103
		Chinakuri TPS	30	210	134	64	0	124	
		Dishergarh TPS	18	40	46	116	0	42	
		New Cossipore TPS	160	438	485	111	465	499	107
		Southern Repl. TPS	135	1005	1010	101	1005	1127	112
		Titagarh TPS	240	1810	1838	102	1820	1943	107
West Bengal Total			6213	25065	25280	101	26925	26641	99
Bihar	Central	Kahalgaon TPS	2340	7240	6579	91	11410	6833	60
		Muzaffarpur TPS	220	300	0	0	477	12	2
	Total		2560	7540	6579	87	11887	6844	58
DVC	Central	Bokaro 'B' TPS	630	3590	3304	92	3648	3930	108
		Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	750	1988	2145	108	2620	2388	91
		Durgapur TPS	340	1790	2063	115	2042	1659	81
		Maithon GT (Liq.)	90	0	0		0	0	
		Mejia TPS	1340	6705	6236	93	7980	6826	86
	Total		3150	14073	13749	98	16290	14803	91
Orissa	Central	Talcher (Old) TPS	470	3377	3548	105	3300	3487	106
		Talcher STPS	3000	22818	23656	104	23000	24760	108
	Total		3470	26195	27204	104	26300	28247	107

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	West Bengal	Central	Farakka STPS	1600	11953	11399	95	11900	11739	99
	Central	Total			59761	58931	99	66377	61634	93
ER Total				8558.05	95241	94057	99	103842	96886	93
NER	Assam	State	Lakwa GT	120	450	469	104	738	513	70
			Namrup GT	73	368	228	62	454	327	72
			Namrup ST	24	112	95	85	99	103	104
			Namrup WHP	22	80	56	70	75	85	113
		Pvt.	DLF Assam GT	24.5	175	105	60	175	94	54
	Assam Total			323.5	1185	953	80	1541	1122	73
	Manipur	State	Leimakhong DG	36	6	3	45	7	1	12
	Mizoram	State	Bairabi DG	45.84	5	4	70	0	3	
	Nagaland	State	Dimapur		156	0	0			
	Tripura	State	Barampora GT	37.5	146	168	115	160	160	100
			Rokhia GT	90	438	343	78	330	425	129
	Tripura Total			127.5	584	511	88	490	585	119
	Assam	Central	Kathalguri CCPP	291	1670	1805	108	1670	1729	104
	Tripura	Central	Agartala GT	84	596	653	110	640	660	103
	Central	Total			2266	2458	108	2310	2389	103
	NER Total			532.84	4202	3928	93	4348	4099	94
All India (Thermal) Total				61120.3	539544	527547	98	572194	558990	98

Region	State	Sector	Name of the Station	2008-09			2009-10 (April 09-October 09)		
				Prog. (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)	Achievements (%)	Prog. (MU)	Actual Gen (MU)	Achievements (%)
1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17
NR	Delhi	State	I.P. TPS	950	955	101	322	442	137
			I.P. CCPP	1600	1281	80	988	923	93
			Pragati CCPP	2400	2401	100	1337	1362	102
			Rajghat TPS	828	877	106	475	399	84
	Delhi Total			5778	5514	95	3122	3126	100
	Haryana	State	Faridabad TPS	725	501	69	227	268	118
			Panipat TPS	9847	9599	97	5815	5967	103
			Yamuna Nagar TPS	4204	3404	81	2579	2405	93
	Haryana Total			14776	13504	91	8622	8639	100
	Jammu and Kashmir	State	Pampore GPS (Liq.)	Generation target not set					
	Punjab	State	GH TPS (Leh. Moh.)	3265	3532	108	1810	2008	111
			GH TPS II (Leh. Moh.)	3047	2078	68	2036	2348	115
			GND TPS (Bhatinda)	2439	2846	117	1191	1682	141
Ropar TPS			9200	9611	104	5480	6185	113	
Punjab Total			17951	18066	101	10517	12223	116	
Rajasthan	State	Chhabra TPP	908			126			

1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Dholpur CCPP	2122	2289	108	1313	1358	103
			Giral TPS	871	463	53	592	260	44
			Kota TPS	8200	8676	106	4789	4663	97
			Ramgarh CCPP	422	349	83	208	193	93
			Suratgarh TPS	10152	9741	96	5402	5316	98
	Pvt.		Jalipa Kapurdi TPP				300	Not commissioned yet	
	Rajasthan Total			22675	21518	95	12730	11789	93
	Uttar Pradesh State		Anpara TPS	11776	11810	100	6523	6958	107
			Harduaganj TPS	822	806	98	552	522	94
			Obra TPS	5899	5230	89	3328	2891	87
			Panki TPS	1104	1347	122	675	722	107
			Parichha TPS	3836	3193	83	2193	2109	96
	Uttar Pradesh Total			23437	22386	96	13271	13202	99
	Delhi	Central	Badarpur TPS	5200	5504	106	3138	3231	103
	Haryana	Central	Faridabad CCPP	2940	2381	81	1717	1866	109
	Rajasthan	Central	Anta CCPP	2750	2516	91	1568	1680	107
	Total			2750	2516	91	1568	1680	107
	Uttar Pradesh	Central	Auraiya CCPP	4530	3743	83	2519	2747	109
			Dadri (NCCP)	6550	7311	112	4140	4248	103
			Dadri CCPP	5700	5288	93	3132	3247	104

			Rihand STPS	15440	17035	110	8487	9377	110
			Singrauli STPS	15270	15893	104	9122	9228	101
			Tanda TPS	3175	3446	109	1949	2059	106
			Unchahar TPS	8062	8621	107	4696	5178	110
		Total		58727	61337	104	34045	36083	106
		Central Total		69617	71737	103	40468	42860	106
		NR Total		154234	152725	99	88729	91840	104
WR	Chhattisgarh	State	Korba East V	3400	3714	109	2000	2109	105
			Korba-II	1580	1445	91	848	777	92
			Korba-III	1650	1667	101	926	827	89
			Korba-West TPS	5750	6384	111	3215	3686	115
		Pvt.	OP Jindal TPS	5840	6368	109	4153	4673	113
			Hathadi TPP	526			Unit commissiond on 04-06-2009 789	678	86
		Chhattisgarh Total		18746	19579	104	11930	12751	107
	Goa	Pvt.	Goa GT (Liq.)	341	325	95	197	193	98
	Gujarat	State	Akrimota LIG TPS	1314	1106	84	736	713	97
			Dhuvaran CCPP	1630	1186	73	918	842	92
			Dhuvaran TPS	1456	1188	82	731	331	45
			Gandhi Nagar TPS	5144	5976	116	3023	3569	118
			Hazira CCPP	1146	999	87	652	676	104
			Kutch Lig. TPS	1845	1273	69	946	603	64

1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Sikka Rep. TPS	1600	1410	88	744	792	106
			Ukai TPS	5054	4835	96	2756	2732	99
			Utran CCPP	1012	870	86	560	482	86
			Wanakbori TPS	10726	11113	104	5995	6119	102
	Pvt.		Baroda CCPP	1191	1118	94	753	604	80
			Essar CCPP	1900	1680	88	1166	1198	103
			GIPCL GT Imp	313	1062	339	179	161	90
			Mundra TPS				0	451	Not commi- ssioned yet
			Peguthan CCPP	4839	3974	82	2998	2710	90
			Sugen CCPP	2535	126	5	1724	3304	195
			Surat Lig. TPS	2080	1747	84	964	1008	105
			Torr Power AEC	486	472	97	293	286	98
			Torr Power SAB.	2685	2902	108	1659	1733	104
			Vatwa CCPP	732	636	87	464	479	103
			Gujarat Total	47688	43672	92	27260	28791	106
	Madhya Pradesh	State	Amarkantak	150	93	62			
			Amarkantak Ext. TPS	2517	1014	40	1073	1038	97
			Sanjay Gandhi TPS	9166	7713	84	4824	3953	82
			Satpura TPS	7848	7238	92	4206	3548	84
			Madhya Pradesh Total	19681	16058	82	10103	8539	85

Maharashtra	State	Bhusawal TPS	3026	3042	101	1643	1661	101
		Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	16530	15006	91	8830	8240	93
		Khaparkheda TPS-II	6200	6416	103	3841	3610	94
		Koradi TPS	6725	5685	85	3734	2789	75
		Nasik TPS	5925	5559	94	3290	3052	93
		New Parli TPS	1900	1134	60	1105	725	66
		Paras Exp.	1900	943	50	1032	891	86
		Paras TPS	354	350	99	216	140	65
		Parli TPS	4825	3921	81	2882	2315	80
		Uran CCPP	3810	4432	116	2276	3070	135
	Pvt.	Dahanu TPS	4200	4423	105	2568	2672	104
	Trombay CCPP	1278	1004	79	802	763	95	
	Trombay TPS	9332	8841	95	5408	5512	102	
Maharashtra Total			66005	60756	92	37627	35438	94
Chhattisgarh	Central	Bhilai IMP	876	95	11	655	221	34
		Korba STPS	16188	17699	109	9476	10285	109
		Sipat STPS	7369	4711	64	4906	4540	93
	Total	24433	22506	92	15037	15046	100	
Gujarat	Central	Gandhar CCPP	4490	4150	92	2335	2686	115
		Kawas CCPP	4500	3483	77	2305	2528	110
	Total	8990	7633	85	4640	5215	112	

1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Madhya Pradesh	Central	Vindhyachal STPS	24940	26601	107	15107	15710	104
	Maharashtra	Central	Ratnagiri CCPP-I	0	1065		1882	1182	63
			Ratnagiri CCPP-II	4800	2213	46	1884	1483	79
			Ratnagiri CCPP-III	4800	1931	40	1887	1538	82
		Total		9600	5209	54	5653	4203	74
	Central	Total		67963	61949	91	40437	40174	99
WR Total				220424	202339	92	127555	125886	99
SR	Andhra Pradesh	State	Dr. N. Tata Rao TPS	10874	10340	95	5669	5940	105
			Kothagudem TPS	5662	4461	79	2994	2712	91
			Kothagudem TPS (New)	3984	3665	92	2267	2394	106
			Ramagundem-B TPS	417	467	112	257	313	122
			Rayalaseema TPS	6704	6742	101	3803	3541	93
			Vijeswaran CCPP	1570	1484	95			
		Pvt.	Gautami CCPP	468	30	6	802	1594	199
			Godavari CCPP	1220	1414	116	875	955	109
			Jegurupadu CCPP	1387	1330	96	1870	1879	100
			Konaseema CCPP	382	11	3	769	680	88
			Kondapalli CCPP	2121	2298	108	1498	1540	103
			LVS Power DG	0	0		0	155	

		Peddapuram CCPP	881	985	112	924	793	86
		Vemagiri CCPP	391	677	173	1342	1731	129
Andhra Pradesh Total			36061	33904	94	23069	24228	105
Karnataka	State	Bellary TPS	3504	1224	35	1831	1446	79
		Raichur TPS	10302	10518	102	6215	5864	94
		Yelhanka (DG)	240	456	190	85	305	360
	Pvt.	Belgaum DG	100	440	440	131	207	158
		Bellary DG	20	126	628	47	81	172
		Tanir Bavi CCPP (Liq.)	200	770	385	0	324	
		Torangallu TPS	1400	1252	89	1672	1772	106
Karnataka Total			15766	14786	94	9981	9999	100
Kerala	State	Bramhapuram DG	100	217	217	107	120	113
		Kozhikode DG	134	437	326	324	190	59
	Pvt.	Cochin CCPP (Liq.)	300	846	282	468	442	95
		Kasargode DG	0	97		0	46	
Kerala Total			534	1597	299	899	800	89
Lakshadweep	State	Lakshadweep DG	0	28		0	17	
Puducherry	State	Karaikal CCPP	250	258	103	149	134	90
Tamil Nadu	State	Basin Bridge GT (Liq.)	124	179	145	141	74	53
		Ennore TPS	2330	1938	83	1252	892	71
		Kovikalpal CCPP	776	708	91	463	283	61

1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Kuttalam CCPP	660	724	110	402	400	99
			Mettur TPS	6700	6459	96	3865	3953	102
			North Chennai TPS	4690	4775	102	2730	2810	103
			Tuticorin TPS	8280	7850	95	4932	4217	86
			Valuthur CCPP	1272	935	75	553	647	117
		Pvt.	B. Bridge DG	1260	1362	108	822	767	93
			Karuppur CCPP	816	808	99	502	416	83
			Neyveli TPS(Z)	1809	1778	98	1058	1045	99
			P. Nallur CCPP	2125	2147	101	1310	1224	93
			Samayapatti DG	680	680	100	405	294	72
			Samayanallur DG	680	663	97	411	294	72
			Valantarvy CCPP	519	338	65	239	191	80
			Tamil Nadu	32721	31364	96	19085	17507	92
	Andhra Pradesh	Central	Ramagundem STPS	20000	21513	108	12087	12073	100
			Simhadri	7700	8533	111	4249	4778	112
			Total	27700	30046	108	16336	16850	103
	Kerala	Central	R. Gandhi CCPP (Liq.)	1590	2022	127	1239	1379	111
	Tamil Nadu	Central	Neyveli (Ext.) TPS	2840	3126	110	1709	1962	115
			Neyveli TPS-I	3784	3577	95	2261	2411	107

			Neyveli TPS-II	9658	9063	94	5509	6345	115
	Total			16282	15766	97	9479	10718	113
	Central	Total		45572	47834	105	27054	28948	107
SR Total				130904	129770	99	80237	81632	102
ER	Andaman and Nicobar	State	Andaman and Nicobar	0	70		0	39	
		Private	Bambooflat DG	0	130		0	81	
	Andaman and Nicobar Total			0	201		0	120	
	Bihar	State	Barauni TPS	578	103	18	210	98	47
	Jharkhand	State	Patratu TPS	1500	1014	68	1330	625	47
			Tenughat TPS	1705	2222	130	1250	1427	114
		Pvt.	Jojobera TPS	2375	2185	92	1167	1407	121
	Jharkhand Total			5580	5421	97	3747	3460	92
	Orissa	State	IB Valley TPS	3256	3191	98	1805	1810	100
		Pvt.	ICCL IMP	300	266	89	140	188	135
			Nalco IMP	300	215	72	115	61	53
	Orissa Total			3856	3671	95	2060	2060	100
	Sikkim	State	Gangtok DG	0	0		0	0	
			Ranipool DG	0	0		0	0	
	Sikkim Total			0	0		0	0	
	West Bengal	State	Bakreswar TPS	7465	5379	72	3548	3869	109
			Bandel TPS	2450	2507	102	1295	1222	94

1	2	3	4	12	13	14	15	16	17
			D.P.L. TPS	3572	3080	86	2369	1590	67
			Kolaghat TPS	8115	6872	85	4710	4078	87
			Sagardighi TPS	3810	1997	52	2400	1832	76
			Santalalih TPS	3305	1599	48	1985	954	48
	Pvt.		Budge Budge TPS	4320	4403	102	2638	2580	98
			Chinakuri TPS	0	109		0	58	
			Dishergarh TPS	0	31		0	17	
			New Cossipore TPS	480	445	93	234	255	109
			Southern Repl. TPS	1030	1119	109	668	696	104
			Titagarh TPS	1840	1932	105	1217	1167	96
			West Bengal Total	36387	29473	81	21064	18318	87
	Bihar	Central	Kahalgaon TPS	15623	9413	60	8085	5936	73
			Muzaffarpur TPS	578	226	39	323	266	82
			Total	16201	9639	59	8408	6202	74
	DVC	Central	Bokaro 'B' TPS	4070	3452	85	2239	1985	89
			Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	4586	2503	55	1996	1425	71
			Durgapur TPS	2243	1922	86	1233	1207	98
			Maithon GT (Liq.)	0	0		0	0	
			Mejia TPS	9858	7445	76	5556	3892	70
			Total	20757	15321	74	11024	8509	77
	Orissa	Central	Talcher (Old) TPS	3300	3735	113	1834	1985	108

			Talcher STPS	23350	22557	97	13872	13128	95
		Total		26650	26291	99	15706	15114	96
	West Bengal	Central	Farakka STPS	11633	10759	92	6718	5575	83
		Central Total		75241	62010	82	41856	35400	85
ER Total				121642	100879	83	68936	59455	86
NER	Assam	State	Lakwa GT	638	682	107	437	426	97
			Namrup GT	352	369	105	257	247	96
			Namrup ST	91	113	124	54	34	64
			Namrup WHP	80	83	104	43	49	115
		Pvt.	DLF Assam GT	0	97		0	50	
		Assam Total		1161	1344	116	790	807	102
	Manipur	State	Leimakhong DG	0	0		0	0	
	Mizoram	State	Bairabi DG	0	3		0	0	
	Nagaland	State	Dimapur						
	Tripura	State	Barampura GT	138	161	116	88	104	119
			Rokhia GT	336	448	133	196	242	123
		Tripura Total		474	609	129	284	346	122
	Assam	Central	Kathal Guri CCPP	1791	1766	99	985	1000	102
	Tripura	Central	Agartala GT	640	665	104	340	385	113
		Central Total		2431	2431	100	1325	1385	105
NER Total				4066	4387	108	2399	2538	106
All India (Thermal) Total				631270	590100	93	367856	361351	98

Statement-II*List of Thermal Power Stations having PLF less than National Average during the current year**2009-10 (April to October, 2009)*

(National Average PLF-75.8%)

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Sector	Capacity (MW)	PLF %
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Korba-II	State	200	75.7
2.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	State	440	74.4
3.	Bakreswar TPS	State	1050	73.7
4.	Paras Exp.	State	250	69.4
5.	Lakwa GT	State	120	69.2
6.	Durgapur TPS	Central	340	69.1
7.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	State	2340	68.6
8.	Bhusawal TPS	State	475	68.1
9.	Farakka STPS	Central	1600	67.9
10.	Nasik TPS	State	880	67.5
11.	Parli TPS	State	670	67.3
12.	Korba-III	State	240	67.1
13.	Panki TPS	State	210	66.9
14.	Tenughat TPS	State	420	66.2
15.	Namrup GT	State	73	65.9
16.	Sikka Rep. TPS	State	240	64.2
17.	Parichha TPS	State	640	64.2
18.	Kolaghat TPS	State	1280	63.0
19.	Ukai TPS	State	850	62.6
20.	Kahalgaon TPS	Central	2340	62.0
21.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	Central	630	61.4
22.	Satpura TPS	State	1142.5	60.5

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Sagardighi TPS	State	600	59.5
24.	Rajghat TPS	State	135	57.6
25.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	State	1340	57.4
26.	Mejia TPS	Central	1340	56.6
27.	New Parli TPS	State	250	56.4
28.	Bellary TPS	State	500	56.3
29.	Akrimota Lig. TPS	State	250	55.6
30.	Bandel TPS	State	450	52.9
31.	Kutch Lig. TPS	State	290	52.5
32.	Koradi TPS	State	1040	52.2
33.	Paras TPS	State	55	49.5
34.	Faridabad TPS	State	110	47.4
35.	Harduaganj TPS	State	220	45.4
36.	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	State	450	44.9
37.	D.P.L. TPS	State	690	44.6
38.	Namrup WHP	State	22	43.3
39.	Obra TPS	State	1372	41.2
40.	Ennore TPS	State	450	38.6
41.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	Central	750	36.8
42.	I.P. T.P.S.	State	247.5	34.8
43.	New Cossipore TPS	State	160	31.1
44.	Dhuvaran TPS	State	220	29.3
45.	Namrup ST	State	24	27.8
46.	Santaldih TPS	State	730	25.4
47.	Muzaffarpur TPS	Central	220	23.5
48.	Giral TPS	State	125	20.1
49.	Patratu TPS	State	770	14.9
50.	Barauni TPS	State	310	6.0

**Power Generation from
Tehri Power Plant**

2632. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tehri power plant has started generating power at its full capacity;

(b) if so, the details of power allocated to different States from the plant;

(c) whether due compensation has been paid to the people displaced as a result of construction of the Tehri dam and all the arrangements have been made for their resettlement and rehabilitation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Tehri Power Plant has started generating power at its full capacity (1000 MW).

(b) Details of power allocation to beneficiary states are as under:

1. Uttar Pradesh	374 MW
2. Uttarakhand	147 MW (including 12% free power)
3. Chandigarh	06 MW
4. Rajasthan	75 MW
5. Himachal Pradesh	28 MW
6. Jammu and Kashmir	48 MW
7. Punjab	77 MW
8. Haryana	43 MW
9. Delhi	103 MW

Remaining 10% un-allocated power is allocated by Northern Region Power Committee (NRPC) on the recommendations of Central Electricity Authority.

(c) Due compensations have been paid to each project affected family (PAFs) as per their entitlement and as per approved Rehabilitation Policy, 1998

formulated for Tehri Dam Project, However, arrangements for resettlement of 90 families due to demarcation of new survey line is under process. Notification under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act has been issued and notification under Section 6 is under process. Allotment of plots to the families has been made.

All entitled project affected families (PAFs) have been resettled at various Rehabilitation sites where all infrastructure facilities have been created at project cost.

(d) Following Rehabilitation sites have been developed at Project cost where all infrastructure facilities have been created for oustees of Tehri Dam Project.

Urban

1. New Tehri Town.
2. Ajabpur Kalan (Distt. Dehradun).
3. Nehrupuram (Distt. Dehradun).
4. Kedarpuram (Distt. Dehradun).
5. Rishikesh.

Rural

1. Bhaniyawala (Distt. Dehradun).
2. Raiwala (Distt. Dehradun).
3. Attak Farm (Distt. Dehradun).
4. Banjarawala (Distt. Dehradun).
5. Parwal (Distt. Dehradun).
6. Dehrakhas (Distt. Dehradun).
7. West Hope Town (Distt. Dehradun).
8. Central Hope Town (Distt. Dehradun).
9. Phulsani (Distt. Dehradun).
10. Pashulok (Distt. Dehradun).
11. Pathri Roh, Suman Nagar (Distt. Haridwar).
12. Ranipur Roh, Shivalik (Distt. Haridwar).
13. Pathri Block-1 (Distt. Haridwar).

14. Pathri Block-2 (Distt. Haridwar).
15. Pathri Block-3 (Distt. Haridwar).
16. Pathri Block-4 (Distt. Haridwar).
17. Roshanabad (Distt. Haridwar).

[English]

Royalty Payments Abroad

2633. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the category-wise break-up of outward remittances from India paid as royalty fee to the foreign intellectual property owners during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): The data on payments towards royalties, copyrights and license fees are included by the Reserve Bank of India in the Balance of Payment statistics. As per the same, remittances from India as royalties, copyrights and license fees during the last three years were as under:

Year	Amount in US\$ Million
2006-07 R	1030
2007-08 PR	1088
2008-09 P	1755

P: Preliminary, PR: Partially, Revised, R; Revised

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Setting Up of Virology Institutes

2634. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Virology Institutes in various States of the country including the tribal areas of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Indian Council of Medical Research under this Ministry has proposed to set up three types of Virology Institutes (Grade I, Grade II and Grade III laboratories) in all the State of the country. The State-wise locations and the time frame for setting up these institutes have not yet been finalized.

Production of Currency Notes

2635. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a modern facility for producing paper for currency notes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which these modern facility will be capable of checking the circulation of fake notes in the country; and

(d) the details of the expenditure likely to be incurred on such modern facility for producing paper for currency notes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. To meet the demand of currency paper indigenously, the Government of India has conveyed its decision to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for setting up a state of the art Security paper manufacturing unit at Mysore, on 50:50 joint venture (JV) basis between Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (P) Limited, (BRBNMPL), a wholly owned subsidiary of RBI and Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), wholly owned Government of India undertaking.

A Joint Management Committee has been constituted for finalizing the roadmap for setting up a

Paper Mill Project, formation and registration of new Company, preparation of detailed project report etc.

(c) Indigenization of paper for manufacturing currency notes will ensure that the paper embedded security features are incorporated domestically and the knowledge base in this regard remains with the country.

(d) The expenditure likely to be incurred by the JV for manufacturing currency paper will be around Rs. 1200 crores.

Drought Relief Scheme

2636. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have announced special drought relief scheme for farmers availing themselves of minor irrigation and crop loans in view of the weak monsoon and drought conditions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of total loans disbursed so far, condition on which the loans have been sanctioned, the number of farmers benefited thereby and the rate of interest charged thereon, scheme-wise;

(d) whether the said scheme is likely to remain valid for Kharif and Rabi season 2009-10 i.e. for loans sanctioned and disbursed till the end of March, 2010; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India has issued comprehensive guidelines on relief measures to be extended by banks in areas affected by natural calamities, including floods, droughts etc., so that the required relief is provided by the banks without any loss of time to not only existing

borrowers but also other eligible borrowers. The relief measures include, *inter alia*, the following:

- (i) Conversion of the principal amount outstanding in the crop loans and agriculture term loans as well as accrued interest thereon into term loans;
- (ii) conversion/rescheduling of loans and the interest accrued thereon for periods ranging from 3 to 10 years depending upon the frequency of crop failures/intensity of damage to crops;
- (iii) fresh crop loans for affected farmers;
- (iv) treatment of converted/rescheduled agri-loans as 'current dues';
- (v) non-compounding of interest in respect of loans converted/rescheduled etc;
- (vi) relaxed security and margin norms;
- (vii) provision of consumption loans to agriculturists whose crops have been damaged; and
- (viii) moratorium period of at least one year, while restructuring.

All these relief measures have been consolidated in the master circular on relief measures by banks in areas affected by natural calamities, issued to scheduled commercial banks by RBI dated July 1, 2009 and is available at www.rbi.org.in.

The State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) in each State initiates the action to be taken as per the RBI circular in case a natural calamity occurs. The details of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks under the Special Drought Relief Schemes for farmers are not centrally collected.

Lead Bank Scheme

2637. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Level Committee set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to review the

functioning of Lead Bank Scheme has submitted its Report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether the RBI has chalked out any plans in consultation with banks in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in its mid-term review of Annual Policy for the year 2007-08 had constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of Smt. Usha Thorat, Deputy Governor, RBI to review the Lead Bank Scheme (LBS). The Committee has submitted its report in August, 2009 which is available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in. In its report, the Committee has concluded that the LBS is useful and needs to continue. It has, *inter alia*, recommended that the scope of the LBS should cover initiatives for financial inclusion, financial literacy and an improved information system for reporting and monitoring progress. The Committee had focused its attention on urgent need for achieving 100% financial inclusion through penetration of banking services in the rural areas. The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by RBI with regard to the implementability within a specified time frame.

Energy Efficiency Services Limited

2638. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute/promote a new energy efficiency company called Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) for implementation of energy efficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of the company along with the business plans of the company; and

(d) the equity participation/share holding pattern of the new company?

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

(b) A Joint Venture Company agreement has been signed by four Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) of the Ministry of Power namely National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) on 19th November 2009 for formation of Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).

(c) The aims and the objectives of the Company are:

- (i) To carry on and promote the business of Energy Efficiency and Climate Change including manufacture and supply of energy efficiency services and products.
- (ii) To provide consultancy services in the field of Clean Development Mechanism, Carbon Markets, Demand Side Management, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change and other related areas.
- (iii) To act as a resource centre in the field of Energy Efficiency and take up activities such as capacity building, training etc.
- (iv) To participate in project activities of the Central Government, State Government, Bureau of Energy Efficiency or any other agencies related to Energy Efficiency and climate change.

Since the agreement has been signed recently no business plan has been finalized.

(d) An equity contribution of 25% amounting to Rs. 47.50 crores has been made by each of the CPSUs viz NTPC, PFC, PGCIL and REC for the formation of EESL. Thus the total capital of EESL amounts to Rs. 190 crores.

[Translation]

Duty on Ornaments

2639. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any suggestions/requests relating to decreasing excise/sales tax on items like bangles, ringlets, dots (bindi), sindoor, etc. used in marriages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Madam. Glass bangles are already levied a nil rate of excise duty. Further, ornaments made of precious metals including ringlets and other items like sindur, kumkum, kajal, alta and mahavar are also fully exempt from excise duty. Sales tax is a State subject and the Central Government does not have power to alter the rates of sales tax.

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

Cases of Bird Flu

2640. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI M. BAVALIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of Bird Flu have been reported recently from various parts of the country;

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

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

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

(b) State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement.

(c) For control and containment of current Avian Influenza outbreak as well as to prevent its ingress into

the country, Government of India took the following steps:

- (i) Continuous strengthening of preparedness to tackle any future eventuality in terms of upgradation of laboratories, training of manpower, stockpiling of materials for control and containment etc.
- (ii) The training of veterinary personnel in preparedness, control and containment is continuing. More than 80% veterinary workforce in the country has been trained to handle control and containment operations.
- (iii) Reserve of essential material for control operations have been developed and are being expanded further.
- (iv) Sensitization of general public on Avian Influenza through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns.
- (v) Import of poultry and poultry products have been banned completely from HPAI positive countries.
- (vi) Transparent approach towards reporting not only outbreaks but also information of unusual sickness/mortality in poultry and results of laboratory diagnosis.
- (vii) Border check posts with neighboring countries have been strengthened.
- (viii) All the State Governments have been alerted to be vigilant about the outbreak of the disease, if any.
- (ix) Guidelines issued to the States for further guidance to the poultry farmers.
- (x) In the event of an outbreak, the contingency plan of both Health and Animal Health Sector are put into force, rapid response teams are deployed and culling of entire poultry population in the affected zone of 0-5/0-3 Kms., as appropriate is carried out. The health of high risk personnel involved in the operations and the exposed community are put under surveillance.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of Avian Influenza Outbreak in India*

Year of outbreak	State/UT	Remarks
February, 2006	Maharashtra Gujarat	First outbreak recorded in India
March, 2006	Madhya Pradesh	
July, 2007	Manipur	
January, 2008	West Bengal	First outbreak reported in Birbhum district, the disease spread to 55 blocks and two municipalities in 15 districts of West Bengal
April, 2008	Tripura	
November, 2008	Assam	The outbreak covered 13 blocks and two municipalities in nine districts
December, 2008	West Bengal	The outbreak spread over five districts
December, 2008	Sikkim	

*[English]***Merger of State Bank of Indore**

2641. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge State Bank of Indore with State Bank of India;

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

(c) whether there is any objection from the employees against the said merger; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Government of India has conveyed to State Bank of

India (SBI) the sanction for entering into negotiations for acquiring the business including the assets and liabilities of the State Bank of Indore. SBI has already initiated the process.

(c) and (d) Some of the Bank Employees' Unions of Public Sector Banks (PSBs), have expressed their apprehensions against the proposed consolidation in the banking sector, particularly PSBs. Some of the apprehensions are closing of bank branches, retrenchment of existing employees, regional sentiments about some particular banks, etc.

While supporting any merger proposal of the public sector banks, Government keeps in view the interests of the stakeholders and employees of the merging banks by incorporating appropriate provisions in the terms and conditions for such merger.

Government has not given direction to any specific bank to consider proposal for merger/amalgamation with a particular bank. Government is also of the view that

the initiatives for consolidation amongst the Public Sector Banks should emanate from the managements of the banks themselves with Government playing a supportive role as the common stakeholder.

[Translation]

Amendments in Electricity Act, 2003

2642. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Section 11 of the electricity Act, 2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to be achieved therefrom;

(c) whether some of the State Governments have

tried to restrict the sale of electricity to other States;

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

(e) whether the private sector companies are likely to face disruption in trading of electricity; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present, there is no proposal to amend Section 11 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

(c) and (d) In the recent past, some independent power producers have brought to the notice of the Central Government, Planning Commission and the Central Electricity Authority that the State Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have issued orders under Section 11 or Section 108 restricting supply of power outside the State. The details of orders issued by the above State Governments are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Section of the Act	Reasons specified in the order
1.	Karnataka	11	In public interest—to bridge the demand supply gap.
2.	Tamil Nadu	11	In public interest—due to power shortage
3.	Maharashtra	108	In public interest—due to acute power shortage
4.	Andhra Pradesh	11	In public Interest
5.	Rajasthan	RRVPNL letter dated 21-4-2009	Reasons not given
6.	Orissa	11	Acute power shortage and the resultant hardship to the public

(e) and (f) The private power generators who have entered into long term Power Purchase Agreements with utilities and consumers outside the State may face interference in selling of power under these contracts which amounts to violation of the sanctity of the contract. Providing non discriminatory open access to transmission

and distribution systems in necessary for inter-state sale of power, market development, regulatory framework for tariff setting and protecting the interests of the consumers. The actions of the State Government are resulting in denial in open access.

[English]

**Implementation of Family
Welfare Programme**

2643. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed during the last three years for effective implementation of Family Welfare Programme in various States;

(b) the total amount allocated as loan and subsidy under the said programme during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of Family Welfare Programmes in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(e) whether some States have not utilised the funds provided to them under the programme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No targets are fixed as the Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them according to their choice. However, since the unmet need for family planning is very high in most States, the States are exhorted to gear up their infrastructure and manpower to provide the family planning services to the people to meet the unmet demand.

(b) No amount has been allocated as loan and subsidy under the said programme.

(c) and (d) Government reviews the implementation

of Family Welfare activities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and RCH-II at different for a from time to time, with the States/UTs. Focussed attention has been given to the demographically weak performing states through provisioning of all kind of support including public awareness programmes under NRHM, for which the states are free to project their priorities depending on local needs in the states in their respective Project Implementation Plans (PIPs).

As a result the country has witnessed significant decline in both fertility and mortality. The crude birth rate, which was recorded at 40.8 per 1000 in 1951, has declined to 23.1 in 2007 (SRS). The crude death rate, which was recorded at 25.1 per 1000 in 1951, has declined to 7.4 in 2007. Infant mortality rate has come down from 146 in 1951-61 to 55 in 2007. Total Fertility rate has come down from 6.0 in 1951 to 2.7 in 2007.

(e) All the States/UTs have utilized the funds provided to them under the National Rural Health Mission. The rate of utilization of funds, however, varies from State to State depending upon their requirements, priorities, human resource and capacity to utilize.

(f) A Statement showing the release and expenditure under NRHM including transfers through Treasury Route for the F.Ys 2006-07 to 2008-09 is enclosed. The funds remaining unutilized at the end of a Financial Year are revalidated and adjusted while releasing funds for the next Financial Year. The utilization of funds is monitored through a quarterly Financial Monitoring Report (FMR) received from the States/UTs, which are reviewed and underutilization, identified if any, is communicated to them for taking appropriate measures to improve their performance. In addition, the programme performance reviews are also undertaken by Common Review Mission, Joint Review Missions and also through statutory audit of the State/District Health Societies to suggest suitable measures.

Statement**Release and Expenditure under National Rural Health Mission for the
Financial Years 2006-07 to 2008-09**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.83	8.20	13.02	9.14	15.39	13.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	382.40	412.72	606.50	510.48	608.77	727.36
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.79	30.79	44.50	48.11	35.54	55.78
4.	Assam	346.96	207.35	602.15	566.64	587.60	754.05
5.	Bihar	358.23	252.25	341.55	445.22	745.56	656.38
6.	Chandigarh	4.56	3.23	6.44	4.32	5.18	6.80
7.	Chhattisgarh	149.27	186.64	190.74	206.21	243.00	153.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.71	1.67	2.36	2.87	3.31	3.80
9.	Daman and Diu	3.48	1.84	1.98	2.45	2.76	2.55
10.	Delhi	35.76	37.01	53.50	63.17	77.50	43.84
11.	Goa	3.22	4.17	5.05	7.01	14.01	9.13
12.	Gujarat	254.61	223.48	390.70	308.72	333.28	538.92
13.	Haryana	113.02	76.57	108.95	109.30	146.93	231.02
14.	Himachal Pradesh	71.06	55.60	51.38	55.45	62.15	97.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	49.67	50.06	158.67	77.15	73.05	105.31
16.	Jharkhand	158.35	92.29	157.95	123.21	240.39	365.45
17.	Karnataka	252.29	190.19	296.97	266.82	427.78	422.08
18.	Kerala	151.99	37.47	293.85	201.64	219.00	390.63
19.	Lakshadweep	1.73	0.90	1.07	0.65	1.15	1.79
20.	Madhya Pradesh	411.00	340.25	616.65	654.75	706.96	674.42
21.	Maharashtra	296.76	228.92	668.26	515.54	580.86	903.97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Manipur	37.26	19.75	49.27	42.88	55.40	58.47
23.	Meghalaya	33.71	18.87	42.85	34.74	41.93	46.16
24.	Mizoram	50.31	28.54	32.67	56.40	37.35	54.60
25.	Nagaland	41.19	36.23	44.75	44.32	54.72	56.18
26.	Orissa	220.13	198.30	386.87	303.68	376.09	315.84
27.	Puducherry	5.65	8.69	4.60	7.22	5.10	7.25
28.	Punjab	138.51	85.33	105.77	114.38	183.44	177.67
29.	Rajasthan	409.85	295.98	657.07	555.73	772.19	894.82
30.	Sikkim	24.01	9.87	34.27	13.57	19.55	50.06
31.	Tamil Nadu	332.75	316.81	546.37	396.82	491.90	601.82
32.	Tripura	39.13	27.69	78.92	38.85	76.18	70.73
33.	Uttar Pradesh	879.79	734.30	1245.09	1056.65	1395.26	1375.21
34.	Uttarakhand	43.32	48.36	89.05	19.21	93.31	122.91
35.	West Bengal	376.01	253.41	511.33	356.77	517.40	422.50
	Others	17.05	0.00	17.23	0.00	2.56	0.00
	Grand Total	5757.35	4523.71	8458.37	7280.08	9252.55	10412.20

FRBM

2644. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are not following Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM); and

(b) if so, the names of the States and response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Except West Bengal and Sikkim, all other 26 states have enacted Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts. Enactment of FRBM Acts by States is one of the conditions for availing benefits under the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility (DCRF).

Under DCRF, framed on the basis of recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, States are eligible for debt waiver in respect of Consolidated loans, provided they eliminate revenue deficit by 2008-09, and reduce fiscal deficit (FD) to 3% of their respective State Gross Domestic Product as computed under DCRF.

The fiscal deficit target for States for 2009-10 under DCRF has been relaxed from 3% to 4% of States' respective Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) as computed under DCRF. As per their 2009-10 Budget Estimates, 17 States' FD to GSDP ratios exceed 4%. These states are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and

Uttarakhand. This renders these States ineligible for debt waiver under DCRF for 2009-10.

Checking of Packaged Food

2645. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) the norms and regulations regarding checking of packaged food and soft drinks products in the country;

(b) the companies which have been found violating these norms during the last three years and the current year and the action taken against them;

(c) whether the government has set up any mechanism to track/check imported food items online;

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

(e) whether the government proposes to regulate hydrogenated fats in packaged food including the imported packaged food; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The standards for various food products including soft drinks have been laid down under the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA), Rules, 1955. The implementation of the PFA Act, 1954 and PFA Rules, 1955 is done by the State/UT Governments which take action in case of any violation of the PFA Rules, 1955. No data is maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) All food articles imported in the country are governed under Section 5 and 6 of the PFA Act, 1954 and relevant provisions of PFA Rules, 1955, which require that no person shall import into India any article of food in contravention of any of these provisions. Once the product has been imported, it shall conform to the

provisions and standard prescribed under the PFA Act and Rules. Similar provision exists in the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006. Feasibility study has been undertaken for IT enabled imported food control system.

(e) and (f) Already, there are provisions under the PFA Rules to regulate the use of hydrogenated fat in any packed food whereby.

(i) There shall be a declaration on the label that "hydrogenated fats or bakery shortening used—Contains trans fat" and

(ii) If a health claim of "trans fat free" is made in such cases the trans fat shall be less than 0.2 gm per serving of food.

Listing of PSEs

2646. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) presently listed in Stock Exchanges alongwith share value during each of the last two years, PSE-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to list more PSEs with the stock exchanges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such PSEs and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The list of public sector enterprises currently listed at BSE and NSE alongwith the closing price of shares of these PSEs during the last traded day of the financial years 2007-08, 2008-2009 and from April 01, 2009 to November 13, 2009 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. In order to promote public ownership and to unlock value in public sector undertakings the Government proposes to list more profit making public sector undertakings in stock exchanges.

Statement

Sl. No.	Public Sector Enterprises Currently Listed at BSE and NSE	2007-08 Closing Price	2008-09 Closing Price	1 April-09 to 13 November 09 Closing Price
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	76.65	38.85	131.75
2.	Andhra Bank	74.10	44.95	115.65
3.	Andrew Yule	29.65	22.55	57.00
4.	Assam Petro	6.80	7.14	7.49
5.	Balmer La. in	84.30	65.55	132.35
6.	Balmer Lawrie and Co. Ltd.	371.35	235.15	514.50
7.	Bank of Maharashtra	50.05	20.75	46.10
8.	BEML Ltd.	990.30	381.50	1011.20
9.	Bharat Earth Movers	1672.35	—	—
10.	Bharat Immun and Bio	26.55	9.86	19.90
11.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1057.00	882.90	1603.15
12.	Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	411.25	376.65	522.75
13.	BHEL	2056.55	1504.35	2271.05
14.	Bank of Baroda	283.90	234.55	542.05
15.	Bank of India	252.90	219.90	367.05
16.	Canara Bank	225.20	165.90	377.10
17.	Central Bank	87.05	33.95	152.50
18.	Chennai Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	279.65	94.45	208.90
19.	Container Corp. of India Ltd.	1728.35	716.15	1203.80
20.	Corporation Bnak	283.05	179.85	434.15
21.	Dena Bank	50.85	32.30	70.15
22.	Dredging Corp. of India Ltd.	647.50	228.70	490.45
23.	Engineers India Ltd.	666.60	520.55	1460.00

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Fact (Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.)	22.35	21.85	42.75
25.	GAIL (I) Ltd.	424.85	244.25	377.65
26.	Gujarat Mineral Development Corp. Ltd.	292.00	39.65	109.50
27.	Gujarat State Financial Corp. Ltd.	6.69	2.88	7.50
28.	Haryana Financial Corp. Ltd.	17.65	—	21.35
29.	Hindustan Copper	236.05	110.80	292.25
30.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon	—	—	18.75
31.	Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd.	38.35	18.45	41.05
32.	Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.	255.60	269.10	351.80
33.	HMT Ltd.	70.40	35.40	73.40
34.	IDBI Bank Ltd.		45.40	128.65
35.	IDBI Ltd.	89.05	91.80	47.75
36.	Indbank HSG	17.85	7.26	14.15
37.	Indbank Merchant Banking Services	20.45	7.88	15.60
38.	India Tourism Development Corp.	82.00	99.60	104.55
39.	Indian Bank	162.90	82.65	163.35
40.	Indian Oil Ltd.	445.60	387.35	294.30
41.	Indian Overseas Bank	135.20	45.50	116.10
42.	ITI Ltd.	34.30	16.15	45.95
43.	J and K Bank	681.90	310.85	631.30
44.	Maha Elektro	446.40	213.00	489.80
45.	MTNL	96.55	69.10	77.05
46.	MMTC	21794.20	14137.55	36028.55
47.	MRPL	77.85	41.05	80.30
48.	Mysore Paper	7.39	4.14	8.85
49.	NALCO	451.70	214.45	387.70

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Nat. Mineral	10160.10	—	—
51.	National Fertilizer Ltd.	39.80	33.20	68.55
52.	Neyveli Lignite	119.90	83.75	153.55
53.	NHPC	—	—	32.25
54.	NMDC Ltd.	10346.80	156.70	435.85
55.	NTPC Ltd.	197.00	180.20	214.95
56.	Oil India Ltd.	—	—	1192.85
57.	ONGC Corp. Ltd.	981.35	779.70	1183.50
58.	Oriental bank of Commerce	176.65	109.90	264.70
59.	PNB Gilts	27.60	18.60	29.05
60.	Power Finance Corp. Ltd.	162.15	144.80	225.75
61.	Power Grid Corp. India Ltd.	97.95	95.65	105.40
62.	Punjab Communication	31.10	12.60	44.85
63.	PNB	508.15	410.90	908.25
64.	Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.	52.05	37.65	76.30
65.	Rural Electrification Corp. Ltd.	106.10	96.20	226.55
66.	Scooters India Ltd.	23.00	13.88	31.85
67.	Shipping Corp. India Ltd.	198.10	76.70	145.90
68.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	4998.00	196.15	461.35
69.	State Bank of India	1598.85	1066.55	2298.05
70.	State Bank of Mysore	7500.00	331.10	592.90
71.	State Bank of Travancore	4775.95	212.35	557.25
72.	State Trading Corp. India Ltd.	329.20	112.10	360.45
73.	SAIL	184.75	96.45	182.00
74.	Syndicate Bank	75.05	48.00	88.75
75.	UCO Bank	36.95	24.00	54.50

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Union bank Ltd.	141.00	147.25	263.00
77.	Vijaya Bank	49.65	23.30	49.20

[Translation]

Orthopaedic Departments

2647. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed by the Medical Council of India (MCI) for giving recognition to the orthopaedic department of Medical Colleges/Hospitals in the country;

(b) the details of the orthopaedic departments in Medical Colleges/Hospitals of the country which have been recognized by the Medical Council of India;

(c) the reasons for not giving recognition to the other orthopaedic departments in the country;

(d) whether any proposal to recognize the Orthopaedic Department of Medical College in Gwalior has been received by the MCI; and

(e) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) Section 11 (2) of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 provides—Any university or medical Institution in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule may apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised, and the Central Government, after consulting the Council, may, by noti-fication in the official Gazette, amend the First Schedule so as to include such qualification therein, and any such notification may also direct that an entry should be made in the last column of the First Schedule against such medical qualification declaring that it shall be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after a specified date.

(b) A list of the orthopaedic departments in Medical Colleges/Hospitals of the country which have been

recognized by the Medical Council of India is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The medical colleges which do not fulfil the criteria as laid down in the Medical Council of India Regulations cannot be recommended for recognition of the course.

(d) Yes.

(e) Medical Council of India has not recommended for recognition of MS (Orthopaedics) and D. Ortho qualification for non-fulfilment of the criteria laid down in its regulations.

Statement

List of the orthopaedic departments in Medical Colleges/Hospitals of the country

MS (Orthopaedics)

1. Nizam's Institute of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
2. Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam
3. Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad
4. Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad
5. Guntur Medical College
6. Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal
7. Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpally
8. Kurnool Medical College, Kurnool
9. Mamata Medical College, Khammam
10. Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad
11. Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada
12. S V Medical College, Tirupati

13. Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada
14. Assam Medial College, Dibrugarh
15. Guwahati Medical College
16. Patna Medical College, Patna
17. Government Medical College, Chandigarh
18. Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur
19. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi
20. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi
21. Maulana Azad Medical College and GB Pant Hospital
22. Safdarjung Hospital
23. University College of Medical Sciences and GTB Hospital, New Delhi
24. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
25. Goa Medical College, Panaji
26. B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad
27. Seth K M School of Postgraduate Medicine and Research, Ahmedabad
28. Medical College, Baroda
29. Pramukhswami Medical College, Karmsad
30. MP Shah Medical College, Jamnagar
31. Government Medical College, Surat
32. Pt. B D Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
33. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
34. Government Medical College, Jammu
35. Government Medical College, Srinagar, Kashmir
36. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum
37. Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellur
38. Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur
39. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute
40. Father Muller's Institue of Medical Education and Research, Mangalore
41. Government Medical College, Mysore
42. J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere
43. J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore
44. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
45. Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore
46. M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore
47. Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College, Gulbarga
48. Shri B M Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bijapur
49. St. Johns Medical College, Bangalore
50. Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary
51. Yenepoya Medical College, Mangalore
52. Sri Devaraj URS Medical College, Kolar
53. Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur
54. Government Medical College, Calicut
55. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
56. Government Medical College, Kottayam
57. Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical College, Pune
58. Dr. D.Y. Patil Pratishthans Medical College, Pimpri, Pune
59. Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad
60. Armed Forces Medical College, Pune
61. B.J. Medical College, Pune
62. Bombay Hospital Institute of Medical Sciences, Mumbai

63. Government Medical College, Aurangabad
 64. Government Medical College, Nagpur
 65. Grant Medical College, Mumbai
 66. Lokmanya Tilak Municipal Medical College, Mumbai
 67. Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram
 68. Seth GS Medical College, Mumbai
 69. Topiwala National Medical College, Mumbai
 70. Mahatma Gandhi Mission's Medical College, Navi Mumbai
 71. Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Medical College, Nerul, Navi Mumbai
 72. Rural Medical College, Loni
 73. Sancheti Institute for Orthopaedics and Rehabilitation
 74. Postgraduate Institute of Swasthiyog Pratisthan, Miraj
 75. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal
 76. MKCG Medical College, Berhampur
 77. VSS Medical College, Sambalpur
 78. SCB Medical College, Cuttack
 79. Jawaharlal Institute of PG Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry
 80. Christian Medical College, Ludhiana
 81. Dayanand Medical College and Hospital, Ludhiana
 82. Government Medical College, Amritsar
 83. Government Medical College, Patiala
 84. Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh
 85. Dr. S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur
 86. Government Medical College, Kota
 87. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Ajmer
 88. R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur
 89. Sardar Patel Medical College, Bikaner
 90. S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur
 91. Rajah Muthiah Medical College, Annamalai-nagar
 92. Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai
 93. Christian Medical College, Vellore
 94. Kilpauk Medical College, Chennai
 95. Madras Medical College, Chennai
 96. Madurai Medical College, Madurai
 97. Thanjavur Medical College, Thanjavur
 98. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh
 99. Mati Lal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad
 100. Institute of Medical Sciences, B.H.U., Varanasi
 101. L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut
 102. G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur
 103. Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj Medical University, Lucknow
 104. Himalayan Institute of Medical Sciences, Dehradun
 105. Burdwan Medical College
 106. Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Kolkata
 107. Medical College, Kolkata
 108. Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Kolkata
 109. R.G. Kar Medical College, Kolkata
- Diploma in Orthopaedics**
1. Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad

2. Kamineni Institute of Medical Sciences, Narketpally
3. Mamata Medical College, Khammam
4. Narayana Medical College, Nellore
5. Pt. J.N.M. Medical College, Raipur
6. Pramukhswami Medical College, Karmsad
7. Pt. B.D. Sharma Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak
8. Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla
9. Government Medical College, Jammu
10. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belgaum
11. Adichunchanagiri Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellur
12. Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute
13. Father Muller's Institute of Medical Education and Research, Mangalore
14. Government Medical College, Mysore
15. J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere
16. J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore
17. Karnataka Institute of Medical Sciences, Hubli
18. Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore
19. M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore
20. Mahadevappa Rampure Medical College, Gulbarga
21. Shri B.M. Patil Medical College, Hospital and Research Centre, Bijapur
22. Vijaynagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Bellary
23. Sri Devaraj URS Medical College, Kolar
24. Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur
25. Government Medical College, Calicut
26. Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram
27. Government Medical College, Kottayam
28. Bharati Vidyapeeth Medical College, Pune
29. Dr. D.Y. Patil Pratishthans Medical College, Pimpri, Pune
30. Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad

Increase in Electricity Rates

2648. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of power in peak hour is leading to increase in short-term market rates of electricity in the country;

(b) if so, whether the electricity rates have increased from Rs. 14 to Rs. 19 per unit in the last July and August, 2009 in some of the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has fixed the maximum limit of electricity rate at Rs. 8 per unit; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the basis on which these charges has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. The shortage of power is one of the important factors responsible for increase in short-term market rates of electricity.

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the minimum, maximum and weighted average price of electricity transacted through traders and power exchanges enclosed

(d) and (e) In exercise of the power under proviso to section 62 (1)(a) read with section 66 of the Electricity Act, 2003, CERC had issued an Order on 11th September, 2009 on a Suo Motto petition fixing minimum

and maximum tariff for sale and purchase of electricity in day ahead transactions through bilateral agreement and on Power Exchanges. The minimum tariff for such transaction was fixed at Re. 0.10/Kwh and the maximum tariff was fixed at Rs. 8/Kwh, for a period of 45 days from the date of the Order which is over now. While specifying the price cap, the Commission has weighed the demands of the situation and ensured that the

consumer's interest is protected and at the same time investment signals do not get distorted. The price cap has been worked out based on the representative prices of power based on NAPTHA and High Speed Diesel (HSD) fuel. This is to ensure that high cost liquid fuel generation capacity still remains fully operational and the price cap does not deprive the consumer of any generation capacity.

Statement

Price of Electricity Transacted through Traders and Power Exchanges

Sl. No.	Price of electricity transacted through traders (Rs./KWh)	Price of electricity transacted through IEX (Rs./KWh)	Price of electricity transacted through PXIL (Rs./KWh)
July 2009			
1. Minimum	1.04	0.23	0.78
2. Maximum	7.71	9.00	8.00
3. Weighted Average	4.75	4.81	4.85
August 2009			
1. Minimum	1.84	0.80	1.39
2. Maximum	10.44	17.00	15.00
3. Weighted Average	4.64	7.40	6.15

Crime Against Children (Prevention) Bill

2649. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the draft of the Crimes Against Children (Prevention) Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) The Prevention of Offences Against the Child Bill is under consideration of the Government.

Health Services to People

2650. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the performance of health services being provided to the people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith corrective measures being taken to make such Services/ Programmes more effective?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government has operationalised a multipronged

monitoring protocol to assess the performance of health services being provided to the people and the architectural corrections being operationalised under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). As part of this protocol, regular web based Management Information System (MIS), regular state review visits, periodic surveys, community reports, etc. are collated to check for desirable areas of improvement in the delivery of health services. The corrective steps, if any, are appraised and approved as part of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) of respective States. The corrective measures include steps required to address shortages of infrastructure, human resources, technical skills, logistics and supply chain management, training and other aspects of the health delivery system.

Rules for Setting Up of Power Projects

2651. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring change in the financial facilities and rules regarding the setting up of power projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the following changes in the existing Mega Power Policy:—

- (i) The existing condition of privatization of distribution by power purchasing states would be replaced by the condition that power purchasing states shall undertake to carry out distribution reforms as laid down by Ministry of Power (MoP).
- (ii) The conditions requiring inter-state sale of power for getting mega power status would be removed.
- (iii) The present dispensation of 15% price preference available to the domestic bidders in case of cost plus projects of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) would continue. However, the price preference will not apply to tariff based competitively bid projects of PSUs.

(iv) The requirement of undertaking ICB by the developers for procurement of equipment for mega power projects would not be mandatory, if the requisite quantum of power has been tied up through tariff based competitive bidding or the project has been awarded through tariff based competitive bidding.

(v) A basic custom duty of 2.5% only would be applicable on brownfield expansion of existing mega projects. All other benefits under mega power policy available to Greenfield projects would also be available to expansion unit(s) (Brownfield projects) even if the total capacity of expansion unit(s) is less than the threshold qualifying capacity, provided the size of the unit(s) is not less than that provided in the earlier phase of the project granted mega power project certificate. All other conditions for grant of the mega power status shall remain the same.

(vi) Mega Power Projects would be required to tie up power supply to the distribution companies/ utilities through long term Power Purchase Agreements [PPA(s)] and may also sell power outside long term PPA(s) in accordance with the National Electricity Policy 2005 and Tariff Policy 2006, as amended from time to time, of Government of India.

[English]

Transparent Financial Reporting

2652. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the Satyam Computer Services Ltd. fraud, a committee of capital market regulator, Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) recently recommended a slew of measures to make financial reporting by listed firms more transparent and less confusing for investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government to the recommendation of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The SEBI Committee on Disclosures and Accounting Standards (SCODA) have recommended voluntary adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for consolidated financial results to be submitted by listed entities having subsidiaries, interim disclosure of balance sheet items by listed entities and time lines for submission of financial results by listed entities. These transparency enhancing measures were accepted by SEBI Board on 9th November, 2009 for voluntary compliance by listed entities.

[Translation]

Land Allotment by DDA to Educational Institute

2653. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land at several places to a single educational institution;

(b) if so, the details of such cases detected during the last three years, as on date;

(c) whether any type of investigations have been made in this connection; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority has informed that no land has been allotted to educational institutions during the last 3 years.

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

Kanti Thermal Power Station

2654. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kanti Thermal Power Station in Bihar has been handed over by the State Government of Bihar to the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the units of Kanti Thermal Power Station have not been permanently commissioned even after four years;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the likely profit or loss to the NTPC per year in the wake of non-commissioning of both the units of the Kanti Thermal Power Station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station (MTPS) (2x110 MW) which was under shut down since October, 2003, belonged to the Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB). This power station was transferred in September 2006 to Vaishali Power Generating Company Limited (VPGCL), a Joint Venture Company [later named as Kanti Bijlee Utpadan Nigam Limited (KBUNL)] formed in September 2006 amongst NTPC (51% equity) and BSEB (49%) by a Transfer Notification issued by the Government of Bihar.

Main responsibility of the JV Company is to complete Renovation and Modernization (R and M) of MTPS (2x110 MW) with grant from BRGF (Backward Region Grant Fund) and to Operate and Maintain MTPS in the long run and supply power to BSEB.

It was decided that Unit-II of MTPS would be revived with the minimum restoration so as to generate power to mitigate power crisis in Bihar. Accordingly, this unit was synchronized in October 2007 and the unit commenced generation on coal in January 2008. The unit has been generating power since then and is

presently under stabilization. Average Plant Load Factor (PLF) of this Unit from April 2009 to October 2009 is 47.32%.

The R and M activities could not be commenced since the cost of R and M as finalized with BHEL had gone up substantially. Without approval for the total expenditure, from the grant, the work could not be commenced. After persuasion by Ministry of Power and Government of Bihar, enhanced R and M cost (which is to be provided from BRGF) for MTPS has been approved by Planning Commission on 16-11-2009. R and M works of Main Plant will be awarded on M/s BHEL shortly and R and M of balance of plant will be done by KBUNL itself. R and M of Unit-II will be done after completion of R and M of Unit-I.

As the R and M is yet to be started and Unit-II is under stabilization, all the income/expenses are booked to Construction Account. Profit or loss to NTPC would occur after the R and M is completed and units are under commercial operation.

[English]

National Accreditation Board for Hospitals

2655. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up National Accreditation Board for Hospitals;

(b) if so, the number of hospitals in the country which have acquired accreditation so far, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the benefits to be accrued to patients and hospital on account of such accreditation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Yes. National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), an independent body has been set up by the Quality Council of India for the accreditation of testing and calibration of laboratories which includes pathological laboratories.

The number of State/UT-wise hospitals which have acquired accreditation so far are as under:—

State	Number of Accredited Hospitals
Maharashtra	4
Karnataka	6
New Delhi	8
Kerala	7
West Bengal	2
Rajasthan	1
Punjab	2
Andhra Pradesh	2
Gujarat	3
Tamil Nadu	2
Haryana	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
Bihar	1
Total	42

Accreditation results in high quality of care and patient safety. The patients are serviced by credential medical staff. Rights of patients are respected and protected. Patient's satisfaction is regularly evaluated. It helps hospitals to establish systems, processes, protocols and monitoring of clinical outcome. It improves overall professional development of clinicians and Para Medical Staff and provides leadership for quality improvement with medicine and nursing.

[Translation]

Joint Venture for Development of Solar and Wind Energy

2656. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to form any joint venture with the private sector companies/agencies

for research and development in the field of solar and wind energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the countries and private agencies with whom negotiations are going on for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has been supporting research and development in the field of renewable energy including solar and wind energy to universities, Indian Institutes of Technology, national laboratories and industry in the country. Currently there is no such proposal to form any joint venture with the private sector companies/agencies for research and development.

[English]

Mega Power Policy

2657. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring about some changes in the existing mega power policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the consent of the State Governments have been sought for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the impact of this revised policy in terms of the economic viability of power generation and distribution by the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Government has approved the following changes in the existing Mega Power Policy:—

(i) The existing condition of privatization of distri-

bution by power purchasing states is replaced by the condition that power purchasing states shall undertake to carry out distribution reforms as laid down by Ministry of Power (MoP).

(ii) The condition requiring inter-state sale of power for getting mega power status has been removed.

(iii) The present dispensation of 15% price preference available to the domestic bidders in case of cost plus projects of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) would continue. However, the price preference will not apply to tariff based competitively bid projects of PSUs.

(iv) The developers of mega power projects would not be required to undertake International Competitive Bidding (ICB) for procurement of equipment for the mega power project if the requisite quantum of power has been tied up through tariff based competitive bidding or the project has been awarded through tariff based competitive bidding.

(v) All benefits, except a basic custom duty of 2.5% only, available under mega power policy would be extended to expansion unit(s) of existing mega power projects even if the total capacity of expansion unit(s) is less than the threshold qualifying capacity, provided the size of the unit(s) is not less than that provided in the earlier phase of the project. All other conditions for grant of the mega power status shall remain same.

(vi) Mega Power Projects may sell power outside long term PPA(s) in accordance with the National Electricity Policy 2005 and Tariff Policy 2006, as amended from time to time.

(c) and (d) The requests of State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu who have urged for removing the existing condition of privatization of distribution by power purchasing states has been kept in view while seeking revising the existing condition of privatization of distribution by power purchasing states as given at sub-para (i) above.

(e) and (f) Mega Power Policy aims at deriving economies of scale by setting up large size power plants at pithead and transmitting power to distant regions, which were deficit in power. Mega Power Policy, in its present form, has played a vital role in the development of power sector. However, in the wake of several important statutory and policy level changes in the power sector, this Ministry revisited some of the provisions of the present Mega Power Policy and brought them in line with the changed scenario. The modified policy seeks to rationalize the procedure for grant of mega certificate and facilitate quicker capacity addition. The Mega Power Policy would have positive impact in the form lower generation cost and resultant cost of power purchased by distribution utilities.—

[Translation]

Health Account Number

2658. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot 'Health Account Number' to each citizen of India and to make arrangements for the regular health check-up for the people above 40 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Public-Private Participation to Promote Tourism

2659. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in order to promote tourism in the country:

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

(c) the details of annual budget earmarked by the Government for the tourism infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism has a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects under which Public-Private Partnership projects are eligible for assistance. Subsidy can be provided under this scheme up to Rs. 50.00 crore subject to a maximum of 25% of total project cost or 50% of equity contribution of the promoters, whichever is lower. Projects like Tourist trains, Cruise vessels, Cruise Terminals, Convention Centres, Golf Courses etc. would qualify for assistance.

(c) A provision of Rs. 537.00 crore has been made in B.E. 2009-10 for development of tourism infrastructure under the following schemes of the Ministry:

1. Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (Rs. 522.00 crore)
2. Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects (Rs. 5.00 crore)
3. Assistance to Central Agencies for Tourism Infrastructure Development (Rs. 10.00 crore)

IT Return

2660. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to find out the details of persons not filing income tax returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of action taken against such persons during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Department collects information through Annual Information Returns, Central Information Branch,

e-TDS returns and does collation, processing and matching with the existing records of the Income Tax Department. Through this process, persons not filing income tax returns are identified and statutory notices are issued to them, to file their income tax returns. The data sought is not separately maintained because the returns filed by such persons are not classified separately. However, total number of assesseees are increasing as indicated below:

Financial Year	No. of Assesseees (In lakhs)
2006-07	319.26
2007-08	326.87
2008-09	333.98

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

[Translation]

Green Power Plants

2661. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of

POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up green power plants in the country;

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

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred by the Government for the setting up of these power plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has already proposed to set up Green Power Plants (Hydro Power Plants) in the country.

(b) to (d) The details of hydro power plants, State-wise, under execution in Central Sector in the country, the expenditure likely to be incurred i.e. latest cost in setting up of these power plants and the time by which these plants are likely to be set-up i.e. likely date of commissioning is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Details of Hydro electric projects under execution in Central Sector

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State/Implementing Agency	Capacity (MW)	Latest cost (Rs. crore)	Likely Commissioning
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Parbati St.. II 4x200=800 MW	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	800	3954	2012-13
2.	Chamera-III 3x77-231 MW.	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	231	1584	2010-11
3.	Parbati-III 4x130=520 MW	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	520	2217	2010-11
4.	Kol Dam 4x200=800 MW	Himachal Pradesh/ NHPC	800	4527.15	2011-12
5.	Rampur 6x68.67=412 MW	Himachal Pradesh/ SJVNL	412	2047.03	2012-13
Sub-Total (Himachal Pradesh)			2763		

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Uri-II 4x60=240 MW	Jammu and Kashmir/ NHPC	240	1725	2010-11
7.	Sewa-II 3x40=120 MW	Jammu and Kashmir/ NHPC	120	897	January 10, February, 10, March, 10
8.	Chutak 4x11=44 MW	Jammu and Kashmir/ NHPC	44	802	2011-12
9.	Nimoo Bazgo 3x15=45 MW	Jammu and Kashmir/ NHPC	45	780.89	2011-12
10.	Kishanganga 3x110=30 MW	Jammu and Kashmir/ NHPC	330	3642.00	2016-17
	Sub-Total (Jammu and Kashmir)		779		
11.	Koteshwar 4x100=400 MW	Uttarakhand/THDC	400	1301.56	2010-11
12.	Loharinagpala 4x150=600 MW	Uttarakhand/NTPC	600	2895.10	2012-13
13.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	Uttarakhand/NTPC	520	2978.48	2012-13
	Sub-Total (Uttarakhand)		1520		
14.	Teesta Low Dam-III 4x33=132 MW	West Bengal/NHPC	132	1279.40	2010-11
15.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40=160 MW	West Bengal/NHPC	160	1061.38	2011-12
	Sub-Total (West Bengal)		292		
16.	Subansiri Lower 8x250=2000 MW	Arunachal Pradesh/ NHPC	2000	7452	2012-13
17.	Kameng 4x150=600 MW	Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO	600	3253.22	2012-13
18.	Pare 2x55=110 MW	Arunachal Pradesh/ NEEPCO	110	573.99	12th Plan
	Sub-Total (Arunachal Pradesh)		2710		
Total (Under Execution)—Central Sector			8064		

*[English]***Funds to RRBs**

2662. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to the establish a corpus to provide funds to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide fund at low cost to RRBs to facilitate them to lend in the rural areas; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per available records, in the last one year, this Department has not received any such request.

*[Translation]***Rural Electrification**

2663. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of revenue villages targeted to be electrified by the Union Government under the rural electrification scheme during the Tenth Five Year Plan in the country including Bihar;

(b) whether the targets set for rural electrification during the Tenth Five Year Plan were achieved;

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

(d) the quantum of funds allocated to achieve the target during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The number of villages targeted to be electrified by the Implementing Agencies in the sanctioned projects including Bihar and achievement under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana during 10th Five Year Plan, was as follows:—

Year	Targets		Achievement	
	All India	Bihar	All India	Bihar
2005-06	10,000	1600	9819	1600
2006-07	40,000	10097	28706	8415

(c) The physical execution of RGGVY works is being carried out by State Power Utilities/CPSUs. The progress has been affected due to the following reasons:

- (i) Delay in forest clearance for the land proposals required for execution of the Projects.
- (ii) Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations by the States.
- (iii) Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.

(iv) Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by some of the States.

(v) Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some states.

(vi) Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some states.

(vii) Delay in taking decision to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some states.

(viii) Difficult terrain in some states.

(d) under X Plan, Rs. 5,000 crore was allocated for RGGVY.

[English]

Renewable Energy Projects

2664. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of programmes and schemes formulated by the Government for the setting up of renewable energy plants in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a number of proposals from the State Governments including Gujarat for the setting up of such plants are pending for approval with the Government; and

(c) if so, the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Details of the programmes/schemes formulated by the Government for the setting up of various renewable energy systems/plants in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The setting up of renewable energy projects falls within the competence of State Governments to approve and does not require prior techno-economic clearance/approval of the Union Government. No proposals in this regard from State Governments, including Gujarat are pending with the Ministry. Generally, proposals are received for grant of central financial assistance under the Ministry's schemes/programmes on an ongoing basis through State Governments/designated State Nodal Agencies. At times, these proposals are found to be incomplete or not in line with the provisions of the schemes/programmes. Complete proposals in line with the provisions of schemes/programmes are considered and approved immediately, subject to the budget provisions.

Statement

Details of the renewable energy programmes/ schemes formulated by the Government

1. GRID-INTERACTIVE/OFF-GRID RENEWABLE POWER:
 - **Wind Power:** MW-scale Wind Farms/Aero generators/Hybrid Systems.
 - **Bio-power:** Biomass power/Bagasse cogeneration; non-bagasse cogeneration; Biomass gasifiers for rural/industrial energy; U and I Wastes to energy.
 - **Small Hydro Power:** Small hydro power plants upto 25 MW capacity; Watermills/Micro hydel plants.
 - **Solar Power:** Grid-interactive-Solar Thermal and SPV plants, SPV Roof-top Systems for abatement of diesel power in urban areas.
2. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR RURAL APPLICATIONS:
 - **Remote Village Electrification Programme:** provision of lighting/electricity in the unelectrified remote villages/hamlets.
 - **Village Energy Security Test Projects:** meeting village energy requirements through locally available renewable resources, mainly biomass.
 - **Biogas Programme:** setting up of Family Type biogas plants for cooking/lighting/manure/small scale power generation.
 - **Solar Thermal Systems:** deployment of decentralized solar thermal systems/devices, mainly solar cookers/driers for cooking, drying farm produce.
3. RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR URBAN, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS:
 - **Biomass (non-bagasse) based cogeneration and Wastes to Energy projects**—(reflected under off-grid/distributed renewable power under 1 above).

- **Solar water heating systems**—for domestic, institutional, commercial/industrial applications.
- **Solar air heating/steam generation systems**—for community cooking/other applications in institutions and industry.
- **Green Buildings**—incorporating active systems and passive designs.
- **Solar Cities**—for reducing their conventional energy consumption through energy conservation and use of renewable energy devices/systems.
- **SPV systems/devices**—for demonstration/awareness creation—SPV street lights, SPV street light control systems, SPV traffic signals, SPV hoardings, SPV power packs, etc.
- **Akshay Urja Shops**—to make available solar energy products and provide after-sales service.

4. RESEARCH, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Supporting research and development projects at premier institutions and industries on different aspects of new and renewable energy technologies.

Interest on Education Loan

2665. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have increased the rate of interest on education loan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to review the matter; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh have been deregulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) since October 1994 and these rates are determined by the

Banks themselves with the approval of their respective Board, subject to their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and spread guidelines. However, as per extant guidelines on education loan scheme, interest rates on education loan upto Rs. 4 lakh should be BPLR of the bank and for loans above Rs. 4 lakh it should be BPLR + 1 per cent.

In general the BPLR of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have shown a declining trend during the last one year.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, no such proposal is under consideration.

Borrowing of NABARD

2666. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether percentage of market borrowing of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) vis-a-vis its loan portfolio is increasing year after year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether borrowing money from the market by NABARD violates RBI regulations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of percentage increase/decrease in NABARD's market borrowing vis-a-vis its loan portfolio received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is as under:

Year	Outstanding as on March 31 (Rs. in crore)	
	Market Borrowings	Loan Portfolio
1	2	3
2005	22,261	48,355

1	2	3
2006	24,084 (8.1%)	58,088 (21.13%)
2007	32,146 (33.48%)	69,508 (19.66%)
2008	33,606 (4.55%)	82,872 (19.23%)
2009	27,779 (-17.3%)	98,853 (19.29%)

Sources: Annual Reports of NABARD

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage increase/decrease over the previous year:

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

Regulatory Mechanism for Cards

2667. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Working Group on Regulatory Mechanism for Cards constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to look into credit cards related complaints and suggest regulatory measures to encourage growth of cards in a safe, secure and efficient manner had submitted its recommendations;

(b) if so, the salient features of main recommendation;

(c) whether the Government has examined these recommendations and proposes to set up regulatory authority to regulate the inflow of credit cards and to protect the interests of customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said recommendation is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Regulatory Mechanism for cards constituted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) submitted

its Report on 8th April, 2005. The recommendations cover the aspects of (i) Regulatory framework and (ii) Customer grievances/right protection covering transparency and disclosure and code of conduct. The Working Group recommended, *inter-alia*, that the terms and conditions by card issuing banks should be communicated to customers in simple language; Separate communication should be made for the Most Important Terms and Conditions (MITC); Card issuing banks should mention interest charges on an annual basis; Persons entrusted with product marketing to have high degree of professionalism and integrity; Direct Selling Agents (DSA)/Direct Marketing Agents (DMA) work should be entrusted to well known firms on whom due diligence has been carried out; in case of cards issued through DSAs/DMA, Know Your Customer (KYC) norms laid down by RBI to be scrupulously followed; DSA/DMA staff to be properly trained and briefed; and card issuing banks to formulate a code of conduct for them, etc.

(c) and (d) The Group studied the regulatory regimes for the credit card industry in various countries and found that since the credit card business worldwide was not limited to banks only, the central banks or the banking regulators play mostly only a secondary role in the regulatory aspect. The Group did not recommend setting up of a separate regulatory authority to regulate credit card business, since in India only banks/bank subsidiaries are permitted to enter the card payment business and commercial banks in India are subject to a stringent regulation system as well as a fairly robust supervisory system as compared to other financial intermediaries.

(e) Based on the recommendations of the Group, RBI issued a Master Circular on Credit Card Operations of banks on November 21, 2005 and advised all the credit card issuing banks/NBFCs to adhere to those guidelines strictly. This Master Circular is updated every year on July 1, consolidating the instructions/guidelines issued to banks during the preceding year.

Further, to provide for a sound legal and regulatory institutional framework to exercise direct regulation and oversight of the diverse payment systems, including the

credit card providers in the country, the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 has been enacted. The Act and the Regulations framed thereunder require all payment system providers to obtain authorisation from Reserve Bank of India to operate any payment systems in the country, including those relating to credit cards.

Losses of PSBs

2668. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the several public sector banks are suffering loss and facing closure threat;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide a helping hand to these public sector banks by subscribing to preference shares issued by the banks to wipe out their losses and reduce bad and doubtful loans;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to revive the sick public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) No, Madam. All the public sector banks have reported profits during the last three years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Collection of IT

2669. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of target *vis-a-vis* collection of indirect taxes during each of the last three quarters of this fiscal;

(b) the reasons for increase/decrease in such collection from the previous year; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government of India to achieve the targets in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The collection of indirect taxes during first quarter April-June, 2009 was Rs. 46,213 crore as against a target of Rs. 63,900 crore. The collection has gone up to Rs. 58,118 crores in the second quarter against a target of Rs. 74,324 crore. Third quarter of this fiscal is yet to be over.

(b) The main reasons for decline in indirect tax collection are reduction in rate of customs duty on crude petroleum and petroleum products on 4th June 2008, reduction in rate of excise duty by 4% on non-petroleum products across the board on 7th December 2008, further reduction of excise duty rate on non-petroleum products from 10% to 8%, and service tax rate from 12% to 10% on 24th February, 2009. The reduction in excise duty rates has also affected custom duty collection on account of reduced revenue from additional customs duty, commonly known as CVD on imports.

(c) Regular monitoring of revenue collection and analysis of the causal factors for decrease in revenue is being done at national, zonal and commissionerate level. The audit and anti-evasion measures have also been enhanced.

Power Transmission

2670. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to abolish the service tax on power transmission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh thereto; and

(d) the extent to which this move will help the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Ministry of Finance, the issue regarding levy of service tax on power

transmission is pending decision before the Customs, Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT). Based on the stay order of the CESTAT in the matter of Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited Versus Commissioner of Central Excise, Bhopal (reported in 2008) 15 Service Tax today (New Delhi-CESTAT) protective show cause notices have been issued to power transmission companies demanding service tax.

(c) and (d) The question do not arise.

[Translation]

Reforms in Power Sector

2671. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring reforms in the power sector for providing power to the consumers at cheaper rate in view of the continuously rising power tariffs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Electricity Regulatory Commissions are mandated to determine tariff and issue guidelines/regulations under the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy and the Tariff Policy in the discharge of their functions.

Electricity is a concurrent subject and reforms in power sector are ongoing process. The Central Government has taken various reforms initiatives such as:

- (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 has put in place a liberal and progressive legal framework including features like open access, non-requirement of license for generation and freely permitting captive power plants.
- (ii) An independent regulatory framework at Centre and State levels.
- (iii) The Appellate Tribunal for Electricity under the

Electricity Act, 2003 has been made operational facilitating expeditious settlement of disputes.

- (iv) The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for assisting the States in investment in sub-transmission and distribution segments and also for incentivising better financial performance by the State Power Utilities.
 - (v) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana with 90% capital subsidy from the Central Government for providing access to electricity in rural areas. The scheme gives a special emphasis on mechanisms for improved revenue collection.
 - (vi) The Tariff Policy notified under the Act provides for competitive procurement of power in a transparent manner in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Government.
- (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) and (b) above.

[English]

Medical Facilities in Scheduled Areas

2672. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of deaths have taken place due to lack of medical facilities in the scheduled areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has recently sent a team of health experts in some of these scheduled areas including Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details findings thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide affordable medical facilities and create health awareness among tribals in such areas?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No. There is no report of large number of deaths having taken place due to lack of medical facilities in the scheduled areas of the country including Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) The Government has operationalised a multipronged monitoring protocol to monitor the activities under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). As part of this protocol, regular state visits are undertaken by teams to the districts. Their reports are collated against the regular web based Management Information System (MIS), periodic survey reports, and community reports to check for desirable areas of improvement in the delivery of health services. The corrective steps, if any, are appraised and approved as part of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) of respective states. The central team from National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme had also visited the district of Adilabad during 2007 and the state government has reported that actions recommended in their report have been taken.

(e) The Government is committed to establishing a fully functional, community owned, decentralized health delivery system in all states in the country especially in the remote, rural and tribal areas. For this purpose, the NRHM has been operationalised with special focus on states with relatively poor health indicators and/or health infrastructure.

The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It also aims at bridging the gap in Rural Health care services through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and improved hospital care, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. The NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health and Family Welfare including the Reproductive and Child Health Phase II, programmes for Tuberculosis vector borne diseases, leprosy, blindness, iodine deficiency diseases and integrated disease surveillance

project. Further, it addresses the issue of health in the context of sector-wide approach addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health.

Development of GM Mosquito

2673. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) is developing, Genetically Modified (GM) mosquito to fight vector-borne diseases;

(b) if so, the present status of the project;

(c) whether any assistance for the purpose has been sought from the World Health Organization (WHO);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the GM mosquito could be deployed to tackle the diseases like chikungunya and dengue?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

IT Refund Cases

2674. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Chief Commissionerate-wise details of Income Tax (IT) refund vouchers pending in respect of the Assessment Years 2007-08 and 2008-09 alongwith reasons for the delay;

(b) the reasons for the increasing trend of income tax refunds pending for disposal;

(c) the details of the interest paid on refunds released during the same period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to expedite the refund cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Assessment year-wise data in respect of returns claiming refund is not maintained. The total number of returns claiming refund pending as on 01-04-2009 was 38.17 lakhs. The Chief Commissionerate-wise (Cadre Controlling) details are given as Statement enclosed. Department has already processed 27.93 lakhs returns claiming refund till 31st October, 2009. The statutory time limit to process the returns of income is with reference to their receipt in the Financial Year and accordingly the returns received in Financial Year 2008-09, can be processed upto 31st March, 2010.

(b) Processing of returns and issuance of refund is a continuous process in the Income Tax Department. No specific reason can be attributed to the increase in the work load for processing of returns claiming refund because the refund claim is dependent upon several factors such as excess payment of taxes, claim of deductions/exemptions under various sections of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(c) The amount of interest paid on refunds during the Financial Year 2007-08 was Rs. 4443 crores and Financial Year 2008-09 was Rs. 5785 crores.

(d) The Government is taking following steps to expedite the refund cases:

- (i) Computerized processing of returns.
- (ii) Guidelines have been issued by the CBDT to process all returns and issue refunds within four months of filing of return.
- (iii) Introduction of e-filing of TDS returns.
- (iv) Introduction of e-filing of return for speedy processing.
- (v) The Department has set up a Centralized Processing Centre at Bangalore. It will provide speedy processing of returns and issuance of refunds for all the tax payers of Karnataka region and for all the e-filed returns.

Statement

Status of Processing of Returns Claiming Refund as on 01-04-2009

Sl. No.	CCIT Cadre Controlling	Number (in Lakhs)
1.	Ahmedabad	3.75
2.	Bangalore	3.54
3.	Bhopal	1.69
4.	Bhubaneswar	0.62
5.	Chandigarh	1.73
6.	Chennai	1.66
7.	Delhi	3.59
8.	Guwahati	0.39
9.	Hyderabad	2.01
10.	Jaipur	2.06
11.	Kanpur	0.95
12.	Kochi	0.71
13.	Kolkata	3.64
14.	Lucknow	1.34
15.	Mumbai	4.99
16.	Nagpur	0.80
17.	Patna	1.25
18.	Pune	3.45
Total		38.17

Increase in Tourism during Commonwealth Games

2675. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) in India has predicted that

Delhi Commonwealth Games would attract 10 million international tourists and also generate 5 lakh jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SULTAN AHMED): (a) and (b) In a Forecast Paper on 'Aftermath of Commonwealth Games 2010 (CWG)' brought out by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM), it has been projected that the Commonwealth Games alone will generate additional employment opportunities for over 5 lakh workforce. The paper also estimates that in 2010 over 10 million international foreign tourists will visit India.

(c) Ministry of Tourism is actively involved in Monitoring the creation of additional accommodation during the CWG 2010. A Task Force constituted for this purpose monitors the additional new hotel accommodation coming up in NCR Delhi by holding regular meetings with all concerned land owning authorities, Ministries/Departments. Other steps taken by Ministry of Tourism in connection with CWG 2010 include the following:—

- Providing volunteers, trained in tourism sector, for the games under its 'Earn While You Learn' scheme.
- Training of taxi/coach and auto rickshaw drivers with an objective of making them more tourist friendly.
- Training of owners and service staff of the approved guests house in Delhi so that there is quality improvement in the services being provided.

Setting Up of Eye Hospitals

2676. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the

State Government of Gujarat for the setting up of Eye Hospitals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Under the National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB), proposals in the form of Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) are received from the State Governments and are evaluated in the meetings held in the Ministry of Health under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) keeping in view the approved schemes, availability of budget and existing eye care infrastructure in States.

In the PIP for 2009-10, Government of Gujarat had proposed to provide assistance for setting up/strengthening/expansion of two eye care units under Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) sector in the State, which could not be approved considering limited availability of budget under NPCB during the current financial year (2009-10).

Children Born Deaf

2677. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of children born deaf every year and the percentage of population in the country suffering from progressive and acute hearing loss;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to address the menace of deafness; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There is no authentic documentation of the number of children born with deafness each year.

However, according to the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) 58th round (2002) nearly 291 persons per lakh population were hearing impaired in India which includes both progressive and acute hearing loss.

(b) and (c) Yes. The National Programme for Prevention and Control of Deafness (NPPCD) has been launched in January, 2007 in 25 districts of 10 States and 1 Union Territory and has been expanded to 101 districts in the current year (2009-10). The programme includes provisions for manpower training and development, capacity building and development, capacity building of district hospital, CHC and PHC, service provision including rehabilitation and awareness generation.

Credit Cards

2678. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been receiving large number of complaints against Indian and foreign banks concerning credit cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether banks are issuing credit cards suo moto and thereafter harass individuals to pay charges etc.; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to curb such fraudulent practices of banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The data regarding customer complaints received by Banking Ombudsmen during the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 is given below:—

Year	Number of credit/debit/ATM cards complaints against Indian Banks	Number of credit/debit/ATM cards complaints received against Foreign Banks
2006-07	5501	2187
2007-08	7042	3087
2008-09	11911	5737

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Banking Ombudsmen have received some complaints in this regard. In order to streamline the

credit card area, RBI has issued a comprehensive Master Circular dated July 1, 2009 on Credit Card operations by Banks covering areas like issue of cards, interest rates and other charges, use of Direct Selling Agents (DSA)/Direct Marketing Agent (DMA) and other agents, wrongfull billings, protection of customer rights, redressal of grievances, fraud control, right to impose penalties, etc. Master circular *inter-alia* provides that:—

- (i) Unsolicited cards should not be issued. In case, an unsolicited card is issued and activated without the written consent of the recipient and the latter is billed for the same, the card issuing bank shall not only reverse the charges forthwith, but also pay a penalty without demur to the recipient amounting to twice the value of the charges reversed.
- (ii) In addition, the person in whose name the card is issued can also approach the Banking Ombudsman who would determine the amount of compensation payable by the bank to the recipient of the unsolicited card as per the provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2006 i.e., for loss of complainant's time, expenses incurred, harassment and mental anguish suffered by him.
- (iii) It is also clarified that any loss arising out of misuse of such unsolicited cards will be the responsibility of the card issuing bank only and the person in whose name the card has been issued cannot be held responsible for the same.
- (iv) Reserve Bank of India reserves the right to impose any penalty on a bank under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949/ the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 for violation of any of these guidelines.

Shortage of Manpower in Power Sector

2679. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of manpower in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to meet the shortage of skilled manpower in the power sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) There is no shortage of manpower of required qualification in any category, technical or non-technical in the country considering the numbers passing out of the existing schools, colleges and other institutions each year. However, there are shortcomings in the skill set of ITI trained skilled workers for utilization of their services in the power sector. To overcome these, Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have taken initiative under "Adopt an ITI" scheme since July 2007. Under this scheme, ITIs are being adopted by power sector CPSUs and Private Project developers under Public Private Partnership scheme of the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour and Employment to invest in augmentation and upgradation of the training assets of ITIs around their project areas, especially in respect of trades that are relevant to the power industry.

Allocation of Power to Karnataka

2680. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of power from central generating stations of Southern Region to Karnataka is very less as compared to the other Southern States;

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

(c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government for increasing its share from the existing and new central generating stations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The existing allocation of power from Central Generating Stations of Southern Region to the States of the region is given as under:

State	Allocation (MW)
Andhra Pradesh	2921-3011
Karnataka	1500-1548
Kerala	1191-1196
Tamil Nadu	3132-3207

The allocation of Karnataka is relatively less in comparison to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu mainly because of higher benefits of dedicated stations and the Home State share available to Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Simhadri Thermal Power Station (1000 MW) is dedicated to Andhra Pradesh and the State gets the benefit of 10% Home State share in the capacity of Ramagundam Stage-I and II (2600 MW). Tamil Nadu is having Neyveli-I (600 MW) as a dedicated station and also gets benefit of 10% Home State share in Madras Atomic Power Station (440 MW) and Neyveli-I Expansion (420 MW) and Neyveli-II Stage-I and II (1470 MW). Karnataka is having 10% Home State share in Kaiga Atomic Power Station (660 MW).

(c) to (e) The Chief Minister had, Government of Karnataka, through a memorandum dated 06-8-2009, requested the Minister of Power for additional allocation of power to Karnataka from Central Generating Stations (CGSs). In view of the fact that Karnataka has been allocated 227 to 276 MW (20.9% to 25.4%) unallocated power from the CGSs of Southern Region, which is second highest in the region and further allocation will call for reduction from other States/UTs, it was not possible to make additional allocation to Karnataka. The position has been intimated to Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka on 14-10-2009.

Poor Image Quality of X-ray Tests

2681. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of X-ray tests done in various Government hospitals have been found to be of poor image quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to poor image quality of X-rays, the patients are not properly treated in hospitals; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the corrective steps Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Health being a state subject, information pertaining to this is not centrally maintained. In so far as Central Government Hospitals are concerned, X-Ray tests done are of good quality. However, in some rare exceptional cases X-ray test may be required to be repeated due to technical reasons.

Incubation Facilities

2682. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of infant deaths due to failure of incubators in the Government hospitals have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, Statewise; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent for providing incubators facilities, including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Health being a state subject such information is not available centrally.

In Central Government Hospitals in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and LHMC and its associated hospitals, no such incidence of deaths due to failure of incubators has been reported.

In these Hospitals, there is no separate fund allocation for procurement of incubators. All equipments

as per demand are procured from the budgetary head under Machinery and Equipment of the respective hospitals.

Leprosy Sanatorium

2683. SHRI KODDIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including the Government of Kerala for the development of Leprosy Sanatorium;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Leprosy Sanatorium and Research Institute in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Question does not arise.

Profit and Loss of Financial Institutions

2684. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit and loss of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and Nationalised Banks during the last three years;

(b) the Capital Adequacy Ratio and share holding pattern of each of these financial institutions/nationalised banks during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning and profitability of these financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The details of profit and loss and Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of Industrial Development Bank of India

(IDBI), Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and Nationalised banks are given as under—

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Institutions	Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
IDBI	Profit	630	730	859
	CAR	13.70%	11.95%	11.57%
IFCI	Profit	898	1021	657
	CAR	-ve	17.4%	19.7%
SIDBI	Profit	298	198	299
	CAR	37.5%	41.8%	34.2%
Nationalised Bank	Profit	12,958	17,200	20,960
	CAR	12.37%	12.13%	12.07%

The details of shareholding pattern of these institutions/nationalised banks are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) To improve the health of the banking sector in India in general, and that of public sector banks (PSBs) and financial institutions (FIs) in particular, and also to bring it at par with international standards, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, *inter-alia*, prescribed measures for strengthening of risk based prudential supervision and capital adequacy standards on the lines of the Basel Committee norms. Further, to facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide sufficient managerial

autonomy to the Boards of public sector banks to be able to compete internationally, Government announced an Autonomy Package in February, 2005 for these banks. The Government has also put in place a mechanism to monitor the overall performance of PSBs/FIs on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals (SOI)' submitted by them on various performance parameters. Various balance sheet and profitability indicators viz. Return on Asset, Net Interest Margin, Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) Ratios, Provisioning and Classification norms for NPAs, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. suggest that the Indian banking sector now compares well with the global benchmarks.

Statement

Institutions	Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
IDBI	Government of India	52.71%	52.68%	52.68%
	Employees	0.27%	0.25%	0.23%
	Public	14.12%	15.37%	15.57%
	Banks, FIs, Mutual Funds, etc.	19.23%	15.89%	17.30%
	Insurance Companies	8.90%	8.13%	8.37%
	Others	4.77%	7.68%	5.85%

Institutions	Items	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
IFCI	Banks and FIs	10.51%	17.58%	17.03%
	Insurance Companies	14.21%	17.24%	17.24%
	Mutual Funds	2.13%	1.85%	2.07%
	Other bodies corporate	13.69%	13.91%	13.89%
	FIs and NRIs	22.34%	13.30%	7.18%
	Public	37.12%	36.12%	42.59%
SIDBI	Financial Institutions	6.42%	6.42%	6.42%
	Insurance Companies	21.43%	21.43%	21.43%
	Public Sector Banks	72.15%	72.15%	72.15%
Nationalised Banks	Government of India	74.81%	70.07%	68.62%
	Public and Others	25.19%	29.93%	31.38%

Return on Employees Provident Fund

2685. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) delivers lower return on the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) as compared to its private competitors; 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) Even after the introduction of the scheme of Multiple Fund Managers on 17-09-2008, State Bank of India (SBI) generated the best return of 9.14% on Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) Funds for the period ending 31-03-2009. The yield for the period ended 30-9-2009 was lower, however, since SBI invested more in Government securities and State Development Loans. During the remaining period of the financial year, SBI intends to invest in Public Sector Undertakings and Private Sector Bonds, which would give a better yield improving the overall return on EPFO Funds.

Access to Capital Market

2686. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government permits the State Governments/Local bodies an access to the capital market to finance urban infrastructure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) In view of the fact that there is a significant resource gap in meeting the requirements of urban infrastructure, State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are encouraged to access the capital markets for mobilisation of resources. The Ministry of Urban Development has two schemes to facilitate municipal borrowing; the Tax Free Municipal Bond Scheme and the Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme. In addition, credit rating of cities to facilitate access to capital markets has been carried out for identified cities under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and the Capacity Building Scheme

for Decentralised Urban Governance. The Government has also been supporting efforts to address demand side and supply side constraints through urban sector reforms like recovery of user charges, adoption of double entry accrual based accounting, property tax, and administrative reforms which help to improve the financial status of urban local bodies, necessary for assessing capital market.

[Translation]

Research in Yoga and Naturopathy

2687. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

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

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Government for research in yoga and naturopathy during the last three years and the current year and the achievements made thereunder:

(b) whether assistance has also been provided to the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(c) if so, the financial assistance provided to NGOs during the above period and the funds utilised by them;

(d) the actions taken by the Government against the fraudulent NGOs, if any, during this period;

(e) whether the Government proposes to launch any new initiatives for the promotion of scientific research and marketing in yoga and naturopathy and to start new curriculum for the same; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, the funds proposed for this purpose and progress made in this regard?

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

assistance provided by the Government for research in Yoga and Naturopathy during the last three years and the current year is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	2006-07	71,30,083
2.	2007-08	1,30,27,800
3.	2008-09	2,02,81,776
4.	2009-10	3,92,54,142

The achievements made during these years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) Yes.

(c) The financial assistance provided to NGOs during the last three years and the current year are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	2006-07	47,49,033
2.	2007-08	48,84,800
3.	2008-09	97,63,410
4.	2009-10	1,31,35,112

As per the Utilization Certificates furnished by the NGOs, the funds given to them were fully utilized.

(d) No NGO was found to be indulging in fraudulent activity during the period.

(e) and (f) Yes, six Central Research Institutes (CRIs) are to be established with 100 beds capacity at a tentative budget of Rs. 30 crore each. The construction of one Institute has been started at Nagmangala, Distt. Mandya, Karnataka. Efforts are being made to establish CRIs at Haryana, Jharkhand, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement

Achievements made during the year 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and the current year are given below

Sl. No.	Research topic	Name of the Institution	Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Effect of breathing techniques and meditation on normal individuals and those with cancer in remission	Rotary Cancer Hospitals, AIIMS, New Delhi	2007
2.	Effect of Yoga based therapy in insomnia	Deptt. of Pharmacology, Jawaharlal Institute of Post Graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry	2007
3.	A randomized controlled trials on the efficacy of Yoga in the Management of Bronchial Asthma	Department of physiology, All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi	2007
4.	Autonomic Functions test in epilepsy-effect of Hatha Yoga	Deptt. of neurophysiology, NIMHANS, Bangalore	2007
5.	A study of efficacy of Yogic and Naturopathic measures in Psoriasis and Eczema	ALN Rao Memorial Ayurvedic college, Koppa-577126, Karnataka	2007
6.	The therapeutic effect of Yoga on patients with generalized epileptic seizures	Krishnamacharya Yoga Mandiram. No 16. Fourth Cross Street, Ramakrishna Nagar, Chennai-28	2007
7.	Therapeutic effects of Yoga on stress disorders	Holistic Medicine and Stress Research, Deptt. of Medicine, Government Medical College, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	2007
8.	Yogic relaxation in the management of ulcerative colitis	Department of Physiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi	2007
9.	Efficacy of Naturopathy and Yoga modalities in the management of RH. Arthritis, Osteo-arthritis and Gout	Shri Nath Naturopathy and Yoga Centre, Bhagwatdas Ghat Road, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	2008
10.	Effect of integrated approach of Yoga therapy for metastatic breast cancer patients and study of DNA repair mechanisms relevant to cancer	Vivekananda Yoga Research Foundation, No. 19, Eknath Bhavan, Gavipuram Circle, KG Nagar, Bangalore-19	2008

1	2	3	4
11.	Radomized clinical trials (RCT) of Reflexology Therapy and usual drug treatment in the management of intractable Epilepsy	Department of Biophysics, AIIMS, New Delhi	2009
12.	Development of traditional tongue Diagnosis and aided by Information Technology for standardization of Nature Cure Diagnostic Methods	Indian Research Institute of Integrated Medicine (IRIIMS) Howrah, West Bengal	2009
13.	Assessment of the efficacy of Vipassana Meditation on different age groups: A polysomographic and Endocrine function evaluation.	Department of Neurophysiology, NIMHANS, Bangalore	2009

Recovery of Loans

2688. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of violation of Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/Supreme Court guidelines by the recovery agents of various Scheduled, Commercial Banks and financial institutions as regard harassing the defaulters have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the names of such banks which have violated the said guidelines, State-wise and bank-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The data base maintained by RBI does not generate the required information.

However, RBI has reported that during the period July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, 3018 complaints have

been received by Banking Ombudsmen (BO) under the category of "Direct selling agents/Recovery agents". Bank-wise details are given in the Statement enclosed.

RBI has issued instructions to all the banks vide its circular dated April 24, 2008 advising banks to follow the guidelines issued for engagement of recovery agents, taking possession of property mortgaged/hypothecated to banks. Banks have also been advised that they, as principals, are responsible for the actions and should ensure that agents engaged for recovery of dues should strictly adhere to the guidelines and instructions, including the Banking Codes and Standards Board of India Code, while engaged in the process of recovery of dues. Further w.e.f. February 03, 2009, Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 has also been amended to incorporate complaints received on use of Recovery Agents by banks as one of the grounds of complaints. Complaints received in the matter are dealt with by Banking Ombudsmen as per extant instructions and as per provisions of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme and corrective action is taken in all cases.

Statement

Bank	Total Number of Complaints received	Complaints received in the Category of Direct Selling Agents/recovery agents
1	2	3
Scheduled Commercial Banks	66823	2954

1	2	3
Public Sector Banks	33141	1410
Nationalised Banks	14974	780
Allahabad Bank	838	59
Andhra Bank	619	7
Bank of Baroda	1450	82
Bank of India	1018	41
Bank of Maharashtra	308	24
Canara Bank	1443	113
Central Bank of India	1163	38
Corporation Bank	277	8
Dena Bank	334	17
Indian Bank	558	18
Indian Overseas Bank	549	13
Oriental Bank of Commerce	497	19
Punjab National Bank	2210	80
Punjab and Sind Bank	186	11
Syndicate Bank	782	44
UCO Bank	605	56
Union Bank of India	1110	58
United Bank of India	245	51
Vijaya Bank	232	10
IDBI Bank	550	31
State Bank Group	18167	630
State Bank of India	15306	578
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	979	5
State Bank of Hyderabad	355	3
State Bank of Indore	360	17

1	2	3
State Bank of Mysore	222	2
State Bank of Patiala	321	6
State Bank of Saurashtra	46	2
State Bank of Travancore	578	17
Private Sector Banks	21982	1016
Old Private Sector Banks	1177	58
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	163	4
Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	0	0
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	57	2
City Union Bank Ltd.	30	0
Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	31	2
Federal bank Ltd.	209	17
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	274	12
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	43	0
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	38	11
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	80	2
Laxmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	46	1
Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	3	0
Nainital Bank Ltd.	19	2
Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	3	0
Sangli Bank Ltd.	0	0
SBI Commercial	1	0
International Bank Ltd.	0	0
South Indian Bank Ltd.	126	4
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	54	1
New Private Sector Banks	20805	958
Axis Bank	1733	88

1	2	3
Centurian Bank of Punjab Ltd.	31	1
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	93	8
HDFC Bank Ltd.	6584	393
ICICI Bank Ltd.	11453	403
Indus Ind Bank Ltd.	281	11
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	602	54
Yes Bank Ltd.	28	0
Foreign Banks	11700	528
ABN Amro Bank Ltd.	1844	56
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	5	4
American Express Bank Ltd.	98	2
Antwerp Bank Ltd.	0	0
Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd.	1	0
Bank of America NA	3	0
bank of International Indonesia	0	0
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	0	0
Bank of Ceylon	0	0
Bank of Nova Scotia	1	0
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	0	0
Barclays Bank PLC	1925	39
BNP Paribas	7	0
Calyon Bank	2	0
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0	0
Citibank N.A.	2563	167
Development Bank of Singapore Ltd.	3	0
Deutsche Bank AG	417	9
HSBC Ltd.	2838	68

1	2	3
J.P. Morgan Chase Bank	0	0
Krung Thai Bank Public Co. Ltd.	0	0
Mashreqbank PSC	0	0
Mauritious Bank	0	0
Mizuhho Corporate Bank Ltd.	0	0
Oman International Bank S.A.O.G.	0	0
Shinhan Bank	0	0
Societe Generale	1	0
Sonali Bank	1	0
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.	1991	183
SCBs/RRBs/Others	2294	64
Total	69117	3018

[English]

**Illegal Blood Supply and
Kidney Transplants**

2689. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket in supply of blood through illegal means has been detected at some major hospitals in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such racket has also been found to be involved in illegal kidney transplants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) In so far as Central Government Hospitals including AIIMS

are concerned, no such racket in supply of blood by illegal means has been established. However, there was a news report on 20-8-2009 that the Police have busted illegal blood supply racket in Blood Bank of Delhi but on their verification no evidence was found.

The Drug Controller of India and the Police investigated the matter independently and nothing adverse has been reported. An Enquiry Committee was also constituted by the Director, AIIMS to enquire into the matter and nothing adverse has been reported.

In the Central Government hospitals proper history of the donor is taken before blood donation. Total vigil is kept to prevent donation by professional donors.

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres/Community Centres

2690. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

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

(a) whether inadequate human/financial resources and difficulties in reaching out to the underserved areas are some of the factors impeding the health delivery system in the rural India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests from States for strengthening the Auxiliary Health Care System;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Inadequate human/financial resource and difficulties in reaching out to the underserved areas are indeed some of the factors impeding the health delivery system in the rural India.

The Govt has operationalised National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for bridging the gap in rural health care services through additional financial resources and rapid augmentation of health human resources.

The NRHM envisages provision of accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. The NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health and Family Welfare including RCH-II, Malaria, Blindness, Iodine deficiency, Filariasis, Kala Azar, T.B., Leprosy and Integrated Disease Surveillance. Further, it addresses the issue of health in the context of sector-wide approach addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health in order to have greater convergence among the related social sector Departments i.e. AYUSH, Women and Child Development, Sanitation, Elementary Education, Panchayati Raj and Rural Development.

Under the NRHM, requests for strengthening the

public health delivery system in the states are contained in the annual programme implementation plan (PIP) prepared by the respective states. The PIPs contain detailed proposals for utilisation of additional financial resources which are allocated to states in the form of a flexible fund pool. The PIPs are appraised and approved by the National Programme Coordination Committee (NPCC) at the level of Govt before release of funds.

Funds to NGOs and Voluntary Organisations

2691. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds made available to NGOs and voluntary organisations running education centres for women belonging to Scheduled Tribes during the last three years;

(b) the number of such educational institutes granted recognition alongwith the number of such proposals lying pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. TUSHAR CHAUDHARY): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a gender specific scheme namely 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' (earlier known as scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas) exclusively for Scheduled Tribe girls. The details of financial assistance provided to NGOs and voluntary organisations which are running these educational complexes for tribal girls in the country during the last three years are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) This Ministry does not deal with recognition of educational institutes.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise Funds Released to Non-Governmental Organisations and Voluntary Organisations under the Scheme of 'Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women's Literacy in Tribal Areas' during the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGOs/VOs	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Andhra Pradesh Tribal Welfare Ashram and Residential Education Institution Society, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (41-Educational Complexes in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, Khammam, Warangal, Adilabad, Guntur, Prakasham, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Mahoobnagar, Ranga Reddy	9850305	138097195	18918110
2.	Chaitanaya Educational and Rural Development, Dist. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh	0	2652000	699000
3.	Navodya Integration Cultural Social Education and Voluntary Action, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	0	2672000	0
4.	Sarojini Devi Harijan Mahila Mandali, H. No. 11-10-635 Burahanpuram, Khammam, Andhra Pradesh	308469	0	867000
5.	Social Integration and Rural Development Society, Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh	1900134	0	0
6.	Vennela Educational and Rural Development Society, Hyderabad	757192	0	0
	Total	12816100	143421195	190984110
Arunachal Pradesh				
7.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Lakhra Road, Kahilipara, Guwahati, Assam (H. Qtrs.)	0	0	375000
	Total	0	0	375000

Chhattisgarh

8. Vivekanand Institute of Social Health and Welfare Service, Narainpur, Dist. Baster, Chhattisgarh	1585800	1606000	3913218
Total	1585800	1606000	3913218

Gujarat

9. Gujarat State Tribal Development Residential Education Institute Society (GSITDREIS), Birsa Munda Bhawan, Gandhinagar	0	0	38708400
10. Lok Niketan, At/PO—Ratanpur, Taluk-Palanpur, Distt.- Banaskantha, Pin-385 001, Gujarat	2005733	0	1352200
11. Shree Sarvodaya Ashram Trust, At/Po-Sanali, Ta-Danta, Dist.-Banaskantha, Gujarat	1124685	0	508000
Total	3130418	0	40568600

Jharkhand

12. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadon, New Delhi (H. Qtrs.)	300000	450000	0
13. Jharkhand Vikas Sanstha, L-104, Argara Housing Colony Ranchi, Jharkhand	0	0	375000
Total	300000	450000	375000

Karnataka

14. Karnataka Residential Educational Society, Karnataka (5-Educational Complexes in Gurugunta, Huskurmala, Kakkera Hathikuni and Sagara District)	0	18016000	0
Total	0	18016000	0

Madhya Pradesh

15. Adarsh Lok Kalyan Sanstha, J.R. Birla Road, Near Gyan Mandhi Hr. Sec. School, Satna, Madhya Pradesh (2-Educational Complexes)	2820000	0	8184086
---	---------	---	---------

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Amay Gramin Utthan Samiti, C.S.A. Marg, Ranapur, Distt.- Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	212500
17.	Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, 92, Old Nariyal Kheda, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	4193000	0	4536700
18.	Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Vill.-Tikriya, Distt.- Dindori, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	750000
19.	Madhya Pradesh Tribal Welfare Residential and Ashram Educational Institute Society, Satpma Bhavan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	0	14889200
20.	Madhya Pradesh Anusuchit Jati Janjati Pichda Varg Kalyan Samiti, 166-E, Muninagar, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh	527957	0	2892100
21.	Pushpa Convent Education Society, Pushpa Nagar, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	0	2793000	3472830
22.	Rajendra Ashram Trust, At/PO-Kathiwada, Distt.-Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh	1090000	1080000	2548400
23.	Rural Development Service Society, Silwani, Madhya Pradesh	459000	450000	0
24.	Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban and Rural Development, AT-Amar Nikunj, Arjun Nagar, Sidhi, District-Sidhi, Pin- 486661, Madhya Pradesh	1814000	2520200	0
25.	Seva Bharati, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	263872	0	0
26.	Sri Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sevashram, Mai Ki Bagia, Amarkantak, District Anupur Pin-484886, Madhya Pradesh	1181607	569867	2039693
27.	Deendayal Research Institute, 7-E Ramtirath Nagar, New Delhi (H. Qtrs.)	1095000	0	0
28.	Gramin Seva Kendra, AT/PO-Mandlinathu, Tehsil-Ranapur, District Jhabua, Pin-457993, Madhya Pradesh	549000	689000	0
Total		13993436	8102067	39525509

Maharashtra

29.	A.B.M. Samaj Prabodhan Sansthan, Dist. Thane, Maharashtra	1238000	0	0
30.	Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Distt. Nanded, Maharashtra	1537200	1392200	0
	Total	2775200	1392200	0

Orissa

31.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs, At: Aswakhola, PO: Karamul, Dist. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2825466	1428000	3428718
32.	Bright Career Academy, At : Dolomandap, Chandanbad Area, PO-Jeypore, Distt.-Koraput, Pin-764001, Orissa	1413000	1440000	2853444
33.	General Institute of Tribal Association (GITA), AT : Brahamanpad, Distt.-Kandhamal, Orissa	0	0	3063000
34.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, At : Utkal Branch, PO-Satyabhamapur, Distt. Cuttack, Pin-754200, Orissa	379886	0	459963
35.	Koraput Development Foundation, At : Lingraj Nagar, PO : Jeypore, Distt. Koraput, Orissa	2014470	1440000	3136700
36.	Liberation Education and Action for Development (LEAD), At/PO-Jeypore, Vill. Sundergarh, Distt. Koraput, Orissa	2614200	1423000	3076700
37.	Marr-Munning Ashram, Aurobindo Nagar, PO-Jeypore, Distt.--Koraput, Orissa	1456300	975000	2446200
38.	NYSADRI, At : Santhasara, PO : Santhapur, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	2570743	11179000	2706110
39.	Orissa Model Tribal Education Society, Bhubneswar, Orissa	0	0	82527800
40.	Prakalpa, At/PO : Jyotipur, Distt.-Keonjhar, Orissa	0	0	4876400
41.	Servants of Indian Society, At/PO-Rayagada, Distt. Rayagada, Orissa	882452	430706	1336320
42.	Seva Samaj, Distt. Rayagada, Orissa	1350000	678000	0
43.	Social Education for Environment and Development (SEED), N-2/152, IRC Village, Nayapalli, Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1752536	950800	2279990

1	2	3	4	5
44.	Socail Welfare and Rural Development (SWARD), PO : Bainsia, Distt. Dhenkanal, Orissa	3137000	1401000	0
45.	Society for Nature Education and Health (SNEH), A-30 HIG, Baramunda Housing Board Colony, Baramunda, Bhubaneswar-751003, Orissa	2472000	1484000	0
46.	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, At-Badarohila, Angul, Orissa	2837826	1428000	3094700
47.	Tagore Society for Rural Development : Bhubaneswar, Orissa	1204000	1243000	3064904
48.	Sarvodaya Samiti, At/PO : Koraput, Pin-764020, District- Koraput, Orissa	1989000	424963	1015037
49.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangha, Thakkar Bapur Samarak Sadon, New Delhi (H. Qtrs.)	900000	0	0
	Total	29998879	15925469	119365986
Rajasthan				
50.	Janajati Mahila Vikas Sansthan, Anurag Niwas, Swai Madhopur, Rajasthan	2595800	0	1247257
51.	Lok Bharatiya Pratisthan Badkai, PO : Dungla, Pin-312402, Distt. Chittor, Rajasthan	0	740269	0
52.	Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan	966000	0	0
53.	Mewar Saririk Shiksha Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan	2293000	2544000	0
54.	Rajasthan Balkalyan Samiti, Vill/PO : Jhadol (Phalaria), Distt. Udaipur, Rajasthan	2813400	1634000	3645320
	Total	8668200	4918269	4892577
West Bengal				
55.	Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, Distt. Murshidabad, West Bengal	5862100	3668800	0
	Total	5862100	3668800	0

*[English]***Increase in Repayment**

2692. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total borrowings of the Government during each of the last three years and the current year till date;

(b) the repayment made during the same period;

(c) the repayment as percentage of borrowings during current year and ten years before;

(d) whether repayment as the percentage of

borrowings has increased;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Internal Debt-Market Borrowings (Net) and External Borrowings (External Assistance-Net) and repayments made during each of the last three years and the current year till November 23, 2009 is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009 (Revised Estimates)	2009-2010 (Budget Estimates)	2009-2010 (upto 23-11-2009)
1. Internal Debt-Market Borrowings (Net)	1,10,446	1,31,768	2,61,972	3,97,957	3,20,911
Repayments	35,554	36,333	44,028	53,136	33,089
2. External Assistance (Net)	8,472	9,315	9,603	16,047	5,827
Repayments	7,886	7,493	9,975	11,034	6,922
Total Borrowings (Market Borrowings + External Assistance)	1,18,918	1,41,083	2,71,575	4,14,004	3,26,738
Total Repayments (Market Borrowings + External Assistance)	43,440	43,826	54,003	64,170	40,011

(c) The repayment as percentage of borrowings during current year and ten years before is as under:

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Borrowings (net)	Repayment	Repayment as percentage of borrowings
1999-2000	71,457	25,044	35.05
2009-2010 (Budget Estimates)	4,14,004	64,170	15.50

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

(f) The Central Government has been following a comprehensive strategy to moderate growth in public debt through a policy of fiscal rectitude *inter alia*, including recourse to lower cost borrowings, phased introduction of active consolidation of debt, emphasis on raising funds on concessional terms and from less expensive sources with longer maturities, monitoring short term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows. The Central Government has also set up a Middle Office in order to have a more prudent management of government debt.

[Translation]

Compensation to Farmers

2693. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the per acre rate of compensation being given to the farmers of Delhi for the land acquired from them and the date on which this rate was fixed;

(b) whether the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has submitted proposal to the Union Government for increasing the land compensation rate and provision of residential and industrial plot of land to them alongwith job to one of family member;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) the reasons for delay therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) The present minimum rate per acre for the purpose of acquisition of land in Delhi under Land Acquisition Act, 1984 with effect from 18-12-2007, as reported by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), is as under:

- (i) Rs. 53,00,000 (Rs. Fifty Three Lac only) per acre for all agricultural land (excluding land

situated in river bed between the forward bunds).

- (ii) Rs. 17,60,000 (Rs. Seventeen Lac and Sixty Thousand only) per acre for the land situated in the riverbed between the forward bunds.

GNCTD has further reported that in addition to the above stated minimum price of land, land owners in all cases are entitled to 30% solatium and other benefits as provided under the Land Acquisition Act, 1984. The actual rates are to be determined by the Land Acquisition Collector in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 and the prevalent case law.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (b) above.

[English]

Posting of Doctors in Rural Areas

2694. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has worked out the modalities for the postings of doctors in rural areas as per the recommendations of Sambasiva Rao Committee;

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

(c) the number of doctors posted in rural areas in the current academic session, Statewise;

(d) the extent to which the issue of availability of doctors in rural areas has been solved thereafter; and

(e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to improve the health services in the rural areas of the country expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The Sambasiva Rao Committee had recommended that one year rural posting may be made mandatory for the MBBS doctors desirous of

pursuing Postgraduate Medical Degree courses. While the Central Government has not made the rural posting mandatory to pursue Postgraduate Medical Degree courses, the following Medical Council of India's Post Graduate Medical Education Regulations have been amended to encourage doctors to serve in the rural areas:

- (i) 50% reservation in Post Graduate Diploma Courses for Medical Officers in the Government service who have served for at least three years in remote and difficult areas; and
- (ii) Incentive at the rate of 10% of the marks obtained for each year in service in remote or difficult areas upto the maximum of 30% of the marks obtained in the entrance test for admissions in Post Graduate Medical Courses.

Corruption in Income Tax Department

2695. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reports relating to alleged corruption in Income Tax Department have come to Government notice in regard to settlement of refund claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and Government's response thereto; and

(c) the corrective action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (b) CCIT, Jaipur: | F.Y. 2006-07—1 |
| | F.Y. 2007-08—2 |
| | F.Y. 2008-09—Nil |
| CCIT, Ahmedabad: | F.Y. 2006-07—1 |
| | F.Y. 2007-08—Nil |
| | F.Y. 2008-09—2 |
| CCIT, Chandigarh: | F.Y. 2006-07—1 |

F.Y. 2007-08—Nil

F.Y. 2008-09—Nil

(c) Departmental proceedings have been started in these cases and also,

- (i) There is mechanism of preventive vigilance in existence for monitoring and supervising of timely issue of refunds.
- (ii) The returns are now processed on-line and refunds are also issued through ECS on the request of the assesses.
- (iii) At selected stations, Refund Banker Scheme has been introduced in which refunds are issued by the State Bank of India directly to the tax payers.

Expenditure on Power Generation

2696. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is sustaining an annual loss of Rs. one-crore for generating one MW of power;

(b) if so, the whether the Government proposes to generate resources with Rs. 9,00,000 crore for funding mega power projects in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in order to achieve a target of 78,000 MW of power, a loss of Rs. 78,000 crore per year is likely to be incurred by the Government; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check such colossal losses to ensure power for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) No such estimate has been made by Ministry of Power regarding annual loss for generating one mega watt of power.

(b) and (c) The Eleventh Plan public sector allocation for the power sector is Rs. 5,72,648.03 crore (Central Sector Rs. 3,47,263.38 crore and State Sector

Rs. 2,25,384.65 crore). The allocation does not include Private Sector Investment, in which case required funds have to be arranged by the project developers themselves.

(d) and (e) Planning Commission has not made any such assessment of annual loss of Rs. 78,000 crores from 11th Plan targeted capacity.

BRIC Meet

2697. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors of Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) met recently to discuss the challenges facing the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in the wake of the Global Financial Crisis;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held in the meeting;

(c) whether all BRIC nations took common position on many fronts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes Madam. The Finance Ministers and the Central Bank Governors of Brazil, Russia, India and China met in London on the 4th of September 2009 and the BRIC Finance Ministers again met in Istanbul on the 3rd of October 2009.

(b) The London meeting was to discuss several issues pertaining to the global financial and economic crisis and included discussions on the reforms that are needed in the International Financial Institutions including the World Bank and the IMF.

In the Meeting in Istanbul, the discussion was on the reforms in the World Bank and the IMF. With regards to the challenges facing the World Bank and the IMF, both the discussions focussed on Quota reforms in the IMF, voting share reforms in the World Bank, Resources of the IMF and the World Bank and other Governance Reforms in the World Bank and the IMF.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A common position has been taken on the following issues in the BRIC Meet:

1. The G 20 countries should continue to implement countercyclical fiscal and monetary policies in sustainable and internationally coordinated matter.
2. More needs to be done for the Middle income countries and the Low income countries as they have lesser capacity to respond to the crisis and adapt to the new world economic landscape.
3. Reducing development gap between the advanced countries and the developing countries is of great importance to achieve a sustainable and more balanced growth.
4. Protectionism should be avoided, in both direct and indirect forms.
5. Ongoing regulatory reforms should not impede cross border capital flows and investments.
6. All G 20 countries should strengthen their efforts to reform the financial system and not return to a pattern of lax financial regulation and deficient oversight.
7. There is a need to tackle the non-cooperative jurisdictions on the basis of sound qualitative criteria rather than superficial quantitative measurements in information sharing.
8. To enhance the legitimacy of the IMF and the World Bank, there should be a shift in the Quota of the IMF in the order of 7% and the voting shares of the World Bank in the order of 6% in favour of the emerging markets and the developing countries.
9. The selection of the IMF and the World Bank management should be done on open merit based system.
10. The BRIC countries are not in favour of any measure that will weaken the Executive Boards of the IMF and the World Bank.

11. The BRIC countries do not favour the discussion for replacing the consensus based IMFC by a ministerial council as a weighted-voting decision-making body.
12. The IMF is a quota based organisation and should remain so.
13. The World Bank Group requires a review of its capital base in order to be able to fulfil an effective countercyclical role and to deliver its development mandate in the long run, and this should be done by a selective capital increase followed, if necessary, by a general capital increase.
14. The UNFCCC should remain the main channel for the international negotiations in climate finance and the discussion of climate finance should be consistent with the principles of UNFCCC, the Kyoto protocol and the Bali action plan, in particular the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land by DDA

2698. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has allotted land for the construction of hospitals, dharamshalas, schools, colleges etc. to various institutions;

(b) if so, the details of land allotted to such institutions during the last three years, institute-wise;

(c) whether instances of misuse of land by such institutions for some other purposes have come to the notice of the Government; and

(d) if so, the name of such institutions and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) The mode of disposal of land for (i) hospitals, (ii) dispensaries, (iii) nursing homes, (iv) higher or technical education institutions, (v) community halls,

(vi) clubs and (vii) schools has been changed from allotment at zonal variant rates/concessional rates to auction mode by amending the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981 with effect from 19-04-2006. Hence, no land has been allotted to such institutions during the last 3 years.

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

[English]

Gas Based Power Projects in Iran

2699. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC) and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) have a proposal to set up a 6000 MW gas based power project in Iran; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Preliminary discussions to set-up a 6000 MW gas based power project by NTPC Limited in Iran an evacuation of power by Power Grid Corporation Limited (PGCIL) subject to its viability were held in the Ministry of Power recently. The proposal is at the conceptual stage only.

Ayush Colleges and Hospitals

2700. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:

SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

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

(a) the number of Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) colleges and hospitals in the country alongwith the number of seats therein;

(b) the provisions made for the admission of students belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs),

Scheduled Tribes (STs) and other economically weaker sections of the society in these colleges;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States/Union Territories including Delhi and North Eastern States and also from private sector companies for the setting up of such colleges and hospitals;

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

(e) whether graduate level degrees provided by

these colleges are at par with the degrees provided by medical colleges in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Colleges permitted for the academic session 2009-10 along with the number of seats are as under:

System	No. of Colleges	No. of Seats in UG	No. of Seats in PG
Ayurveda	191	9515	1094
Yoga-Naturopathy	10	385	0
Unani	33	1521	114
Siddha	7	330	126
Homoeopathy	186	13230	1121
Total	427	24981	2455

The Ayurveda, Yoga-Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) Hospitals with their bed

strength and number of AYUSH dispensaries as on 1-4-2008 are as under:

System	No. of Hospitals	Bed Strength	Dispensaries
Ayurveda	2416	44516	14560
Yoga	12	495	69
Naturopathy	170	5527	238
Unani	268	4785	1024
Siddha	277	2596	529
Homoeopathy	236	10789	6010
Amchi	2	32	131
Total	3381	68740	22561

(b) Admission of students belonging to Schedule Castes (SCs), Schedule Tribes (STs) and other economically weaker sections of the society are decided as per the relevant guidelines in force in the concerned States/ Central Government controlling the colleges.

(c) and (d) Yes. Altogether, thirty (30) applications were received in April, 2009 for setting up of new colleges. These included 23 for Ayurveda, 2 for Unani and 5 for Homoeopathic Medical Colleges.

After initial scrutiny, 17 applications for setting up of Ayurveda Medical Colleges and 4 applications for Homoeopathic Medical Colleges were forwarded to Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) and Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) respectively in terms of the provisions of the Indian Medicine Central Council (IMCC) Act and Homoeopathy Central Council (HCC) Act for inspection of proposed colleges and sending their recommendations to Government of India.

In terms of provisions of the IMCC Act and HCC Act, Government order is required to be conveyed within a year of submission of proposals by the applicants.

(e) and (f) Yes. The Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Colleges are running five and a half years degree courses at par with the degrees provided by medical colleges in the States.

Thorat Committee Report

2701. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Thorat Committee on Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether employees of RRBs have opposed the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) The Committee has made a number of recommendations. Some of the salient recommendations are:

(i) staffing patterns of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) be based on classification of branches of RRBs;

(ii) classifications of RRBs be made on business level or branch network;

(iii) amendment of Regional Rural Banks Recruitment Promotions Rules, 1998 to provide promotional avenues to RRBs Officers by creation of posts in Scale IV and V in RRBs;

(iv) introduction of two channel system of promotions in existing grades besides recruitment of specialist category of officers;

(v) framing of suitable transfer policy and training facilities for RRBs officers, etc.

(c) to (e) Major suggestions of the Employees Associations on the recommendations of the Thorat Committee were examined. The recommendations of the Thorat Committee were accepted by the Government with certain modifications and communicated to National Bank for Agriculture and Development (NABARD) on August 20, 2008. The same were circulated among the Regional Rural Banks/Sponsor Banks by NABARD on September 12, 2008 for implementation.

[Translation]

Performance of Power Projects

2702. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of some of the power projects in the country including West Bengal is not upto the mark during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring about some changes in these power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Generation performance of power stations is linked to the type of generation. While the thermal/nuclear units are meant to be utilized continuously as base load stations, hydro units are to be utilized depending on availability of water/reservoir level. The generation performance of thermal/nuclear power stations, expressed in terms of Plant Load Factor (PLF), depends on a number of factors such as vintage of the unit, forced and planned outages, availability of the required quantity and quality of fuel, etc. Indicator of performance of hydro power plants is its availability excluding the time required for its planned maintenance and attending to forced outages.

The average PLF of Thermal and Nuclear Power Stations in the country during the last three years is given below:

Year	PLF (%) Thermal	PLF (%) Nuclear
2006-07	76.8	57.5
2007-08	78.6	46.4
2008-09	77.2	40.8

Statement-I and II indicating the state-wise list of thermal and nuclear power stations which operated at PLF lower than the national average PLF during the last three years and the current year (2009-10) is enclosed.

The main reasons for low PLF of some of plants in the country are:—

- Vintage of the generating units.
- Health of the generating units i.e. maintenance practices adopted.
- Long outages for repair works required for break down (forced outages) and planned maintenance.
- Non-availability of the required quantity and quality of fuel/water.
- Constraints of auxiliaries.

- Various problems in the initial stage of operation in the case of newly commissioned units.
- Constraints of fuel supply for nuclear plants.
- Long duration shut down for statutory repair/inspection work for nuclear plants.

The PLF of the State sector thermal power stations located in West Bengal has been less than national average PLF, primarily due to long outages.

(c) and (d) The following measures have been taken/are being taken by the Government to improve performance (PLF) of thermal plants:

- (i) Adoption of better Operation and Maintenance (O and M) Practices for improving PLF through tie-up with well performing utilities (Partnership in Excellence Programme).
- (ii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (iii) Reducing the duration of planned maintenance in the thermal power stations.
- (iv) Continuous inter-action by CEA with Power Station Authorities, BHEL and other concerned agencies for sorting out operation and maintenance problems.
- (v) Regular monitoring of supply of coal to thermal power stations by CEA and Ministry of Power for optimizing coal supply to the power stations from various sources.
- (vi) Rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and supply of coal by an Inter-Ministerial Group comprising representatives of Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Ministry of Railways, CEA and Coal India Ltd. on weekly/ fortnightly basis to review and resolve the constraints.

Besides above, retirement/scraping of old and uneconomical plants and installation of new and efficient units as replacement is also being considered on case to case basis.

The following measures are being taken/proposed for carrying out the improvement of performance of state sector thermal plants in West Bengal:

Name of station	Capacity (MW)	Plan period	Improvement works
Bandel unit-5	210	11th Plan	Life Extension Works
DPL (Durgapur) unit-6	110	11th Plan	R and M Works
Kolaghat Unit-1, 2 and 3	630	12th Plan	Life Extension Works

Statement-I

List of Thermal Power Stations having PLF less than National Average for the year

2006-07

Sl. No.	Name	Sector		Capacity as on 31-03-2007	2006-07 (National Av. 76.8%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Neyveli ST-I	Central	Tamil Nadu	600.0	75.9
2.	Bhusawal	State	Madhya Pradesh	482.5	75.6
3.	Paras	State	Maharashtra	62.5	75.6
4.	Parli	State	Maharashtra	690.0	75.6
5.	Sikka Rep.	State	Gujarat	240.0	74.6
6.	Tenughat	State	Jharkhand	420.0	73.7
7.	Satpura	State	Madhya Pradesh	1142.5	73.5
8.	Sanjay Gandhi	State	Madhya Pradesh	840.0	73.5
9.	Koradi	State	Maharashtra	1100.0	70.6
10.	Kolaghat	State	West Bengal	1260.0	69.6
11.	Kutch Lig.	State	Gujarat	290.0	68.9
12.	Durgapur	Central	West Bengal	350.0	67.3
13.	Neyveli ST-II	Central	Tamil Nadu	1470.0	66.3
14.	Ukai	State	Gujarat	850.0	64.6
15.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	State	Maharashtra	2340.0	64.2
16.	Ramagundem-B	State	Andhra Pradesh	62.5	60.4
17.	Bokaro B	Central	Jharkhand	630.0	59.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Paricha	State	Uttar Pradesh	640.0	59.8
19.	Gandhi Nagar	State	Gujarat	660.0	58.8
20.	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	State	Punjab	440.0	57.6
21.	Rajghat	State	Delhi	135.0	53.7
22.	Amar Kantak Ext.	State	Madhya Pradesh	240.0	52.7
23.	D.P.L.	State	West Bengal	395.0	51.5
24.	Panki	State	Uttar Pradesh	220.0	48.2
25.	I.P. Station	State	Delhi	247.5	43.9
26.	Faridabad Ext.	State	Haryana	180.0	39.1
27.	Obra	State	Uttar Pradesh	1550.0	38.9
28.	Ennore	State	Tamil Nadu	450.0	36.2
29.	Namrup ST	State	Assam	30.0	36.1
30.	Santalidih	State	West Bengal	480.0	35.1
31.	Newcossipore	Pvt.	West Bengal	160.0	34.6
32.	Bandel	State	West Bengal	450.0	34.1
33.	Chandrapura	Central	Jharkhand	780.0	31.4
34.	Harduaganj B	State	Uttar Pradesh	450.0	29.6
35.	Dhuvaran	State	Gujarat	534.0	28.4
36.	Amar Kantak	State	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	26.1
37.	Akrimota Lig.	State	Gujarat	250.0	13.0
38.	Patratu	State	Jharkhand	840.0	8.4
39.	Barauni	State	Bihar	320.0	1.3
40.	Muzaffarpur Nuclear Power Stations	State	Bihar	220.0	0.0
					PLF National Av. 57.5%)
1.	Rajasthan APS	Central	Rajasthan	740	53.9
2.	Narora APS	Central	Uttar Pradesh	440	26.6

2007-08

Sl. No.	Station	Sector	State	Cap. (MW) as on 31-03-08	PLF (National Av. 78.6%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	State	Punjab	440.0	77.9
2.	Chandrapur	State	Maharashtra	2340.0	77.0
3.	Bhusawal	State	Madhya Pradesh	475.0	76.6
4.	Satpura	State	Madhya Pradesh	1142.5	75.5
5.	Rajghat	State	Delhi	135.0	75.5
6.	Gandhi Nagar	State	Gujarat	870.0	73.6
7.	Kutch Lig.	State	Gujarat	215.0	72.9
8.	Parli	State	Maharashtra	670.0	72.7
9.	Kolaghat	State	West Bengal	1260.0	72.1
10.	Paras	State	Maharashtra	55.0	71.4
11.	Kahalgaon	Central	Bihar	1340.0	71.2
12.	Dhuvaran	State	Gujarat	220.0	71.1
13.	Bokaro B	Central	Jharkhand	630.0	70.9
14.	Sikka Rep.	State	Gujarat	240.0	70.9
15.	Neyveli ST-I	Central	Tamil Nadu	600.0	69.6
16.	Koradi	State	Maharashtra	1040.0	69.6
17.	Ukai	State	Gujarat	850.0	67.6
18.	Sanjay Gandhi	State	Madhya Pradesh	1340.0	65.8
19.	New Parli	State	Maharashtra	250.0	63.9
20.	Korba East-V	State	Chhattisgarh	500.0	61.4
21.	Panki	State	Uttar Pradesh	210.0	55.9
22.	Durgapur	Central	West Bengal	340.0	55.7
23.	Bandel	State	West Bengal	450.0	55.7
24.	Ennore	State	Tamil Nadu	450.0	51.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Tenughat	State	Jharkhand	420.0	48.8
26.	Parichha	State	Uttar Pradesh	640.0	47.3
27.	I.P. Station	State	Delhi	247.5	47.3
28.	Amar Kantak Ext.	State	Madhya Pradesh	240.0	46.0
29.	Akrimota Lig.	State	Gujarat	250.0	46.0
30.	Faridabad Ext.	State	Haryana	180.0	45.1
31.	D.P.L.	State	West Bengal	695.0	42.4
32.	Obra	State	Uttar Pradesh	1482.0	39.7
33.	Namrup ST	State	Assam	30.0	39.6
34.	Santaldih	State	West Bengal	730.0	37.2
35.	Chandrapura	Central	Jharkhand	750.0	36.1
36.	Newcossipore	Private	West Bengal	160.0	35.6
37.	Paras Exp.	State	Maharashtra	250.0	31.0
38.	Harduaganj B	State	Uttar Pradesh	435.0	28.7
39.	Giral TPP	State	Rajasthan	125.0	27.3
40.	Amar Kantak	State	Madhya Pradesh	60.0	22.9
41.	Patratu	State	Jharkhand	840.0	9.4
42.	Barauni	State	Bihar	320.0	4.6
43.	Muzaffarpur	State	Bihar	220.0	0.6
44.	Sipat STPS	Central	Chhattisgarh	500.0	0.1
45.	Bongaigaon	State	Assam	240.0	0.0
46.	Chandrapur	State	Maharashtra	60.0	0.0
					PLF (National Av. 46.4%)
Nuclear Power Stations					
1.	Kaiga APS	Central	Karnataka	660	42.9
2.	Madras APS	Central	Tamil Nadu	440	45.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Rajasthan APS	Central	Rajasthan	740	38.2
4.	Narora APS	Central	Uttar Pradesh	440	17.4

2008-09

Sl. No.	Station	Sector	State	Cap. (MW) as on 31-03-09	PLF (National Av. 72.2%)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Farakka STPS	Central	West Bengal	1600	76.8
2.	Bakreswar	State	West Bengal	840	75.9
3.	Kothagudem	State	Andhra Pradesh	680	74.9
4.	Rajghat	State	Delhi	135	74.2
5.	GNDTP (Bhatinda)	State	Punjab	440	73.8
6.	Panki	State	Uttar Pradesh	210	73.2
7.	Chandrapur	State	Maharashtra	2340	73.2
8.	Bhusawal	State	Madhya Pradesh	475	73.1
9.	Paras TPS	State	Maharashtra	55	72.7
10.	Satpura	State	Madhya Pradesh	1142.5	72.3
11.	Nasik	State	Maharashtra	880	72.1
12.	Neyveli ST-II	Central	Tamil Nadu	1470	70.4
13.	Yamuna Nagar TP	State	Haryana	600	69.6
14.	Neyveli ST-I	Central	Tamil Nadu	600	68.1
15.	Kahalgaon	Central	Bihar	1840	67.6
16.	Kutch Lig.	State	Gujarat	290	67.5
17.	Sikka Rep.	State	Gujarat	240	67.1
18.	Parli TPS	State	Maharashtra	670	66.8
19.	Sanjay Gandhi	State	Madhya Pradesh	1340	65.7
20.	Ukai	State	Gujarat	850	64.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Lakwa GT	State	Assam	120	64.9
22.	Durgapur	Central	West Bengal	340	64.5
23.	Bandel	State	West Bengal	450	63.6
24.	Mejia	Central	West Bengal	1340	63.4
25.	Bokaro B	Central	Jharkhand	630	62.5
26.	Koradi	State	Maharashtra	1040	62.4
27.	Kolaghat	State	West Bengal	1260	62.3
28.	Dhuvaran	State	Gujarat	220	61.6
29.	Tenughat	State	Jharkhand	420	60.4
30.	Namrup GT	State	Assam	73	57.8
31.	Parichha	State	Uttar Pradesh	640	57.0
32.	Sagardighi TPP	State	West Bengal	600	54.8
33.	Namrup ST	State	Assam	24	53.7
34.	New Parli	State	Maharashtra	250	51.8
35.	D.P.L.	State	West Bengal	695	50.6
36.	Akrimota Lig.	State	Gujarat	250	50.5
37.	Ennore	State	Tamil Nadu	450	49.2
38.	I.P. Station	State	Delhi	247.5	44.1
39.	Paras Exp.	State	Maharashtra	250	43.1
40.	Namrup WHP	State	Assam	22	43.1
41.	Obra	State	Uttar Pradesh	1362	42.0
42.	Amar Kantak Ext.	State	Madhya Pradesh	450	39.7
43.	Giral TPP	State	Rajasthan	125	38.4
44.	Harduaganj B	State	Uttar Pradesh	225	38.4
45.	Chandrapura	Central	Jharkhand	750	38.1
46.	Bellary TPP	State	Karnataka	500	33.5
47.	Faridabad Ext.	State	Haryana	180	31.8

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Newcossipore	Private	West Bengal	160	31.8
49.	Santaldih	State	West Bengal	730	25.0
50.	Amar Katak	State	Madhya Pradesh	50	19.2
51.	Patratu	State	Jharkhand	840	13.8
52.	Muzaffarpur	Central	Bihar	220	11.7
53.	Barauni Nuclear Power Stations	State	Bihar	320	3.7 PLG (National Av. 40.77%)
1.	Madras APS	Central	Tamil Nadu	440	39.4
2.	Rajasthan APS	Central	Rajasthan	740	34.8
3.	Kakrapara APS	Central	Gujarat	440	31.5
4.	Narora APS	Central	Uttar Pradesh	440	19.2

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Station	Sector	Capacity (MW)	PLF %
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Korba-II	State	200	75.68
2.	GND TPS (Bhatinda)	State	440	74.42
3.	Bakreswar TPS	State	1050	73.69
4.	Paras Exp.	State	250	69.42
5.	Lakwa GT	State	120	69.19
6.	Durgapur TPS	Central	340	69.14
7.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra) STPS	State	2340	68.56
8.	Bhusawal TPS	State	475	68.09
9.	Farakka STPS	Central	1600	67.85
10.	Nasik TPS	State	880	67.52
11.	Parli TPS	State	670	67.28

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Korba-II	State	240	67.12
13.	Panki TPS	State	210	66.94
14.	Tenughat TPS	State	420	66.15
15.	Namrup GT	State	73	65.94
16.	Sikka Rep. TPS	State	240	64.23
17.	Parichha TPS	State	640	64.16
18.	Kolaghat TPS	State	1260	63.02
19.	Ukai TPS	State	850	62.57
20.	Kahalgaon TPS	Central	2340	62.02
21.	Bokaro 'B' TPS	Central	630	61.35
22.	Satpura TPS	State	1142.5	60.46
23.	Sagardighi TPS	State	600	59.46
24.	Rajghat TPS	State	135	57.61
25.	Sanjay Gandhi TPS	State	1340	57.43
26.	Mejia TPS	Central	1340	56.55
27.	New Parli TPS	State	250	56.43
28.	Bellary TPS	State	500	56.3
29.	Akrimota Lig. TPS	State	250	55.57
30.	Bandel TPS	State	450	52.86
31.	Kutch Lig. TPS	State	290	52.49
32.	Koradi TPS	State	1040	52.21
33.	Paras TPS	State	55	49.45
34.	Faridabad TPS	State	110	47.39
35.	Harduaganj TPS	State	220	45.43
36.	Amarkantak Ext. TPS	State	450	44.93
37.	D.P.L. TPS	State	690	44.58
38.	Namrup WHP	State	22	43.26

1	2	3	4	5
39.	Obra TPS	State	1372	41.24
40.	Ennore TPS	State	450	38.61
41.	Chandrapura (DVC) TPS	Central	750	36.82
42.	I.P. TPS	State	247.5	34.8
43.	New Cossipore TPS	Private	160	31.08
44.	Dhuvaran TPS	State	220	29.25
45.	Namrup ST	State	24	27.8
46.	Santaldih TPS	State	730	25.43
47.	Muzaffarpur TPS	Central	220	23.54
48.	Giral TPS	State	125	20.07
49.	Patratu TPS	State	770	14.85
50.	Barauni TPs	State	310	6.01

Bill on Public Health

2703. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce the Public Health Amendment Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Import Duty on Foreign Power Equipments

2704. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Larsen and Toubro Limited (L and T) have requested the Union Government to impose a 10 per cent import duty on the foreign power equipment;

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

(c) the reasons given by BHEL and L and T for suggesting 10 per cent import duty; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) While considering the proposal of Ministry of Power on modification to the Mega Power Policy, Department of Heavy Industry had *inter-alia* proposed that a uniform Custom Duty @ of 10% may be made applicable on the import of equipments by all the Power Projects including Mega Power Projects to compensate the domestic industry for the disadvantages suffered by them on account of higher interest rates, local taxes and infrastructure inadequacies.

(d) Government has set up a Committee in the Planning Commission under Member (Industry), with Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Power and Department of Revenue as members to suggest options and modalities to take care of the disadvantages being suffered by the domestic industry related to power sector keeping all factors in view.

Food Quality Control

2705. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

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

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the food quality control in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up health laboratories equipped with modern equipments in every districts including Nagpur of the country to check the rise in the cases of food adulteration;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the proposed food Authority to check the activities of food adulteration has started functioning in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the duties entrusted to the Authority?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Act, 1954 and the PFA Rules, 1955 made thereunder already contain provisions for regulating quality of food articles in the country. There are 72 laboratories in the States/UTs for testing food samples and 4 Central Food Laboratories which function as appellate laboratories for the purpose.

(b) and (c) No. There is no proposal to set up any new Central Food Laboratory. New laboratories are set up on the basis of workload of testing food samples. The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, however, *inter alia* provides for notification of non-governmental

food laboratories and research institutions accredited by recognised agencies for the purposes of carrying out of testing of samples of food articles.

(d) and (e) Yes. The Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), an autonomous statutory body under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, set up under the provisions of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 by a notification dated the 5th September, 2008, has already started functioning. The Authority has been set up with the aim of laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption.

[Translation]

PSBs Branches Abroad

2706. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms for giving permission to the Banks to set up branches abroad;

(b) whether certain countries are not allowing some of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to open branches in their country;

(c) if so, the names of such countries;

(d) whether such countries have got their bank branches in India;

(e) if so, the reasons for permitting these countries to open their bank branches in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 23(1)(b) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Indian banks are required to obtain prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening a new place of business outside India. RBI considers the requests

of Indian banks for opening branches/offices abroad keeping in view their financial soundness, track-record of the bank, supervisory comfort, adequate robust systems for addressing Anti-money Laundering (AML)/ Know Your Customer (KYC) concerns, competitive strength, past performance, financial criteria such as Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR), level of non-performing assets, etc.

(b) to (f) No instance of dis-allowing specifically a public sector bank to open a branch/office abroad by any foreign country has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, the difficulties faced by Indian banks for opening branch/office abroad is taken up with the concerned authorities of the host country, appropriately, on an ongoing basis. Further, RBI and Government keep in view the principle of reciprocity as well as the treatment extended to the Indian banks in the home country of the applicant foreign bank while considering the requests of foreign banks for opening their branch/office in India.

[English]

Shortage of Coal in NTPC Power Plants

2707. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Thermal Power Corporation power plants which have been shut down due to the shortage of coal during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of coal for these plants;

(c) whether several plants of NTPC in the country at present are running/operating at around half per cent of the plant load factors;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) According to NTPC, none of the power plants as a whole of NTPC were under complete shut down due to coal shortage during last three years and current year. However, few of the units in a few of their plants have been reported to be under shut down temporarily due to coal shortage. The details of these units are enclosed as Statement.

(b) Major reasons for shortage of coal for these units are as under:

(i) Farakka and Kahalgaon are pit-head power stations. Coal shortage at these thermal power stations has been largely due to non-development of linked mines viz. Rajmahal expansion, Chupervita and Hurra 'C' of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

(ii) Talcher Super Thermal Power Station is a pit-head power station. Coal shortage at this power station has been largely due to non-development of linked mines Kaniha and Bhubaneshwari of Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.

(c) and (d) During the current financial year (April to October, 2009) none of the NTPC plants operated below 50% Plant Load Factor (PLF).

(e) Government has taken following steps to augment the coal supply for NTPC power stations:

(i) In view of limited availability of indigenous coal, NTPC was advised to import 12.5 Million Tonnes coal for the year 2009-10. NTPC has imported 3.8 Million Tonnes coal upto 30th November 2009.

(ii) NTPC has tied up 2 Million Tonnes of high Calorific Value Raniganj coal for Farakka and Kahalgaon to meet the additional requirement.

(iii) NTPC was advised to sign an MOU with Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. (SCCL) for supply of coal from SCCL to Farakka and Kahalgaon.

Statement*Details of Units kept under shut down due to shortage of coal*

Year	Name of Power Station	Unit	State	Duration (Days)
2006-07	Nil	—	—	—
2007-08	Farakka	Unit-1	West Bengal	6.0
	Farakka	Unit-3	West Bengal	4.9
	Farakka	Unit-4	West Bengal	0.9
2008-09	Farakka	Unit-1	West Bengal	11.7
	Farakka	Unit-2	West Bengal	2.3
	Farakka	Unit-3	West Bengal	3.2
	Kahalgaon	Unit-3	Bihar	1.9
	Kahalgaon	Unit-6	Bihar	0.4
	Talcher STPS	Unit-4	Orissa	12.1
2009-10	Sipat	Unit-4	Chhattisgarh	5.2
	Farakka	Unit-2	West Bengal	2.9
	Farakka	Unit-3	West Bengal	1.3
	Farakka	Unit-4	West Bengal	35.7
	Farakka	Unit-5	West Bengal	32.1
	Kahalgaon	Unit-1	Bihar	68.3
	Kahalgaon	Unit-3	Bihar	6.2
	Kahalgaon	Unit-4	Bihar	0.4
	Kahalgaon	Unit-5	Bihar	75.8
	Kahalgaon	Unit-6	Bihar	32.6
	Talcher STPS	Unit-1	Orissa	0.8

National Skill Development Corporation

2708. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched National Skill Development Corporation recently;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) the funds to be allocated for the corporation; and

(d) the work undertaken so far and proposed to be undertaken by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Government under 'Co-ordinated action for Skill Development' approved setting up of a National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Accordingly, NSDC has been set up as a non-profit company under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, on July 31, 2008, as a public private partnership in skill development, for co-ordinating/stimulating private sector initiatives. It has been formally launched on October 20, 2009. The Mission of NSDC is to open up the "skills economy" to make it market led.

The key objective of NSDC is to promote skill development in 20 High Growth Sectors and unorganized sector.

The Central Government has also created a national skill development fund with an initial corpus of Rs. 995.10 crore for supporting the activities of the Corporation. The corpus of the fund is expected to go up to about Rs. 15,000 crore as it is intended to garner capital from Governments, the public and private sector, and bilateral and multilateral sources. NSDC has been mandated to train about 150 million persons by 2022 under the National Skill Development Policy and with a view to achieve this target, a detailed plan of action has been worked out indicating *inter alia*, the key focus areas, organizational structure and strategic interventions in critical sectors of economy. NSDC has so far received 9 proposals on skill development which have been evaluated and letter of intent has been signed with 2 (two) of the proposers. Legal due diligence is underway

and MOU/Agreements will be signed thereafter.

Equity Funds for Small Investors

2709. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many corporate groups and financial institutions are opening their own equity funds to top small investors;

(b) if so, the norms laid down in this regard;

(c) the request received and approved by the Government during the last three years in this regard and funds raised by them during the period; and

(d) the steps being taken to safeguard the interests of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The sponsors have to fulfill all provisions regarding eligibility criteria as specified in SEBI (Mutual Fund Regulations) 1996. These include stipulations on positive net worth, track record of profit, mandatory contribution of 40% of net worth of the Asset Management Company by the sponsor among others.

(c) 24 mutual fund applications were received by SEBI during the period 01-04-06 to 31-10-09 out of which 10 have been granted registration.

The funds raised by the redeemed from these mutual funds are given in the table below:

	Funds raised (in rupees crore)	Funds redeemed (in rupees crore)
2006-07	7848.65	6681.40
2007-08	1,50,236.66	1,44,640.44
2008-09	2,01,931.19	2,16,441.02
2009-10 (till 31st October 2009)	2,07,222.53	1,92,845.31

The asset under management of these funds as on October 31, 2009 is Rupees 25,410.72 crore.

(d) SEBI has been issuing various regulations and

circulars to safeguard the interests of the investors. In particular in the recent past SEBI has abolished entry load and ensured parity among all classes of unit

holders for exit load. SEBI have also restricted exposure of liquid scheme to debt and money market securities with maturity upto 91 days only. Closed ended scheme are now required to compulsorily list in the stock exchanges.

Target Achieved under NRHM

2710. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken effective measures for providing adequate medical facilities in the country, especially in the, backward and rural areas under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM);

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

(c) whether the Government is facing any difficulties in implementing NRHM in the rural areas of the country in view of the fact that some States are not releasing the matching grants;

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

(e) whether the Government has developed any mechanism to monitor the ongoing works to achieve the targets set under NRHM; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the achievement of the targets made so far in 2009-10?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to establishing a fully functional,

community owned, decentralized health delivery system in all states in the country. For this purpose, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been operationalised with special focus on states with relatively poor health indicators and/or health infrastructure.

The main aim of NRHM is to provide accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities, especially, to the poor and vulnerable sections of the population. It also aims at bridging the gap in Rural Health care services through creation of a cadre of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and improved hospital care, decentralization of programme to district level to improve intra and inter-sectoral convergence and effective utilization of resources. The NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of Health and Family Welfare including. Further, it addresses the issue of health in the context of sector-wide approach addressing sanitation and hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water as basic determinants of good health.

(c) and (d) The Government is not facing any difficulty in implementing the NRHM in partnership with the states concerned. Under the NRHM, a 10% annual enhancement in the budget for the health sector is envisaged on part of the states.

(e) The Government has operationalised a multi-pronged monitoring protocol to monitor the activities under NRHM. As part of this protocol, regular web based Management Information System (MIS), regular state review visits, periodic surveys, community reports *et al* are collated to monitor progress and check for desirable areas of improvement in the delivery of health services. The corrective steps, if any, are appraised and approved as part of the Annual Programme Implementation Plans (PIP) of respective states.

(f) The statement of achievement of some of the critical activities under NRHM, as reported by the States/ UTs is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Action Point	Total
1.	Number of Rogi Kalyan District Hospitals (DH)	295

Sl. No.	Action Point	Total
	Samitis registered	
	CHCs	1938
	Other than CHC at or above block level but below District Level	286
	PHCs	4918
	Other Health facilities above SC but below block level (may include APHC etc.)	3830
	Number of ASHA selected	447522
	Number of Monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) held in the state	8533655
4.	Number of Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC) Constituted	216902
5.	Number of Joint Account operational at SCs and VHSCs	193901
6.	Number of SCs which are functional with Second ANMs	14947
	Total contractual ANMs recruited for all levels including SC	15477
7.	Total APHCs, PHCs, CHCs and other Sub District facilities functional as 24X7 basis	5154
8.	Total Number of PHCs functioning as 24x7 basis as on date	2677
9.	Number of PHCs where three Staff Nurses have been posted	1172
10.	Number of CHCs Selected for Upgradation to IPHS	1219
	Facility survey completed (include others also)	1240
	Physical upgradation started	769
	Physical upgradation completed	201
11.	Total Number of specialists at CHCs appointed on contract under NRHM	685
12.	Total Number of Staff Nurses (SN) appointed on contract as on date	10544
13.	Number of General Duty Medical Doctors (GDMOs) in position on contract a various level as on date	6302
14.	Paramedics in position on contract under NRHM as on date	9521
15.	Total Number of centres operational as FRUs as on date	
	DH	256
	SDH	101
	CHC and others level	329
	Total	686

[Translation]

Technical Snags in Metro Train

2711. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:

SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of frequent technical snags becoming a common feature in operation of Metro trains running in various routes in Delhi, particularly running between Dwarka Sector 9 and Noida City Centre are affecting thousands of passengers commuting on these routes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the occurred such frequent technical snags;

(d) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study by the experts on such technical snags;

(e) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(f) the concrete preventive measures being taken by the Government in this regard for ensuring the smooth running of Metro trains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that incidents of frequent technical snags are not becoming a common feature in operation of Metro trains running in various routes in Delhi. After the extension of Line-3 upto NOIDA City Centre on 13-11-2009, total number of cases of trips cancellation on various lines are as under:—

Line 1: 6 trips cancelled out of 9801 trips.

Line 2: 16 trips cancelled out of 12058 trips.

Line 3: 37 trips cancelled out of 9518 trips.

(c) The reasons for technical snags are reported to be due to malfunctioning of certain equipments in

rolling stock, signaling system and driver machine interface (video display unit).

(d) No, Madam.

(e) does not arise.

(f) In any operational system certain snags prop up from time to time. Appropriate preventive measures and remedial actions are taken by DMRC for ensuring the smooth running of Metro trains. DMRC team and original suppliers with support of their experts study failures to prevent recurrence.

[English]

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme

2712. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to restructure the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme to transform it into an early warning system for the outbreak of epidemics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to issue regular health alerts and bulletins for public awareness to enable preemptive action at the community and the household level?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP), a World Bank assisted decentralized disease surveillance project, is being implemented with the objective to generate early warning signals of impending disease outbreaks and rapid response thereto.

(c) Weekly reports on disease outbreaks occurring throughout India are prepared and disseminated to stakeholders including State/District Surveillance Officers, Programme Officers of Disease Control Programme dealing with epidemic prone diseases and uploaded on IDSP portal which is in the public domain. The regular health alerts are shared with District Surveillance Officers who in turn disseminate the information to peripheral

health workers and community members for undertaking preventive and control measures.

Allotment of Land for War Memorial

2713. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Defence has requested the Ministry Urban Development to allot land for the War Memorial;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time since when the matter is pending with the Ministry of Urban Development; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): (a) to (c) The issue of location of land for National War Memorial dates back to the early 1970s. Earlier, approximately 32 acres of land was handed over to the Ministry of Defence in 1984 at Dhaula Kuan. However, the War Memorial could not be erected at that site. The Ministry of Defence has moved a proposal for assigning land to it at India Gate Complex around the 'Chhatra' for the purpose of constructing the Memorial in January, 2009.

(d) The time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard cannot be indicated in view of the administrative issues involved.

Tax Benefits

2714. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cent per cent tax exemption on the entire capital expenditure incurred on the setting up of and operating a natural gas or crude oil pipeline, as envisaged in Section 35AD of Finance Act, 2009, may promote investments in the oil and natural gas sector;

(b) the details of the companies/entities who have availed of the benefit; and

(c) the manner by which the Government proposes

to bridge the huge revenue loss as a result of these changes?

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

(b) Section 35AD has been inserted in the Income Tax Act with effect from 1-4-2010. It is applicable for incomes arising in the current financial year. Deductions will be available prospectively to any company which fulfills the necessary conditions.

(c) Section 35AD allows an undertaking to claim the entire capital expenditure as deduction in the year in which it is incurred. This expenditure would otherwise have been allowable to the entity as depreciation in subsequent years. The amendments through annual Finance Bills also contain provisions to enhance/augment revenue collection. The Government has undertaken additional revenue generating steps such as increase in the rate of Minimum Alternate Tax in the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2009.

Reproductive and Child Health Programme

2715. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilized under the Reproductive and Child Health Programme by each State during last three years and the current financial year;

(b) whether the expenditure incurred thereunder is being monitored by any agency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The details are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) The programme is being monitored by multiple mechanisms such as departmental reports, independent surveys and community monitoring. In addition, Common Review Mission I and II under NRHM and six Joint Review Mission and Mid Term Review (MTR) under RCH-II have been undertaken to review the overall progress including financial aspects.

Statement

Release and Expenditure under RCH Flexible Pool for the FYs 2006-07 to 2009-10

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		Total	
		Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.55	0.43	0.40	0.60	0.82	0.25	0.18	0.25	1.95	1.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	137.99	111.63	145.60	137.93	182.13	152.03	94.69	74.97	561.01	476.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.71	8.39	12.90	12.01	10.28	14.84	10.18	4.57	41.07	39.81
4.	Assam	56.88	70.68	177.91	105.24	241.40	194.74	89.08	45.60	565.27	416.26
5.	Bihar	123.04	29.94	20.85	190.99	365.64	237.62	132.11	132.55	641.64	591.10
6.	Chandigarh	0.83	0.32	0.50	0.51	1.29	1.52	1.42	0.50	4.05	2.85
7.	Chhattisgarh	48.17	38.05	36.02	66.05	63.01	38.46	62.25	17.85	209.45	160.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.51	0.25	0.17	0.36	0.41	0.56	0.44	0.30	1.53	1.47
9.	Daman and Diu	0.61	0.23	0.01	0.20	0.11	0.29	0.26	0.14	1.00	0.86
10.	Delhi	13.67	5.07	6.47	14.25	20.26	16.96	13.74	7.45	54.14	43.73
11.	Goa	0.52	0.55	0.32	0.44	2.22	1.06	1.19	0.30	4.25	2.35
12.	Gujarat	49.35	54.17	72.96	48.57	79.09	120.31	76.46	26.70	277.86	249.75
13.	Haryana	31.71	21.68	28.82	22.15	50.64	33.54	11.91	11.62	123.07	88.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6.18	3.29	6.64	6.59	14.06	7.78	12.48	3.74	39.36	21.40
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.14	6.01	9.85	12.02	28.74	14.81	9.07	9.37	58.79	42.21

16. Jharkhand	22.26	15.94	24.28	24.77	83.55	170.25	78.60	25.91	208.69	236.87
17. Karnataka	74.15	45.29	43.62	77.05	130.10	115.68	101.20	42.52	349.07	280.54
18. Kerala	31.56	14.12	43.56	45.59	74.23	90.59	44.41	30.87	193.75	181.17
19. Lakshadweep	0.64	0.18	0.01	0.20	0.06	0.52	0.53	0.20	1.24	1.10
20. Madhya Pradesh	120.05	112.61	238.05	337.81	321.44	356.92	152.65	103.52	832.19	910.86
21. Maharashtra	120.32	42.43	186.48	104.81	90.41	189.17	147.29	41.41	546.50	377.82
22. Manipur	4.44	5.15	14.82	7.85	15.66	9.20	5.76	6.75	40.68	28.65
23. Meghalaya	7.07	4.11	10.09	4.95	13.40	5.72	6.12	2.25	36.69	17.03
24. Mizoram	2.11	8.86	7.53	7.09	8.45	9.22	5.09	0.00	23.18	25.16
25. Nagaland	4.09	5.58	8.32	4.57	18.06	11.54	13.09	4.24	43.56	25.93
26. Orissa	66.37	42.39	113.60	98.90	112.78	124.50	88.48	71.94	381.23	337.73
27. Puducherry	1.39	1.17	1.26	1.37	1.50	1.69	1.27	0.61	5.42	4.84
28. Punjab	25.08	12.36	14.73	20.62	57.75	42.73	39.33	19.10	136.89	94.81
29. Rajasthan	105.97	86.24	159.22	192.07	309.60	291.41	187.98	119.85	762.77	689.57
30. Sikkim	2.45	1.77	3.49	2.65	4.73	5.55	6.40	1.67	17.07	11.64
31. Tamil Nadu	78.40	65.81	107.88	77.07	145.78	92.66	89.75	55.69	421.81	291.23
32. Tripura	7.94	4.63	14.49	5.47	25.72	9.95	8.82	3.14	56.96	23.19
33. Uttar Pradesh	176.49	112.72	239.16	273.43	404.38	502.85	564.09	231.03	1384.12	1120.03
34. Uttarakhand	13.41	7.87	14.23	16.40	28.09	43.88	31.45	9.76	87.18	77.91
35. West Bengal	72.57	32.84	76.47	78.67	164.02	97.67	88.52	47.54	401.58	256.72
36. Others	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.96	0.00
Grand Total	1427.03	972.74	1842.72	1999.25	3072.97	3006.47	3176.29	1153.91	8519.01	7132.37

[Translation]

PMRY

2716. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Yojana was launched with an objective of providing institutional finance to educated unemployed youth and handicapped persons etc.;

(b) if so, the details of implementation during the last three years;

(c) whether the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and the departments under its the control approve the proposals received for setting up rice mills, flour mills on merit basis and has forwarded proposals to the banks for grant of loan;

(d) if so, the number of such applications received during the last three years in the country, especially in Bihar and Jharkhand which have been approved and forwarded to banks, especially to Punjab National Bank for granting loan; and

(e) the number of applicants from the States including Bihar granted loan by various banks, especially Punjab National Bank and the number of loan applications pending for the grant of loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was launched in 1993 with the objective to assist educated

unemployed youth, of economically weaker sections, in setting up micro level self-employment ventures. With effect from 1994-1995, it was implemented in both urban and rural areas.

The District Industry Centres and Directorate of Industries of State Governments were mainly responsible for implementation of the scheme along with the banks.

The all India level performance under the PMRY during the year 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 based on Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reports is as in (c), (d) and (e) below.

PMRY has been merged with erstwhile Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) with effect from financial year 2008-2009, forming a new scheme namely Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP).

(c) to (e) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (M/o MSME) has reported that the proposals for setting up self-employment ventures were not received directly in the Ministry and the Departments under its control.

All economically viable activities including agriculture and allied activities but excluding direct agricultural operations like raising crop, purchase of manure etc. were covered under PMRY.

The details of total number of applications received, sanctioned and disbursed by Banks in the country and in the State of Bihar and Jharkhand during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 are as under:

	Number of applications received	Number of applications sanctioned	Number of applications disbursed
1	2	3	4
In the country			
2006-07	493977	314791	266351
2007-08	449590	311097	279776

1	2	3	4
In the State of Bihar			
2006-07	12740	8732	8010
2007-08	10780	8700	7934
In the State of Jharkhand			
2006-07	8559	5594	4914
2007-08	8113	5500	5190

Source: RBI (Ministry of MSME)

As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), bank-wise cum State-wise details of loans disbursed under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana were not maintained centrally.

[English]

**Practice of Allopathy by
Ayurvedic Doctors**

2717. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of doctors who possess degrees in Ayurveda and Homoeopathy are practicing Allopathy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such doctors?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) This department is not aware of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Doctors practicing Allopathy.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Anti Rabies Vaccines

2718. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of antirabies vaccines in the country;

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

(c) whether any private manufacturers have stopped/curtailed the production of these vaccines;

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

(e) the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) and (b) Anti-rabies vaccines are available in sufficient quantities in the country.

(c) No.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Hospitals

2719. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various State Governments have demanded financial assistance from the Union Government to upgrade hospitals in their States with all the requisite treatment facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in many parts of the country people have to travel a long distance for the treatment due to nonexistence of hospitals nearby; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Upgradation of Sub Centres (SC), Public Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC) is an ongoing process under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for improving primary and secondary health care facilities in the country. State/UT Governments assess their requirement for upgradation of existing health infrastructure and for creating new infrastructure in rural areas and reflect the same in the annual Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) under NRHM. The funds are released to State Governments as per the recommendations of the National Programme Coordination Committee.

In addition, Central Government is making efforts to set up new AIIMS-like institutions and upgrade existing Government medical college institutions under the Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana for improving tertiary health-care facilities in the Government sector.

ICDS Scheme

2720. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of targets set and achievements made regarding number of children benefited from Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and the number out of them from rural/tribal/urban/backward areas during the last three years and the current year so far, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to cover the remaining children under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) and (b) State-wise details of number of Children (6 months to 6 years) who received

supplementary nutrition and number of children (3 to 6 years) who received pre-school education from rural/tribal/urban/backward areas during the last three years and current year (as on 30-9-2009) is available at Ministry's website: wcd.nic.in/icdsimg/ichildbenfno3yearsupto301109.pdf. States are required to provide supplementary nutrition to all eligible beneficiaries as per the schematic norms of the ICDS Scheme and therefore no targets are fixed for the purpose.

To cover the children of uncovered habitation, Government has sanctioned 789 additional projects, 189458 additional anganwadi centres and 77102 additional mini-anganwadi centres to the States/UTs during 2008-09. State Governments/UT Administration have also been requested to submit requirements, if any, for 'Anganwadi on Demand', which can be sanctioned in 90 days' period in case there are at least 40 children in a habitation without an AWC.

Unsafe Abortions

2721. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether abortions are unsafe in our country according to the report "Abortion Worldwide: A Decade of Uneven Progress" published by Guttmacher Institute, US;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether thousands of women have to undergo for treatment for several complications resulting from unsafe abortions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): (a) to (e) The report titled Abortion World Wide: A Decade of uneven progress published by Guttmacher Institute, US, estimates that in 2003, 3.3 millions safe abortions and 6.3 millions un-safe abortions were conducted in South Central Asia which includes India. The report further says that in India abortion has

been legal for more than 3 decades and a recent analysis estimated that 3 un-safe abortions are performed for every 2 safe ones.

It is difficult to estimate the number of unsafe abortions due to the associated secrecy with it. No reliable data exists on the incidence of unsafe abortion and the resulting complications in India. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in 1983-1985 carried out a study in five states of India, i.e. Haryana, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The study estimates that the extent of unsafe abortion was 13.3 per 1000 pregnancies.

Abortion, when performed by a trained provider through appropriate technology is one of the safest medical procedures. However, there is significant risk of post-abortion complications when performed by untrained, unsafe providers which includes incomplete abortion, missed and failed abortions with severe bleeding, perforation and injuries to organs.

Under the National Rural Health Mission and the Reproductive and Child Programme, phase-II within its umbrella, one of the key strategies to reduce the maternal mortality in the country is the provision of safe, affordable and accessible abortion services to women in the public and private sector health facilities, as per the mandate of the amended Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, Rules and Regulation, (2002-03). Under the Mission, safe abortion services are provided at all public sector health facilities particularly at 24*7 PHCs, CHCs/FRUs, DHs and above as per the provisions of amended MTP Act, Rules and Regulation (2002-03).

Juvenile Justice Boards

2722. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up State level Juvenile Justice Boards in the Country;

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

(c) the details of composition and functions of the Boards;

(d) whether the Juvenile Homes are being run by the these Boards in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Section 4(1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, provides for constitution of the Juvenile Justice Board for every district by the State Governments/UT Administrations for exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred or imposed on such Boards in relation to juveniles in conflict with law.

(b) The number of Juvenile Justice Boards in the country, State-wise and UT-wise, as per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) As per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, a Juvenile Justice Board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of first class, as the case may be, who has special knowledge or training in child psychology or child welfare, and two social workers, one of whom at least is a woman, actively involved in health, education or welfare activities pertaining to children for at least seven years.

The functions of the Juvenile Justice Boards are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Juvenile Homes are established and maintained by the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations either by itself or under an agreement with the voluntary organizations under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006.

(e) The number of Juvenile Homes run in the Country, State-wise, as per the information available in the Ministry of Women and Child Development received from the State Governments/UT Administrations, is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Juvenile Justice Boards set up	Number of Juvenile Homes (*) set up
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23	12
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	1
4.	Assam	26	4
5.	Bihar	30	20
6.	Chhattisgarh	7	8
7.	Chandigarh	2	1
8.	Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	Nil
10.	Delhi	2	3
11.	Goa	1	4
12.	Gujarat	24	36
13.	Haryana	19	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
15.	Jharkhand	21	8
16.	Karnataka	8	10
17.	Kerala	14	13
18.	Lakshadweep	1	Nil
19.	Madhya Pradesh	40	21
20.	Maharashtra	30	60
21.	Manipur	1	2
22.	Meghalaya	4	2
23.	Mizoram	5	4
24.	Nagaland	7	2

1	2	3	4
25.	Orissa	28	18
26.	Punjab	19	4
27.	Puducherry	1	2
28.	Rajasthan	9	6
29.	Sikkim	1	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	8	10
31.	Tripura	4	1
32.	Uttar Pradesh	17	22
33.	Uttarakhand	13	8
34.	West Bengal	19	11

The JJ Act is not applicable in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(*) Including Observation Homes and Special Homes.

Statement-II

Functions of Juvenile Justice Boards:

As per the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended in 2006, the Juvenile Justice Boards shall perform the following functions to achieve the objectives of the Act:

- (a) adjudicate and dispose cases of juveniles in conflict with law;
- (b) take cognizance of crimes committed under sections 23 to 28 of the Act;
- (c) monitoring institutions for juveniles in conflict with law and seeking compliance with in cases of any noticeable absence and improvements based on suggestion of the Board;
- (d) deal with non compliance on the part of concerned Government functionaries or functionaries of voluntary organizations, as the case may be, in accordance with the due process of law;
- (e) pass necessary directions to the district authority and police to create or provide necessary infrastructure or facilities so that minimum standards of justice and treatment are maintained in the spirit of the Act;
- (f) maintained liaison with the Committee in respect of the cases needing care and protection;
- (g) liaison with Boards in other district to facilitates speedy enquiry and disposal of cases through due process of law;
- (h) take suitable action for dealing with unforeseen situations that may arise in the implementation of the Act and remove such difficulties in the best interest of the juvenile;
- (i) send quarterly information about juveniles in conflict with law produced before them, to the District, State Child Protection Unit, the State Government and also to the Chief Judicial Magistrate or Chief Metropolitan Magistrate for review under sub-section (2) of Section (14) of the Act;

- (j) any other function assigned by the State Government from time to time relating with juveniles in conflict with law.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health, Tezpur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 954/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): On behalf of Dr. Farooq Abdullah, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 955/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PROF. SAUGATA ROY): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 956/15/09]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 957/15/09]
- (4) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 958/15/09]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 959/15/09]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—

- (i) The Delhi Development Authority, Engineer Member Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 105 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 2009.
- (ii) The Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 590 in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2009.
- (iii) The "Recruitment of Lower Division Clerks-cum-Typist (English/Hindi), 2009 (Revised)" published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 960/15/09]

(8) A copy of the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 137 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 961/15/09]

(9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section-619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with

Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 962/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Prefab Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 963/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 964/15/09]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 965/15/09]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 966/15/09]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development Economics (Delhi School of Economics), Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development Economics (Delhi School of Economics), Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 967/15/09]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Applied Economics Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Applied Economics Research, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 968/15/09]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 969/15/09]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pratiche (India)

Trust, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pratiche (India) Trust, Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 970/15/09]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 971/15/09]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 972/15/09]

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 973/15/09]

(11) 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 Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 974/15/09]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 975/15/09]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 976/15/09]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 977/15/09]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the IDBI Bank Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the IDBI Bank Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 978/15/09]
- (12) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 979/15/09]
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 980/15/09]
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 981/15/09]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 982/15/09]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 983/15/09]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 984/15/09]
- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 985/15/09]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 986/15/09]

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 987/15/09]

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of India for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 988/15/09]

- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Patiala for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 989/15/09]

- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Mysore for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 990/15/09]

- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Indore for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 991/15/09]

- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 992/15/09]

- (xv) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Hyderabad for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 993/15/09]

- (xvi) Report on the working and activities of the State Bank of Travancore for the year 2008-2009, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 994/15/09]

- (13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009, published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/12/169546 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 2009.

- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009, published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/15/174471 in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 995/15/09]

- (14) A copy of the Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/13/172730 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2009, making certain amendments in the Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2009-10/04/163097 dated 13th May, 2009 issued under Regulation 3 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Certification of Associated Persons in the Securities Markets) Regulation, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 996/15/09]

- (15) A copy of the Coinage of the One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of "60 Years of the Commonwealth" Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English

versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 829(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 997/15/09]

(16) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 676(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum authorizing the Authority constituted under Section 245-O of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to be the Authority under the Customs Act, 1962 with effect from 15th September, 2009.
- (ii) G.S.R. 678(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum authorizing the Authority constituted under Section 245-O of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to be the Authority under the Customs Act, 1962.
- (iii) G.S.R. 810(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 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. 805(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum to add additional Inland Container Depots, namely Talegaon (Pune, Dhannad (Rau) and Kheda-pithampur (Indore), and Patli (Gurgaon) in the notifications issued under various export promotion schemes for the purpose of imports and exports.
- (v) G.S.R. 672(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the seven notifications, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 998/15/09]

(17) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2879(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum empowering all the Additional Directors of Income Tax/Joint Directors of Income Tax working under Director General of Income Tax (Investigation) and Director General of Income Tax (intelligence) to issue warrant of authorization issued under Section 132 of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 999/15/09]

(18) 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) G.S.R. 798(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting goods, mentioned therein, manufactured by KVIC units, during the period commencing on the 1st day of September, 1987 and ending with 28th day of February, 1989 for the duty of Excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions.
- (ii) G.S.R. 673(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2009, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the two notifications, mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1000/15/09]

(19) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R 582(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 436(E) dated 1st July, 2005 issued under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1001/15/09]

(20) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R 809(E)

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

(Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti dumping duty on imports of All Fully Drawn or Fully Oriented Yarn/Spin Draw Yarn/Flat Yarn of Polyester (non-textured and non-POY), originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, Thailand and Vietnam for the period of five years from the date of imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duty, that is, 26th March, 2009, in pursuance of the final findings of the Designated Authority under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariffs Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1002/15/09]

- (21) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R 821(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November, 2009 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt taxable service referred to Section 65 of the Finance Act, 1994, in relation to one or more of the specified processes during the course of manufacture of parts of cycles or sewing machines, subject to certain conditions under sub-section (4) of Section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1003/15/09]

- (22) A copy of the Post Savings Account (Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 748(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2009 under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1004/15/09]

- (23) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2629(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2009 containing Presidential Order making certain amendments in the Notification No. 1937(E)

dated 14th November, 2007 under Article 280 of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1005/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
(ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1006/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
(ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1007/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
(ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1008/15/09]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Rishikesh, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited, Rishikesh, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1009/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Payment of Fees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-7/142/157/2008-CERC. in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009.
- (ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Grant of Connectivity, Long-term Access and Medium-term Open Access in inter-State Transmission and related matters) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. L-1(3)/2009-CERC. in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2009.
- (iii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions for Tariff determination from Renewable Energy Sources) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. F. No. L-7/186(201)/2009-CERC. in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2009.
- (iv) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (fees and charges of Regional Load Despatch Centre and other related matters) Regulations, 2009 published in Notification No. F. No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1010/15/09]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under the Electricity Act, 2003:—

- (i) Notification No. L-1(1)/2009-CERC. published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 containing corrigendum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Unscheduled Interchange charges and related matter) Regulation, 2009.

- (ii) Notification No. L-7/105(121)/2007-CERC, published in Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 2009 containing corrigendum to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Open Access in Inter-State Transmission) (Amendment) Regulation, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1011/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) for the year 2008-2009 along with Audited Accounts in respect of the following Centres:—

- (i) Population Research Centre (Institute of Economic Growth), Delhi.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1012/15/09]

- (ii) Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1013/15/09]

- (iii) Population Research Centre, Srinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1014/15/09]

- (iv) Population Research Centre (Institute for Social and Economic Change), Bangalore.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1015/15/09]

- (v) Population Research Centre (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development), Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1016/15/09]

- (vi) Population Research Centre (JSS Institute of Economic Research), Dharwad.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1017/15/09]

[Shri Dinesh Trivedi]

- (vii) Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1018/15/09]
- (viii) Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1019/15/09]
- (ix) Population Research Centre (The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust), Dindigul.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1020/15/09]
- (x) Population Research Centre, Guwahati.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1021/15/09]
- (xi) Population Research Centre, Udaipur.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1022/15/09]
- (xii) Population Research Centre, Lucknow.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1023/15/09]
- (xiii) Population Research Centre, Vadodara.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1024/15/09]
- (xiv) Population Research Centre, Sagar.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1025/15/09]
- (xv) Population Research Centre, Chandigarh.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1026/15/09]
- (xvi) Population Research Centre (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics), Pune.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1027/15/09]
- (xvii) Population Research Centre, Shimla.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1028/15/09]
- (xviii) Population Research Centre, Patna.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1029/15/09]
- (2) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the above 18 Centers for the year 2008-2009.

- (3) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (5th Amendment) Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 651(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2009 under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1030/15/09]
- (4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1868(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 2009 appointing 31st day of July, 2009 as the day on which the provisions of Section 36 to 47 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 shall come into force issued under Section 1 of the said Act.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1031/15/09]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project, Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project, Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the AIDS Prevention and Control Project, Voluntary Health Services, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1032/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (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 Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kumarakruppa Frontier Hotels Private Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1033/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1034/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Pondicherry, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Pondicherry Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Pondicherry, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1035/15/09]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Assam Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Assam Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Guwahati, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1036/15/09]

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Itanagar, for the year 2007-2008.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Donyi Polo Ashok Hotel Company Limited, Itanagar, for the

year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1037/15/09]

- (2) Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Tourism Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the India Tourism Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1038/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI): On behalf of Shri S. Gandhiselvan, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2008-2009, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda, Jamnagar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1039/15/09]

- (2) A copy of the Homoeopathy Central Council (Registration) Amendment Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 7-1/2004-GCH in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2009 under

[Shri Dinesh Trivedi]

sub-section (2) of Section 32 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1873.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1040/15/09]

12.06 hrs.

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEE – A REVIEW

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees (2007-2008)—A Review.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1041/15/09]

12.07 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRSCs) SUMMARY OF WORK

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial and DRSCs) Summary of Work (1st June, 2007 to 31st May, 2008).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1042/15/09]

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

8th Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.08½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): With your permission Madam, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 7th of December, 2009 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the National Rural Employment Guarantee (Amendment) Bill, 2009.
3. Consideration and passing of the Legal Metrology Bill, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2009 and consideration and passing of the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 2009.
5. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2009-10.
6. Introduction, consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill relating to Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) for 2009-10.
7. Consideration and passing of the Jharkhand Contingency Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2009—to replace an Ordinance.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Prabodh Panda.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Madam, I would like to submit that the following subjects be included in the next week's agenda:—

- (1) "Women Reservation Bill" which is long pending.
- (2) Farmers suicides in large number in different parts of country.

[Translation]

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Madam Speaker, I seek your permission to include the following two matters in the agenda for the next week in the List of Business:—

- (1) Need to ensure timely arrival of 2391/2392 Shramjeevi Express at its scheduled time i.e. 10.15 am to its final destination, Rajgir.
- (2) Need to ensure arrival of 2401/2402, Magadh Express at its final destination Islampur at its scheduled time.

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Sir, the following matter may kindly be included in the business slated for next week:

1. Completion of Kollam Chemkota Railway line.
2. Introduction of second Railway Reservation booking terminal in Kollam Railway Station.

[Translation]

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): Madam Speaker, the following matters may kindly be included in the Business List of next week of Lok Sabha proceeding:—

- (1) To start the construction of sanctioned Railway Electric Locomotive Factory in Madhepura in Bihar at the earliest.
- (2) The Mansi-Saharsa railway section under Central-East Railway should be doubled.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Madam Speaker,

the following items may kindly be included in the proposal of Business Advisory Committee proposed by the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs:—

- (1) The Union Government should take initiative to revive the Warsleyganj Sugar Mill of Bihar lying closed for years.
- (2) The Union Government should implement irrigation projects by constructing dams on Upper Sakari, Dhananjay, Tilayya, Dhadhar rivers in Nawada district of Bihar.

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idduki): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:—

- (1) Revision of instrument of employment generation in the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and inclusion of new areas of employment generation.
- (2) Various issues and problems being faced by the Non-Resident Indians.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Madam Speaker, two important matters may kindly be included in the Business agenda for the next week:—

- (1) Withdrawal of security forces from Jammu-Kashmir would not be proper in view of the security of the State and country at large, so the deployment of security forces should be continued.
- (2) Theft of vital data from computers at Army Headquarters in West Bengal has endangered the country's security including that of the forces. This matter may also be included in the List of Business.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi): Madam Speaker, the following matters may kindly be included in the Business agenda of next week:—

- (1) Ensuring supply of electricity to the North-eastern Parliamentary Constituency of the Capital as per its demand.

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

- (2) Need to ensure supply of drinking water as per the requirement of the population of North-eastern Parliamentary Constituency of the Capital.

[English]

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): Madam, kindly permit to include the following subjects in the agenda of next week of Parliament proceeding:—

1. The work of replacing the existing fishing ports situated in coastal area of Tamil Nadu especially in the coastal area of district Cuddalore with new technology based fishing ports.
2. The work of setting up the Agricultural Engineering Institute with a new concept in the district of Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu for the use of latest technology based equipment in small agriculture holding lands.

[Translation]

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Madam Speaker, I may kindly be permitted to raise the following matters for inclusion in the Business List of the next week's agenda:—

- (1) Provide irrigation facility to the tribal farmers under the irrigation scheme in the Dedia Para and Sagbara areas of Bharuch and Narmada districts and Walia and Jhagaria areas of Bharuch district in my Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.
- (2) A beer Cam Coseyev and dam should be constructed on Narmada river in Bharuch and Ankaleshwar in my Parliamentary Constituency Bharuch.

12.10 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
Taking Up of Short Duration Discussion
on Liberhan Commission Report

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as you are

aware, it had been decided in the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee held on 2nd December, 2009 that the Short Duration Discussion on Liberhan Commission Report would be held on 9th and 10th December, 2009.

However, in view of the fact that a copy of the Hindi version of the Report has since been laid on the Table of the House by the Minister of Home Affairs on 3rd December, 2009, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has requested that the discussion may now be taken up on 7th and 8th December, 2009. Accordingly, the Discussion under rule 193 on the "Report of the Liberhan Ayodhya Commission of Inquiry and Memorandum of Action Taken by the Government on the Report" will now be taken up on Monday, the 7th December, 2009 at 2 p.m. The Short Duration Discussion on "Increase in Naxalite and Maoist activities in the country", which was admitted for discussion on Monday, the 7th December, 2009 at 2 p.m. stands postponed.

I hope the House agrees.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

12.12 hrs.

TRADE MARKS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA): On behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Trade Marks Act, 1999."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 4-12-09.

12.12½ hrs.

PAYMENT OF GRATUITY (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Madam Speaker, I am on a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker. ...*(Interruptions)* If you are the Speaker, we are supposed to bring it to your notice only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please keep silence. Let this be taken up.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam, the hon. Members from Hindi speaking areas have not received the copy of Liberhan Commission Report. The discussion is scheduled for 7th and 8th December. So, it is requested that the report should be made available to all the Members in Hindi. If we have to discuss this issue on 7th and 8th December, then I would also request the hon'ble Minister that the Hindi version of the report be made available to all the members today itself.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I wonder how it is being said, however, I will look into it why the hon. Members have not received the copy of the report. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Madam Speaker, even I have not received any copy of the report. When I asked them for a copy in English, if the Hindi version was not available, I was told that it was not available at all. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam Speaker, I cannot assure the availability of the English and Hindi versions of the report to the Members. Earlier, the House agreed to only the English version of the report, that is why the Report was presented in the House the very next day and everyone had accepted the English version only. Discussion was also fixed and that time. ...*(Interruptions)*

Please wait a minute. Would you allow me to speak or not?

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The hon. Minister is on his legs. Please listen to him.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: This issue was not raised by the Samajwadi Party when the time was being fixed. However, later on when this point was raised, I sought time and yesterday, the Report was laid on the Table. I will ensure it now that the copies either in Hindi or English as desired are made available to the hon. Members.

Madam, it was a detailed Report. As I stated earlier, it was printed in a different manner other than the normal manner. I assure the Members that Hindi version of the Report will definitely be made available to them.

Madam, however, if all the hon. Members ask for both the English and Hindi versions of the Report, I am afraid it would not be practically possible.

All the hon. Members have given their preferences for the language in which they wish to receive the parliamentary documents. The hon. Members will receive

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 4-12-09.

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

a copy of the Report in the language of their choice today.

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright. The hon. Minister has given assurance. Let us continue the proceedings now.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs may arrange to place the Report on the Publication Counter. The Members will pick up the copy in the language they want. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.14 hrs.

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) BILL, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those orders and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those orders and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I introduce** the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 4-12-09.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Hon. Speaker, the AIADMK opposes the introduction of this Bill ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Semmalai, please sit down.

12.15 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2009

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): On behalf of Shri Sharad Pawar, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 9 of 2009).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1044/15/09]

12.16 hrs.

STATE BANK OF SAURASHTRA (REPEAL) AND THE STATE BANK OF INDIA (SUBSIDIARY BANKS) AMENDMENT BILL, 2009*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the State Bank of Saurashtra Act, 1950 and further to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 4-12-09.

the State Bank of Saurashtra Act, 1950 and further to amend the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce the Bill.

12.18 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the packaging of products being produced by the various Dairy Federations. The products, which are produced by the Dairy Federations, contain the milk of indigenous cattle, however, the picture which is displayed on its package is that of the cattle of foreign breed. It is not only an insult to the dumb-deaf cattle of this country, which cannot protest but also hurts the sentiments of the country.

Therefore, through you, my request to the Government of India is that the pictures of indigenous cattle should be displayed on the packaging of items like milk and milk products derived from indigenous cattle. Pictures of indigenous cattle like Rathi breed of cattle in Bikaner, Rajasthan, Tharparkar in Barmer should be displayed. Similarly, cattle found in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are also famous for their looks, hence their pictures should be displayed. Pictures of cattle of foreign breed should not be displayed. It should not be that the product is produced by indigenous cattle while the picture displayed on it is that of the cattle of foreign breed. This trend should be changed.

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 'Kumbha Mela' is being organized from January to April 2010 at Haridwar, a famous pilgrimage

centre of Uttarakhand state in which crores of people from all over the world will come to attend the Kumbha Mela.

Uttarakhand has always remained a centre of Indian culture. There is laxity in the preparation works of this 'Kumbha Mela' which is a symbol of unity, integrity, culture and civilization of India. It is necessary to ensure the proper utilization of funds being provided by the Union Government for the arrangement of 'Kumbha Mela'.

My request and suggestion to you is that sufficient foodgrains should be made available and proper arrangements of cleanliness and medical facilities should be made for the Kumbha Mela which is being organized. Necessary steps should be taken in advance for the prevention of diseases like swine flue, cholera and malaria. As far as the question of maintaining law and order is concerned, assistance of ex-servicemen and trained commandoes should be taken to maintain law and order.

Sir, the situation of law and order in Uttarakhand has deteriorated so much that recently Kumari Mahima Seth and Shri Sonu Verma were brutally murdered in Ram Nagar area of Nainital. The law and order situation may be improved there and since it is a world famous pilgrimage and there will be a special telecast by the electronic media, therefore all arrangements should be made properly. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sir, it is a state subject, it may be deleted. ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has finished it. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of this House and also the Government to a very important issue of the Dubai crisis. The Dubai crisis is a matter of deep concern for the people of India and especially for

[Shri M.B. Rajesh]

the people of Kerala because a large number of people are working in Dubai. The UAE has two million Indian population and 40 per cent of the population of Dubai is made up of Indians. About 65 per cent of Indians working in Dubai are blue collar workers.

Indians living in the Gulf remitted \$ 27 billion in 2007 and they are making India a top receiver of migrant remittances. In addition to this, the UAE is also our largest export destination with shipments of about \$ 24 billion in 2008-09. So, the Dubai debt crisis has already impacted the markets the world over. In these the circumstances, it is a matter of deep concern for us whether there will be an impact on the jobs because of this crisis.

Further, the ongoing global recession has already led to the large-scale return of the overseas Indians. The Central Government has neither formulated any rehabilitation package nor earmarked any fund for the rehabilitation of the overseas Indian returnees.

Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government that in view of the Dubai crisis, the Government should take immediate steps to formulate and implement a comprehensive rehabilitation package and also a welfare fund for the welfare of the overseas Indian returnees.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir 28 employees of the Municipal Corporation, Muzaffarpur are sitting on fast-unto-death since 20th November. One of them, has died. The court has given the direction that the daily wage employees should be appointed on regular basis, however, this direction is not being implemented. There is no regard for the people following the path of Mahatma Gandhi. Atmosphere of violence is prevailing. The State Government is violating the Article 243(b) of the constitution, therefore, my request is that the Government of India should interfere in this matter. The employees, who are following the path of Gandhiji to protest are dying due to starvation. They are sitting on fast but no attention is being paid towards them.

Similarly 28 lakh women employees, Aanganwadi workers, helpers staged demonstration but their demands were not fulfilled and ultimately they left Jantar Mantar on 24-25 November. Their voice was not heard.
...(Interruptions)

Sir, The employees of 'ASHA' are working without honorarium but no attention is being paid towards them. Similarly. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, please take your seat. Only Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh's version will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, those people died. They are the enemy of the poor people. ...(Interruptions) The Gandhian thought has been rendered irrelevant...(Interruptions) That is why an atmosphere of violence is prevailing. These people are the enemy of the poor people. I sent a fax to the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister but no attention has been paid. ...(Interruptions) The Government of India shall pursue the case and it has every right to do so. ...(Interruptions) Money has been given on behalf of the Government of India. But the poor people are dying there due to the non-payment of salary. Sir, the Board has. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I am concluding.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is finishing it. Hon. Member, please do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Speaker has allowed it. Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, please take your seat.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, please conclude. You are speaking on a State subject. You are really not allowed but still you are allowed time. So, you have to conclude. You have to conclude now. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Therefore the Board of the Corporation and the High Court has stated and even there is a provision in the Article 243 of the constitution that they should be appointed on permanent basis, but it is not being implemented. The people are dying there. One person has died and 28 others are struggling for life. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Prasadji, what you are saying is not going on record. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Nirupam will speak now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful that you have given me permission to speak. Today, I rise to speak about Bhojpuri language, being spoken by crores of people of the country. Bhojpuri is my mother tongue and I was born in Bhojpuri soil. Today, I am staying in Mumbai and where there are 50 lakh people like me who speak Bhojpuri. ...*(Interruptions)* Large number of Bhojpuri speaking people are living in Delhi. Around 8 crore people speaking Bhojpuri language are living in Bihar alone and around 7 crore people speaking Bhojpuri language are living in Uttar Pradesh. Outside India we find that there are several countries like Nepal, Mauritius,

Britain, America, Singapore, Holland, Fizi, Guyana, Surinam, Uganda, Trinidad and Tobago where Bhojpuri language is spoken on a large scale. Once when the Times of India conducted a survey, it was found that around 15.5 crore people speak Bhojpuri language across the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I will try to be brief.

Through the House, I would like to state that the first President of this country was a Bhojpuri speaking person. The great men of this country like Babu Jagjiwan Ram, Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan, Shri Chandra Shekhar or even the present Lok Sabha Speaker are all Bhojpuri speaking persons. Bhojpuri is taught in Kolkata University, Patna University and it is recognized in countries like Mauritius. Bhojpuri has its own literature, cinema, music and theatre. Given this situation, there is repeated demand from the Bhojpuri community to include Bhojpuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution...*(Interruptions)*.

Regrettably, I have to say that this has not been done so far. In this regard, the then Minister of State for Home Affairs Shriprakash Jaiswal had announced in the year 2006 that it was under consideration. Therefore, hon. Shivraj Patil, the then Union Home Minister himself stated that Bhojpuri would be included in the Eighth Schedule...*(Interruptions)*. I wish to state that the Union Government should take measures to include a language which has its own cultural history, rich traditions in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution at the earliest so that aspirations of crores of people across the globe who speak Bhojpuri can be fulfilled. I am glad to tell the hon. Members that the day Bhojpuri would be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, I will be in a position to speak in Bhojpuri officially...*(Interruptions)*.

While concluding, I would only say that if Hindi is our pride. then Bhojpuri is our real identity. So, Bhojpuri should be included in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution in order to give it its due, respect and identity...*(Interruptions)*.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagdambika Pal, please take your seat. There is no provision for a point of order in the 'Zero Hour'. Shri Jagdambika Pal is also associating with the views expressed by Mr. Nirupam. That will be on record. If anybody wants to associate with this, he or she can send in his or her slip. I am calling the next speaker, Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Sir, I am on a point of order...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Anybody who wants to associate may send in the slip.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No Member is allowed to speak on this, please.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take you seats. I have called Shri Rewati Raman Singh. I have given the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sarvashri Rewati Raman Singh, Shailendra Kumar, Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, Jai Prakash Agarwal, Satpal Maharaj, Mahabal Mishra, Mangani Lal Mandal, Kirti Azad, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Harsh Vardhan, Panna Lal Punia, Kamal Kishore Commando, Ramashankar Rajbhar, Tufani Saroj, Maheshwar Hazari, Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh and Shrimati Sushila Saroj also associate themselves with this issue.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue I am going to raise in the House is very important. This issue concerns the entire country. This Government had declared in the first chapter of its manifest that 'Ashas' under the Rural Health Mission would be appointed across the country. Approximately, 5 lakh 20 thousands Ashas were appointed across the country. Prior to the last Lok Sabha elections, the then Minister of Health had announced that they would be given Rs. 500 as honorarium. The present Minister of Health also announced in July that their honorarium would be announced very soon.

Sir, it is regretted that our health sector is the most neglected sector. I would like to remind you, that our Nobel Peace Prize winner, Amartya Sen has said that if two sectors like health and education of a country are in proper state then nothing can stop the country from becoming prosperous. However, with deep regret, I have to state that it was announced by this Government and despite a lapse of five years, this Government has not announced their honorarium. Through this House, I would demand that the Union Government award them at least Rs. 500 and ask the State Government to give them Rs. 500 as honorarium.

Sir, they staged a demonstration recently in November. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rewati Raman Singhji, please speak briefly.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, I am just concluding. The Government has neither taken any cognizance nor any action so far. I would also request the Government to provide them the facility of a room or a bathroom for dressing and helping in delivery which cannot be done at any unhygienic place in homes. I would request the Government that other facilities demanded by them should be provided to them immediately by fulfilling their demands.

[English]

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): Sir, kindly allow me to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Thank you, Sir.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Ministry of Law regarding fast track courts scheme in India. So far, fast track courts disposed of 19,43,342 cases. Even the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions headed by the former Chairman, Shri Natchiappan, has recommended the scheme beyond 2010. It is going to end by March 2010. The Committee has appreciated the good work being done by the fast track courts. They are disposing of the oldest cases. They are able to dispose of long pending civil and criminal cases.

The Presiding Officers of Fast Track Courts were selected by some High Courts after conducting written exams and interviews wherein the rule of reservation was also followed in the selection process.

I request the Law Ministry to continue such a good scheme as it would not only be beneficial to the litigant public but also for judiciary. At the same time, I also request the Ministry to regularise the services of the Presiding Officers of Fast Track Courts as judiciary will be having experienced officers. It also saves a lot of time in the process of further selection. There are about 77 qualified persons in the country who were appointed by the respective High Courts as *ad hoc* Judges. Though the Central Government is meeting the expenditure on the functioning of Fast Track Courts, certain States are not paying salaries as recommended by the Apex Court. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to extend the scheme beyond 2010, to regularize the services of *ad hoc* Judges and to implement the recommendations of the Natchiappan Committee at the earliest.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir on the birth anniversary of our former Prime Minister, late Shri Charan Singh, it was decided that a Committee would be constituted. That Committee was constituted and it gave the recommendation to organize certain seminars, since his views on agriculture are still relevant because the entire country is reeling under the shortage of agriculture production. There is a

need to promote the books written by him on Agriculture economics. It has been seen during the year, 2002 to 2009 that announcements are made on the birth anniversary of great men, but are never implemented. This is also relevant as his birth anniversary is falling on 23 December and there is a need to propagate his views. The Government had announced and sanctioned Rs. 10 crore for seminars and for setting up a library so that the people's representatives of today could be apprised as to how agriculture could be profitable and how our country which once achieved self respect and self reliance can move ahead with his ideas.

Through you, I would request the Government to implement the decision taken in the year 2002 and submit a report in this regard before 23rd December.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delh): Sir, I have given a notice. There is a very important issue in regard to LIC agents. Kindly allow me to speak if somebody is absent.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is not there in the list. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me the chance to speak in the Zero Hour for the first time.

Sir, large number of Banarsi sarees are manufactured in Mau, which is the headquarter of my Parliamentary Constituency, it is a big sale centre of Banarsi sarees which is famous in the country and abroad. The trains to Gorakhpur, Banaras, Balia, Azamgarh pass through railway junction of Mau headquarters but the zero big gate of Mau junction remains closed for hours due to passage of trains. Many a times demand has been raised in the House that a fly-over should be constructed there. In the absence of fly-over, the people are facing a lot of inconveniences. 80 per cent weavers and poor population of Mau district live in the Western side of that gate and the district headquarter, hospital and all administrative buildings are located on the Eastern side of the gate. The closing of

[Shri Dara Singh Chauhan]

that gate disrupts traffic movement. The hospital is on the other side of the gate and it becomes very painful when women in labour pain are not able to reach the hospital in time and deliver child before reaching the hospital. Mau is a historical city. When meter guage line was there, there was a big terminal, but now as the broad guage line has become operational, it does not seem to be equipped to handle the increase in traffic. Hundreds of acres of land is lying vacant there, therefore, I demand from the Government to make arrangement for constructing a big terminal there.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the Government to open the Indian Institute of Training for Politics and Service on the lines of Indian Institute of Management at the earliest. We dream of becoming number one world power. We want that 'Ram Rajya' should be established and people should be able to get justice like justice delivered by Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj. I believe that if all this has to be done, then we would need Ram and Krishna also. For this, they were educated and trained in Rishi Ashrams where they were taught the art of governance. Same kind of organization for imparting training should be there. The ITIs are there in our country for imparting training for small jobs. Similarly, we are having medical colleges, engineering colleges, law colleges and management colleges for producing good doctors, good engineers, good advocates and good managers, but I regret to say that there is no training institute to produce good and capable leaders who share the country and the world with their policy. I would like to request the Government of India that as there is no such university, no such college, nor any such school, therefore, I want that an institute to produce good leaders in the country should be set up on the lines of training institutes for IAS in Mussorie, for IPS in Hyderabad, for IRS in Nagpur, for IFS in Hyderabad. It should have basic, refresher course and specific course. Our glorious past is our heritage, the present realities and future dreams should be covered in the syllabus. All parties are not getting good candidates and people are also not getting good leaders. Therefore, this organization should be opened at the earliest to produce good leaders, patriotic leaders,

virtuous, thoughtful and intelligent leaders and world leaders.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the matters of urgent public importance. 'Kisan Mitra' are appointed in the entire country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. They are appointed at village level and Panchayat level. Their honorarium is Rs. 1000 per month. In view of present price rise, this honorarium is very less. I demand from the Union Government to increase this honorarium up to Rs. 3000 per month. The Union Government should make special provision in this regard and should give it to the State Governments so that the 'Kisan Mitra' should work sincerely. All Members of ruling and opposition parties raise issues about farmers in this House. They were appointed in the interests of farmers and these people provide technical information to farmers at block level and Gram Sabha level and they also work at 'Nyaya Panchayat' level. Therefore, the separate provision for honorarium should be made in the Budget and it should be increased from Rs. 1000 per month to Rs. 3000 per month.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Government is asking for observance of austerity measures in public life and when the hon. Speaker is not allowing the Parliamentary Committees to hold their meetings outside Delhi, the CNN-IBN has carried out a story that one Minister (*Interruptions*)...*

When the Finance Minister came to know that two Ministers...* they were asked to leave and stay in State Guest Houses...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only Mr. Basu Deb Acharia is allowed to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not talk like this.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Basu Deb Acharia is speaking.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: After they were asked, they immediately left and started staying in Guest Houses...*

I would like to know who has footed the bill...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not go into such details. You need to observe austerity. Make it brief, and do not go into the specific instances, please.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How was a Minister allowed to stay for six months in a Five-star hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, if there is anything to be said against a sitting Minister, notice has to be given or it should be specifically mentioned by the hon. Member ...*(Interruptions)* Kindly hear me.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have already given a notice.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In your notice you have only mentioned about the austerity measures. You have not given any specific instance...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why are you raising objection?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling that it should be general.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why are you justifying it?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, if there is anything

against a Minister, it should be removed from the records...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is the people's money; taxpayers' money; and whether a Minister should be allowed to live lavishly in a Five-star hotel * ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Achariaji, all specific references about any Minister will be removed from the records. You can generally mention the matter.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I did not mention the name of the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please say about the austerity measures, which you wanted to raise.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A Minister stays... *

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many times would you say it? Please be brief.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He should come and make a statement as to how he was allowed to stay in a Five-star hotel and who footed the bill.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): The Government should clarify its position as to what its stand is.

MR CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please take your seat.

[Translation]

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Sir, there is a 55 kilometre long broad gauge railway line from Gaya to Kiul in Bihar, the doubling of it has not been undertaken till date. Due to it, thousands of people are facing difficulties everyday, the time is wasted. You know that when souls depart from the body, they come to live in Gaya and genealogy of all souls of the world is present here. Through you, I would like to urge the Ministry of Railways of the Government of India to undertake the doubling of this 55 km long

[Dr. Bhola Singh]

railway line from Gaya to Kiul and to introduce express train on this line so that the passengers may not face any kind of difficulty. I would like to draw the attention of the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA (Raichur): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to the problems being faced by the people of Karnataka, especially the people of Raichur.

The road between Devadurga-Google via Koppar, 12 kilometres, which is connecting Gulbarga District and Andhra Pradesh, is in a very bad condition and the people are facing great difficulties in using this stretch. There is a heavy vehicular movement and the people, who are using this road, are always caught in the traffic jam. Lot of time is being consumed due to the bad stretch of this road and also a large quantity of fuel is wasted. There is an urgent need to improve this road and the State Government of Karnataka had submitted a proposal to the Minister of Road Transport and Highways for improvement of this road. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 3 crore.

Keeping in view the above, I urge upon the Minister of Road Transport and Highways to look into the matter and arrange to release the funds immediately so that the people of this area can be greatly benefited.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): I express my gratitude to you for giving me chance to speak. I hail from Keonjhar district of Orissa. The various minerals like iron ore, manganese ore, chromite etc. are available in this district and the steel industry has an important place in the economy of the country. The raw material is required for steel industry in the entire country. Keonjhar district supplies a large part of it. The Steel Authority of India and the Government of India has a proposal to double the production of steel by the year 2020 to promote the steel industry. If steel industry is set up in the Keonjhar district of Orissa. it will prove

beneficial for the steel industry because the expenditure incurred on its supply can be reduced and the sentiments of 5 crore people of Orissa can be respected.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Machhlishahr): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the employees posted in the service centres of CPWD in the residential areas of MPs. Generally, when report is registered in the CPWD Centres, the concerned employees just write, 'work done' in their register without attending to the complains. The work is done only after the phone calls or made to the high ranking officers. The reason for their inaction is that many of these employees are posted in these service centres for the last 15-20 years. They do not show any interest in the CPWD work. Those new employees who get transferred over there, also follow them. In this regard, I had written a letter also to the Director General of CPWD, but no action was taken thereon. Particularly in a case when MPs visit their constituencies leaving behind their families in Delhi and if any complaint is registered by their family members, no attention is paid towards it by the concerned officials. Through you, I demand that the officials deployed in the same service centre located in the MPs' residential areas for the last 15-20 years may be transferred to other service centres in Delhi so that the situation could be improved.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, with your permission I would like to say that there is no scheduled flight from Jammu and Kashmir either in morning or in evening. There are two scheduled flights from here and two from there at noon. Jammu-Kashmir is such a state where the whole day of commuters goes wasted and they are unable to return the same day. If train services are not available, we as the Members of Parliament will not be able to reach here. There was too much rush when the early morning Deccan flight was introduced, but it was discontinued. There is also a demand from the commuters that the Government should introduce flight on the same pattern and the timing of the flight should be at 7-8 A.M. in the morning and at 4 in the evening. In this way, two flight should be made available to us so that the whole day could be used.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, through you, I want to raise a very important issue in the zero hour. My parliamentary constituency Nalanda is a district with a population of about 30 lakhs, but it has not been made telecom district till date. That is why, telecom development work is stymied over there and the financial condition is also bad because the whole connections are linked and sanctioned from Patna, whereas the less populated and developed districts have already been made telecom district. As such, there is no management of telephone exchange, mobile tower etc. of this district. I demand the Government that Nalanda should be made a telecom district.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. All the submissions are over.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

12.57 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.*

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Plight of Tamilians in Sri Lanka

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 14—Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

“The plight of Tamilians in Sri Lanka”

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Sir, I rise to respond to the House on the Calling Attention notice framed by hon. Shrimati Sushma Swaraj regarding the plight of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.

Hon. Members would recall that conclusion of the military conflict in Northern Sri Lanka presented Sri Lanka with an opportunity to heal the wounds created by decades of protracted conflict, to make a new beginning and to build a better future for its people.

Government of India had emphasised to the Sri Lankan Government that the time had indeed come to focus on issues of relief, rehabilitation, resettlement and reconciliation. We had expressed our readiness to work with the Government of Sri Lanka in the rehabilitation and reconstruction process of Northern Sri Lanka and in restoring normalcy.

In the aftermath of the conflict, the presence of nearly 300,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in camps in Northern Sri Lanka posed a major challenge for the Sri Lankan Government. It was crucial that these IDPs were given immediate humanitarian attention and that urgent steps were taken to resettle them in their original places of habitation. This would, ultimately, ensure that a semblance of normalcy was restored to their lives after the traumatic experience they had undergone during the conflict. Their welfare was the first priority.

Our concern on this score was conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government. We have consistently urged the Government of Sri Lanka to quicken the pace of rehabilitation and resettlement.

In October this year, a delegation of Parliamentary Members from Tamil Nadu had visited Sri Lanka to study the rehabilitation and relief work being undertaken in Northern Sri Lanka. They had visited Jaffna, the IDP camps in Vavuniya, the Up-country Plantation areas in Central Sri Lanka and met the IDPs in the camps, witnessed the distribution of the humanitarian relief items donated by India and held discussions with a cross-section of the leaders of the Sri Lankan Tamil

[SHRI S.M. KRISHNA]

community and the Indian Origin Tamils. They called on the President of Sri Lanka, His Excellency Mahinda Rajapaksa.

Subsequent to their visit, it is understood that around 145,000 still remain in the camps while more than 150,000 have left the camps. Travel restrictions in Northern Sri Lanka as well as those on the remaining have been relaxed. The Sri Lankan Government has given assurance that by end-January 2010 all IDPs would be resettled. We continue to work with the Sri Lankan Government to ensure the resettlement of all IDPs.

India has been actively involved in the critical task of providing humanitarian relief and assisting in the rehabilitation of the IDPs in the Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka. 2.5 lakh family packs from Tamil Nadu consisting of dry rations, clothing, utensils, footwear, etc. have been rushed to the IDPs since October last year. The 60-member emergency field hospital set up by India in March operated for six months till September this year and treated more than 50,000 patients, many of them serious cases requiring surgery. Two consignments of medical supplies have also been gifted.

After Prime Minister's announcement in June 2009 in the Parliament, Government set aside an amount Rs. 500 crore for the rehabilitation of the IDPs and for the welfare of the Tamil people in Sri Lanka. We are committed to doing more. Our humanitarian effort in Sri Lanka has transitioned from a purely relief effort to a broader rehabilitation and reconstruction phase. In order to facilitate speedy resettlement of IDPs, India is extending much needed de-mining assistance. Four Indian de-mining teams are currently in Sri Lanka. After our Parliamentary delegation suggested enhancing Indian assistance in the field of de-mining, we are sending three more de-mining teams. To ensure that returning IDPs have a roof over their heads, India has donated 2,600 tonnes of shelter material. Additional 2,600 tonnes of shelter material is being sent. We will also supply cement to assist the returning IDPs to rebuild the damaged housing. To address the vulnerable sections of the society emerging out of a military conflict,

especially, war widows, we are undertaking a project for their rehabilitation as well.

India has also decided to assist Sri Lanka in reviving agriculture in the North. To begin with 20,000 agricultural starter packs have been supplied. Supply of an additional 50,000 packs is in the pipeline. A team led by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research visited Sri Lanka to work out a blueprint for our assistance to revive agriculture in Northern Sri Lanka.

Infrastructure is a priority area. The extension of assistance under Lines of Credit to take up projects in railway infrastructure reconstruction in Northern Sri Lanka and provision of rolling stock is receiving our attention, as also construction projects in the North and East of Sri Lanka to rejuvenate the cultural and social life amongst the people. At the same time, the requirements of the up-country Indian Origin Tamils are also not lost sight of. Skill development and capacity building are areas of focus, as also vocational training and the provision of enhanced educational opportunities.

Government is keen to see the revival of the political process in Sri Lanka, which will meet the legitimate interests and aspiration of all communities, including the Tamils and the Muslims, within the framework of a united Sri Lanka. Revival of such a political process and an inclusive dialogue would help bring the minority communities into the political mainstream. We have continued to emphasise to the Sri Lankan Government to put forward a meaningful devolution package that would go beyond the 13th Amendment. We will remain engaged with them through this process of transition and reform.

Government attaches utmost importance to the rehabilitation and the reconstruction efforts being undertaken by Sri Lanka in the North. As a close neighbour, India continues to do whatever it can to assist Sri Lanka at this crucial turning point in the country's history.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I have listened to the statement of the Minister very attentively. It is full of ornate descriptions, but lacks in sentiments. At

least, that sentiment which we expected from you, is completely lacking, it has complete lack of sentiment that the Tamils of Sri Lanka had expected from you.

Sir, before I ask him a question, I would like to say as to how a thought came to my mind to raise this subject. We read and listen to the news in regard to the ill-treatment being meted out to the Tamils of Sri Lanka, but a few days back I saw a visual scene on television. This scene was heart-rending.

Sir, perhaps you and also some of my other colleagues sitting in the House may have seen that scenes. In that scene, it was shown that one of our Tamil brothers was being pushed by police men into sea. They wanted to get him drowned in sea. If he moved back, lathis were charged on his head. He cried with pain, then again he was beaten with lathis. After all, they took rest after belabouring and pushing him into the sea. Later, his dead body began floating and touched the sea shore. My heart trembled at that scene. At that time, a poem of renowned poet of Tamil literature, Subramanyam Bharati came across my mind, because I like his poem very much. I recollected four lines of his poem. Natayansamyji and my Tamil brothers might appreciate that. *...(Interruptions)* Please do not dilute the sentiments by talking about Gujarat and other things. Please remain silent if you are not able to associate yourselves with the sentiment with which I am submitting this point. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the hon. Member who is speaking. Hon. Member, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): The Members of the Congress Party do not care about the sentiments of Tamilians. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your protection. It is a very serious matter which is being raised here with all sincerity. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please tell your Members also not to intervene. I am there.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, is it necessary to mention Gujarat repeatedly at this time?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb the hon. Member. Hon. Member, please continue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the House to listen the issue with as much sincerity as it deserves. As I was mentioning, it is the poem of Subramanyam Bharati composed during the freedom struggle which I would like to recite here.

"Sondai Sahudarrahah tumbtil sadal kandum,
Sindai irangaredi Kidiye semmai marandaradi".

It means that the soul of the person is dead who does not feel the pangs in heart on seeing the agony of his brothers. I was thinking that if I remain silent after seeing the dreadful scene like this, then I would also be a soulless person. On that day itself, I had decided that I would definitely give notice on this issue. I gave notices under Calling Attention and Rule 193. I would like to thank hon'ble Speaker who accepted the notice of Calling Attention and today we are able to discuss this issue.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask some questions from the hon'ble Minister. My first question is whether he is aware that although the Government of Sri Lanka has won the battle, peace is yet to be restored. He has said in the first three

[Shrimati Sushma Swaraj]

sentences in his earlier statement that there is need to extend a helping hand and start the peace process over there. He has said before the last para:

[English]

“Government is keen to see the revival of the political process in Sri Lanka, which will meet the legitimate interests and aspiration of all communities, including the Tamils and the Muslims, within the framework of a united Sri Lanka.”

[Translation]

He has said that the Government of India is keen that the political process in Sri Lanka is revived. However, I would like to ask you whether our duty will be over with merely keeping an intention. What efforts are being made to fulfill that desire? The Leader of the House and the Minister of Finance in the Government of India, Shri Pranab Mukherjee had visited Colombo. The Ministry of External Affairs has not issued any statement in regard to his visit. I was thinking that the details of discussion of Shri Pranab Mukherjee with Shri Mahendra Rajkapshe during his Colombo visit would be at least mentioned in the statement made here today. Whether Shri Pranab Mukherjee held any discussion with him in regard to revival of the said political process? If any discussion took place, then what were its outcome, at least something should have been mentioned about that. He did not even mention it. It has also not been mentioned that Shri Pranab Mukherjee visited Colombo. Then as to how should we accept that the Government have such a will power. Therefore, my first question to hon'ble Minister is that if the Government of India have such an inclination then as to what efforts are being made to fulfill it and when Shri Pranab Mukherjee met Shri Mahendra Rajkapshe, what steps he had taken in this regard and the stage up to which the negotiation has reached?

My second question is about those camps which have been mentioned by the hon'ble Minister in his statement. Mr. Chairman, Sir, they are not camps. They are barbed wire prisons which are called 'mullaveli' in Tamil. They are barbed wire prisons. He has said that

1,45,000 persons are living there and 1,50,000 have left. But, he used the expression 'it is understood'. This is not a diplomatic language, this is not an official statement by the Government. The expression 'it is understood' is based on estimates and guess work. When the Government make statement in the House, it says with determination that as to how many people have left and how many people are living there. As per my information, two to two and a half lakh people are still living in these so-called camps, but he has not made any mention of pitiable condition of those camps. No mention has been made in regard to situation prevailing inside those 'mullaveli' prisons.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, cleanliness is not there. There are no doctors and nurses and medicines are also not available there. Even water is not there. In what kind of situation they are living there. The Retired Chief Justice visited there and commented that the conditions in the said camps is appalling. The Government know that there are 50 thousand children out of those two lakh people and out of those 50 thousand children, one thousand children are orphan. Hon'ble Minister, these children are the burning sparks in the ashes of the war. Please extinguish this spark, otherwise if one of these spark catches fire, it can again cause the devastation. I do not want that devastation take place there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I remember that during Tamil revolt of 1983, three Tamil rebels said in jail that they wanted to donate their eyes so that they could see their independent nation even after their death. Their eyes are taken out by piercing knife into their eyes. They lost their eyes but they became hero of Tamil people. The people start christening their children Kuttumani, Jagan and Tangdurai. I do not want that this story should be repeated in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is our neighbouring country. We have very good relations with it. We respect the sovereignty of Sri Lanka. We are not advocating terrorism there. If peace prevails in the neighbouring country, then our country will also live in peace, but our future will be shaped in the way in which we behave with these children. Therefore, I would like to tell the Government that it should not assume that it has fulfilled its duty by paying five hundred crore rupees. There is a need to keep constant vigil on the condition prevailing in these camps. My second question is that

as to what action is being taken by the Government in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my third question is that the Government has sent a delegation from Tamil Nadu. The problem of Sri Lankan Tamils is not only the problem of Tamil Nadu, South India and a few political parties. Had this problem been only of Tamil Nadu or a few political parties, I, the BJP member hailing from North India, would have never raised this issue here. This problem is of the entire country and humanity. I would like to ask the Government as to why an all party delegation had not been sent there and the Government had adopted narrow approach and restricted it to certain political parties and a single state of south. Had an all party delegation gone there, it would have listened their problems and consoled them. This narrow approach will lead us to nowhere. Whether the Government will rectify this mistake by sending a delegation of MPs from all the parties, which itself will assess the situation on the spot and also give some suggestions and apprise the Government of the situation there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the Government have not made the report of delegation visited there public. We want to know the contents of the said report. That delegation consists of our MPs colleagues. I would like that the Government should make this report public and along with it send an all party delegation there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to submit my fourth and final point to the Government that whatever facilities created in the camps would not solve the problem. The permanent solution to this problem will be evolved only when these people will return to their homes. You have stated this in your statement. People live peacefully in their homes even without facilities and remain unsatisfied outside their homes with all facilities. You said that the people will return to their homes by January, 2010. I would like to ask whether any kind of monitoring is being done there so that all of them will return to their homes by January, 2010. I do not think that this will happen. Therefore, today the Sri Lankan Tamils are asking you one question and I would also like to ask the same question to you as to when the Tamils living in Sri Lankan Jails will be able to return to

their homes because on that day I will hope that the problem of Sri Lankan Tamils will really be solved. I am asking this question to you in Tamil so that Tamil brothers of Sri Lanka would be able to understand this.

[English]

When will the Tamils detained in the confines of the barbed wires be released?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally, after the Calling Attention Members are not allowed to ask questions but because of the sensitivity of the issue I am going to allow a few Members to ask one question each.

[Translation]

*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (Erode): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, the Deputy Leader of the Principal Opposition Party for her valiant effort to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils through her Calling Attention. She has expressed her feelings and sentiments about the pitiable conditions prevailing over there and I thank her on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu.

I do not know whether it would be possible for me to confine myself to just one question. Hon. Minister's statement is based only on what Sri Lankan government has to say about the condition of Tamils in Sri Lanka. The statement is not reflecting the ground realities and the true condition.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj was referring to a video news footage shown by a private TV channel. It only proves a point that the genocide by the Sri Lankan Government is continuing still. The Tamils are greatly agitated about this. It is nothing but genocide. Ignoring the fact that it is a Tamil struggle, the Government of India is paying heed only to the Sri Lankan Government helping them in all possible ways even through military assistance. We witness today that the terror let loose on the Sri Lankan Tamils who are languishing in the prison camps as refugees in their own homeland. I would like to know from the Government whether any concrete step has been taken so far to assess the real situation prevailing over there.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Ganeshamurthi]

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj pointed out in her submission about the delegation that visited that island nation. It has been referred to in the hon. Minister's statement also. I would like to know whether any report was submitted by that group or delegation consisting of MPs from certain parties. If so, whether the Government of India has acted on it.

I would like to know from the Government as to what comes in between to refrain from sending an all-party delegation to Sri Lanka on behalf of the Government of India. I would also like to know from the Government whether you have monitored the way in which the funds that were apportioned in our last Budget and sent to Sri Lanka for the relief and rehabilitation measures were spent properly or not.

I would like to know whether the Government has taken any step to find out whether the beneficiaries have got any relief from the package of Rs. 500 crore sent earlier. I would also like to know whether the relief materials sent from Tamil Nadu have reached the needy Tamils in Sri Lanka.

You are also claiming that Sri Lankan Tamils are sent back from the camps and are resettled in their traditional habitations. But I would like to point out that the Sri Lankan Government is now busy in settling Sinhalese people in the areas that were traditionally the habitations of Tamil people all these years. I would like to ask of the Indian Government whether it would impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to put an end to this neo-colonisation of Sinhalese population in the traditional Tamil-populated areas.

Sri Lankan President has also announced that there will not be any exclusive Tamil area in Sri Lanka. He has also said that both the Northern and Eastern Provinces will not remain as different entities. He has said that they shall be merged. Is it not inimical to the interest of the Tamils? Is it not affecting their rights and taking away the same in toto?

Tamils are treated like second-rate citizens even today in their own land. Education and employment opportunities must be available to Tamils on par with

the Sinhalese people. I want to know whether it will be provided to them as a Constitution measure through an amendment. I would like to urge upon the Government of India and ask of it whether it would impress upon the Sri Lankan Government to fulfil its constitutional obligation to accord equal rights and status to the Tamils there. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps being taken in this direction.

*SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Chairman, I would like to thank Mrs. Sushma Swaraj for moving this Calling Attention Motion. Recently a group of the Members of Parliament went to Sri Lanka. It was like a group of a political party or an alliance. My hon. Colleague Thiru. Thirumaa Valavan was the only member in that delegation who wanted to bring to light what is prevailing there in Sri Lanka. He is writing with photographs in the media the ground realities available there. We consider then to be facts and the Tamils tend to see it only that way. Our Government need not hide such details and ignore facts. We learn that the British Government has imposed sanctions against Sri Lankan Government. Since the UN organizations are also learnt to be contemplating ban on Sri Lankan Human Rights violations. Government of India announces that additional financial and military assistance would be extended to Sri Lanka. I would like to know whether India would put pressure on Sri Lanka and go for sanctions on the grounds of its violating Human Rights.

Indian fishermen are attacked almost everyday. There is no mention of it in the Minister's Statement. Perhaps, Hon. Minister may need me to make a special Calling Attention Motion to understand about the Tamil of Indian origin and Indian Tamils. I do not know whether we need a Calling Attention Motion to know about the Tamil fishermen is Tamil Nadu.

Fishermen of Tamil Nadu are shot at, looted and also captured and arrested to languish in the prisons of Sri Lanka. Adequate protection is not given even to our own Indian fishermen. It is right to point out that

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

there must be a negotiated political settlement. We must put this right kind of pressure on Sri Lankan Government. I would like to know through the Chairman whether the Government would take suitable steps in this regard. I thank all concerned who have enabled me to speak on this occasion.

*SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (Chidambaram):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for this opportunity you have provided me to speak on the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils.

This is a problem pertaining to a national race that has a population of about 10 crores of people. We must not sideline the issue by way of restricting to just one or two questions.

I welcome the efforts of the Government to see that Tamils are rehabilitated in their traditional habitations. This two-page statement of the Minister can only bolster the Sri Lankan Government. There is no healing touch to the suffering Tamils. I am sorry to record my disappointment.

Sri Lankan Government gave an assurance to the Government of India that the internally displaced Tamils would be resettled in their original traditional habitations. I would like to know whether the Government of India has asked the Sri Lankan Government about the steps taken so far to resettle the Tamils in their traditional areas. No concrete measures have been spelt out in this statement. Sri Lankan Government has again gone back on its words to say now that the resettlement would be completed by the end of January, 2010. I would like to know as to how the Government of India allows this and permit the Sri Lankan Government to go back on its promise without resettling Tamils within a stipulated time frame. This only emboldens and encourages the Sri Lankan Government. The sense of urgency on the part of the Government of India shown to help militarily the Sri Lankan Government is now not shown to mitigate the sufferings of the Tamils. I would like to know as to why the Government of India is not concerned about the delay in resettling the Tamils there and rebuilding the infrastructure. We are dismayed and naturally doubts arise in our mind.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

I was also part of the 10-member delegation consisting of Members of Parliament that visited Sri Lanka in the month of October. There, we found out that 11,000 people among the whole lot of refugees kept in captivity were segregated and taken to an unknown place for meeting out cruelty in the name of intensive interrogation. We learnt that they were kept in secret places as suspected associates of the militants. We wanted to meet them. We took great effort, but we miserably failed because of the selective negligence on the part of our own officials. It is only our officers of the Ministry of External Affairs of our Government that took us around, but prevented us from visiting the places we wanted to visit. We were not informed about their whereabouts. We learnt that the aged parents and mother-in-law of Prabakaran were also among the people who were taken away and kept in secret custody. I urge upon the Government of India to find out the fate of those 11,000 people. How are they treated? Where are they kept? What is happening to them? It is a moot question whether they get food and water and medical care. Through this august House, I would like to know the efforts being taken on the part of the Government of India to monitor such a situation where people are ill-treated and some among them are taken away to be ill-treated further.

I would like to point out here that in the Special Refugees Camp in Chengleput in Tamil Nadu houses about 50 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees who have been holed up there for many years without any trial and without being assigned any reason under the very eyes of the Government of India. They also must be set free or must be taken to other Refugee Camps to be treated equally with the other Tamil refugees. This situation continues because of the directions to this effect by the Government of India. This must change.

At this juncture, I would like to point out another anomaly of our Indian citizens hailing from Tamil Nadu and Kerala languishing in the Sri Lankan prisons without any trial for an unspecified period. These people who had been to Sri Lanka for trade and other related commercial activities were detained on petty issues like error in visa formalities. These people are not fishermen and these people are not Sri Lankan Tamils. They are citizens of India who could have been handed over to

[Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan]

the Government of India for any action if they had violated any of the laws of the land either here or there. More than 10 years and 15 years, about 50 of them are languishing in the prisons of Sri Lanka about which India has not expressed any concern so far, leave alone taking effective action to safeguard the interests of our citizens. I have also written to our External Affairs Minister Shri S.M. Krishna in this regard. I would like to point out that no action has been taken as yet to bring them back to India and book them under our laws, if need be.

No person believing in humanitarianism and humanness can bear with the inhuman treatment meted out to the Sri Lankan Tamils at the hands of the Sri Lankan Government. In an area that can hold only about 20,000 to 25,000 people, we find about three lakhs of people have been kept as refugees in their own homeland. They have been confined there like cattle and piglets in pitiable sub-human conditions. Human beings have been so confined hurting the humanitarian sentiments of right thinking people. I urge upon the Government of India to approach this problem with a humanitarian attitude.

I would like to point out that China is getting closer to Sri Lanka as they are getting a red carpet welcome to invest in commercial venture in Sri Lanka. The relations between these two countries are getting warmer. I do not know how and why the Government of India is forcing itself on the Sri Lankan Government to go out of the way to help and assist them when it is expected of the Indian Government to help and assist the Sri Lankan Tamils forced to live in pitiable conditions now. The Sri Lankan move to build bridges with China will even hamper the security interests and concern of India. I urge upon the Government of India to wake up to this reality. I want our Government to have a re-look at our Foreign Policy in this context. We must show our compassion to the suffering Tamils. More than 10 lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamils have been rendered as refugees in several countries world over. There must be an attempt and effort to create a situation to enable them to come back to their homeland. The duty of the Government of India is in helping them

to resettle in their homeland. More than the relief and rehabilitation, resettlement must get utmost priority.

We, the citizens of India—six to eight crores of Tamils in India—urge upon the Government of India not to ignore the plight of the Sri Lankan Tamils, our kith and kin. The same vehemence with which the Government of India acts when there is an attack on other Indian citizens in places like Australia, Fiji and others is not shown in the case of Tamils, the people of Indian origin. Wherever Tamils are affected, such concern is not being exhibited by India. I urge upon the Government of India to respect the sentiments of the Tamils of India, the citizens of India living in the Tamil mainland, in this country.

I urge upon the Government of India to see that a lasting solution is found through a negotiated political settlement. Both the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Sri Lanka must form the Tamil homeland there as envisaged in the Rajiv Gandhi-Jayawardhane Accord.

Finally, expressing my desire to know from the hon. Minister the right steps that are being taken in this regard, let me conclude.

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. At the outset I am grateful to Shrimati Sushma Swaraj for having shown so much concern for the Tamilians languishing in Sri Lanka.

Sir, I have gone through the entire statement of the hon. Minister. I would like to quote from the statement, it says:

“The presence of nearly three hundred thousand internally displaced persons in camps in Northern Sri Lanka pose a major challenge for the Sri Lankan Government.”

It was not the Tamilians who wanted to go to the camps. It was the Sri Lankan Government who brought the Tamilians from their homes and kept them in the camps. So, it was the Sri Lankan Government which wanted to put their own people within the camps. Therefore, the statement should not have shown any

sympathy to the Government. Throughout the statement the hon. Minister has stated about re-construction, rehabilitation of people and re-building of Sri Lanka. I would like to quote the last paragraph.

“As a close neighbour, India continues to do whatever it can to assist Sri Lanka at this crucial turning point in the country's history.”

Why should you assist Sri Lanka? We want you to assist Sri Lankan Tamils. Why should you assist that Government which has created many troubles for its own citizens, the Tamils? They were killing them, as was quoted by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. What will the Sri Lankan Government do if they are helped more, if they are given arms? If they are given money, they will use that money to attack our own Tamils. The Government should do something for the Sri Lankan Tamils and not for the Sri Lankan Government.

The war is over but the question remains as to what will be the position of Sri Lankan Tamils in future? Will they be treated on par with the rest of the Sinhalese? Will they be treated as they were treated before the war? This is the question now. What is the Government of India going to do for a political settlement, for an honourable living of the Tamils in that island? What is the Government going to do for the Tamils who were facing about 25 years of war and who were made to stay in barbed wire camps for about six months? The Government should take up counselling for those people who are mentally affected by the war. They do not know what to do in the future. What is the Government's plan for the future of those people, to build confidence in the minds of the Sri Lankan Tamils there?

The hon. Prime Minister had promised an amount of Rs. 500 crore. Subsequently, hon. Home Minister had promised another Rs. 500 crore which has not found a place in the hon. Minister's statement. Is the Government going to give another Rs. 500 crore for them or not? These are the questions which I would like to ask the hon. Minister.

By way of clarification, I think, the House needs a response about the team which had been sent to Sri

Lanka because some of our colleagues have raised the point about the team sent to Sri Lanka.

The hon. President of Sri Lanka, Shri Rajapaksa had sent invitations to two leaders of Tamil Nadu. One is for our Party President and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. M. Karunanidhi and the other is for the AIADMK General Secretary and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Our leader accepted that invitation and, he had sent a team, with the permission of the Government of India, selecting representatives from the UPA like the Congress, the VCK and the DMK. Members of Parliament were selected from these three parties and were sent to Sri Lanka. But I do not know whether the AIADMK General Secretary had accepted that invitation or not. I do not know why she had not sent a team representing her. ...*(Interruptions)* This is not a team selected by the Speaker of this House or the Government of India. I would like to have a small explanation about it. We have given a report on whatever we had seen there. I was part of the team who went to Sri Lanka. Every Member who had been there took that opportunity only to assess the situation in Sri Lanka and explain things to our leader. The report was presented to the Prime Minister even. But the Government should take care of the Sri Lankan Tamils. It is not just reconstruction or infrastructure that are required there. We need to instill confidence in the minds of the Sri Lankan Tamils and I hope the Government will take steps to do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri O.S. Manian may speak now.

[Translation]

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (Mayiladuthurai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to express my thanks to Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, the Deputy Leader of BJP in this august House for her drawing the attention of this House to the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. I would like to record my appreciation for her effective submission.

The former Chief of Sri Lankan Armed Forces Gen. Fonseka has stated in an interview that their military

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri O.S. Manian]

victory over the Tamil militants was not due to the help they got from either Pakistan or China but because of the support they got from the Government of India. I would like to point out that our Government has not issued any denial to this claim. I would like to know from the Government of India whether it is true. If it is so, then I would like to point out that the DMK in Tamil Nadu, which is part of this Government at the Centre, must also take the blame for having supported a regime that killed about 80,000 Sri Lankan Tamils. I would also like to point out that the Union Government supported by Shri Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, has a supportive role in those killings. I would like to know from the Government whether they would agree with this reading. The Union Government has carried out the decision of their Alliance.

In order to study the situation in Sri Lanka, a delegation consisting of all parties, representatives of journalists and impartial observers ought to have been sent by now. I would like to know from the Union Government as to why it did not initiate such an objective move. I would also like to know as to what was achieved by the delegation that went to Sri Lanka in October last.

Thiru. Thol Thirumaavalavan, a member of that delegation, alone has expressed deep anguish after witnessing the plight of Tamils there. I would like to know why others, along with the Government of India, are silent on this.

I would also like to ask the Government of India and its top functionaries like the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister as to why they are keeping quiet and ignoring the plight of Sri Lankan Tamils. Are they not people of Indian origin? I would like to know the ulterior motive behind this silence.

More than 80,000 Tamils have been killed. More than 10 lakhs of Sri Lankan Tamils are living abroad in several countries as refugees and as third-rate citizens and as asylum seekers. More than a lakh of them are living as refugees in Tamil Nadu. In their own country,

about four lakh Sri Lankan Tamils are living as refugees confined in an open fenced area covered by barbed wires. This internally displaced people are living in pitiable conditions suffering worse conditions like cattle. They do not get proper food, shelter and medical care. They are meted out to cruel treatment. Their traditional habitations have been encroached upon and taken away from them. They have lost their properties. I would like to ask of the Government as to why they are silent about the efforts carried out by the Sri Lankan Government on a war footing to settle the Sinhalese people in the traditional Tamil-habitated areas. Even the food supplies we are sending from across the border are not reaching the needy Tamils. Why this situation is being allowed to go on unabated?

Senior citizens and injured people are not getting proper treatment. Why and how this situation is being allowed to continue? We also learn that all the news that comes from Sri Lanka is being censored. Red Cross, NGOs, Human Rights organizations and even some of the UN body units are not being allowed to visit those camps. They are denied access even to visit the burial and cremation sites.

Not only Tamils in Sri Lanka are being targeted, but also the Indian Tamil fishermen are also attacked by the Sri Lankan Navy day in-day out. The deadly attacks and the killings are continuing, but still there is no effective action on the part of the Government of India. I would like to know from the Government the reason behind the long drawn silence and inaction to protect the interests of Tamils. I would like to ask the Government of India as to why they turn a Nelson's eye and ignore the plight of Tamils when they always go forward to raise their voice whenever there is some human crisis in other parts of the world. I would like to know from the Minister as to what concrete action is being taken to protect the Tamils from the attacks of Sri Lankan military might.

My colleague Thiru. T.K.S. Elangovan, who spoke ahead of me, wanted to know whether our leader and the General Secretary of AIADMK has accepted the invitation from the Sri Lankan President Shri Mahinda Rajapakse. I would like to make it very clear that we will not accept an invitation from a person like Rajapakse

who has let loose terror on Tamils and killing them in large number. If there was an initiative from the Union Government to send a delegation to that island nation to see for ourselves and to assess the situation of Tamils there, we would have taken part in that delegation.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, thank you. At the outset I would like to tell that whatever we talk about Tamils in Sri Lanka or whatever discussions we are having here about them, should be helpful to the Tamils in Sri Lanka. Our speeches or our arguments should not in any way mar the future of Tamils. That should be borne in mind by all the political parties.

I am happy to inform that I was one of the members of the delegation which was sent by the Government of Tamil Nadu to Sri Lanka. We had elaborate discussions with various political leaders in Sri Lanka and we also visited various camps where Tamils have been kept for more than five months. Really, they are undergoing untold sufferings. Further, we learn and hear the news that the Sri Lankan Government has started releasing the persons who were in the camps for more than five months.

In this connection, I want to have two clarifications from our hon. Minister. While appreciating the action taken by the Government of India in helping the Tamils in Sri Lanka, may I know from him, after the release of the Tamils who were in camps, has anybody gone to these respective places? Has anybody gone to his respective place? Has anybody made any survey regarding the places, their houses? I would like to know whether their houses are in good condition or in bad shape. What about their land? They said: "We reclaimed the land." Or, is it fit for agriculture? Has anybody made any research? Or, has any survey been made by the Sri Lankan Government or by the Indian High Commission people, who had been there? I want to know the details from the hon. Minister in this regard.

There is another point. The Government of India has announced the measure to help the Sri Lankan Tamils. It has set apart, as the other hon. Members have said, a sum of Rs. 500 crore for the relief, rehabilitation and

resettlement of the affected Tamil people. I would like to know, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, from our hon. Minister whether any detailed programme or outlay or survey has been received by the Government of India from the Sri Lankan Government.

In this connection, I wish to thank the Government of India that it has set apart another Rs. 500 crore for the rehabilitation of the Sri Lankan Tamils. I want to know all the details to my questions from the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the House has discussed a very important question which is engaging the attention of a vast majority of the people of this country.

At the outset, let me state that the Government of India is not looking at this issue as a Tamilians' issue. It is an issue which concerns the nation. Hence, our response would be a national response, not a sectarian or provincial response. To that extent, the hon. Member Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, by raising this issue, certainly lends credibility to my assessment that it is a national issue.

She has quoted the national poet Subramanya Bharati. We, in the southern part of India, have drawn inspiration from the writings of poet Subramanya Bharati, not necessarily the people of Tamil Nadu but the whole of the southern provinces, the northern provinces and the whole of India have drawn inspiration.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is so because he is a national poet.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Subramanya Bharati is a national poet of eminence. ...(*Interruptions*) So, when we quote Subramanya Bharati, the quote should only be to further integrate the nation as one entity and that is the Indian entity. ...(*Interruptions*) To that extent, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj has served a very important purpose in quoting the poet Subramanya Bharati.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Thank you.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, cutting across party lines, all of us are concerned about the plight of our Tamil brothers and sisters in Sri Lanka. Things are

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

not all that well in the Sri Lankan Tamilian camps. We have been engaging the Government of Sri Lanka time and again to know for ourselves as to the various measures that they have taken to resettle the displaced persons of the Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan citizens.

Right from day one, we have been given assurance by the Sri Lankan Government that within 180 days, those three lakh people who are in the camps would be sent back to their villages and to their hamlets. We are still hopeful that they would be able to complete that mission of rehabilitating three lakh people within that time frame of 180 days. But I know that it is a very difficult proposition. There are so many things which are involved. As a result of that, with the best of intentions, the Government of Sri Lanka might not be in a position to live through that promise of 180 days. But the larger question is that, if not within 180 days, they will have to be rehabilitated and we cannot expect that our Tamilian brothers in Sri Lanka will remain in camps for a long time. We are depending upon the Government of Sri Lanka to do the rehabilitation.

We know that Sri Lanka has gone through a very troubled two-and-a-half decades of internal strife, civil war, conflict and bloodshed, which was not only confined to Sri Lankan borders, but flew out of Sri Lanka also. We lose one of the most promising leaders of our country Shri Rajiv Gandhi because of this problem. So, I share the anguish and the agony that many Members have felt about what is happening in Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan Government has said that they are making efforts to bring about reconciliation. The reconciliation is something which the Government of India has always been insisting upon the Government of Sri Lanka. We want the Sri Lankan Government to take proactive and positive steps to bring about a political settlement with the Tamil minorities in Sri Lanka. Now that they have been able to win the war within, I think the victor must be magnanimous, he must be just and the weak will have to be protected. This is the line that we are taking with the Sri Lankan Government.

Sir, a number of issues like the 13th Amendment

are there. The Government of India wants the Sri Lankan Government to go beyond the 13th Amendment. They should look in terms of the 13th Amendment plus, in order to bring about a rapprochement between the Sri Lankan Tamils and the Government in Sri Lanka. It would be in their interest and it would bring them permanent peace, tranquillity, trust and understanding.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Elangovan mentioned about confidence building measures. I think, that is what needs to be done in Sri Lanka today. Shrimati Swaraj mentioned about the pitiable conditions of the camps.

Well, the hon. Member from DMK has clarified how some of the MPs did go to Sri Lanka. It was not at the Government of India's initiative. It was surely the initiative that was taken by the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, the eldest statesman of the country, Shri Kalignar Karunanidhi. That has served a useful purpose.

Even though, President of Sri Lanka wrote to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to invite him to come there, in his wisdom he sent a delegation consisting of some Members of Parliament and others and it has served a useful purpose, in the sense, they are able to appreciate or understand and then convey to many of us who do not know what the life in the camps is like. Based on their recommendations, we will further take up with the Sri Lankan Government how life in the camps could be further improved, but at the same time, insisting on Sri Lanka that all of them, all the 300,000 people who are in the camps should be sent back to where they belong in their own country. I think, that is underlining principle we are adopting.

Mr. Ganesh Murthy, hon. Member, mentioned about equal rights. Yes, we cannot comprehend a situation where Tamil speaking people become second class citizens in Sri Lanka. There has to be equal rights, there has to be equal citizens of that country and they should participate in the mainstream of activities in that country.

Mr. Natarajan mentioned about human rights. Yes, we have heard about human rights violations. Whenever we hear of such reports, we immediately bring it to the notice of the Sri Lankan Government.

Shrimati Sushma Swaraj mentioned about a visual where a boy was being shown tortured. I think, it has come to my notice also. We have verified from our own sources. Our sources say that it was a case of police excesses. There was nothing to do about ethnic factors.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Had this issue been an ethnic issue, it would not have been said that Sinhalese are doing. It becomes more serious issue because it is being done by police. I have said at the outset that policemen were beating them with lathis. This is a case of police atrocities so the Government is constantly involved in it, therefore, it becomes more serious.

[English]

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: A mention was made by one hon. Member that the Finance Minister had gone to Sri Lanka and whether he was able to talk about this. I think, it was Sushmaji. The Finance Minister had gone there to deliver an endowment lecture, just like a couple of years back, the present hon. Home Minister was also invited to make that endowment speech.

Naturally, when the Finance Minister met President Rajapaksha, he did take up the question of Sri Lankan Tamils. We have brought to the notice of the Sri Lankan President whatever we have heard from our own sources, from our Members of Parliament and from various political parties; and this has been duly conveyed to them.

With reference to question of grants, how these Rs. 500 crore are being spent, I think there is a mechanism which we have put in place where there is monitoring of whatever expenditures or whatever grants that we have given or we intend to give to Sri Lanka are being accounted for. Then we are also using international agencies like the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees. It is one of the sources whom we depend upon for monitoring the developments there in that country.

A mention was made about fishermen's problems. I think we are concerned about the fishermen's problems.

There was an understanding about the fishermen's question in Katchatheevu in 2008 October. We have stood by that agreement of 2008. The facts bear out that there has been a steep reduction in terms of seizure of boats and the arrest of our fishermen willy-nilly crossing the Indian maritime territorial waters. While in 2008, 334 boats were seized and 1456 of our fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lankan Government; in 2009 till the end of November, we have had only 31 boats and 124 fishermen apprehended. Witnessing this sharp decrease, we have continued to emphasize to the Sri Lankan Government the need to scrupulously adhere to the October 2008 understanding between our two Governments.

Earlier I submitted that we have insisted on Sri Lankan Government for full implementation of the 13th Amendment and the Sri Lankan Government has promised to do exactly that, though they have certain reservations. But we have also urged them to go beyond the 13th Amendment and undertake a credible devolution of powers.

An allegation was made that Government had actively collided with the Government of Sri Lanka against the Tamil community. Well, all our efforts are directed exactly to support and defend our Tamil brothers and sisters in Sri Lanka. I am sure that we respect Sri Lanka as a sovereign country and we have cordial relations with Sri Lanka. This relationship dates back to times immemorial. As one of the hon. Members put it, we have civilizational links with Sri Lanka. We have traditional links with Sri Lanka. It is the intention of the Government of India to continue and further strengthen those links between Sri Lanka and India. I am sure the Sri Lankan Government, when it deals with other powers—we are not concerned—our relationship with Sri Lanka is between two sovereign countries on a bilateral basis. They understand our sensitivities; they understand our concerns of our own security, because our security and Sri Lankan security at some point they merge.

Hence, in whatever the Sri Lankan Government does, I am sure that they will bear in mind the sensitivities of the concerns of the Indian Government and the Indian nation.

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

Sir, I think, I have made an honest attempt to meet very many points but if there are some points on which I have not been able to respond, I will certainly go through the various suggestions that the hon. Members have made from various sides and then I will certainly be able to respond to them in the days to come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to item no. 20.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already responded. Please sit down. Now, we go to item no. 20.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Sir, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister only one thing. ...(Interruptions) whether this initiative was taken by Shri Mahendra Rajpakshe or Karunanidhiji. Whether the Government will send an all party delegation there? I had asked this earlier also and would like to ask you again. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Sir, I want to seek one clarification. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a debate. Please sit down. She was the mover of this Calling Attention. That is why, I have allowed her to seek a clarification.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Government of India send another delegation comprising of Members of Parliament from all the parties? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, the hon. Member has made in her speech earlier also about sending an all-

*Not recorded.

party delegation to Sri Lanka. Let me say that we will certainly consider this. ...(Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1043/15/09]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up item no. 20.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

15.12 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009—contd.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, the other day during the discussion on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2009, I have raised some points. I have to say two or three more points, and I think, the hon. Minister will respond to them.

15.13 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN *in the Chair*]

Firstly, we are talking about criminalization of politics. It goes without saying that the muscle power and the money power vitiate the political situation, the democratic atmosphere and the electoral process as well of our country. It is needless to say that. But what would be the proper measure to arrest them? I refer to the recommendations made by the Indrajit Gupta Committee earlier. I do not want to go into the details of the recommendations but I would like to mention only two points in regard to those recommendations.

Firstly, ban on donation by government companies for political purposes should continue. The question as to whether there should be any ban on donations by other companies and corporate bodies for political purposes may be decided. My opinion is that it should be banned.

*Not recorded.

Secondly, the Committee made a very important suggestion to create a separate Election Fund, a corpus, for the purpose of election expenses. Funding does not mean providing cash but providing in kind. I think, necessary legislation will come in this august House, at least, for finance and discipline so far as the electoral process is concerned.

My next point is that election is a part of our democratic polity. We witness elections every year, be it elections of the Lok Sabha, be it elections of the Vidhan Sabhas, be it elections of Panchayats, be it elections of Municipalities, or be it bye-elections. So, we are facing elections in one part or the other every year. And during elections what happens is that there is an embargo, which is imposed. Due to that embargo, developmental work in that area gets affected. Therefore, I would request that this point should be taken into consideration so that the developmental work does not get hampered. Our developmental process should go on.

My next point is with regard to observers. There should be code and conduct of the observers. There are allegations against these observers. Such allegations come from different places that observers go to the different parts of our country and they are behaving party cadres, they behave like loyal to certain political force. Therefore, a concrete code of conduct should be there so that the observers behave in an impartial manner and no political force or political combination get benefit out of it.

I am concluding by saying that I do support the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill and I hope that the Minister will come forward with a proper timeframe by which he would bring out comprehensive electoral reforms so that we are all benefited.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam Chairman, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion being held on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Through you, I would like to give some suggestions for making improvement in the Representation of the People

Act and our election process. The discussion in regard to election reforms has been taking place in the House since long time and through committees, many suggestions have also been given. But out of 22 recommendations pending with the Election Commission, the Amendment Bill has incorporated only five recommendations. I want that the amendments based on remaining 17 recommendations should also be brought in the said Act at the earliest.

Madam, I would like to say that as hon'ble Minister said, there are 80 crore voters in the country and out of them 22 crore do not use their voting right. Through you, I would like to request the Government that exercising of voting rights should be made compulsory, and this problem will not be resolved unless you make voting compulsory. I would also like to suggest that the person who will cast vote will get the benefit of literacy, NHRM and Mid Day Meal schemes.

If such provision is made in regard to voting right, the percentage of voting will also increase and we will be able to achieve cent per cent target of schemes.

Madam Chairman, providing Voter I-Card is in process since long time. Some States have made good progress in this regard. I hail from Rajasthan State where 80 per cent and in some districts 90 per cent I-Cards have been prepared. I think that I-Card should be made compulsory. Unless I-Card is not made compulsory and every voter is not provided the I-Card, the bogus voting cannot be checked. The talk of free, fair and equitable elections, without this, is meaningless. The issue of tribunal has been raised here. The petitions remain pending in courts for long time. It would be better if election tribunal is set up for this purpose.

Madam Chairman, it was debated in this House that elections of Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Cooperatives, Municipality are held in the country. If all these elections are held simultaneously, then the sword of model code of conduct will not hang repeatedly. When election schedule is announced 45 days before the stipulated date of election in States, Model code of conduct comes into effect and entire administrative machinery comes to halt. The model code

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

of conduct is lifted 8-10 days after the election result. Then, another election is announced and model code of conduct is imposed again. Through you, I would like to request the Government to hold all the elections simultaneously because mood of the public will also be gauged by this. We can prove our mettle by this way. Through it, the enormous task of election reform can be accomplished. After the announcement of election model code of conduct comes in force and we do not get official vehicles, are not able to stay in the circuit house. All problems will be resolved by conducting all elections simultaneously.

Madam Chairman, an MP is granted package of Rs. 25 lakh in the name of Impact feature for print media or electronic media. My suggestion is that an MP should be given the right to spend Rs. 25 lakh to Rs. 50 lakh and the Government should deposit Rs. 50 lakh in its account from the person who is contesting the election of MP and should make all the expenditure itself, then election expenses would be proper and the contestant will not have to submit the fake affidavit. The Government should pay serious consideration to this suggestion.

Madam Chairman, I would like to say one thing about inclusion and deletion of one's name in the voter list. Forms 6, 7, 8 have been simplified but still it has some problems. It has got the provision that if ordinarily, the person is resident of any place, his name will be added in the voter list. I would like to say that if a person resides in Kolkata, Mumbai or Surat and has got house in that city also, his name got deleted in the voter list of his native place, but at the place where he is residing due to his business, he is told that his name cannot be added in the voter list of the said place. Therefore, there is a need to reform this process. Generally, his name should either be included in the list of his native place or place of business, but in the duplication process his name is deleted from both the places and he is deprived of voting right. On the day of filing the nomination, they talk of revision of voter list. Sometimes, as it happened in Municipal elections in Rajasthan, such persons were given the ticket, whose

name did not figure in the voter list. Later, it was found that their name figured in voter list at the time of Lok Sabha elections, but now these were deleted later on. Suddenly, B.L.O. comes for survey, he may delete the name by mistake. Therefore, I would like to say that the facility to add name in voter list should be extended up to the day of filing nomination, otherwise the party may give ticket to the person whose name is not in the voter list and he will not be able to contest the elections. So, we should have this arrangement. Through you, I would like to submit that sometimes election observers give good report to those states, which spend money on them, they report that everything is going well there. They demand many things. They belong to different status. I would like to say that they should have right to make expenditure from Consolidated fund, they should not remain at the mercy of State.

Madam, lastly, I would like to say something about the Election Commission. Through you, I would like to say that the Election Commission should not be given so much powers. I would like to say that I was posted at certain place, as soon as election process started, complaints against me also started pouring in. The Election Commission removed me. I went to the Election Commission and asked as to why I was removed, what was my fault? I was told that, I used to receive lot of mail, they observed that daily I used to receive letters, therefore they thought why not to remove me so that the number of letters may get decreased? What is this? After that no appeal is considered. I would like to say that the Election Commission should work within its limit and observer should be empowered to make expenditure from the Consolidated Fund so that he is able to give impartial opinion. With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North-East Delhi):
Madam I heratily congratulate you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this Bill. I would not like to repeat what has already been said by hon'ble Members and friends in this House. I would definitely like to mention one thing here that post-Independence, elections have been conducted and Governments have been formed after the electioneering process being over.

Even today, the elections held in India, having 100 crore of people, were fair and impartial. No newspaper of the world has ever adversely commented upon the conduct of elections or has referred to aberrations from our key objectives. I was taken by surprise to hear everyone that day. It occurred to me that we are putting a question mark upon ourselves. Even today, people from other countries wish to seek our opinion on the secrets of conducting elections. They want to know our experience. Some of our teams have visited several places to make them aware of the process and methodology by which we accomplish the whole gamut of electoral process. I was taken by surprise to listen to the talks that day. May be some decisions would not have been in our favour. Way back in 1971 when Smt. Indira Gandhi won the election and the Government led by Congress was formed, it was stated vociferously that ballot was printed in Russia which catapulted the Congress to success with flying colours. Even lately election was conducted under the leadership of Smt. Sonia Gandhi and our UPA formed the Government. It was alleged whichever button one presses, it is set to mark the symbol of Congress. One may say whatever one wants to, however the fact remains that today we have a strong wing namely the Election Commission of India which conducts the election in a fair way. We ought to repose absolute faith in that institution.

Madam, alongside I would like to submit one more thing which has not been referred to by anybody here. When we go to contest elections, we are asked to adhere to so many restrictions, law and order. It also specifies that no one will ask for votes in the name of religion. You will not contest elections to advance the cause of religion or to reap advantages in the name of religion. You will not refer to any deity or religion in any public meeting. It is regrettable that even today this law of yours is not being complied with. Perhaps it requires a relook. It has often been observed. It is not necessary that you should mention any religion or deity but when you are heading for elections, when the elections are six months or a year to go.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may complete your sentence

if you wish to or else you may continue your speech later on. Now, it is time for Private Members' Business.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Is it not possible to transact Private Members' Business at 4 o'clock. This has been in convention.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You will continue next time.

Now, we take Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

MOTION RE: FIRST AND SECOND
REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 25 November, 2009, subject to modification that para 6 and sub-para (iii) of para 7 of recommendations thereof, relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted and also agree with the Second Report of the Committee presented to the House on 2 December, 2009."

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 25 November, 2009, subject to modification that para 6 and sub-para (iii) of para 7 of recommendations thereof, relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted and also agree with the Second Report of the Committee presented to the House on 2 December, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—INTRODUCED

(i) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009*
(Amendment of article 275)

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce** the Bill.

15.32½ hrs.

(ii) Illegal Immigrants and Overstaying Foreign Nationals (Identification and Deportation) Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas and for their deportation to the countries of their origin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for identification of illegal immigrants and those foreign nationals who are overstaying in the country or have gone missing after the expiry of their visas and for their deportation to the countries

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

of their origin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

(iii) Promotion of Two Child Norm Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of two child norm to control population through incentives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of two child norm to control population through incentives and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.33½ hrs.

(iv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009*
(Insertion of new article 16A)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

(v) Special Irrigation Development Fund (For Forest Areas) Bill, 2009*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill for setting up of a Special Irrigation Development Fund for enhancing the irrigation facilities in the forest areas and for the matters connected therewith.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Special Irrigation Development Fund for the development of irrigation facilities in the forest areas and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Prof. Ramshankar—not present.

15.34½ hrs.

(vi) Compulsory Voting Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (Baramati): 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 CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

"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.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

(vii) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Amendment Bill, 2009* (Amendment of Sections 2 and 6)

[English]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (Uttar Kannada): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.35½ hrs.

(viii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of Seventh Schedule)

[English]

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE (Uttar Kannada): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

[Madam Chairman]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

(ix) Basic and Primary Education (Compulsory Teaching in Mother Tongue) Bill, 2009*

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Madam Chairman, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory use of mother tongue in imparting basic and primary education to children in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory use of mother tongue in imparting basic and primary education to children in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Madam Chairman, I introduce ** the Bill.

15.36½ hrs.

(x) Provision of Communication Facilities in Every Village Bill, 2009*

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Madam Chairman, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for facilities of telephone and post and telegraph office in all the villages of the country and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the facilities of telephone and post and telegraph office in all the villages of the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Madam Chairman, I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

(xi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Madam Chairman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Madam Chairman, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

15.37½ hrs.

(xii) Special Financial Assistance to the State of Bihar Bill, 2009*

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (Siwan): Madam Chairman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Bihar for the purpose of promoting the welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other Backward sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Bihar for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Madam Chairman, I introduce ** the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

(xiii) Prevention of Insults to National Honour (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Insertion of new section 4)

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

(xiv) Youth 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 a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

(xv) Eradication of Unemployment Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

[Madam Chairman]

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I introduce * the Bill.

15.40½ hrs.

(xvi) Electricity (Compulsory Supply to Katras and Densely Populated Areas) 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 supply of electricity to Katras and densely populated areas located in the metropolitan and other major cities of the country and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory supply of electricity to Katras and densely populated areas located in the metropolitan and other major cities of the country and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

(xvii) Insurance Agents Welfare Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make

provisions for the welfare of insurance agents and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provisions for the welfare of insurance agents and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Madam, I introduce* the Bill.

15.41½ hrs.

(xviii) Special Financial Assistance to the State of Jharkhand Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Jharkhand for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Jharkhand for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam, I introduce* the Bill.

*Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

*Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

**Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

15.42 hrs.

(xix) Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 2009* (Insertion of new sections 3C and 3D)*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: I introduce the Bill.

15.42½ hrs.

(xx) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Insertion of new Article 371J)*[English]*

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

(xxi) Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 2009* (Amendment of section 4)*[English]*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.43½ hrs.

(xxii) Rainwater (Compulsory Harvesting) Bill, 2009**[English]*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory harvesting of rainwater by every household, business establishment and Government building, in order to ensure availability of water and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory harvesting of rainwater by every household, business establishment and Government building, in order to ensure availability of water and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.44 hrs.

(xxiii) Special Financial Assistance to the State of Rajasthan Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Rajasthan for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Rajasthan for the purpose of promoting the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Sections of people and for the development, exploitation and proper utilization of its resources."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

(xxiv) Integrated Child Development Services (Regularisation) Bill, 2009*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regularisation and universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to

provide for regularisation and universalisation of Integrated Child Development Services in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce* the Bill.

15.45½ hrs.

(xxv) Domestic Workers (Conditions of Service) Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation of wages of domestic workers and for the improvement of their working conditions and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the fixation of wages of domestic workers and for the improvement of their working conditions and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I introduce* the Bill.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Item Nos. 48 and 49. Shri Yogi Adityanath—Not present.

15.46 hrs.

(xxvi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009
(Insertion of New Articles 275A and 371J)**

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV (Pataliputra): I

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: I introduce* the Bill.

15.47 hrs.

(xxvii) Child Welfare Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce** the Bill.

15.47½ hrs.

(xxviii) Abolition of Death Penalty to Women, Children and Indigent Persons Bill, 2009**

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Baharampur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish death penalty to women, children and indigent persons.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish

death penalty to women, children and indigent persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I introduce the Bill.

15.48 hrs.

(xxix) Poor and Destitute Agricultural Workers and Artisans (Welfare) Bill, 2009*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare measures for the poor and destitute and such other agricultural workers and artisans living in villages through an Authority and establishment of a Welfare Fund for payment of compensation in cases of death or permanent disability, old age pension, medical assistance, maternity and crèche facilities for the women workers and artisans and for regulating the conditions of workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare measures for the poor and destitute and such other agricultural workers and artisans living in villages through an Authority and establishment of a Welfare Fund for payment of compensation in cases of death or permanent disability, old-age pension, medical assistance, maternity and crèche facilities for the women workers and artisans and for regulating the conditions of work and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

**Introduced with the Recommendations of the President.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.49 hrs.

(xxx) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2009*
(Amendment of Article 48)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.50 hrs.

**(xxxii) Street Children (Rehabilitation and Welfare)
BILL, 2009***

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, I propose that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare measures to be undertaken by the Union and the State governments for the street children who subsist on rag picking, begging, shoe polishing, working as potters or performing acrobatics at road crossings or public places and for their rehabilitation by taking their custody and providing them due care, protection, education, vocational training and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 4-12-09.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare measures to be undertaken by the Union and the State Governments for the street children who subsist on rag picking, begging, shoe polishing, working as potters or performing acrobatics at road crossings or public places and for their rehabilitation by taking their custody and providing them due care, protection, education, vocational training and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

15.51 hrs.

**UNDERDEVELOPED AND BACKWARD AREAS
AND REGIONS (SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR
ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT) BILL,
2009—Contd.**

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up item No. 56.

I have to inform the hon. Members that on the last occasion, on 31-07-2009, before the House was adjourned, the hon. Minister, Shri V. Narayanasamy had started his speech by way of intervention in the debate on the Bill. After the speech of the hon. Minister, hon. Member in-charge has to exercise his right to reply. Out of 4 hours 30 minutes allotted for discussion of the Bill, 4 hours 27 minutes have already been taken. Thus, almost exhausting the time allotted for discussion. We may extend the time for discussion of the Bill till Member in-charge exercise his right to reply. I hope the House agrees to it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Madam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Thank you for giving me this opportunity to reply to the very important debate. More than 15 hon. Members participated in the discussion including the hon. Member from Orissa, Shri Baijayant Panda, who moved the Bill—The Underdeveloped and Backward Areas and Regions (Special Provisions for Accelerated Development) Bill, 2009.

It is a very important subject. The hon. Member and we are also very much concerned about the backward region in the country. It is about the facilities to be provided, the amenities to be provided in the backward region and also in the under-developed areas where education, health indicators, drinking water problem, the problem of employment, especially unemployment, which is mounting in the rural areas, irrigation facilities, etc. There are various problems which the hon. Member has mentioned while raising the issue. Not only the hon. Member, there are about 14 Members, apart from him, cutting across party lines, they raised the issue of developing the backward region and special attention has to be paid by the Government of India for those regions, which have been under-developed.

The hon. Member gave various suggestions. In the Bill, he has mentioned constitution of an Under-Developed and Backward Areas and Regions Development Authority, which has to be chaired by the hon. Prime Minister. He has also mentioned the work that has to be performed by the Authority, especially in the field of railways, road, communication, industrial development, irrigation facilities, agriculture and agro-based industries, construction and preserving the water bodies and in the field of agriculture and poultry farming, piggery, livestock, dairy products, cottage and village industries, Public Distribution System, family welfare.

The subject which the hon. Member has raised, it is not only the Central Government, the role has to be played both by the Central Government and the State Government for overall development of the backward region and the under-developed region. The Central Government is only a funding agency. On the one side,

we have the planning process. Planning is done by the respective State Governments, the hon. Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers. By identifying the priority areas for the development of that region, early budget is being prepared and sent to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission allocates 30 per cent of the fund for distribution among the special category States, like the States in the hilly region, border areas and the North-eastern States and 70 per cent of the fund is distributed among the non special category States through various planning processes in the States. While distributing the money a formula is worked out. The States where below poverty line population is more, are given weightage with regard to creating infrastructure like roads, schools, hospitals, irrigation, water supply and child and women welfare. Planning process starts at the Panchayat level. Panchayati Raj institutions have been constituted in all the States. We have been insisting the State Governments to collect the data from the panchayats so that due weightage could be given to even development of the rural areas.

The hon. Member has been critical of some important issues. He has mentioned about the command economy, which is his code word. In his speech he has referred to the freight equalisation scheme, royalty for mining and the railway sector not being given priority by the Government of India. These are the major issues on which the hon. Member showed his concern while speaking on the subject.

I would like to mention that apart from the regular Budget allocation that is being made to various States on the basis of the Budget presented by the individual State Government, we have various other programmes for the under-developed and backward regions. The Backward Region Grant Fund, which has been constituted by the Government of India, gives special focus to Orissa and Bihar. As far as Bihar is concerned—there are thousands of villages in Bihar where tribal and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is much—for the supply of electricity and drinking water an allocation of Rs.1000 crore, apart from the Budget allocation and the money provided under the Centrally sponsored scheme, has been made by the Government of India.

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

As far as Orissa is concerned, it is one of the States rich in minerals. It also has more backward, tribal and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. We know the living conditions of especially the KBK districts of Orissa. They have been suffering for drinking water. There are no proper approach roads. Tribal people living in the forests cannot enter the villages because there is no electricity on the way. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, for the development of KBK districts, Rs. 250 crore was provided annually by the Government of India. It was continued even by the NDA Government.

16.00 hrs.

It is now being matched with the present scheme of Backward Region Grant Fund and is continued to be given to those regions. This money is being provided for giving life support to the people of that region. Now those three districts have been made into eight districts by the State Government. Even then the money is being provided by the Government of India for the KBK region of Orissa.

Madam, I would like to quote how the funds have been given by the Government of India for Orissa and what is the total amount that has been spent for various schemes which, I think, the hon. Member will appreciate. This is apart from the Budget money and these are centrally-sponsored schemes. Under the National Rural Employment Scheme, in 2008-09, Rs. 1100 crore was provided and the expenditure was Rs. 678 crore. Only 67.83 per cent was spent by the State Government.

Then coming to Indira Avas Yojana, Rs. 315.81 crore was given. In that, the Central Government's share is Rs. 251.99 crore. So, 79.79 per cent was the target achieved by the State Government. Then coming to Central Rural Sanitation Programme, Rs. 68 crore has been provided by the Government of India. The target achieved was only 67.45 per cent. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission in 2008-09, out of Rs. 100 crore which was provided, the central share was Rs. 73.63 crore and the target achieved was only 73.63 per cent. Coming to 2009-10, Rs. 1000

crore was given under the Employment Guarantee Scheme. The amount spent was only Rs. 175.88 crore up to 31st August as per our records. Only 17.59 per cent has been spent. Like that, if you look at the total amount provided under the centrally-sponsored schemes by the Government, the spending is not sufficient. It is not up to the mark.

As I said earlier, the Central Government will give the money and the State Government has got the machinery for the purpose of implementation of those schemes. The Central Government only monitors the programmes. State Governments should implement the schemes efficiently. I had an opportunity to go to Orissa which the hon. Member also knows. I visited the KBK districts. I saw the plight of the people there. That area has to be developed. There is no two opinions about it. But even then as an implementing agency, my appeal to the hon. Members would be that apart from the fund provided for various schemes by the Government of India under the Centrally-sponsored schemes, money should reach the targeted people. It has to be ensured whether there is a ruling party Government or the opposition party Government in the States. We should ensure that the targeted groups get the advantages of these schemes. Then alone the schemes would be successful and the targeted groups will get the advantages of the scheme and they will come above poverty line. These 15 to 16 centrally-sponsored schemes are being implemented by the Government of India for the purpose of developing the backward regions, hilly areas, border areas and the people living in the tribal areas as all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe areas.

Then the Tribal Sub Plan is being implemented by the Government of India. The percentage of total tribal population in the country is about 8.2 per cent. The Tribal Sub Plan is there in about 24 States and some Union Territories. The Government is implementing various schemes for the tribal population as a support for increasing their capacity building. The funds are provided. The Central Government, in the year 2005-06, had formulated the scheme on priority basis and retained only those schemes which helped in income

generation for these people. This scheme has been very successful in States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Manipur, Gujarat, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir and Maharashtra. This is targeted only for the tribal population.

As far as Minority Development is concerned, there are about 90 districts which have a Minority dominated population. An amount of Rs. 2750 crore has been allocated in the Eleventh Five Year Plan for their education, health, employment generation, construction of houses and providing drinking water facilities. This money has been allocated for distribution in the minority dominated districts for the purpose of providing basic amenities including education and health for the minority population. There were a lot of representations received from the people belonging to minority communities and the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to intervene in the matter and announced an additional Rs. 1,000 crore for the minority population apart from whatever has been allocated under the Eleventh Five Year Plan for this purpose in order to bring about improvement in their field of education, employment and also if they were to start business and such other things.

Apart from this there is a very good scheme now which has been announced by the hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech of 2009-10, namely, the *Pradhan-mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana* (PMAGY). It is a pilot scheme. This will be implemented in 44,000 villages across the country where the population of Scheduled Castes is above 50 per cent. As a pilot project the Government is implementing it in some States and for that the Government has initially allotted a sum of Rs. 100 crore and in a phased manner it will be extended to 44,000 villages across the country which will be made model villages. This is being done for the development of the Scheduled Caste population in the country.

The hon. Member was referring to one area of his concern, namely, about the growth and the facilities being provided to the urban areas. He was referring to the point that employment generation in rural areas was very slow and the people were not getting the required facilities. The hon. Member was especially concerned about the fact that States were not being given their

due share. The main concern of the hon. Member was about the royalty that accrue to the Government is not duly shared with States. I would like to submit to the hon. Member that the policy in regard to royalty was revised and it was increased to 10 per cent by the Government of India. It was so done because the Central Government found that State Governments should also get their due share and this should satisfy the hon. Member who comes from a mineral rich State like Orissa. It is one of the States which has a power generation capacity of a high order. They had excess power and had shared that with various other States. Under the new policy, the power generating States like Orissa and Jharkhand where there is availability of coal and also where several private investors are coming for the purpose of investing in the power sector is likely to do well. Those States will become, within a short period, power surplus States and they will be able to get more revenue out of it because the power-generating companies will be paying money to those State Governments.

In the Border Area Development Programme, on which I did not want to mention elaborately. ...*(Interruptions)* He says that the hon. Members are satisfied now. But I will be happy if the hon. Member, Shri Panda is satisfied because he has been very vocal in raising this issue. I do not want to satisfy Shri Jairam Ramesh alone but other hon. Members as well.

Madam Chairman, about the development of border areas and hill areas development, the Hill Area Development Scheme is a very important scheme. For the people living in hill districts of Assam, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal, the Government has provided about Rs. 110 crore for all the three States together. The State-wise break-up is like this. It is Rs. 55.57 crore for Assam, Rs. 28.97 crore for Tamil Nadu and Rs. 25.97 crore for West Bengal. These funds have been provided for the development of hill areas.

As regards Western Ghats development which covers about five States, namely, Goa, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, a sum of Rs. 1391 core has been provided by the Government of India.

[Shri V. Narayanasamy]

I would tell the hon. Member that the budget allocation for Orissa has been increased in recent years. It was originally Rs. 2200 crore and now it has gone upto Rs. 9000 crore. Roughly about Rs. 7000 crore is provided under the Centrally-sponsored scheme. This is apart from the royalty which the State Government is getting.

Regarding Bharat Nirman, it is a very important scheme. About Rs. 1 lakh crore has been allocated for that purpose by the Government of India which covers housing, electricity supply, water supply, roads, sanitation. Bharat Nirman covers all these areas.

The Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission focuses on developing the urban areas. Urban facilities enjoyed by certain groups have to be provided to the urban slum dwellers also. They also have to be taken care of. For this purpose, one lakh crore of rupees has been allocated by the Government of India.

Apart from that, one of the novel schemes which have been introduced and has become successful is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. This year, about Rs. 39,100 crore has been provided for it. The hon. Prime Minister has made it very clear that not only for this scheme but also for any other scheme implemented by the Government of India, fund is not a problem. We want rural people to get strengthened and get employment opportunities. Agricultural workers who get employment for two to three months in a year should not sit idle for the rest of the year. Earlier, 150 districts were covered under this scheme. Then the number was increased to 200 districts. Now, it is implemented throughout the country. The amount paid for seven hours was Rs. 80 which is now increased to Rs. 100. Agricultural workers who are working in the fields are getting this amount. Today, complaints are coming from the farmers that they are not getting labourers for working in the agricultural fields because people get employed under NREGA. So, it is a very successful scheme being implemented throughout the country. Every household will be earning a minimum of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 8000 a year which is an additional income apart from the regular income which the farming community gets in this country.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, as you know, is being implemented in all the States. This scheme is being implemented by the Government of India for providing infrastructure for schools, for children who are studying in the schools, creating playground for the children who are studying there and for appointment of teachers.

The National Rural Health Mission is one of the novel schemes. It is helping the rural people. When I visited Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh, under this scheme, I found that medicines for people affected by malaria and filaria are available in the Primary Health Centres. These are the schemes which are being implemented by the Government of India to attack poverty.

I agree with the hon. Member that there is disparity. On the one side, in the urban areas people are getting all the amenities and on the other side, people in rural areas are deprived of these facilities. So, the rural population has to come up very well. The authority which he has mentioned is not going to solve the problems. It is not only I, but also two or three other hon. Members, who said this. They have also said that constitution of this authority alone will not solve the problem. It is the concerted effort on the part of the Government of India, on the part of the State Governments and the local bodies, which will solve the problems. All have to work together. The hon. Members of Parliament have to pay attention towards the implementation of the schemes so that the people who are really in need of those facilities can get them.

I found that several hon. Members, while raising the issues, showed their concern. I agree with them. The Government of India, with its limited and available resources, is distributing the funds to various States. It has been done equitably depending upon the BPL population. Those States where the BPL population is more have been given weightage. Those States where the income ratio is increasing, have been given lesser support by the Government of India. The border areas, the tribal areas and the hilly areas have been the focus of the Government of India. The hon. Member will agree with me on this. Uplifting the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and minorities has been the target of the present Government of India. The UPA I

also did it. Now, the UPA II is increasing the allocation for those schemes which the Government is implementing in the whole country.

The hon. Member was in the Rajya Sabha. Now, he has come to the Lok Sabha. I followed him from the Rajya Sabha to the Lok Sabha. Therefore, while considering all these aspects, the Government of India is fully aware of the problem which the rural areas are facing. The Government of India has given a lot of weightage for developing under-developed and backward regions in the country. The hon. Member's concern has been shared by other hon. Members in this House. Whatever possible help or assistance, which has to be given by the Government of India for the development of backward and under-developed areas, has been given by the Government of India. By constituting an authority we cannot do wonders. The authority will be only an advisory body. There are so many implementing agencies. Implementation is the main focus of our planning. Implementation has to be done by all the stakeholders concerned.

Therefore, I would request the hon. Member to consider the submissions which have been made by me. I hope the hon. Member would have been satisfied with my reply and that he would withdraw the Bill. The points which have been made by the hon. Members will be noted. The Action Plans that have been implemented by the Government of India and various State Governments will definitely, step by step, lift the BPL population to above poverty line and all basic amenities will be provided to the people of this country.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Panda, I think you are satisfied with the fool-proof reply of the hon. Minister.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA (Kendrapara): Madam, I thank you very much for letting me exercise my right of reply.

At the outset, I would like to state that the hon. Minister's intervention was richly scattered with data, facts and figures, financial numbers and with details of various schemes of the Government of India. It clearly demonstrates his understanding of his subject and his Ministry. By virtue of his having been in charge of the

State of Orissa for his Party, he has first-hand exposure and he spoke knowledgeably about many of the problems that we face. While respecting his viewpoints, there are certain issues on which I must respectfully disagree. I will seek your indulgence for a few minutes just to make these points.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: I would like to point out that what I was asking for in proposing to form this Authority can be summed up in two words: to have focused attention on these areas. It is not just about Orissa. I am not just speaking about my State of Orissa. I am speaking about ten areas including the other backward areas like Vidharba and other States.

Is it not a fact, as the hon. Minister himself has acknowledged, that in these States, the poverty level is much higher than the national average? In my State, for instance, the poverty level is double that of the national average. The hon. Minister alluded to the tribal population and the problems that they face. He pointed out that the national population of tribals is 8.2 per cent.

16.22 hrs.

[SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI *in the Chair*]

I would also take this opportunity to point out that in my State, it is more than three times of that. One out of every four persons in Orissa is a tribal person. So, the level of disparity that we have, the percentage of the population that faces this problem is much more accentuated in some of these backward areas. I would also like to point out that there is a national responsibility here. Here, I would like to respectfully disagree with the hon. Minister's statement that the Central Government is only a funding authority and that the State Governments have to implement these things. That is, of course, largely true. But the Central Government also has a responsibility to hand-hold the States and to provide solution because a national solution is not always the best solution for a specific part of the country because one size does not fit all.

I would like to make a reference here that for many years in the national Government, a view was

[Shri Baijayant Panda]

taken that the naxal problem is a State level law and order problem. That kind of an attitude has allowed the problem to grow until it has come to a crisis level. Finally, now, the national Government, the Central Government is compelled to take action on a war footing basis which could have been started about five or six or seven years ago.

Sir, the hon. Minister referred to my references to the command economy, freight equalization and mineral royalties. But these are the facts. It is a fact that we had a command economy. It is a fact that for a certain period of many decades, some parts of the country grew faster than some other parts of the country like Orissa and some of the other States that I am referring to. It is a fact that there were some policies which did not help us. The Freight Equalisation Policy allowed the industry to be incentivised to go elsewhere. The *ad valorem* policy is there. These are the policies that are being gradually corrected as the hon. Minister pointed out. But the fact is that they are being corrected in recent years. For 60 years, these regions had to suffer from these policy deficiencies which were made at a national level. Therefore, the national Government, the Central Government has a responsibility.

As I said, it is in the self-interest of the Central Government and of the rest of the country to want that these backward areas are to be developed faster. There is a responsibility of the Central Government to be more than just a funding agency. Of course, the Central Government is the funding agency. The hon. Minister has pointed out certain examples. For example, he mentioned the Backward Regions Grant Fund. Yes, he is correct in the point that he makes. But I would like to provide another perspective.

Sir, an amount of Rs. 250 crore was being given to KBK districts for several years before the Backward Region Grant Fund Scheme was initiated a few years ago. What did it do? When the Backward Region Grant Fund Scheme was initiated, it was initiated not just for the most under-developed part of the country, which is the KBK area, but for scores of districts throughout the

country. So, there are districts also in many more advanced States in the Northern, Western and Southern India which come under the same Backward Region Grant Fund Scheme. The point that we have been making in Orissa and in some of these other States is that some parts of the country are so far behind like the KBK area that they cannot be equated with districts in Punjab or Karnataka or some other States. There has to be some special attention that has to be given to these areas.

The hon. Minister said that the proposed authority will not solve the problem. I am not saying that the proposed authority is the only solution to the problem. For example, we have the Planning Commission. What does it do? The Planning Commission does not solve all the problems of the country. But we also have other authorities for specified regions. We have the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region for the Northeast. In Orissa itself, we have the Western Orissa Development Council so that the Western part of Orissa also develops as fast as the coastal part. What happens with an authority like that is that it gets the attention of the Prime Minister, it gets the attention of the Sub-Committee of Cabinet Ministers, who then pay focussed attention to these 10 regions which are very far behind the national average so that they can be brought up.

Sir, the hon. Minister gave us some figures about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. It is a fact that the NREGS applies to the whole country. But again I would like to emphasize here that one size scheme does not fit everybody. I can give an example of our own State. In certain parts of Orissa, the NREGS works rather well, but in other parts of the State, the price levels and the structure of the scheme itself is such that it allows only a certain degree of mechanised intervention and so it comes in the way. Therefore, it does not suit the requirement of that particular region. So, the State Government of Orissa had made a request and the hon. Members of Parliament have made a request to the Central Government to change this scheme accordingly. Now, it is difficult for them to appreciate it here because it is not a national problem. This problem does not prevail in Punjab or in other places where the scheme works better. So, our point

is that the scheme, sometimes, needs to be tailored to suit regional problems and regional shortcomings. If it were to get the attention of the Prime Minister and if it were to get the attention of a structure just like the Planning Commission to focus on these 10 least developed parts of the country, then it will be easier for us to solve this problem because the changes or modifications in the policy that we request can be taken up rather well.

Sir, I do not want to take much time of the House. Before concluding, I would like to raise just one more issue. The hon. Minister said that the States have the responsibility to implement the schemes. We do not shirk that responsibility in the States. I would like to make a point that Orissa has long been a very backward State and this level of poverty did not happen overnight. It happened over decades and it happened over centuries. But let us take a look at what has happened in the last decade. In the last decade, if you look, for example, there are certain social indicators like malnutrition. The malnutrition figure throughout the country is reducing very slowly. Malnutrition is reducing in the last six years actually at a rate of only one per cent for the whole country and yet, in the State of Orissa, we have had the maximum reduction of malnutrition. We have had a reduction of 10 per cent. So, it is not that we are not making progress. On the economic front, Orissa has traditionally been laggard. Our economic development has been far behind the national average and yet, for the last four years in a row, Orissa's economic growth rate has been higher than the national average.

So, efforts are being made and we are seeing results, but because States like mine and all these other 10 regions that I am speaking about have suffered not just in recent years, but for many decades and many centuries, it will take time for them to catch up on this trajectory of development. That is why, I think, there is an onus on the Central Government to take greater interest and pay greater attention to these areas.

Sir, the hon. Minister has made a point that the States have been given their due shares. We can argue about the monetary amount of shares under various

schemes and the ability to absorb that funding and the need to modify certain schemes to suit local requirements. But I would like to emphasize that I am not just talking about money. I am saying that the States must not only get the Central Government's funding, but they must also get the Central Government's attention. I think, that is the critical factor which is missing. If we can take the planning process closer to the field, if we can take the planning process closer to the problem, it will be better. There are certain decisions that can only be taken at the level of the Cabinet of the Government of India or the Prime Minister of the Government of India and in the normal process for it to filter through the Planning Commission and it be given the due weightage as to various problems in different parts of the country, it takes years to find a solution whereas if an authority like this could sit once a year or twice a year and given attention to the ten most backward regions of the country, solutions could be found much faster and we could have a much faster development than what I have just pointed out where we have turned the corner in places like Orissa, but we still have a long way to go.

In concluding, I would just like to give one more example of how we are suffering from policy differentiation and then I will conclude. The hon. Minister talked about energy and electricity and I know he made a reference to hon. Minister, Shri Jairam Ramesh, who has his concerns about coal based electricity development. But the fact is, States like ours have a natural resource. The alternatives to coal based development today are far too costly. The funding must come from somewhere. The technology exists for solar, the technology exists for wind power generation, but the cost is much higher than if you were to develop our natural resources.

I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that, for example, Orissa was the pioneering State in electricity reforms. In the early 1990s, when the late Biju Patnaik was Chief Minister of Orissa, the first electricity reforms happened in India in the State of Orissa and only after that it started happening in other States and today, of course, there have been countrywide electricity reforms.

[Shri Baijayant Panda]

But what has this done for us? Of course, it has made the system much more transparent, it has got us much more investment, it has separated distribution and transmission from generation, but there is another side to the coin. I will give an example, because of this reform in electricity sector, which took place more than 15 years ago, the transmission and the distribution companies have been privatised. Now, what happens? Later on the Government of India comes up with a scheme which is to give more funds and more focus to rural electrification. So, there is an accelerated rural electrification development programme. Orissa does not get anything from it, Orissa does not benefit from it because the distribution companies have got 51 per cent private sector ownership.

The contradiction is that the Central Government is actually encouraging States all over the country to privatise and to separate the distribution so that the transmission in distribution losses can be reduced. So, what one hand provides, the other hand takes away. If this were to get the attention of the hon. Prime Minister, we are convinced that no Central Government can deny the right that while these rural accelerated electrification development programme funds are being given to other States, certainly it should not be denied to Orissa. So, these are the kind of policy modifications that are required. State Governments keep on making these requests to the Central Government. They sometimes take months and years to get the due attention whereas an authority like this would be meeting once a year or twice a year and would be specifically focussing on these suggestions and would take the authority of the Cabinet of the Government of India to solve these problems so that we could have faster development.

In concluding, I would like to say that the hon. Minister has requested me to withdraw the Bill and I am well aware of the convention of this august House that Private Members' Bills are, in fact, withdrawn. I was hoping that the hon. Minister would give us an assurance that such an authority would be set up. Now, in the absence of such an assurance, I take some heart from his understanding of the problems in Orissa and understanding of the problems of the backward areas,

so if not today, at some mere point, we look forward to a solution to these problems and if an authority like this cannot be contemplated, I would seek his personal intervention to ensure that the Prime Minister's Office and the Planning Commission get to deal with our problems on a more urgent basis.

With that, I would like to withdraw the Bill.

I beg to move for leave to withdraw 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.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw 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 infra-structure in economic, social, educational, technical and industrial fields and assure their speedy development in a planned manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I thank the hon. Member for withdrawing the Bill.

16.35 hrs.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

(Amendment of Section 11 etc.)

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, be taken into consideration."

India is a vast country with so many languages, so many castes and so many religions. Every community, every caste has its own festivals and has its own culture. From times immemorial, in Goa, whenever there is a local feast, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be a bull or a buffalo fight, followed by football game. Though Goa is a small State, it is very famous for football. It is today one of the world tourist destinations. Much more than the population of the State, there are the visitors. Our population is about 15 lakhs; about 24 or 25 lakh people visit Goa every year.

Till four years back, there used to be rampant bullfights. Goa is 70 per cent urbanized, and in the vicinity of any town all the villages are urbanized. Say, 20 years back, every household had cattle. Whenever they took cattle for grazing, there the males used to fight and children and all others used to witness. Today, people do not know; if you see children in the cities, some of them do not know even what a male buffalo is. It is because, there are no bullock carts; there are no ploughs. Agriculture is mechanized; you see tractors. So, people today have not seen a bull fight which they used to see in the fields. That is the reason why lovers of animals, who rear these animals, want to establish the champion bull or the champion buffalo. That is the reason why they conduct the bullfights. Till four years back, bullfights and buffalo fights used to be very rampant; till somebody, some citizens, who are so-called lovers of animals, filed a PIL in the court. Based on the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the court gave a verdict that bullfights or buffalo fights have to be stopped. Not that they have been stopped; even now you go in the villages; earlier they used to do it openly at 3 o'clock or four o'clock; today they have them at 7 o'clock in the morning or at 6 o'clock in the morning. Suddenly people come to know that there is a bullfight; you will see two thousand or three thousand people there. They gather to see the bullfight. Then finally for all these things that are done clandestinely, let us not forget that we have to grease somebody's

palm. Some authority you have to catch hold; then it is nothing.

Actually as I said earlier, the people who rear these animals, care more these animals than their own children and family members. Now we say this fight is a cruelty to animals. Buffalo and bulls that are tied to a cart, is it not a cruelty? Buffaloes and bulls that are tied to a plough and whole day, morning and evening, they are used to plough the fields; is that not cruelty? If you go to see after all that, they are not even fed properly.

If you see these bulls and buffaloes that are reared and taken for a fight, they are fed so well. Everyday in the morning, two or three people take them for a walk and make them run. Then what is it? It is not a fight; actually it is only butting. They bang their heads. I am not very fond of this. I also come from the coastal belt. People in the coastal belt love this fight. In my lifetime I have never heard a buffalo or a bull having died when they are fighting.

We call it a sport. That is how it was going on. Now it has been stopped. Let us see human beings. Three years back, when Dempo was playing against Mohun Bagan in Bangalore, Barreto scored both the goals; after scoring the second goal he dashed against the goalkeeper, and he died on the spot. So many humans, young players, are injured on the playing field.

You see boxing. After the fight is over, many a time they are disfigured. You cannot recognize them. You see kickboxing. You see wrestling. You see Karate and WWF. People know that these are dangerous. Yet, people compete. Parents allow their children because they want to establish who the champion is.

Let us see the animal kingdom. We have heard of the word 'lone elephant'. What is the meaning of 'lone elephant'? In animal kingdom, you have a leader of every herd, a small group; in the ward he is the in-charge. How is it established? It is not from his looks; it is not established on his height, on his colour. It is established on his strength. He who wins becomes the head of the herd. He protects the herd. What is the Charles Darwin's theory? Struggle for existence and

[Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha]

survival of the fittest! The teachers in those days used to give the examples of dogs in August. Many male dogs go after female dogs. Who procreates finally? It is the one who is the strongest. So, you get the progeny of the one who is the strongest. The same is the case with elephants. The head of the herd is the one who procreates. When a newcomer comes, who is as strong or stronger than the current one, when he is defeated he runs away from the herd destroying everything that comes on his way. That is the reason they say that he is as dangerous as a lone elephant.

The same is the case with tigers. The same is the case with other animals. So, why should we think that just butting or bullfighting is cruelty to animals? In fact, in my Bill I have mentioned that when the fight goes on, if there is blood oozing out—because after all they got horns—the fight should be stopped. There should be a veterinary doctor. In addition, they should take the permission of the District authority.

In the case of animals they cannot go themselves and fight to see who the champion is. The animals have to be taken by the owner. That is the reason why I would request my hon. colleagues that this particular amendment should be made allowing them to fight as part of the sport. In fact, it is an honour for bulls and buffalos that they are being equated with humans. We are trying to establish who is the champions amongst them. It is not a dishonour and it is not a cruelty. In fact, if this is allowed in Goa—I have already said that it should be like a football arena, there should be a small place because many a time, when these youngsters fight, they go very close. In butting whichever animal loses, he runs away; and when he runs away, he goes helter-skelter. Anyone who is on the way can be destroyed. That is why there should be arena so that in a particular direction they can run up.

So, my dear colleagues, I seek your support that this is not a cruelty. On the other hand it is a part of sport where a champion bull can be established. He can be taken from one part to the other. Sometimes we see that just by a touch, it runs away. While the people come in hundreds to see the fight, it does not

remain even for one or two minutes. But then, when you have two bulls who are partly champions here and there, you can be sure that this fight would remain for half-an-hour, for one hour like boxing.

The other day I saw one photograph in Assam of two buffalos fighting each other. There somebody asked me: “When it can happen here, why is it not happening in Goa?” I told him that because somebody had gone to court and that is why it has stopped in Goa.

Therefore, I want to sort of drive at in the minds of the animal lovers who say that it is cruelty. It is not a cruelty. I only hope, the same thing will ignite a little love in their heart; they have the same love for humans who live like animals. Saying this, I would request my colleagues to support this Bill so that whatever is done clandestinely, is done openly in love of sports.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): The same thing should happen in the elections also. Let all the candidates have a fight. Whosoever wins, should be declared elected...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH): However, I oppose the Bill, when should I register my protest? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, the Private Members' Bill presented for discussion is quite one-sided. While holding discussion on the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act we should discuss it in totality. Animals are not merely animals. They are the very basis of Indian agriculture. Since I am cattle rearer 'Gopal', I was born in that clan, my title became Gopal and my caste became 'Gwala' the cattle rearer. The way Varna System was set up in our country, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra similarly

the animals were categorized. The affluent class of the society, Samant used to rear Elephants, Horses. The middle class of farmers used to rear cows, buffaloes and camels. Sheep, goats, donkeys and mules were reared up by Dalits and Scheduled Castes. The official date gives a fair picture of the set up within the society. As Minister of Agriculture, I used to do social analysis. The study of those figures would state that 90-95 per cent of the people rearing sheep, goat, camels, donkeys and mules belong to the scheduled castes, dalit and extremely backward community who are socially and economically weaker sections of the society. The well off and backward castes of the middle class called the Ahirs, Jats, Gujjar and Kurmi in Bihar engaged in farming have cattle such as cow, ox, buffalo. The samantas, Zamidars used to rear elephants and horses. They had nothing to do with other cattle. One who has not lived with them cannot experience their pain. Only he can think about the animals who is born, brought up and has played with team. He marries and brings up his children in midst of them. Then his children play, grow and are brought up with their young ones. And this process goes on. Such people think about animals and love them. One who has not loved human beings cannot love animals. The official figures were brought into light. An hon. Member was referring to slaughter houses, are any rules followed there? We make the animals fight to take pleasure out of it. Bull fight, sheep fight, goat fight, partridge fight, quail fights are organised. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Everybody has animals side by side. Even now if we go to some villages, we can see that. It is not that they do not love. They live together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had put your point very beautifully. Now, he is expressing his own views.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman, being a farmer and taking advantage of the discussion on this Bill, I would like to speak at length on this issue. As per 1951 census there were 432

animals per thousand population. These are official figures. And as per, animal census 2001 only 230 animals per thousand population were left. These animals are killed brutally. Now you belongs to Jharkhand and I hail from the area bordering Bangladesh. Herds of cattle, camels are illegally transported to Bangladesh from Haryana, Rajasthan through Uttar Pradesh for slaughtering in slaughter houses for expooting their meat. The hybrid cattle like cows, oxen, camels and buffaloes are illegally transported there. If we wish to prevent cruelty against animals then a Bill should be brought to prevent illegal smuggling and slaughtering of animals. There should be a discussion that illegal trade and slaughter houses should be checked. There should also be a discussion that the place where animals are sold should have dense green cover. There should be arrangement of drinking water and folder for them. Earlier when the farmer used to go to buy animals, he used to check their teeth, tongue, hoof and its tail and only then buy them. Today the slaughterers first measure its lengths. There is a place near my house where they measure length and diameter of animals before fixing price thereof. Such animals are smuggled to Bangladesh for slaughtering. The number of slaughter houses incresed so did the export of meat and with it began the depletion of hybrid livestock.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to state that there should be through discussion on the Bill. It is humbly requested that there is Gir and Sahibal breed of cows in Gujarat, Rathi breed in Rajasthan, Angol breed in Andhra, Bechoor breed in Kerala and cows of Haryana and Punjab are famous. It is said in Bihar that the daughter and ox of Haryana are considered to be number one in earning, saving money and managing home. Indigenous breeds are preferred since these are good and produce good quality young ones. The royal families so far have been organizing animal fights like bull fights, buffalo fights, sheep fights, partridge fights, quail fights. At one time duels were organized among humans also and sword fights were organized. A film titled 'Razia-Sultan' was produced in India and this fight was depicted in that movie showing whenever won the sword fight , would marry the girl.

[Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav]

[English]

Survival of the fittest and struggle for existence.

[Translation]

The theory of Darwin does not apply in India. India follows Gandhi Darshan. The theory of Darwin, struggle for existence and survival of the fittest, does not apply in India.

Mr. Chairman Sir, live and let live. Mahatma Gandhi asked us to go beyond this. Live for other so then you may live in the world, but when we talk about struggle for existence and survival of the fittest in the context of our social system then what would happen to dalits, Scheduled Castes and most backward classes, poors, weaker sections as survival of the fittest would mean that affluent, intellectual and rich people would not let us survive. If we go by this principle then how long we would survive?

Sir, I am grateful to Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Pt. Dindayal Upadhyay, who created such a system under Constitution which enabled Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav to be a part of this August House. Shri Arjun Meghwal, sitting beside me, was Collector and it was not his fault but the Election Commission removed him "Munishrapna dinha, atibhal kinha param anugrah mana". He became a Member of Parliament and has got now control over several Collectors. This is what is happening and we are the sufferers, Kumari Selja is sitting here. We also stay in Haryana and visit the State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hukmadeo Narayanji, please speak on the bill.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to conclude my speech. I would like to say that the motion moved to amend Prevention of Cruelty to animal Act, 1960 has limited provisions. Therefore a comprehensive bill should be introduced including all aspects. There should be discussion on it and the Government should reply. Only then something positive can come out of it. The Bill

introduced by the Government should be comprehensive and should have something for the livestock as well as those who rear it. Mere amendments would not help much. Therefore, the Government should consider these points so that besides the social upliftment, the development of livestock may also take place.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Do I have to reply today?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some more Members will speak. So you may have to reply today.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I would like to reply today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ok.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support Prevention of cruelty to Animal (Amendment) Bill, 2009 (amendment of Section 11 etc.) introduced in the House by Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha. Shri Sardinha and hon'ble Hukamdeo Narayan Yadav have spoken in detail. Shri Hukmadeo Narayanji was talking in such a way as if discussion on cow slaughter was going on. Shri Yadavji belongs to BJP, therefore, he reflects Hindu sentiments.

Sir, as far as cruelty to animal is concerned, every animal should be shown consideration, the pet animals are treated as a member of the family. Several people especially the farmers keep dogs, cows, sheep, goats, camels etc. It is a long list of animals and birds which farmers keep as pets. Shri Kukmadeo Narayan Yadav has made a good classification of animal and birds reared by farmers. When he was speaking, I was reminded of the divide and rule policy of the Britishers.

17.00 hrs.

Divide and rule, there are indirectly related. Shri Francisco Sardinha has said that bull fight takes place in his State Goa. Goa is a tourist place. Though the population of Goa is only 15 lakhs but nearly 25-30 lakhs tourist visit Goa yearly and they find this sport cruel in some way or other.

It is altogether another thing if the animals fight in

jungle. As has been said that powerful animals and birds fight to become leader of the herd. But if the same fight is organized by human beings for entertainment, it tantamounts to cruelty.

I have also seen it. As all hon'ble Members have said such cruel sports are there be it bull fight or the fight between Mongoose and snake shown by snake charmers and I have also seen people exhibiting fights of nightingales. People fly pigeons too and the last one to come down comes first. Lot of people gamble on this. Similarly, they organize fights of sheep and partridges and they gamble on this too...*(Interruptions)*. Hon'ble Minister is saying that it is indeed reality. Well, he is well aware of this since the question is related with his department.

These fights are a physical torture for animals and birds. Sometimes, they are grievously injured during the fights and at times they succumb to the injuries. They are killed on the spot and thus special attention needs to be given in this regard.

I would also like to say that society should show consideration towards animals. It is the duty of the society to protect the animals. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shailendra Kumar, are you supporting the proposal of Shri Francisco Sardinha or opposing it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I am presenting my views on both aspects. I am supporting the proposal and opposing it as well. I have to keep in mind the views of hon'ble Minister as well as Mr. Francisco Sardinha. This bill has a humane approach like other bills. We have to pay special attention towards this since though it has humane aspect but certain aspects have been ignored. If we go into details everyone has different views on humanity and cruelty but I do not want to go into details. If you come to think of it, human beings fight too and people have died due to football and cricket too. People have died during cricket and football matches. Similarly, you may have seen that people get grievously injured during boxing matches. I have seen wrestling and WWE on television wherein wrestlers indulge in lot of cruelty. These are the things, inspite

of going into details, I would like to focus on the bill presented by Mr. Francisco Sardinha. I also support the views and intension of hon'ble Minister.

With these words, conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL(Bikaner): If you permit, may I speak from here only?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want you may even move further.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I would like to submit some points regarding the amendment bill presented by hon'ble member Sh. Francisco to make amendments in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960. The amendments presented by the hon'ble member as a Private Member Bill may be suitable for Goa, but it should be considered keeping in view the specific areas. Though, there are certain points in this bill, which bothered me and I felt that Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act needs to be amended. Churu, Jhunjhunu, Sikar districts fall under Shekhawati region in Rajasthan. There was a case in that region and it also came to my notice. Donkey-carts are a means of transport there. They were used to transport luggage, boxes, almirah etc. when people got transferred. They also carry sacks of sugar and wheat too. A complaint was registered with the committees constituted at the district level under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act that donkeys should not be used as a means of transport. A ban was imposed on using donkeys for transportation and it was said that donkey-carts could not be used as a means of transport. As soon as this ban was imposed Union of donkey-cart owners launched an agitation on the ground as to how would they survive? They protested the ban on the use of donkey-carts, would snatch their livelihood and there was no alternative made available to them so it could not done in this regard.

Sir, some points have not been covered in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act like what arrangements should be made for those who do not have any other source of income? It would be better to include such provisions in the Act. I would like to cite

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwa]

example of 'Neelgai'. 'Neelgai' destroy the fields. It is the opinion of a number of agriculturists in Rajasthan that 'Neelgai' should be banned or killed. Whenever this issue is raised, the committees constituted at district level under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act become active and threaten to lodge a case under the said Act if 'neelgai' are killed. On the other hand, farmers say that 'Neelgai' destroy the fields. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, Similarly, there is deer. It is only right that the deer should be let free. There is a place called Taalchhapar in Rajasthan. I think it is the only sanctuary of the country where deer are found in large number. They have been provided natural breeding environment there. Arrangements have been made to provide them water and grass in the sanctuary. Deer should not be let free because they would destroy the fields if they enter the fields. Where should the hapless deer go? Therefore, a committee may be constituted in this regard to conduct a study area-wise and take the opinion of the local people to make area specific and comprehensive amendments in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. This is suitable for Goa. He is saying that there is no such cruelty in his state. We have no objection to that, but objection may be raised in our state. The bill is not comprehensive in its approach. Therefore, it will not serve its purpose until it is amended keeping in view the area specific concerns. Animal Welfare Board has been constituted in Chennai for deer, cows and buffaloes etc. I would like to say that cowsheds were built for the sick animals. Nowadays what is happening there? They only keep the milching cows there. They have been converted into dairies. They get grants from the Government. The Government should consider before providing the grants that they reach the cowshed meant for sick animals and not the dairies. The Government should pay attention towards this.

Sir, I would like to reiterate my point that I have no objection to letting the animals roam freely in their natural habitat. But, it would be better and in the interest of the country to bring the amendment after conducting the area specific study. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there was a discussion on the Bill introduced by Shri Sardinha Saheb regarding bullfighting but several other speakers have raised several other issues besides bullfighting. Hukmadeo Narayan Yadavji has presented a social analysis. I don't want to indulge into this. But, Meghwalji has raised some questions about which I want to say one or two things and later I would discuss the Bill. Meghwalji has mentioned about Neelgai and Black Buck of Taal Chapar. I would like to say to them that there is a serious problem about Neelgai in states such as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh. Through Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun I have said that the Government should conduct a study about the impact of Neelgai on farmers in these five to six states and suggest what should be done. I have full confidence that this report would come at the end of December. I want to give an assurance to Meghwalji that when this report is submitted to me, I would definitely call a meeting. Once the recommendations are received I would make aware those Members of Parliament who are worried and concerned about the problem of Neelgai. We would definitely take due steps on behalf of our Ministry.

I had called the meeting of Ministers of Environment and Forests of all the States on 18th August. Many ministers had mentioned about Black Buck and Neelgai in that meeting. For this reason I had rodered the Wildlife Institute that it should come out with some study and give me a suggestion to find a permanent solution for dealing with this problem. It may be seen that man-animal conflict is a big problem in several states. Recently, our former Prime Minister Devegowdaji had written a letter to me that in various districts of Karnataka, especially in district Hassan, farmers had to face many problems due to elephants. States like Kerala, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Assam witness man-animal conflict because of elephant and tusker. I have called two-three meetings on this issue as well. I am personally involved in it. We have got some breakthrough in couple of states. I cannot say with confidence that we have been successful against problems being faced by farmers due to elephants. But I would definitely like to give an assurance to the Members that I am also

worried. I know this is a problem. Our Ministry does not pay attention to Copenhagen only but also towards the problems at the grassroots level. I would like to assure Meghwalji that we will deal with this problem in a correct manner at the earliest. ...*(Interruptions)*

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Hon. Minister Sir, monkeys too have made life miserable. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: Sir, I would also like to comment on the problem of monkeys. Monkeys' menace is felt outside the Parliament, in front of North Block, South Block, in my Ministry and also in the Udyog Bhawan. Monkeys' menace is a big problem in Delhi. I have thought of several solutions in this regard. I have talked to one NGO. They are expert in it. They are monkey catchers. They catch monkeys in a right way. I have talked to them to do something. They have shown some success in a limited manner but the extent to which the problem of monkeys has increased can be witnessed in front of the Parliament House. This is a serious problem.

If I take some strong steps, then Hukmadeo Narayan Yadavji, Meghwalji and the rest of the Members of their party will rise to say that I am working against history of India and the Hindu traditions. This is a sensitive issue. There should be a general consensus on it. I would definitely make an effort in this regard because I have to face the problem of monkeys everyday. Now, I want to say something on the Bill of Shri Sardinha Saheb.

[English]

Mr. Sardinha has been very eloquent in pleading for the case of bullfighting in Goa. Actually, it is not just bullfighting. There is gambling and there is betting also that goes on with bullfighting. So, when the hon. Member is pleading for bullfighting, I hope he is not pleading for gambling and betting also. You cannot separate the two. Gambling, betting and bullfighting are parts of the same package.

[Translation]

They cannot be separated. Reality is that betting

and gambling go in the name of bullfighting. I am totally against betting and gambling, not only as a Minister but also individually. My first objection is that we cannot separate betting, gambling and bullfighting.

[English]

My second objection to Mr. Sardinha's argument is this. He has said, "You allow bullfighting but bring veterinary doctors, bring the District Magistrate". He did not say, "Allow bullfighting in front of hospitals". The fact that veterinary doctors would be present means that he accepts the fact that animals will be hurt as part of the bullfighting. I would not say it is a bull-headed argument but I would say it is not a right argument to give. If we accept the fact that bullfighting should be allowed under certain conditions, which the hon. Member has said, it means that he is accepting that bullfighting is a risky proposition.

Bullfighting has a long history, not only in Goa but in Tamil Nadu and all over the world. We have found that sometimes bullfighting also leads to human fighting. The passion and the excitement that the bullfighting generates lead to a lot of human fighting as well. The fact that the hon. Member himself is accepting that bullfighting could be risky is another reason why this Bill should not be accepted.

There is a legislative history to this. Mr. Sardinha and his friends—I am not saying Mr. Sardinha himself but people like him—approached the High Court. The High Court gave a decision. They went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court also rejected their petition and upheld the decision of the High Court. The decision of the High Court was clear and categorical. It was, if I recall right, given in the year 1996. The appeal in the Supreme Court was dismissed on the 27th of January, 1997.

The High Court had given a large number of reasons which the hon. Member is fully aware of. I do not want to take the time of the hon. House but what the High Court said was that there is ample evidence to show that there is cruelty to animals because human beings delight in cruelty to other. Not Mr. Sardinha, who is a very dignified gentleman but people in general w:ien

[Shri Jai Ram Ramesh]

they get into a situation where fights are taking place, passions are aroused, it is very difficult to control the human behaviour. So, the judgement of the High Court was clear and categorical. The Supreme Court dismissed the Special Leave Petition and basically the High Court said that there is a violation of this 1960 Act. I want to give a little bit of legislative history to this Act, which I do not think many Members would be aware of.

When the Rajya Sabha was constituted, Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav mentioned to Dr. Ambedkar, one of the founding fathers of our Constitution and the principal architect of our Constitution and there were many others—Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad, Rajendra Prasad, all of them said that we must have in the House of the Elders, the Rajya Sabha, the provision to have nominated Members so that people who are distinguished in different walks of life come as Members, who do not belong to any political party and who can bring independent professional expertise.

One of the first nominated Members to the Rajya Sabha was a very distinguished lady called Rukmini Devi Arundale, who today is a forgotten name but Rukmini Devi was a person who revolutionised Bharat Natyam dance in this country. Rukmini Devi was the lady who Mr. Morarji Desai wanted to make the President of India when the Janata Party was in power. Rukmini Devi gave a speech in the Rajya Sabha. I forgot the exact date. I think, it was in 1955 or 1956. She gave a speech on animal cruelty. The Prime Minister of India heard that speech. He was in tears. He went up to Rukmini Devi and congratulated her and the result of that speech of Rukmini Devi was the constitution of the Animal Welfare Board and this Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This must be one of the few Acts in India, which is a result of the intervention of a nominated Member of the Rajya Sabha. It had got a long history, I recounted this history—

[Translation]

Sometimes we should remember history. There was much debate on it and as Yadavji has said animals are integral part of our culture and we do not view them

as separate from our existence. Although it does have a negative impact. Methane emission increased because of this, which leads to climate change. We should not overlook the fact that our country has the largest cattle population and unproductive cattle population is also the largest. Due to this, there is also more methane emission. This is another thing that it was discussed yesterday in detail and today I don't want to comment on that.

[English]

I just want to say, much as I like Mr. Sardinha, I am much impressed by his colourful way of dressing and speaking and when he sits on the Chair on which you are sitting, he is very magnificent in his loud, moving voice. I think he is profoundly mistaken in bringing this Bill. I not only have to ask him to withdraw this Bill but I have to actually take the painful step of opposing this Bill. I am conscious of local tradition. I am conscious that there are parts of India where bullfighting has been long accepted as part of tradition.

[Translation]

We should sometimes deviate from tradition also because tradition is not hundred per cent right. In my view and according to the Ministry bullfighting should not be encouraged because we think that it will be a violating of law.

[English]

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (South Goa): Recently, Goa Assembly has passed this Bill unanimously because Goa Assembly feels both Opposition and the Treasury that it is in the interest of the State and it is in the interest of the people of the State.

No doubt, I do not beg to disagree with the apprehensions of the hon. Minister. In any fight, there is always betting openly or clandestinely. Let us see big sports like cricket and football. Forget about betting, there has been match fixing. Do we stop these games? Forget about betting. Nobody knows about betting. They are doing betting openly. No doubt, when the so called lovers of animals went to court, it continued for some

time till last three to four years. Now the authorities go after them and they have to do it clandestinely or, as I said, by greasing somebody's palms. It is not that it has completely stopped. That is why, they brought that Bill in the House. But this being a central Act, it is pending with the Governor for his consent. That is why, I thought of moving it here. The courts do not make laws. The case lost in the High Court because the High Court interpreted the existing law, namely, Cruelty Act of 1960. They went to the Supreme Court. Again based on the existing Act, it has been thrown out. It is not that the court has made law.

Coming to what the great Rukmani Devi said, I am sure she must have been an intellectual but not a sportswoman, in any sports, leave alone little injury one can even die. I am a sportsman. I am an athlete. For example, in the 800 metres event, after the first round one can just trip and fall down and one can even die. When there is a fight, they are not kissing each other. Since it is a fight, some damage can take place. That is the reason why I have proposed that a veterinary doctor should be there. When they are butting and when their two heads bang against each other, if a little blood oozes out, the fight should be stopped. So, I would only request the hon. Minister that some change should be brought in the total Act which is there. As I said, Goa people are the lovers of animals and they do feed them. I would request for one day—though it is illegal—the hon. Minister to come and see it. He will be shocked that they love them so much. I also hail from the country side. A man from the city will not know this. One of my friends from the Opposition was saying that instead of talking about all these, one should talk about animal slaughter and taking the female buffalos and all that. But in these fights it is the male counterparts who always take part. Till now a sport like boxing has not been stopped. In fact, parents even take their children to learn boxing to become good boxer. In the interest of my State only I would like to request the hon. Minister, if he is not willing to consider this Bill then he may think of modifying the Act to maintain what we call the *parampara*. This is nothing new. This was invoked only because it went through the court, the court had to justify this. The court cannot say that it should be allowed. But our Parliament, or an Assembly

can make precautionary provisions and say that this can be allowed. My friends here suggested for a comprehensive Bill in this regard, but till the time a comprehensive Bill in this regard is brought in, the people who are doing it now would have to do it illegally. That is the reason. I am in favour of a comprehensive Bill. Let somebody study this particular thing and may be allowed, so that we do not allow such things to go on illegally and do something legally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has gone to the extent of opposing it. Will you kindly withdraw the Bill?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, with due respect to my friend, Shri Sardinha, he has mentioned that the Goa Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution in this regard. But there are bigger and more serious issues involved. There are issues of coastal zone management; there are issues of illegal mining; there are issues of tourists coming and leading to crimes in Goa. My request is that my friends from Goa should worry about those issues and not about bull fighting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing Mr. Sardinha?

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Sir, before I withdraw my Bill, I would like to partly agree with the hon. Minister. But for all those difficult things to be set right it would take a little time for him to agree to pass this. However, if he does not agree then I have to withdraw.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2009

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, the hon. Minister of Law had to go for some important meeting, I may kindly be allowed to represent him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely happy that today I have got an opportunity to express my opinion on the views of 100 crore Indians. I have expressed my intention in my Bill that voting by electorates should be made compulsory by enforcing law. I have a motive behind this. There are two types of countries in the world. One—democracy based and second—dictatorship. There is huge difference between them. In first category people cast their vote and Government functions on their opinion and laws are enforced accordingly. In second category, there are dictators who take decisions and enforce it forcefully. Our country has got independence from slavery. Earlier our country was under the rule of Kings and Kingdoms. They ruled their respective kingdom as per their wish. Then Britishers came and we fought a long battle with them. Why we indulged in fighting with them? We fought with them because it is our country, we are Indian, we would like to work for our fellow Indians. The battle was fought by the Congress. It was fought under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji. What was the base of this struggle? If you deeply look into it, you would find that it was fought with the most important weapon of the democracy, i.e. non-violence. Who were involved in it? The poor people of the country who don't have food, cloth and shelter participated in it. On the call of

Mahatma Gandhi that this is our country and we have to root out the Britishers from it. People have joined the movement. They don't have any weapon except the vision. Mahatma Gandhi had not paid anybody for this. Mahatma Gandhi had not provided weapons to anybody in the fight against Britishers. Britishers were very powerful and had all the means and they had shown their might brutally many a times. Today we remember those who sacrificed their life and automatically we burst in tears that how they fought against them. They were fought against their guns with a vision and that vision leads us the way towards freedom and India got independence. I would like to ask what is the foundation of free India? Foundation of free India is based on democracy and we took that decision. When India got freedom in the year of 1947, then leaders had adopted this path. They said that we would like to adopt democracy so that parliament, assembly or subordinate units would have elected representatives. There elected representative may express their views and decision could be taken unanimously or on the basis of majority that means if there are 100 persons, decision will be taken on majority votes. We should consider the basic points. If the points I raised in the Bill are not correct, then we are, may be not following the right path. What is democracy? It is a vision, and we can show the world that we are following this path. But what percentage would be taken as sufficient to express the view of the people. Earlier the age to cast the vote was 22 or 21 years but Rajivji reduced the age limit to 18 years. Suppose, population of India is 100 crore and if we minus the minors from the population of 100 crore, there would be approximately 60-70 crore voters in the country. I do not wish to submit but it is a matter of fact, therefore, I can say that sometimes eligible voters name are not included in the voter list and this matter has been discussed in the House repeatedly and the matter is raised with the administration as well. We say that these names are missing from the voter list, which should be included. These names have been deleted and some should be added in the list. If we minus these names then the list will be further short-listed. Often we have seen our voting percentage. If the list of 100 crore voters shortlisted to 70 crore, only 50-55 per cent vote has been cast from the list of 70 crore people,

then it has two aspects. First, 55 per cent people have cast their votes and 45 per cent people denied to cast their votes. Whatever basic work is being done and we are constituting the 'Panchayat' for the future of India. Parliamentary Elections are being conducted for the future of India, where people will enact the laws to decide path of the country and its functions. 45 per cent people have denied our candidature. Whether they are not Indian, they don't love their country, they don't understand their rights, they consider the whole election process as a joke, they don't know what is democracy, what is country, and the Government, who are the elected representatives and what are their duties?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Agarwal, when it was being considered which system India should adopt, then Western countries were of the opinion that

[English]

Parliamentary democracy is not suitable for India.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You are right, they had said so. It may be their opinion. But I think that India has adopted the democratic system and 50-60 years have passed since its adoption. It would be written in golden letters that we have taken concrete steps and attain such a position. We are second to none in the world. We have set an example that we can successfully follow the path of democracy in India which has a population of about 100 crore. We don't need to appease anybody and there are examples in the past that Prime Minister of India has shown their strength that we will not succumb to dictatorship forces. We should not be considered as weak because you mentioned this, therefore, I like to give an example.

Once Shrimati Indira Gandhi went to America and Mr. Nixon was the President of America then. There a deal was to be signed and America was creating obstacle or not accepting the Indian view point. Then, Shrimati Indira Gandhi said that if the agreement is not signed, then I do not wish to stay here any longer since there is no meaning in staying here. My aeroplane may please be get ready. I would like to fly back to India.

Such pressure and zeal compelled the president of America to sign the agreement.

Another such incident occurred during the war with Pakistan. We shown the same strength and the Prime Minister of India created history by showcasing the strength, view and sympathy of 100 crore people of the country. Therefore, they have considered us weak while making such comment. They may have thought that Mahatma Gandhi who wear only one cloth (dhoti) will not lead the country further. But they may have forgotten that we have a long history. We have very strong cultural relations and are banned with love. We don't follow communalism but spread harmony. Therefore, language and attire change after every 50-kilometers in our country. Even today we live together with harmony and consider each other as brother thus make India. We are not weak. People may forget us. Only the barrel of the gun doesn't have all the power. This is what I would like to submit that the people who do not cast their vote are not the well wisher of the country. We would like to show the people of other countries that we are not worried about our country. They want to give an opportunity to the people of the world to say that fifty per cent people in India do not exercise their franchise. How can it be accepted. I was giving figures that the number of voters in the country has touched the mark of 70 crore. If the percentage of polling is only 50 or 55 which means only 35 crore people have cast their votes and the remaining 35 crore people did not participate in voting. If two, three or four candidates contest an election and each candidate gets 15 to 20 per cent of votes to his share, he gets elected. This means that the person getting votes of 15 crores of people out of total 100 crores of people gets elected. Is it right? I put this question to myself and it made me realize that there is something wrong somewhere. We become happy and claim that I have polled 50 per cent votes. You might have read in newspapers and watched Television where information is given about the percentage of votes polled by you, say 50% or 55% or 62% but none has tried to find out what the remaining 40% have opined? Are the same 40% people are saying that elections are wrong or saying democracy is wrong or are they saying that we should move towards

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

dictatorship? Are they not agree to tenure of 5 years of the Government to be formed in future? Therefore, I have raised this question that the present phase of apathy is not wholesome. May be Jaiprakash who is contesting election is a bad fellow because he has not got the votes of those 40% people. If I take wrong decisions, I commit misdeeds, enter into a wrong agreement and make faulty legislations, you will have to pay the cost of that, I am not doing so only for 60% of the people who have participated in the polling. Governments are being formed. We have ourselves evolved this whole system. Therefore, I would like to submit that it is not the right thing. It is need of hour that a legislation to prevent apathy towards laws of this country be passed. It is your fundamental legal duty to participate in any election through casting your vote. It is a different matter as to whom you vote for. On many occasions a number of Governments have been formed and several of them have been voted out of power. How strong is the fabric of our country? Any Prime Minister howsoever strong he may be, has to accept the verdict of the people. All get together to form the Government. However, when people decide who is good and bad in democracy, the person has to step down. Those who are elected, function in their own way but the point is that who are with them? Until and unless all people give their opinion collectively it can not be practicable. Considering the differences among the constituents of the Governments we have drawn a conclusion that it would not be appropriate if half of the total of 543 Members of Parliament choose to walk out and a few of them take any decision. As such the system would definitely move towards dictatorship. It will move away from meeting the basic requirements of the people. We have the opinion of 60% or people regarding their expectations through our election to this House but we do not have the opinion of remaining 40% of the people. He asks whether we are fulfilling our duties? When we talk of making legislation and any other person does not realize one's duty, why do we enact legislation? I am of the opinion whichever laws we enact should be aimed at strengthening democracy. The institution of Election Commission was formed with its

mandate and the Commission has done its job but the administrative wing is separate. The elected wing is separate and all of them discharge their respective duties. They are separate organs at the Government. The work cannot be accomplished unless these wings work in tandem. Today, I am happy, as I had to speak on R.P.A. in the morning and I had also started with it. I am happy to note that at present this is a department which has its own credibility in the world. It is not an easy task. It is a remarkable achievement to hold elections in such a large country like India in a proper manner, barring certain isolated incidents, is really a commendable job. Experts have been invited by foreign countries from our country to seek their opinion as to how the Election Commission of India have conducted elections? They ask to suggest how elections can be held there?

We have observed recently in two-three countries where elections have been held. Massive violence and Massacres have taken place there. The people negated the elections held there describing a candidate corrupt and dishonest. Leave that lone. Think of the situation prevalent in America. So many questions were raised when electoral contest took place between Bush and Al Gore? Ballot papers were recovered from waste paper baskets. What did we show? We showed that we could collectively hold elections smoothly. The Election Commission is a very good body. At times questions are raised and I will come to that when I shall speak on that issue. I think, important organs should be strengthened. May be those 40 per cent people might not be happy with our performance and that is why they abstain from voting. Secondly, I would like to highlight the other aspect also. We should devise ways how to attract them and invite them and held discussions with them so as to convince them that the task we are undertaking is very important for present day India. We are enacting are legislations meant for the poor and working for strengthening our democracy so that India emerges as a strong power in the world. I want to say that if those 40% people also exercise their franchise, our mandate would be so strong that we would not be afraid of anybody in the world. It can be said today that there is weakness somewhere in the

democratic system of India as it could not attract those people who abstain from voting. I have brought this Bill. I have suggested to enact a legislation. Enactment of a law can also be termed as punishment. It would be better if those people participate in voting voluntarily. Why do they love our country. Why do they wish the country to prosper. Which path do they want to take? Which way they want to adopt for prosperity of each person living in the country? Every body should have basic facility of food, clothing, shelter, employment etc. It would be possible only when all of us express our opinion. If those people are not understanding this, there can be two ways to make them understand. Either we should attract them without enacting any legislation and if we have not been able to achieve this target even after 60 years, then the fault lies either with us or in their thinking. Today need of the hour is to decide which way is to be taken? We shall have to determine our duty. We always raise issues concerning our personal problems and our domestic requirement. If I represent a constituency, I always raise the problems of power, water, roads and sewerage over there as I have said in the morning. At some point of time we should think of the problems related to the entire country for which we have to form Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agarwal Saheb, one honourable Member wants to support this Bill. I can give him some time if you wish.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): He should continue to speak at this point of time. Some other Members would also like to speak now. This Bill will continue and other Members will speak later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Initially, I told you that there is democracy and dictatorship. But we are not dictators. Our country has denied the dictatorship. What is the difference between democracy, dictatorial democracy and that regime. If we say 50 per cent are voting, even 50 per cent are not voting. Where there is dictatorship, where there are no elected Governments,

people do not cast their votes there and it is assumed that it is dictatorship. Then, should it be presumed that today there is 50 per cent democracy and 50 per cent dictatorship in India? But the Government says that it has given them the Fundamental Right to cast their votes. On behalf of the Government, there is no such restriction on anybody that so and so will cast vote and so and so will not cast vote. During the British regime, only income tax payees could cast their votes and the rest of the people could not do so. Today, even a poor person has a right to cast his vote legally in Independent India whether he/she belongs to any religion or sect. Any person above 18 years of age has a right to cast his vote. Today, when we have given them freedom legally and if we ask somebody to do this work legally that should have been done with his/her own desire is not done. Then, in that condition, is it not our own duty to come forward on our own and share our opinion because for that very cause we had to fight for a hundred and fifty years and achieved our Independence. Keeping this in mind, I have brought in this Bill with heavy heart. If I win, I will not give any punishment to the persons casting their votes against me because 50 per cent people cast their votes, out of them a few per cent cast their votes for me and the remaining persons cast their votes for others. It does not mean that when we form our Government, I will put the people into prison who have not voted for me. Then, why should remaining fifty per cent people fear? I feel we are perhaps not succeeding in our goal to ask them to participate in the largest process of our democracy. We do not even say them to cast their votes for so and so person. But, we say them to cast their votes. We create all the resources for this very purpose. We make polling stations and polling agents, flags, badges, banners and slogans. We hold podiums, all people come and give their opinions. Then, what is the problem to them? ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): People also vote for independent candidates.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: People vote for

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

independent candidates. They vote for parties too. It is their right and you cannot withhold them. You have given them freedom to do so in a legal way. Then, what is the problem to those 40 per cent people who show in difference towards India. When there is such a great freedom and everyone has a right to say as to what he wants and as to what way he wants. One more thing, I would like to state that when we talk of becoming a world power, outsiders look at us with their sharp eyes as to where and in which direction we are heading for. When we want to make them feel our power and claim that we are also powerful. Then, we should not be under-estimated. It is possible that they too may question that your Government is formed on 60 per cent votes and 40 per cent people are not happy with your attitude. They too can ask that your democracy is not complete.

18.00 hrs.

I would like to submit that we love our country lock, stock and barrel. When we think and say that this is our country when we vision our country as a super power. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Agarwal, you will continue your speech next Friday.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one Member has been left in the 'Zero Hour', Shri Badri Ram Jakhar. Shri Jakhar, I give you two minutes time to express your views.

[Translation]

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR (Pali): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the House and

I salute the House.

There is acute shortage of water in my Constituency, Pali and in the whole Rajasthan. This problem is getting severe day by day. It creates many difficulties. Ground water table is constantly depleting which led to scarcity of drinking water and water for irrigation. Farmers are facing problems like irrigation due to land erosion and depletion of water table.

Sir, I would like to submit to you, through the House, that situation like famine has taken place 43 times in the last 50 years. Earlier, 50 MT water of the Mahi Dam was taken to Gujarat which has now merged with river Narmada. As a result, thereof 50 MT water is being wasted now. Farmers will be very grateful to you if the water of Mahi Dam is taken to the Jawai Dam. I demand the Government that water from the Manasi Wakal river should be taken to the Jawai Dam through a five kilometer tunnel and 50 MT water of the Mahi Dam should be taken to the Jawai Dam. 1st will be very beneficial for the farmers and there will be no scarcity of potable water.

I would like to draw your attention towards the existing water problem. People have expectations from the Government as our area Rajasthan is lagging behind in the matter of water crisis. Therefore, I request and demand that water may be provided to our area. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in the House.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 7th December, 2009 at 11 a.m.

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 7, 2009/ Agraahayana 16, 1931 (Saka).

Annexure-I*Member-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	236
2.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	227
3.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	230
4.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	232
5.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	221
6.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	240
7.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	224
8.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	223
9.	Sk. Saidul, Haque	225
10.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	221
11.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	223
12.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	237
13.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	234
14.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	240
15.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	231
16.	Shri Patel, R.K. Singh	233
17.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	226
18.	Shri Premchand, Guddu	230
19.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	238
20.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	229
21.	Shri Reddy, Ananths Venkatarami	222
22.	Shri S., Pakkappa	229
23.	Shri Sardinha, Francisco Cosme	231

1	2	3
24.	Shri Anto Antony	239
25.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	234
26.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	228
27.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	237
28.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	225
29.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	226
30.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	222
31.	Shri Tarai, Bibhu Prasad	235
32.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	228
33.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	238

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Meghe, Datta	2555, 2705
2.	Smt. Shantha, J.	2501, 2621
3.	Shri Adhalrao, Patil Shivaji	2512, 2573, 2580, 2667, 2713
4.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao	2512, 2573, 2580, 2673
5.	Shri Agarwal, Jai Prakash	2564, 2631, 2693
6.	Shri Agarwal, Rajendra	2674
7.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	2500, 2529, 2603, 2687
8.	Shri Ajmal, Badruddin	2579
9.	Shri Anandan, M.	2694

1	2	3
10.	Shri Anantkumar, Hegde	2526, 2646, 2648
11.	Shri Awale, Jaywant Gangaram	2536, 2653
12.	Shri Babar, Gajanan D.	2512, 2550, 2573, 2630, 2668
13.	Dr. Baliram	2574
14.	Shri Bavalia, Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai	2640, 2717
15.	Shri Bhadana, Avtar Singh	2511, 2569, 2612
16.	Shri Bhagat, Sudarshan	2598
17.	Shri Bhujbal, Sameer	2586
18.	Shri Biju, P.K.	2593
19.	Smt. Botcha, Jhanshi Lakshmi	2549, 2644
20.	Shri Bwiswmuthiary, Sansuma Khunggur	2588
21.	Shri Chauhan, Mahendrasinh P.	2628
22.	Shri Chauhan, Sanjay Singh	2572
23.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	2494, 2604
24.	Smt. Choudhry, Shruti	2572
25.	Shri Das, Bhakta Charan	2618
26.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	2546
27.	Shri Dasgupta, Gurudas	2543, 2641, 2699
28.	Smt. Dasmunsi, Deepa	2553, 2649, 2702
29.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	2570, 2631
30.	Shri Deora, Milind	2513
31.	Shri Deshmukh, K.D.	2514, 2616, 2691

1	2	3
32.	Shri Dhanapalan, K.P.	2550, 2645
33.	Shri R. Dhruvanarayana	2718
34.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	2592, 2674
35.	Shri Dubey, Nishikant	2624
36.	Shri Gadhvi, Mukesh Bhairavdanji	2595, 2676
37.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	2554, 2652, 2704
38.	Smt. Gandhi, Maneka	2500
39.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	2558, 2563, 2605, 2686
40.	Shri Gopal, L. Raja	2710
41.	Shri Gowda, D.V. 'Sadananda	2548
42.	Shri Gowda, Chandre D.B.	2549
43.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaj	2527, 2650, 2703
44.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	2570
45.	Dr. Jagannath, Manda	2562, 2616
46.	Smt. Jayaprada	2589, 2636
47.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2498
48.	Dr. Joshi, Mahesh	2564, 2656, 2706
49.	Dr. Joshi, Murli Manohar	2544, 2642, 2646
50.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2504, 2527, 2565, 2620, 2710
51.	Shri K.C. Singh, 'Baba'	2636
52.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	2590, 2719
53.	Shri Karwaria, Kapil Muni	2510

1	2	3
54.	Shri Kashyap Virender	2508, 2700
55.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	2710
56.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	2597, 2622
57.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	2687
58.	Shri Kowase Marotrao Sainuji	2632
59.	Shri Kurup, Peethambara	2582
60.	Shri Lingam, P.	2543, 2641
61.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	2553, 2660, 2710
62.	Dr. Mahant, Charan Das	2547, 2638
63.	Shri Mahato, B.N. Prasad	2625
64.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	2503
65.	Shri Mahtab, B.	2570, 2576, 2666
66.	Shri Majhi, Pradeep	2532, 2591, 2620, 2635, 2694
67.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	2503, 2625
68.	Shri Mani, Jose K.	2530, 2633
69.	Shri Meghwal, Bharat Ram	2516
70.	Shri Mitra, Somen	2570
71.	Shri Mohapatra, Sidhant	2596
72.	Shri Munda, Arjun	2560
73.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	2521, 2523, 2615
74.	Shri P. Balram	2518, 2616, 2672
75.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	2587, 2670
76.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2539, 2637, 2697

1	2	3
77.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	2627, 2689
78.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2556
79.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	2535, 2658, 2716
80.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	2568
81.	Shri Pangi Jayaram	2584
82.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	2534, 2657
83.	Shri Patel, Devji M.	2622
84.	Shri Patel, R.K. Singh	2629, 2690
85.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	2512
86.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	2591, 2620
87.	Shri Patil, A.T. Nana	2529, 2651, 2687, 2715
88.	Shri Patil Raosaheb Danve	2519, 2563
89.	Shri Khatgaonkar, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Patil	2528, 2554, 2652, 2704
90.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	2493, 2599, 2670, 2682
91.	Shri Pradhan, Amarnath	2495, 2659
92.	Shri Pradhan, Nityananda	2622
93.	Shri Premchand, Guddu	2533, 2626
94.	Shri Punia, P.L.	2615, 2690
95.	Shri Radadiya, Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	2558
96.	Shri Raghavan, M.K.	2524
97.	Shri Rajendran, C.	2561
98.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	2591
99.	Shri Ram, Purnmasi	2551, 2630, 2720

1	2	3
100.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayana	2564
101.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	2567, 2662
102.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	2547
103.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	2507, 2613, 2620, 2634, 2685
104.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	2571, 2664
105.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	2542, 2639, 2698
106.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	2565, 2642, 2657, 2709
107.	Shri Reddy Gutha Sukhender	2581, 2616
108.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	2583, 2675
109.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkatarami	2564, 2570, 2602, 2684
110.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	2503
111.	Shri S. Alagiri	2623, 2692, 2695
112.	Shri S. Semmalai	2537
113.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	2608, 2680
114.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	2515, 2619, 2707
115.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	2497, 2521, 2600, 2677
116.	Shri Sampath, A.	2522, 2669
117.	Shri Sardinha Francisco Cosme	2575
118.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	2512, 2540, 2550, 2668, 2712
119.	Shri Satyanarayana, Sarvey	2506, 2610

1	2	3
120.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	2505, 2564, 2570, 2646, 2701
121.	Smt. Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	2552, 2647, 2722
122.	Shri Sethi Arjun Charan	2520, 2531, 2614, 2708
123.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	2525, 2546, 2617
124.	Shri Shariq S.D.	2577
125.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	2578, 2721
126.	Shri Shetti Raju	2594
127.	Shri Shri Basavaraj, G.S.	2538, 2627, 2636, 2696
128.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	2593, 2624, 2634
129.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	2601, 2678
130.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	2661
131.	Shri Singh, Jagdanand	2525, 2559, 2654
132.	Smt. Singh, Meena	2521, 2616, 2711
133.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	2585
134.	Shri Singh, Radha Mohan	2521, 2546, 2616, 2663, 2711
135.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvansh Prasad	2545, 2573, 2643, 2700
136.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	2611
137.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	2630, 2714
138.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	2563

1	2	3
139.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan Alias Lalan Singh	2526, 2544, 2642, 2648
140.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	2557
141.	Shri Singh, Umashankar	2573
142.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	2517
143.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	2521, 2550, 2607, 2679
144.	Shri Sugumar, K.	2569
145.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	2627; 2636, 2659, 2696
146.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	2502, 2582, 2593, 2606, 2683
147.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarya	2496, 2609, 2625, 2680, 2681
148.	Shri Tiwari Manish	2541
149.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	2508, 2700

1	2	3
150.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	2572, 2665
151.	Shri Thomas P.T.	2531, 2655, 2705
152.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	2503
153.	Shri Toppo Joseph	2700
154.	Shri Vardhan, Harsh	2499
155.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	2645
156.	Shri Venugopal, K.C.	2618
157.	Shri Verma, Sajjan	2625, 2688
158.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	2671, 2710
159.	Shri Yadav, Anjankumar M.	2558, 2598, 2645
160.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	2566
161.	Shri Yadav, Om Prakash	2558
162.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	2554, 2652, 2704

Annexure-II*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

Finance	:	224, 225, 233, 237, 238
Health and Family Welfare	:	221, 223, 229, 236, 239
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	
New and Renewable Energy	:	222
Power	:	227, 228, 230, 231, 232, 234, 240
Tourism	:	
Tribal Affairs	:	226
Urban Development	:	
Women and Child Development	:	235

Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Finance	:	2498, 2499, 2502, 2504, 2507, 2514, 2515, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2526, 2528, 2529, 2532, 2538, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2547, 2548, 2551, 2553, 2557, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2565, 2567, 2580, 2585, 2586, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2599, 2600, 2602, 2606, 2616, 2623, 2624, 2633, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2644, 2646, 2652, 2660, 2662, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2674, 2678, 2684, 2685, 2688, 2692, 2695, 2697, 2701, 2706, 2708, 2709, 2714, 2716
Health and Family Welfare	:	2497, 2500, 2501, 2506, 2510, 2513, 2520, 2531, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2539, 2540, 2558, 2563, 2566, 2569, 2571, 2574, 2578, 2579, 2581, 2582, 2588, 2592, 2595, 2597, 2598, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2618, 2619, 2628, 2634, 2640, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2650, 2655, 2658, 2672, 2673, 2676, 2677, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2687, 2689, 2690, 2694, 2700, 2703, 2705, 2710, 2711, 2715, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2721
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	2572, 2601
New and Renewable Energy	:	2495, 2509, 2512, 2522, 2546, 2549, 2570, 2575, 2594, 2617, 2622, 2625, 2656, 2664
Power	:	2493, 2496, 2505, 2517, 2518, 2525, 2527, 2530, 2544, 2545, 2555, 2556, 2559, 2573, 2576, 2587, 2593, 2596,

2609, 2611, 2620, 2629, 2631, 2632, 2638, 2642, 2648,
2651, 2654, 2657, 2661, 2663, 2670, 2671, 2679, 2680,
2696, 2699, 2702, 2704, 2707

Tourism : 2503, 2508, 2554, 2659, 2675

Tribal Affairs : 2584, 2608, 2691

Urban Development : 2511, 2516, 2550, 2552, 2577, 2604, 2610, 2612, 2613,
2614, 2615, 2626, 2627, 2630, 2653, 2686, 2693, 2698,
2711, 2713

Women and Child Development : 2494, 2524, 2561, 2568, 2583, 2621, 2649, 2720, 2722

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. on everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

© 2009 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, Mauj Pur, Delhi-110 053
