

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Sixth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, December 16, 2005/Agrahayana 25,
1927(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh
Question No. 342

[Translation]

Customer Services

+

*342. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :
DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to start 12 hours banking service in urban areas by public sector banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the branches in urban areas have been identified for such service;

(d) if so, the details in this regard, bank-wise;

(e) the time by which the new system will be made operational; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to compete with the private/foreign banks?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) Public Sector Banks enjoy managerial autonomy which, *inter-alia*, permits them to fix timings for branches to be open. It is upto the banks to introduce 12

hours banking services in urban areas and identify branches for the purpose. To provide convenient and competitive services to their customers, some Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have introduced banking services from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

(f) To improve the health of banking sector in India and to bring it at par with the international standards, the Reserve Bank of India has prescribed measures for strengthening of prudential supervision coupled with wide ranging steps undertaken by the Government. After initiation of reforms in early 1990s, financial performance of the banking sector in general and public sector banks in particular, has improved significantly. Balance sheet and profitability indicators viz. Return on Assets, Net Interest Margin, NPA Ratios, Provisioning and classification norms for NPAs, Capital Adequacy Ratio etc. suggest that the Indian banking sector now compares well with global benchmarks. To facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide Bank Boards sufficient managerial autonomy to be able to compete internationally, Government has announced an Autonomy Package on 22.02.2005 for the public sector banks.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that he has started a very healthy and good tradition, for which I would like to extend my congratulation to him. Now, the nationalized banks will remain opened from 8 AM to 8 PM and will also compete with the foreign banks and customers will be benefited by this move. In his reply, the hon'ble Minister has stated that presently only few banks have started these services, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to by what time the Government will be able to provide the said facilities in the remaining various big and small towns of the country. My next question is. . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You will get the opportunity to ask the second question.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, this question came up at my meeting with the CMDs of public sector banks on

the 18th of November, that is, last month. As of today, State Bank of India in 444 branches, Banks of Baroda in 488 branches and Punjab National Bank in 65 branches are providing 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. banking services. Yesterday I saw an advertisement by Allahabad Bank saying that they have introduced it in a number of their branches. I think chairmen of banks are very keen that 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. services must be introduced in all towns and cities because that is where extended banking services are required and by the end of the financial year, we will see considerable progress. They have to, of course, consult their workers, reapportion manpower and make the physical arrangements. But I am confident that many more banks will extend this service and by the end of the financial year we should have made good progress.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is concerned with the common people of India. In reply to the question, the hon'ble Minister has mentioned to provide this facility only to urban areas. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to whether the Government propose to provide this facility in rural areas also in future.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, if necessary, yes.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, many banks are operating in cooperative sector in the country. Is it true that the Government have imposed ban on the setting up of new branches. If so, the reasons therefore and whether the Government propose to withdraw the ban?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, branch licences are granted by the Reserve Bank of India. Public sector banks are opening a number of branches every year, but of course, the demand for branches far exceeds the capacity of a public sector bank to open a branch. It is not easy

to open a branch. To open a branch, it will require a capital investment running into several lakhs of rupees and every branch must have a minimum deposit collection running to, at least, Rs. 2 crore for a smaller bank and maybe more for banks like State Bank of India, but banks are responding. Every year, banks are opening a large number of branches which are licensed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Government has no role except to forward your request to the banks and to the Reserve Bank of India to consider the request.

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to facilitate the Government staff, other office-going people and also the general public, may I know, through you, from our Finance Minister whether necessary steps will be taken to open all branches of banks on Sundays also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This is a matter, which the bank managements would have to talk to their unions and find a way to deploy. I have no doubt that in course of time some banks will see an opportunity in keeping open on Sunday also. But let us leave it to the bank managements and to the employees themselves.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon'ble Minister has replied regarding the provision of licence to cooperative banks. Since I am working in this field, it is my experience that during the last four years, the Reserve Bank has not provided licence to a single cooperative bank,

[English]

Definitely, it is part and parcel of the decision of the Finance Department.

[Translation]

While these banks meet all the norms and requirements. For example Saraswat Cooperative Bank which is operating in two-three States and whose performance and deposit position is also good, did not get even one licence during the last four years. Unless the direction is given by the Government, RBI will not give licence. The reason that

has been given in this regard is that unless the State Government signs the MoU envisaged under new Act, the licence will not be issued.

[English]

Once, it is a part and parcel of the Finance Department and as I have worked in the Department as the Minister of State for Finance.

[Translation]

I am very sorry to note it. Why is it so in regard to the cooperative banks? What will the hon'ble Minister of Finance do in this regard?

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, you will pardon me, the Member ended the question by referring to public sector banks. But the thrust of his question is not about public sector banks, this question is about public sector banks. He is talking about State Cooperative Banks and Multi-State Cooperative Banks. This question does not deal with that.

Let me tell you that the RBI has a policy of licensing cooperative sector banks. I think, the policy requires each State Government to enter into an MoU, agreeing to abide by certain prudential and regulatory discipline. If RBI finds that a State Government has entered into an MoU, it will certainly grant licences. I am sorry, I cannot give any direction to the RBI in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Finance as to whether the Government are aware that the Public Sector banks are transferring different type of expenses on the customers without making required improvement in customer services. For example State Bank of India charges Rs. 63 per Cheque book if any saving banks account holder wants to get one or more than one cheque books issued from the banks without any prior information. Whether the Government have ponder over it. In order to

escape from such situation the people have to open new account in other banks for the payment of different bills and it is on account of this that they have to face difficulties while filing for the income tax return. What steps are being taken by the Government to solve this problem?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are travelling far away from the question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not certain that the charge leveled generally against all public sector banks is correct. Recently, the RBI has announced a slew of measures where it has required banks to be transparent and publicise their interest rates, directed banks to open what are called no-frills accounts. In fact, some banks, after my meeting with them on the 18th of November, have agreed to allow customers to open, not NIL balance accounts, but low balance accounts where even with a sum of Rs. 50 you can open an account. But I concede that perhaps there are some practices followed by some banks, which are not consumer friendly. I concede that point.

Therefore, we are putting in place a new Ombudsman Scheme. The Government has finalised the scheme in consultation with the RBI. The RBI, I believe, will notify the scheme with effect from the 1st of January 2006.

If there is a bank or a branch of a bank which is indulging in consumer unfriendly practices, surely the Ombudsman will be a good remedy. Ombudsman is being empowered to deal with these grievances.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied in his Statement that the Government has announced Autonomy Package on 22nd February, 2005 for the public sector banks. The details are not available. What are the salient features of this autonomy package? What autonomy have you given to these public sector banks?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The autonomy package announced on 22nd February 2005, *inter alia*, provide for :

(i) pursue new lines of business as part of overall business strategy; (ii) make suitable acquisition of companies or business, open overseas offices, set up subsidiaries, exist a line of business and merge unviable branches; (iii) decide all human resource issues relating to the bank including staffing pattern, recruitment, placement, transfer, training and promotion; (iv) prescribe standards for categorisation of branches based on volume of business; (v) prescribe essential academic qualifications for recruitment; (vi) undertake visits to foreign countries, interact with the investors; and finally, lay down policy of accountability and responsibility.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : The hon. Minister has mentioned about Ombudsman. Actually the Ombudsman only deals with the grievances raised by the banks. But, what about the grievances raised by consumers? Will the Government ensure that the Ombudsman also deals with the grievances raised by the consumers? Will the Government ensure that the banks also open ATMs in the rural areas to facilitate withdrawal of money from the banks?

MR. SPEAKER : There are two questions combined.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : The current Ombudsman scheme also enables the consumers to file grievances. Be that as it may, kindly wait for the new Scheme to be notified from 1st of January. I have spent hours in drafting and editing the new Scheme. The new Scheme provides for a comprehensive redressal machinery for consumers. Kindly wait until 1st January, 2006.

As far as ATMs are concerned, ATMs do not come without cost. There is a cost to installing an ATM. We have now found a low-cost ATM technology. I have urged in the meeting of 18th of November to invest in low-cost ATMs. Depending upon the needs – and there must be a minimum number of transactions every day in order to sustain an ATM; I think the minimum number is something like 50 or 75 or 100 transactions per day – banks will open ATMs in rural areas also.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Radhakrishnan. It is the last Supplementary. I have allowed nine Supplementaries.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Sir, I agree with Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan.

MR. SPEAKER : Do you agree with Shri Radhakrishnan? I have not yet heard what he is saying! Or, is he agreeing with you?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : He is agreeing with me.

MR. SPEAKER : That is good for a change. You should be agreeing with each other some time instead of opposing for the sake of the opposition. It is very good. That is the atmosphere I want in this House.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : The introduction of 12-hour banking services is a good step, but I would like to point out some difficulties that are involved in the ATM counters working for 24 hours. In the city of Trivandrum, in an ATM, 500 fake notes were distributed through that ATM counter. Police have registered a criminal case and is investigating the matter.

Some way or the other the identification numbers are going out, some other people are taking out money, and the depositor is not aware of it. It is not a safe method. I do not know whether it has come to the knowledge of the hon. Minister. I would like to know what steps he proposes to take to make it perfect.

MR. SPEAKER : Everywhere system is misused.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : This particular instance has not come to my knowledge but I am sure it has been brought to the knowledge of the Chairman of the concerned Bank or the RBI.

It is possible that some fake notes have found a way into the bank and, it turn, into the ATM counter. But there are thousands of ATM counters and millions of people access them everyday. Now that you have brought this particular incident to my notice, I will find out what action is taken. But let us not alarm people by saying that all the currencies are fake. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There should not be any scare. Something has happened in Thiruvananthapuram which is not very wholesome.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I will certainly look into it. But let us not create an alarm that all the currencies in all the ATM counters are fake.

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened in Thiruvananthapuram is not very wholesome.

[Translation]

Power Generation

+

*343. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Rashtriya Sahara dated November 20, 2005 regarding failure of the Government to achieve the target of 'power for all' by 2012;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter reported therein;

(c) whether several power generation projects in the Hydro and Thermal sectors are unable to fulfil the promise of achieving the target;

(d) if so, the efforts made by the Government thereon;

(e) whether Power Regulatory Commission has been set up in each State to improve power distribution system in the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturing Association (IEEMA), the comments of the Chairman Organizing Committee, Elecrama, 2006 have been quoted out of context in the newspaper report and that the Chairman had said that the Electricity For All by 2012 programme of Government of India has opened up good business opportunity for the industry and even if this target is extended up to 2015, the excellent business opportunity would still be available.

(c) During the year 2004-05, against the power generation target of 586.4 BU, the actual achievement was 587.3 BU.

At present, 83 power generation projects totaling around 39,000 MW with a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,721 crore are under execution and out of these projects, 45 projects totaling 23,869 MW with a total estimated cost of Rs. 99,291 crore are thermal projects and 32 projects totaling 11,924 MW with a total estimated cost of Rs. 62,110 crore are hydro projects and remaining 6 are nuclear projects.

With improved project management and better monitoring there has been some reduction in the execution time of both thermal and hydro projects.

(d) The following measures have been adopted for timely commissioning of the power generation projects :-

- The monitoring mechanism has been strengthened.
- The Central Electricity Authority has a nodal officer for each project, both at the conception stage as well as during execution.
- Regular review meetings are being organized in the Ministry of Power with a view to identifying problems and facilitating their resolution.

(e) and (f) At present SERCs have been either constituted or notified in 27 States/Union Territories. The names of these States are given in Annexure enclosed.

Annexure

S.No.	Name of the State
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Delhi
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Haryana
9.	Himachal Pradesh
10.	Jammu and Kashmir
11.	Jharkhand
12.	Karnataka
13.	Kerala
14.	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Maharashtra
16.	*Manipur
17.	Meghalaya
18.	*Mizoram
19.	Orissa
20.	Punjab
21.	Rajasthan
22.	Sikkim
23.	Tamil Nadu
24.	Tripura
25.	Uttar Pradesh

1	2
26.	Uttaranchal
27.	West Bengal

* Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) has been notified/constituted in these States.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in written reply to the question it has been stated that there are 32 hydel-power project, which would generate 11924 megawatt power. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the time by which the power generation will be started in Tehri and the quantum of power and the cost of generation. Along with that, I would also like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to whether the flow of Bhagirathi was blocked for this purpose? If so, the period during which the flow was completely blocked and whether the flow of Bhagirathi has now been restored?

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, there are 83 power generation projects. If a project-wise question is asked, if a question on a selective project is asked in a separate notice. I will be too glad to reply to him. However, since he has mentioned Tehri, the facts available to me are that 'yes', there were some problems initially and those problems have been tackled. But I can send him the details of the generation and completion in a separate reply. But I can only inform the hon. Member that out of these 83 projects, we have mentioned that 32 projects are hydel, and the hydel power projects will take a little more time for a few simple reasons. These projects are normally not routed through the thermal power roadmap. We need the environment clearance. We need the clearance of other ecological issues.

Then, we also take care of power along with the hydel source of water to the extent that the hydel generation not only helps the power generation but also it does not create a problem for subsidence due to erosion in that

area. So, obviously apart from the normal delay, which is expected in thermal power, a little more delay in hydel power projects takes place. But I shall certainly give the information to the hon. Member about this particular project of Tehri.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, before asking the second supplementary question I would like to submit to you that I had asked a specific question as to whether the flow of Bhagirathi river was blocked. If so, the period during which the flow was blocked and whether the flow has now been restored. It is a general question and the hon'ble Minister can reply it. The Minister should not ignore the question. . . . (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, with my past experience in the Ministry of Water Resources I can tell you that whenever any hydel source is detected, the hydel power concept is conceived in such a way that both the water release and water protection mechanisms are monitored according to the prescribed guideline. No water is blocked at any stage in Tehri just to create the hydel power generation. This mechanism of monitoring how much is to be released to create the power generation and how much is to be preserved by the prescribed parameter is always done.

MR. SPEAKER : You should appreciate the hon. Minister. He is ill, and that he is trying to valiantly fill up the gap and, I think, very effectively also.

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Electricity Regulatory Commissions have either been or are being set up in 27 States. Ten States are especially facing power shortage. Maharashtra is also facing acute power shortage and experiencing load shedding for 12-18 hours every day. Has the Government of Maharashtra or the Maharashtra State Electricity Board requested the Central Government to provide more power from the

Central grid, for which the State is ready to pay? Has any correspondence of such nature taken place. If so what role has the Central Government played in this regard, and if not, then the hon. Minister should explicitly state the reasons?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no regrets in saying that Maharashtra or any other State which failed to generate the desired quantum of power is feeling its shortage during the peak load hours. Maharashtra is one such State. No doubt, the Government of Maharashtra has written to the concerned department of the Central Government requesting for more power from the Central grid. But, so far as 15 percent unallocated shares are concerned, we can relax the ceiling and extend help, provided there is no shortage in regional grid. We have shown our full sympathy towards the State Government of Maharashtra. But it can not be done at the cost of the requirement of the regional grid. The Central Government provides help to the State for improving power generation.

[English]

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : Thank you, Sir. In our pursuit for power for all which was the essence of this Question, the Minister has responded by mentioning some of the steps taken in the generation and distribution part of the power equations. I feel that we also need to address harnessing the inter-regional synergies. Today, we are faced with the situation where, in any given point in a year, even today, there are surpluses in one regional grid and there are deficiencies in another. A case in point being, in early monsoons, there is a steep decline in power consumption in Western and Southern Grids but there is an increase in power consumption in some of the agrarian Northern States because of paddy season in tube-wells and lift irrigation. So, my question to the respected Minister through you in our deliberation is this. Is the Ministry looking at augmenting power transmission lines between Northern and Western as well as Eastern Grids? Today Northern Grid is perpetually facing a power deficient situation and that is leading to huge power cuts in States

like Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab whereas we have power surpluses. But we cannot import it inside the Northern Grid.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Hon. Member has rightly observed the crisis of the Northern region because the peak load factor of Northern region, as anticipated, is 49,674 Megawatts whereas the Northern energy requirement – in million unit – is 3,08,526. What I want to convey to the hon. Member is that basically the National Grid is being strengthened by inter-regional connectivity and that could be increased up to 30,000 Megawatts by 2012. Therefore, when that will be achieved in the Northern Grid then you can respond to this shortage. At the end, I can only convey to the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that the hon. Member may be rest assured that this Government's new policy is conceived in a manner – vision 2012 – which is to be achieved at any cost. For that I can only convey to you that by the end of the 10th Plan in comparison to 8th and 9th Plans, where power scenario was very poor and we could not achieve even 50 per cent, we are confident to achieve more than 80 per cent as expected. Therefore, I feel that the capacity addition of one lakh Megawatts which we envisage at the end of the day of 2012 would be achieved combining with the 10th and the 11th Plans targets. By that time, this shortage will be taken care of.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN : Thank you, Sir. The power situation in Punjab is very bad— it is worst, in comparison to all the States. In my area, two thermal plants are there. But, most of the time, they are shut down due to technical problems. As a result, there is no electricity supply to farmers for 18 hours at a stretch. The farmers suffer due to the power-cut. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government to improve the power scenario in the State? And what steps are being taken to check the occurrence of technical faults in the power projects?

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, the question is very specific about Punjab. I can reply to the hon. Member, through you, that after the Electricity Act was passed and the reform, renovation and modernisation and other aspects were taken up, in the last two years, we have been able to support various State Governments through their State Electricity Boards in the modernisation aspect and technology upgradation aspect. To that extent, it has given us now the strength to claim that our generation capacity would go up to 80 per cent of the programme by the end of the Tenth Five-Year Plan. This would benefit all States including Punjab.

The poor performance of the Eighth and the Ninth Plans indicate to us that the Plan Load Factor of each plant was so poor that even from 1990 onwards it was less than 55 per cent but now it is above 75 per cent. Punjab is one of our priority States, especially considering the agricultural aspect. The Government of India, through its own appropriate desks is interacting with the State Government to support them in every manner in this regard. Hopefully, by the end of the Tenth Plan, Punjab would find a different picture.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA : Whatever is said or done, the fact remains that in the first three years of this Plan, the progress has been in line with the dismal record of the previous two Plans. Against the targeted addition of 41,110 megawatts, addition during the three years is a mere 10,709 megawatts. So, this shortfall is there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the shortage of coal has had an impact on the ambitious plans of expansion during the Eleventh Plan or the Tenth Plan, particularly in the coal sector.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : The hon. Member is very right in his observation. The fact remains, as I stated earlier in the House, that the Eighth Plan and the Ninth Plan performances were really dismal because of many reasons like old machinery, Electricity Boards' own debts burdened with interest, high coal prices, high diesel prices, etc. In the Tenth Plan, in the first two years, it was not

picking up but in the three years, if you take care to see the position, we have started picking up. In 2004-05, we have crossed the target of that particular year from 538 megawatts to 587 megawatts. Therefore, it is improving. On that strength, we count now that we would be able to achieve 80 per cent of the entire target by the end of the Tenth Plan. The Tenth Plan Mid-Term Appraisal also states that things are improving. I hope that if things go on like that, including coal supply, it would get better.

The coal washeries, coal transportation and ultimately the transmission grids also sometimes create problems which we have rectified to a substantial extent. Earlier, we had reported 20 per cent to 50 per cent plant load factor reported to us but now we have 68 per cent to 80 per cent. Therefore, I can only convey to the hon. Member to have faith in our technicians and in our vision.

Coal supply was a problem but that has further been improved. The coal content of the State Electricity Boards' thermal power plants was full of ash. Reduced ash content coal is not that much available in our country while we still need sufficient washeries. So, imported varieties are also helping the power plants' load factor to be improved to a greater extent. That is why we are confident.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there is an acute shortage of power in the country, including Uttar Pradesh. I have come to know that Unnao has Asia's biggest power plant of 800 KVA capacity. It provides power to many a States, including entire U.P. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, specifically, whether power will be supplied to my district from the said plant as is being supplied to adjoining districts like Raebareilly, Amethi, Itawah and Mainpuri, will Unnao also be supplied power from the said plant?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question on individual projects. Naturally, how can the hon. Minister give the answer to specific question?

SHRI TAPIR GAO : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Through you I would like to seek one clarification from the Government. In Arunachal Pradesh we have got capacity to generate more than 50,000 megawatts of power from Arunachal Pradesh alone. Both NEEPCO and NHPC have been entrusted the job for survey, investigation and preparing the detailed project report. But it came as a surprise that the State Government has given all these projects to private companies like Reliance Energy, JPC Construction, DS Construction etc. It is going to be a mess between NHPC and the private companies. I would like to know as to what steps the Government of India is going to take with the State Government in this regard.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Sir, this matter is still in negotiation stage with the State Government for the last few months. I was also once involved in this because of the water issue for the hydel sources. The issue is yet to be resolved. I can only inform the hon. Member through you, Sir, that private participation in power generation programme is an accepted policy of the reform and, therefore, there has been no bar for the private sector participation.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole country is suffering because of shortage of power. . .

.(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You ask a question on Bihar.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, I am asking the same. The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the Government are going to take up total 83 projects in the ensuing financial year. Out of it, 45 projects would be thermal power plants and 32 hydro electric power plants. It would spend crores of rupees on these projects.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any survey has been conducted with regard to setting up of any such thermal or hydro-electric power plant in Bihar, and if so, by when the work on the said project is likely to be taken up, as Bihar is facing an acute power

crisis? Farmers and the common man are facing great hardships and no State can progress in the absence of adequate power supply.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that some projects out of a total of 83 power projects, which include thermal as well as hydro electric, have been allotted to Bihar also and I would intimate the Law Minister about the specific projects allotted to Bihar. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : For a very rare cooperation I am calling Shri Prabhunath Singh to ask the last supplementary. Please be specific.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Prabhunath Singh ji, you may ask a short question.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Sir, I would ask a short question. . . .(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You should see towards Bihar also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir,(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you saying it? You are only creating problem for all of us.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not force me please.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a brief and specific question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very experienced person.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Have rest of all come here for gossiping?

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have reviewed State-wise demand of power and its generation? I hope the Government have not got any survey of such kind conducted. And if it has been conducted, please give the details thereof. Hon. Ramkripal Yadav ji has raised the issue of Bihar and stated that there is an acute power shortage in the State, though power plants already exist in Bihar. Kanti plant is non-functional and Barh plant is yet to be completed. No work has yet been started on a proposed joint venture plant at Navinagar. In view of the grave power crisis in Bihar, by when the Government propose to start work on revival of non-functional plants and also for completion of the proposed joint venture plant at Navinagar? Whether any time limit has been fixed in this regard, so that power crisis in Bihar is solved. . . .(Interruptions) and power supply can be ensured the(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken 35 minutes for two questions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He will answer to questions of both the hon. Members.

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : So far as the question of individual States is concerned, condition varies from one State to another. But my reply is based on general scenario. So far as the question regarding conducting the survey put by Shri Prabhunath Singh ji is concerned, I would like to say that a survey has been conducted. Central Electricity Authority has conducted survey for 16 electric power plants. As per it, our power demand by 2011-12 would be 3,08,586 units for northern region, which include Bihar also. So far as the share of Bihar out of it is concerned, I would intimate him separately. So far as Bihar is concerned, the Government have been taking steps so as to check declining power generation capacity of it and to further augment it. I am glad to inform the House that for the first time since independence, our UPA Government have taken steps for strengthening Rural Electricity Supply infrastructure in all the villages in the country, including Bihar. In view of States being overburdened with dues of State Electricity Boards, the Government have launched Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electricity Mission, wherein, the Government provide 90 percent grants and 10 percent loan. The rate of interest charged by REC on such loans has been lowered from 7-8 percent to 5 percent. Therefore, such revolutionary steps would certainly help in providing electricity to the villages in Bihar.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tufani Saroj.

Do not think that I am calling you because you have created disturbed.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of 'thank you'. You must behave in the House.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No question to 'thank you'. You should pay proper respect. There are 22 hon. Members who want to put supplementaries.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : I have been raising it for the last 4-5 days repeatedly. . . .(Interruptions) I have been requesting for the last 4 days that I may be given a chance to speak. Now Shri Brajesh Pathak. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : If you create problem, you will not get chance any day. Do not mention that. Do not mention any such thing.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Other hon. Members have been getting an opportunity continuously for 2-2 days whereas, I have not got an opportunity to speak for the last four days. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do I have enmity with you?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : You do not know how to behave in the House.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : You may ask the question, please.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Alright. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will not tolerate this in future. Now, you put question. Let me see how relevant it is.

[Translation]

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government have set any target of hydro-electric generation from Tehri Dam? If so, the details of its first phase and by when power generation is likely to be started? My question relates to Tahri Dam.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : As I have said, this question has already been replied to? . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has already answered.

I think, I should compliment the hon. Minister for filling up the gap well.

SGSY and SGRY

+

*344. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government implements various schemes/programmes for the employment of most disadvantaged section of the society;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the guidelines of Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) stipulate provisions for such sections of the society;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of persons benefited from each of the Yojana during each of the last three years, State-wise?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation for the rural poor, including most disadvantaged sections of the society in the country. The Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) provides self employment, while the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) aims at providing additional wage employment in rural areas thereby providing food security and creating durable community assets. The National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) launched in 150 most backward districts during November 2004 also aims to generate additional supple-

Annexure-I

Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY

S.No.	States/U.T.	2002-03					2003-04	
		Total Swarozgaris Assisted	SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped	Total Swarozgaris Assisted	SC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	70504	25443	7144	56847	1462	79736	27364
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1053	0	1053	321	0	1220	
3.	Assam	50176	8624	15049	35229	111	45480	4416
4.	Bihar	123546	38236	2115	24801	389	111613	39383
5.	Chhattisgarh	25950	3205	11533	4068	135	22926	3518
6.	Goa	697	49	0	252	2	364	40

mentary wage employment with food security. Moreover, Government of India has notified National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) on 7th September, 2005. This Act provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. NREGA will cover 200 districts of the country in the first phase of its implementation. The remaining districts will be covered within a period of five year.

2. According to the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana guidelines, Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) will account for a minimum of 50 percent, women 40 percent and disabled 3 percent of the total swarozgaris assisted. The guidelines of the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) stipulate that preference shall be given to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, Women, parents of handicapped children and other disadvantaged groups. Out of the total allocation under SGRY, 20% of funds are reserved for the District Panchayat, 30% for Intermediate Panchayats and 50% for Village Panchayats. Out of the allocation of District Panchayat and of the Intermediate Panchayats, 22.5% of allocation is to be spent on

individual/group beneficiary schemes for SCs/STs below the poverty line. Similarly, out of funds earmarked for Village Panchayats, 50% of allocation is to be spent for the creation of need based village infrastructure in SCs/STs habitations/wards.

3. At the all India level, the percentage coverage of SCs and STs and women under SGSY and SGRY during the last three years is as under :

Year	Percentage (%) of Swarozgaris assisted under SGSY		Percentage (%) of employment generated under SGRY	
	SCs and STs	Women	SCs and STs	Women
2002-03	46.0	46.3	55.8	26.1
2003-04	46.1	52.3	57.0	26.6
2004-05	44.8	54.4	55.5	25.8

4. State-wise number of Swarozgaris assisted under the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and employment generated under the Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is given in the enclosed Tables (Annexure-I and II).

during 2002-2003 upto 2004-2005

ST	Women	Handi-capped	Total Swarozgaris Assisted	2004-05			
				SC	ST	Women	Handi-capped
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7202	66814	1525	84825	25688	8388	69780	2553
1220	338		1743	0	1743	582	0
8949	26207	697	64814	6821	13800	38121	529
1855	26467	372	128075	44850	1475	31111	310
9814	4181	81	28842	5578	16981	12315	93
0	123	3	683	47	138	410	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	18132	2894	6385	6798	285	21462	4153
8.	Haryana	11673	5575	0	6431	104	11863	5308
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5745	2478	631	3222	64	7928	3291
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10617	514	1092	4493	5	6965	396
11.	Jharkhand	53729	9491	23513	10867	338	66644	10939
12.	Karnataka	37116	10824	3039	29963	448	43293	13879
13.	Kerala	19778	7665	483	13875	226	20062	7281
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51907	12346	15364	16489	323	41979	11544
15.	Maharashtra	55442	13947	11872	32007	532	60451	16500
16.	Manipur	NR					NR	
17.	Meghalaya	1935	9	1928	857	0	5514	12
18.	Mizoram	884	0	884	291	13	1457	0
19.	Nagaland	2218	0	2218	658	0	4177	
20.	Orissa	48925	10808	15334	21149	206	59289	13527
21.	Punjab	6547	4045	0	3376	76	6554	4038
22.	Rajasthan	27901	8999	4667	12657	226	28618	9139
23.	Sikkim	1397	119	588	264	2	1942	139
24.	Tamil Nadu	56838	23221	812	54860	663	61120	23574
25.	Tripura	7777	1327	3023	2532	3	6581	1246
26.	Uttar Pradesh	98469	50842	196	30470	470	140622	66134
27.	Uttaranchal	7690	2074	381	3830	22	10780	2695
28.	West Bengal	28748	6643	844	8302	13	27008	5986
29.	A and N Islands	142	0	94	29	0	350	
30.	Daman and Diu	17	0	13	5	0	0	0
31.	D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	163	10
32.	Lakshadweep	7	0	7	1	0	26	
33.	Pondicherry	707	278	0	669	0	708	382
Total		826267	249556	130260	382613	6118	896895	274893

N.R. – Not Reported

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
6926	8304	354	27457	4362	9357	10377	263
0	7009	106	14132	6343	0	8543	146
817	4606	83	8950	4024	718	5454	168
1170	2674	6	8039	487	1240	2237	9
29985	26864	246	59705	9828	26022	25572	426
3610	36163	234	52976	16074	5239	44984	506
601	15650	354	23306	8717	920	19089	529
13560	17373	560	48777	10987	2292	22899	879
12115	40057	824	70146	17943	16214	53177	935
5502	2284	0	7508	160	6629	2994	0
1457	866	10	1488	0	1488	629	13
4177	1614	25	481	0	481	281	0
17777	38667	774	65712	16243	18217	55952	1021
0	3634	116	5246	3156	0	2712	121
4952	13635	202	35225	11349	6604	16701	346
886	509	4	1598	50	695	883	5
1858	60048	1249	74927	28931	2214	72642	2198
2541	2203	11	9301	1829	3044	5897	15
239	44899	628	246824	116998	1029	76790	1510
532	5871	20	12493	3113	677	6777	20
866	12765	16	28280	8614	913	16577	13
119	143	0	373	0	9	360	0
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
153	56	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	10	1	6	0	6	2	0
	706	3	1409	668	0	1386	19
138909	470740	8504	1113342	352860	146532	605234	12627

Annexure-II

Employment Generated (In Lakh Mandays) under SGFY

S.No.	State/U.T.	2002-03					2003-04					2004-05					
		SC	ST	Women	Total	SC	ST	Women	Total	SC	ST	Women	Total	SC	ST	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105.5	58.1	139.7	392.1	113.2	71.5	167.4	445.6	85.4	51.6	132.3	336.3				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0	23.7	7.3	16.6	0.0	18.4	5.3	18.4	0.0	8.5	1.7	8.5				
3.	Assam	90.9	175.8	49.2	483.5	109.4	221.4	72.3	637.2	113.0	213.8	90.8	626.0				
4.	Bihar	215.1	14.0	108.8	442.4	240.9	17.0	108.4	489.9	286.9	19.0	125.7	605.3				
5.	Chhattisgarh	65.0	141.5	132.5	377.7	48.8	129.7	107.1	308.6	56.3	154.1	114.9	348.9				
6.	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.1	3.6				
7.	Gujarat	38.2	75.1	59.7	201.4	71.0	108.3	92.1	323.2	61.0	86.5	70.2	264.7				
8.	Haryana	72.5	0.0	32.6	119.2	42.4	0.0	19.6	68.9	45.5	0.0	20.4	70.1				
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8.47	2.5	1.2	21.7	16.5	2.8	2.3	39.1	15.9	3.8	2.4	40.2				
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.9	4.7	4.6	0.0	43.7				
11.	Jharkhand	76.0	101.1	79.9	283.9	143.0	124.6	92.3	386.1	81.8	119.6	87.7	303.9				
12.	Karnataka	163.8	58.5	151.8	519.6	154.9	52.7	172.9	566.1	117.1	43.7	133.8	419.2				
13.	Kerala	20.8	2.6	21.5	71.0	33.0	5.1	34.8	100.9	42.8	4.3	43.4	118.9				
14.	Madhya Pradesh	141.4	208.5	202.4	531.5	166.4	217.3	212.8	585.2	155.7	234.5	211.7	581.4				
15.	Maharashtra	123.9	108.0	159.3	490.4	171.6	135.3	202.7	631.0	181.7	156.6	214.4	674.7				
16.	Manipur	0.8	8.8	3.7	14.9	1.5	9.4	3.7	14.0	2.2	19.1	8.5	31.9				
17.	Meghalaya	0.4	22.8	8.9	24.4	0.9	33.0	11.2	34.4	0.8	35.8	9.9	37.0				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
18. Mizoram	0.0	13.0	4.7	13.0	0.0	12.7	4.6	15.4	0.6	6.0	2.1	6.5		
19. Nagaland	0.0	16.4	3.8	16.4	0.0	399.0	135.7	399.0	0.0	36.7	11.0	36.7		
20. Orissa	168.2	223.5	173.1	599.0	164.0	238.0	206.7	618.6	157.3	207.6	181.7	553.9		
21. Punjab	19.4	0.0	0.5	25.9	33.8	0.0	0.3	46.0	30.9	0.0	0.8	33.4		
22. Rajasthan	129.7	124.7	153.4	377.8	99.2	74.9	108.4	268.6	75.4	63.9	87.4	219.5		
23. Sikkim	0.7	3.1	2.5	6.3	1.2	3.2	3.0	8.2	0.4	2.5	1.8	5.3		
24. Tamil Nadu	240.3	14.5	166.7	492.0	246.6	17.0	188.0	512.1	249.9	16.1	182.4	519.4		
25. Tripura	19.8	45.5	27.1	99.5	24.9	57.4	33.7	127.0	22.3	47.6	28.4	108.5		
26. Uttaranchal	2.4	0.3	3.3	62.1	29.8	4.9	17.0	91.4	32.7	5.0	19.1	94.3		
27. Uttar Pradesh	756.6	5.1	175.6	1335.1	723.2	1.6	181.9	1330.5	983.9	6.2	254.5	1750.5		
28. West Bengal	177.5	60.2	83.2	414.4	190.2	69.7	91.5	445.0	154.2	63.9	87.7	377.6		
29. A and N Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0		
30. Daman and Diu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
31. D and N Havelli	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
32. Lakshadweep	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1		
33. Pondicherry	2.4	0.0	1.1	3.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		
All India	2638.8	1507.3	1954.1	7482.9	2827.2	2025.0	2276.1	8560.2	2958.5	1612.3	2125.6	8223.1		

[English]

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Sir, under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, the Union Government provides 75 per cent share, but the quality of food grains provided under the Scheme is totally substandard. The steps are taken by the Government to disburse good quality of food grains under the Yojana, but the existing system of monitoring the disbursement of the food grains is not satisfactory. The Government should review the existing system of allocation of food grains under the SGRY so that the most disadvantaged sections of the society can be benefited. In this regard, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the detail of quantity of food grains allocated to Orissa and particularly to my parliamentary constituency, Phulbani.

MR. SPEAKER : How can he do that? I do not know if he has got the information about a particular constituency.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member has raised the question of substandard quality of food grains. The guidelines have already been issued that wherever substandard quality of food grains are supplied, these should not be accepted. Sometimes, substandard quality of food grains are supplied from the FCI godowns. So, all the State Governments and the district administrations have been asked that they should not at any cost accept such grains. The price of food grains that is disbursed is the same that is paid in cash. The question was regarding disadvantaged groups of Orissa. The details can be given as to how such grain was demanded by Orissa and how much has been supplied to the State.

[English]

SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Sir, I would like to know the details of reservation given to women under both SGSY and SGRY. I would also like to know the number of women benefited by such reservation. What are the steps taken

by the Union Government to increase the participation of women in SGSY and SGRY?

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any information regarding this issue, namely, about women participation in SGSY and SGRY?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister did not take pain to go through the reply. It has been mentioned in the reply that the participation of women was 46.3 percent in 2002-03, 52.3 percent in 2003-04 and 54.4 percent in 2004-05.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The hon'ble Minister has already given complete information on this issue. Yes, Shri Kishanbhai V. Patel.

[Translation]

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the total number of employment opportunities envisaged to be generated under SGSY and SGRY schemes in the Tenth Five Year Plan, particularly when more than half of the period of Tenth Five Year plan has already been completed. How many employment opportunities have so far been generated under both the schemes. I would like to know whether in order to achieve the target, the Government have identified some more labour intensive sectors? If so, the details about those sectors?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the year 2004-05, 82 crore mandays were generated under the SGSY. Further, 7.85 mandays were generated under the food for work scheme. Presently, only half of the year has elapsed. The target for generating mandays in the current year is more than the last year and every year we are meeting the target.

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It was found, after convening the meeting of the District-Level

Vigilance Committee for monitoring the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored programme in the States, that the utilisation of the funds is very low. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, your raising the hand has been noted down.

DR. K.S. MANOJ : Even though the statistics given by the Ministry show very good utilisation of funds, yet the real situation is that utilisation is not up to that level. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Is there any mechanism in the Ministry to monitor and promote time-bound utilisation of these funds? Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Is there any monitoring being done with regard to this issue?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the monitoring is being done at four levels. Firstly, the action is being taken to constitute local vigilance committee. The Committee will be constituted through the Gram Sabha and it will consist of nine local beneficiary members who may monitor it. Secondly, there is District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and the local Member of Parliament are its Chairman and Co-Chairman. Thirdly, MLAs Block Panchayat Committee and all the Chairmen and the Members of the District Council continuously monitor the functioning and ensures whether the meeting in the districts have been called or not and if not the reasons for not calling the meeting. Fourthly, District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee are there under the Chairmanship of the hon'ble Members. I would like to request the hon'ble Members concerned that essentially per year at least four meetings of the Committee should be called. If they want to convene the meeting of the Committee more than four times, there is no limit regarding this and they may call meeting as many times as they wish. They can call two three meeting in three months. However, at least one meeting must be called within three months to monitor and review all the projects of the rural development. In addition to monitoring at District and State

level monitoring is also being done at the national level. If the complaints come from any corner, the inquiry is conducted by the Central team. We have also request the State Government that they should send the Commissioner and district level official and get the certain percentage of works inspected on the spot, so that the fund allocated for providing employment to the poor people for the alleviation of poverty are properly utilized. However, the ultimate responsibility lies with the hon'ble Members. The entire monitoring process cannot be translated into reality without the active participation of the hon'ble Members. I hope that the hon'ble Members will necessarily convene the meetings of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee and will efficiently monitor the implementation of the scheme on the ground. It will certainly benefit the poor. It has been mentioned in our Common Minimum Programme for which we got mandate, that strict vigilance and monitoring of the scheme will be done for the progress of our nation and for this it is strictly implemented on the ground.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Anant Gudhe.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have already stated that you please give order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANT GHUDHE : Mr. Speaker, the labourers covered under Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana work in remote areas. While working in a remote area they get 8-10 days foodgrains at a time since the coupons get collected with them. They face a lot of difficulty in bringing foodgrain from distant places since there is hardly one fair price shop in seven or eight villages. I would like to ask the hon. Minister that if arrangements can not be made for opening fair price shop there, then could the responsibility of distributing foodgrain be assigned to the women voluntary organizations working there in each village under the SGRY scheme-whether the Government has any scheme in this regard?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker Sir, directives have been issued to this effect that nearest place should be fixed to enable the labourers to get food grain. If there is a problem, then the State Government can make arrangement on the lines of the suggestion given by the hon. Member, we have no objection in that also. We are committed to it that labourers get employment and along with that the wages or the foodgrains that they get, is made available to them at the nearest and convenient place, we will not create any impediments, we would rather cooperate in all possible manner, if the State Government takes such initiative we have no objection in it.

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious question that the rural poverty alleviation. . . .
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV : Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he can put a figure to substantiate the percentage of poverty alleviation after taking all the measures and spending crores of rupees. Whether the hon. Minister would give the details thereof?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, ten years back the percentage of people living below poverty line was 38, today only 26 percent people are living below poverty line. Thus, there has been ten percent reduction in poverty. National Sample Survey Organization has conducted this Survey. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : It is an old figure. It relates to year 2001. . .(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Sir, NSSO conducts a survey every five years. The report of the survey conducted in the year 2005 is awaited. When it will come, I will give the figures.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 345.

Shri Pankaj Chowdhary - Not present.

Shri Anirudh Prasad *alias* Sadhu Yadav - Not present.

Committee on Pending cases of Violations

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*346. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY :

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has appointed a committee to aid and advice in cases pending against a large number of companies for violations of the relevant provisions under the various Acts under his Ministry;

(b) if so, the kind of advice the committee is expected to render;

(c) whether any terms of reference have been drawn up in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which it is likely to help in reducing the cases of the courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : A Yes, Sir, the Government constituted an Expert Group headed by Shri O.P. Vaish on Streamlining Prosecution Mechanism under the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) to (d) Terms of reference of the Expert Group were as under :-

(i) Identification of broad categories of offences for which cases filed for violations of Companies Act, 1956 are pending and the period thereof;

(ii) The reasons for excessive pendency where relevant;

- (iii) Review of the steps taken in the past to expedite disposal of these cases, their outcome and the constraints;
- (iv) Identifying ways and means through which disposal of these cases could be expedited;
- (v) Ways and means for expeditious disposal of cases of purely technical nature and workable mechanism to enable this in a definite time frame.

(e) The report of the Vaish Committee has been received and is under examination. Rationalization of the cases for prosecution for violations of Companies Act, 1956 may result in cases pertaining to offences of procedural nature being disposed of expeditiously, thereby enabling greater focus on prosecution for more serious offences.

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY : Sir, many companies have vanished after raising funds through public issues. Has the Government tried to track down these front companies to recover the money invested the by middle-class investors? Are any new measures being taken by SEBI to prevent new tenders with public issues from disappearing after raising funds from the public? What is the total number of cases pending with the Government as on date? Is any other alternative being considered by the Government for quick disposal of the pending cases?

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA : A need has been long felt for streamlining the prosecution mechanism of companies.

Various Chambers of Commerce and Parliamentary Committees have drawn the attention of the Government on this account. There are 46,000 cases pending in different counts all over the country. Some of them are 10 to 20 years old. So, we decided that an expert committee is constituted so that the matter can be resolved as to how we can reduce this number.

As far as his second supplementary question was concerned about the vanishing companies, I would like to

say that 229 companies were identified as vanishing companies, out of which after a lot of investigation, we could locate 115 companies. We have taken a lot of steps against such companies but there is no provision in the Companies Act to recover the money from these companies. But we can force these companies to pay back the money. But once the money is raised through IPO or through public issue. . . .

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 1 o'clock.

11.52 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Thirteen of the Clock.*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Autonomy to Insurance Companies

*345. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :

SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow the Public Sector Insurance Companies to fix premia of various policies on their own with a view to freeing the insurance industry from Government control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give greater financial and functional autonomy to Public Sector Insurance Companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC) constituted under Section 64U of the Insurance Act, 1938 controls and regulates the premium

rates of the following categories of general insurance business.

- I. Fire Insurance
- II. Motor Insurance
- III. Engineering Insurance
- IV. Workmen Compensation Insurance

In respect of other categories of business, insurance companies, both public and private, are free to decide their premium rates. However, IRDA has prepared a draft roadmap for de-tariffing all categories of general insurance business from 1st January, 2007.

(c) and (d) The public sector general insurance companies are registered under the Companies Act, 1956. They are companies run by their respective Boards and have sufficient financial and functional autonomy.

[English]

Energy through Hydrogen

*347. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI :
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to promote hydrogen as a major source of energy in the country in the coming years;

(b) whether any detailed programme has been drawn for the research and development efforts towards the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government proposes to prepare a separate policy document on the hydrogen energy on the basis of the road map; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS

MUTTEMWAR) : (a) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has been supporting a broad based programme for research, development and demonstration on different aspects of hydrogen energy for more than a decade. In view of the rapid developments that have taken place worldwide and for accelerating the development and commercialization of hydrogen energy technologies in the country, the Ministry has set up a National Hydrogen Energy Board under the chairmanship of the Minister for Non-Conventional Energy Sources in October, 2003. The Board constituted a Steering Group under Shri Ratan Tata, eminent industrialist, to prepare a National Hydrogen Energy Road Map for India upto 2020. The Report of the Steering Group on the Road Map has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry on 21st November, 2005.

(b) and (c) The Road Map has proposed a detailed programme for research and development, which includes various methods of production of hydrogen with focus on renewable energy, hydrogen storage, its transportation and delivery, applications, fuel cells, safety, codes, standards and capacity building.

(d) and (e) No separate policy document for hydrogen energy is envisaged. However, the recommendations of the Road Map would provide the basis for action programmes and specific projects for hydrogen energy development and utilization in the country.

Area of Waste Land

*348. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the area of waste land in the country, State-wise;

(b) the area of waste land developed so far;

(c) the area of waste land converted into cultivable land during each of the last three years;

(d) the programme formulated in this regard during the current financial year by National Waste Land Development Board; and

(e) the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) According to the Wastelands Atlas of India, published in 2005 by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency, the total waste land in the country is 552.69 lakh ha. State-wise details of waste lands are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Land treated under the area development programmes of the Department of Land Resources and the schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture is about 268.10 lakh ha. according to the details given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Under the area development programmes of the Department of Land Resources of the Ministry of Rural Development funds are provided for the treatment of waste land, drought proofing the checking desertification, on watershed basis. These programmes cover degraded land,

pastures and forest land falling within the watershed. Similarly, Ministry of Agriculture provides funds for the treatment of problem lands under its four schemes. The physical achievements under these programmes for the last three years are given in enclosed Statement-III. When completed, these schemes will lead to a reduction in the area considered waste land. However, all this treated area does not come under cultivation. Some of it goes towards increase in forest cover, pasture land, other non-agricultural uses, etc.

(d) and (e) After the transfer of the National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB) to the Ministry of Rural Development, it was renamed as the Department of Land Resources for the implementation of all area development programmes of the Ministry. During the current financial year i.e. 2005-06, 340 IWDP projects covering an area of 16.318 lakh hectares in 28 States, 3000 DPAP projects covering an area of 15.00 lakh hectares and 2000 DDP projects covering an area of 10.00 lakh hectares in the identified blocks of programme districts/States, have been sanctioned by the Department of Land Resources so far. State-wise and Programme-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*State-wise Wastelands of India in 2003 (according to Wastelands Atlas of India, 2005)
(Area in Sq. (Kms))*

S. No.	State	No. of Districts Covered	Total Geog. Area of distts. covered	Total Wastelands area in distts. covered	% of wastelands to total geog. Area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	275068	45267.15	16.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	83743	18175.95	21.7
3.	Assam	23	78438	14034.08	17.89
4.	Bihar	37	94171	5443.68	5.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	16	135194	7584.15	5.61
6.	Goa	2	3702	531.29	14.35

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	25	196024	20377.74	10.4
8.	Haryana	19	44212	3266.45	7.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12	55673	28336.8	50.9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir*	14	101387	70201.99	69.24
11.	Jharkhand	19	79706	11165.26	14.01
12.	Karnataka	27	191791	13536.58	7.06
13.	Kerala	14	38863	1788.8	4.6
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49	308252	57134.03	18.53
15.	Maharashtra	33	307690	49275.41	16.01
16.	Manipur	9	22327	13174.74	59.01
17.	Meghalaya	7	22429	3411.41	15.21
18.	Mizoram	8	21081	4469.88	21.2
19.	Nagaland	7	16579	3709.4	22.37
20.	Orissa	30	155707	18952.74	12.17
21.	Punjab	17	50362	1172.84	2.33
22.	Rajasthan	32	342239	101453.86	29.64
23.	Sikkim	4	7096	3808.21	53.67
24.	Tripura	4	10486	1322.97	12.62
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	130058	17303.29	13.3
26.	Uttaranchal	13	53483	16097.46	30.1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	70	240928	16984.16	7.05
28.	West Bengal	18	88752	4397.56	4.95
29.	Union Territories	20	10973	314.38	2.87
Total		597	3166414	552692.25	17.45

*Unsurveyed Areas (Jammu and Kashmir) 120849

Total Geographical Area : 3287263

Source: 1:50,000 wasteland maps - 2003 prepared based on IRS-LISS III Data

Statement-II*Programme-wise Area Treated Under Watershed Development Programmes*

S.No.	Programme	Estimated Area treated (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3
Rural Development Schemes		
1.	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	30.96
2.	Drought Phone Areas Programme (DPAP)	57.64
3.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	29.30
Total		117.90

1	2	3
Agricultural Schemes		
4.	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)	79.57
5.	Reclamation of Alkali Soils	6.58
6.	Soil Conservation Scheme in River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP and FPR)	60.87
7.	Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) for North Eastern States	3.181
Total		150.20
Grand Total		268.10

Statement-III*Total Area treated under problem lands (DoAC) and under Area Development Programmes (DoLR)*

(in lakh ha.)

Sl.No.	Scheme	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	Total
		Estimated Area treated (in lakh ha.)			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schemes under Ministry of Rural Development (Deptt. of Land Resources)					
1.	Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP)	4.42	6.02	6.54	16.98
2.	Drought Phone Areas Programme (DPAP)	5.56	7.35	7.49	20.40
3.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	4.39	4.72	4.89	14.00
Total		14.37	18.09	18.92	51.38
Schemes under Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agril and Cooperation)					
1.	National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPA)	1.79	3.26	4.53	9.57
2.	Reclamation of Alkali Soils	0.22	0.21	0.35	0.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Soil Conservation Scheme in River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers (RVP and FPR)	2.04	1.79	2.05	5.88
4.	Watershed Development Programme for Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) for North Eastern States	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.60
Total		2.46	2.20	7.13	11.79
Grand Total		16.83	20.29	26.05	63.17

Statement-IV

No. of Projects and Area sanctioned under Area Development Programmes during 2005-06

Sl.No.	State	IWDP		DPAP		DDP	
		No. of projects	Area (in lakh ha.)	No. of projects	Area (in lakh ha.)	No. of projects	Area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	0.900	342	1.710	134	0.670
2.	Bihar	17	0.850	90	0.450		
3.	Chhattisgarh	15	0.700	135	0.675		
4.	Goa	2	0.029				
5.	Gujarat	15	0.750	290	1.450	370	1.850
6.	Haryana	5	0.170			140	0.700
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13	0.601	47	0.235	46	0.230
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	10	0.493	77	0.385	50	0.250
9.	Jharkhand	6	0.300	234	1.170		
10.	Karnataka	17	0.850	265	1.325	198	0.990
11.	Kerala	12	0.484				
12.	Maharashtra	13	0.650	360	1.800		
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19	0.939	310	1.550		
14.	Orissa	15	0.745	170	0.850		
15.	Punjab	5	0.215				
16.	Rajasthan	15	0.770	115	0.575	1062	5.310
17.	Tamil Nadu	19	0.939	190	0.950		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Uttar Pradesh		16	0.800	190	0.950		
19. Uttaranchal		12	0.617	195	0.525		
20. West Bengal		7	0.113	80	0.400		
Total		249	11.894	3000	15.000	2000	10.000

NORTH EASTERN STATES

1. Arunachal Pradesh	22	0.320
2. Assam	23	1.380
3. Manipur	8	0.490
4. Meghalaya	7	0.125
5. Mizoram	17	1.360
6. Nagaland	5	0.405
7. Sikkim	4	0.090
8. Tripura	5	0.254
Total of NE	91	4.424

Total of ADP	340	16.318	3000	15.000	2000	10.000
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Non Performing Assets

(Rs. in crore)

*349. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the loans written off by the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks during the last financial year;

(b) whether the loan written off in the last financial year is more than in previous years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the recoveries of full made by these banks during the last financial year in comparison to the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The details of loans written off by the State Bank of India and other Nationalised Banks during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 are as under :-

	Write off	
	2003-04	2004-05
State Bank of India	3,974	1,337
Nationalised Banks	6,328	6,192

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Public Sector Banks have recovered an amount of Rs. 20,705 crore and an amount of Rs. 20,519 crore during 2003-04 and 2004-05 respectively.

Retail investors in IPOs

*350. DR. RAJESH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has amended the existing guidelines for Initial Public Offers (IPOs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Qualified Institutional Bidders (QIBs) have maximum reservation in IPOs, as compared to retail small investors; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to maximise benefits to retail/small investors in the IPOs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) SEBI has recently amended the Disclosure and Investor Protection guidelines (DIP Guidelines) inter alia providing for the following in respect of IPOs through book building mechanism:

- increase in allocation from 25% to 35% for retail investors,
- proportionate allotment to Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs),
- payment of 10% margin by QIBs while submitting the bids,
- allocation of 5% to mutual funds within QIBs category,
- participation of mutual funds along with other QIBs in the residual category of 45% for QIBs.

(c) In case of IPOs through book building mechanism, at least 50% of the net offer to public is required to be allocated to QIBs and at least 35% is required to be allocated to retail investors.

In case of IPOs through fixed price route, at least 50% of the net offer to public is required to be allocated to retail investors. There is no such specific allocation for QIBs.

In case of under subscription in any category, the under subscribed portion is generally allocated to the bidders in other categories.

(d) The measures such as allocation of at least 35% to retail investors, allocation of 5% to mutual funds within the QIB category, and participation of mutual funds along with other QIBs in the residual category of 45% for QIBs

in case of IPOs made through book building and allocation of at least 50% to retail investors in case of IPOs through fixed price route have effectively increased the allocation of shares offered through public issues to retail investors.

Development of NCES

*351. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI JUAL ORAM :

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to frame a comprehensive policy to promote the use of renewable energy sources such as micro-hydel, solar and wind power turbines in the country as reported in the *Times of India* dated December 2, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the aim of the new policy and the measures suggested in the new document to achieve the goal set therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the State Governments will be made responsible to achieve the targeted goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In order to set a strategic vision for new and renewable energy in the country a draft New and Renewable Energy Policy Statement 2005 has been prepared. This Statement has been placed on the website of the Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for obtaining comments from various stakeholders.

(d) The aim of the Statement is to set the priority and aims of renewable energy for the country so as to develop substitutes for liquid, gaseous and solid fossil fuels, in that order. It also provides for application of renewable energy to meet a broad spectrum of requirements that have the potential to provide greater energy access, meet unmet demand, replace fossil-fuel captive energy generation,

supplement fossil-fuel in transport, portable and stationary applications and augment grid supply, thus contributing to the overall national energy security.

(e) Pursuant to the provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) are required to fix a percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources in the area of a distribution licensee. It is, accordingly, for the SERCs to fix such percentages for their States taking into account various factors such as the power demand-supply position, availability of renewable energy resources in the region and status of development thereof, and impact on consumers on account of relatively higher price of grid-interactive renewable power.

[Translation]

Collection of Central Excise

*352. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV :
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set for collection of Central Excise and other Indirect Taxes by the Union Government and the revenue realized thereon during each of the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that Central Excise duties to the tune of Rs. 500 crore and above are outstanding against any company;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise alongwith the efforts made by the Union Government to recover the amount outstanding against such companies;

(d) whether the Government propose to improve the existing framework with a view to evolving more accurate system of budgeting of revenue; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The Budget Estimate (BE) and the revenue realization from Central Excise and other indirect taxes during last three years are given below :

(Rs. Crore)

Head	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	BE	Realised	BE	Realised	BE	Realised (Prov.)
Excise	91433	82310	96791	90774	109199	98636*
Customs	45193	44852	49350	48629	54250	57566
Service Tax	6026	4122	8000	7891	14150	14196
IATT/FTT	1050	1324	1115	1314	-	-
Total	143702	132608	155256	148608	177599	170398

*Excluding cess administered by other Departments.

(b) As on date, Central Excise duty to the tune of Rs. 500 crore and above is not outstanding against any company.

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

(d) and (e) BE for a financial year is prepared on the basis of growth of revenue collection up to the month of

November during the preceding financial year, projected manufacturing growth and inflation rate, the additional resource mobilization, if any, proposed in the budget for the financial year and other material factors. Difference between the BE and actual realisation occurs, if any one or more of the assumptions made at the stage of preparation of BE become invalid. The change made in

the duty rate during the year after presentation of the Finance Bill also have impacts on the revenue collection. Efforts are being made to project the BE more accurately.

[English]

Long Staple Cotton Production

*353. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the country's cotton textile industry is looking up to research institutes and cotton seed producers for developing new varieties of extra long staple cotton to improve availability of fine quality cotton;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the cotton production has declined sharply;

(d) if so, whether the Government is importing cotton from the US and Egypt; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to boost extra long staple cotton production in country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e) With a view to improve the production, productivity and yield of cotton, the Government of India had set up Technology Mission on Cotton. Under Mini Mission - I and II of the TMC, for which the ICAR and the Ministry of Agriculture are the Implementing agencies, efforts have been made for development of new high yielding varieties, including extra long staple cotton. Efforts have also been made to enhance availability of quality seeds, training and demonstration of FFS mode and popularization of Integrated Pest Management which would help the cotton farmers of extra long staple varieties to increase the production and productivity of ELS varieties.

(c) and (d) The overall cotton production in the country has increased during the previous years. The level of

production during the cotton season 2004-05 was a record bumper crop. The figures of cotton production of last three years are given below:-

Cotton Season (Oct.-Sept.)	Quantity in lakh bales
2002-03	136
2003-04	177
2005-06	243

Since, last two years, the domestic mills are resorting to imports of cotton mainly due to short supply of ELS cotton. These imports are from the countries like CIS, Egypt, Sudan and USA.

[Translation]

Bank Branches Abroad

*354. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow only a few selected Public Sector Banks to open branches abroad;

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

(c) whether some private banks have also been allowed to open branches abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) All Indian banks are allowed to open branches abroad based on certain prudential parameters keeping in view their overall ability to withstand international competition. Banks are also permitted to enter into joint ventures with Banks abroad as also set up subsidiaries.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. ICICI Bank Ltd has a branch each in Bahrain and Singapore. It also has two wholly owned subsidiaries abroad. Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd has a branch in Thailand. ICICI Bank Ltd has also been granted permission to open a branch in USA.

Sick Jute Mills

*355. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of sick and closed jute mills in the country;

(b) the number of workers involved in those mills, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is envisaging a comprehensive plan to revive those sick and closed Jute Mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has chalked out any scheme for the rehabilitation of the workers of these closed/sick Jute Mills; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The total number of sick and closed jute mills along-with the number of workers involved, therein, State-wise, is given below :-

State	No. of sick jute mills		No. of sick mills closed		No. of non-sick mills closed		Total number of mills closed	
	Number of mills	Number of employees	Number of mills	Number of employees	Number of mills	Number of employees	Number of mills	Number of employees
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8) (4)+(6)	(9) (5)+(6)
West Bengal	29	97667	3	9409	1	1575	4	10984
Orissa	1	1847						
Tripura	1	1328						
Andhra Pradesh	1	2735						
Uttar Pradesh	2	4550	2	4550			2	4550
Bihar	1	1241						
Total	35	109368	5	13959	1	1575	6	15534

NB : Six jute mills of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC) are officially not closed as employees continue to get wages but there is no production in any one of the mills of NJMC since April, 2004.

(c) and (d) Generally, the sick mills, private as well as public, are referred to BIFR, which is a quasi-judicial body, to examine the scope for rehabilitation of sick mills. Revival schemes of such units are prepared/examined by an Operating Agency, appointed by the BIFR which is normally a Financial Institution. On the receipt of the Rehabilitation Package, BIFR decides the cases of rehabilitation of the individual units. As on date, 30 jute mills have been referred to the BIFR.

The Government is also operating several Schemes like the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), the Jute Entrepreneurs Assistance Scheme (JEAS), the JMDC Incentive Scheme for Modernization of Jute Industry, and the External Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme aimed at modernization and market development in the jute sector, and are part of the 10th Five Year Plan.

(e) and (f) Government of India has recognized and provided measures for safeguarding the interests of

workers in textile units that have been unviable and are facing permanent closure. The Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Scheme to provide interim relief to workers rendered unemployed as a consequence to the permanent closure/liquidation of the textile units in the private sector, is also applicable to jute textile sector. Government of India offers attractive VRS benefits to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings, who are willing to accept such offer.

Loan to Small and Medium Enterprises

*356. DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the overall Net Bank Credit (NBC) in absolute terms in each of the last three financial years;

(b) the NBC in absolute terms to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector alongwith the percentage share SMEs thereof in each of the last three financial years;

(c) whether the percentage share of SMEs is progressively declining;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the NBC in absolute terms to the tiny sector along with the percentage share of the tinys thereof in each of the last three financial years; and

(f) the specific steps the Government propose to take for enhancing the share of NBC for the SME and tiny sectors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The data on net Bank Credit (NBC) and outstanding loan to SSI sector from Public Sector Banks for the last three financial years is given below. Comparable data on medium enterprises is not being collected.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Net Bank Credit (NBC)	Outstanding loan to SSI Sector	Percentage to NBC
1	2	3	4
2002-03	477899	52988	11.1

1	2	3	4
2003-04	558849	58277	10.1
2004-05	*717805	*67634	9.42

*Provisional

(c) and (d) The percentage of loans to SSI sector to NBC shows a declining trend. This is largely attributable to a higher rate of growth in net bank credit vis-à-vis the rate of growth of credit to the SSI sector. The economy has also undergone structural changes as a result of which credit to other sectors has overtaken that to the SSI sector.

(e) Data on credit to tiny sector from Public Sector Bank for the last three years is as under :-

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Net Bank Credit (NBC)	Outstanding loan to Tiny Sector	Percentage to NBC
2002-03	477899	26937	5.64
2003-04	558849	30825	5.52
2004-05	*717805	28053	3.91

*Provisional

(f) A "Policy Package on Stepping up credit to SME sector" has been announced in the Parliament on August 10, 2005 which inter-alia includes fixing self targets for funding Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to achieve a minimum 20% year on year growth in credit to SMEs. The objective is to double the flow to credit to the SME sector by 2009-10, i.e. within a period of 5 years. The credit to small scale units which stood at Rs. 67,600 crore for 2004-05 is sought to be raised to Rs. 135,000 crore by 2009-10. Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions in this regard advising all banks to implement the policy measures.

[Translation]

Genome of Rice

*357. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Scientists have succeeded in preparing the genome of rice;

(b) if so, the number of these genes;

(c) whether any such project is proposed to be undertaken in other crops including coffee, tomato, wheat and sugarcane etc.; and

(d) the quantum of production likely to increase annually on account of the new genomes of rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Indian scientists have participated in the International Rice Genome Sequencing Project (IRGSP). With the participation of scientists from ten Nations (Japan, USA, China, Taiwan, France, India, Korea, Thailand, UK and Brazil) IRGSP sequenced 370 million bases of rice genome. As part of IRGSP the Indian scientists have successfully decoded the genome information of the rice chromosome number 11.

(b) The rice genome has been shown to have 37,544 genes, of which 1443 genes have been identified in the region sequenced by Indian Scientists.

(c) India is already participating in a similar International Tomato Genome Sequencing Project. However, in case of other crops like sugarcane, coffee and wheat research efforts has been started on genome mapping, expression sequence tags and genetic variability.

(d) The decoded rice genome information would play a pivotal role in the discovery of new gene functions and DNA markers for the development of improved rice varieties through molecular breeding. The new varieties are likely to break the yield plateau that has been now reached through conventional breeding efforts. It is at this stage difficult to quantify the increase in production but the future rice variety improvement programme would definitely benefit from rice genomic research efforts.

[English]

New Legislation of Professions

*358. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a new legislation to regulate the professions of Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and Cost and Works Accountants;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) to (c) No, Sir. The professions of Chartered Accountants, Cost and Works Accountants and Company Secretaries are regulated by the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 and the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 respectively. However, the following Bills to amend these Acts introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6.12.2005 were passed by the House on 13.12.2005 :-

- (i) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005.
- (ii) The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005.
- (iii) The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2005.

Energy from Bio-Gas and Waste

*359. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI :
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to make it obligatory to States to meet 10% of their total power needs through non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith details of presently available production of energy from different non-conventional energy sources; State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to improve the production of bio-gas to meet the requirement of villages for making them self-reliant in meeting their energy needs;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any strategy in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the grid interactive renewable power generation capacity set up as on 31.3.2005 is around 6161 MW, State-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) A National Biogas Programme (NBP), which caters to promotion of family type biogas plants, is under implementation in all States and Union Territories with the objective of meeting cooking fuel requirements. A target of setting up of 66,000 family type bio-gas plants has been allocated to States and Union Territories for 2005-06. In addition, Test Projects on Village Energy Security for meeting the energy needs of cooking, lighting and motive power through various renewable means, including biogas are being set up.

Statement

State-wise and programme-wise cumulative grid interactive renewable electricity installed capacity as on 31.3.05

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	SHP (MW)	Wind Power (MW)	Biomass Power (MW)	Blomas Gasifier (MW)	Solar Power (KWP)	U and I (MW)	Total Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	178.81	120.60	267.30	15.38	275.00	21.65	604.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	33.88
3.	Assam	2.11	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.23
4.	Bihar	45.90	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	45.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	11.00	0.00	11.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	22.51
6.	Goa	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07
7.	Gujarat	7.00	253.53	0.50	14.26	0.00	2.95	278.24
8.	Haryana	62.70	0.00	6.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	69.76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	108.08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	108.09
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	109.74	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.00	110.26
11.	Jharkhand	4.05	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	4.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Karnataka	274.85	410.68	152.00	4.61	30.00	1.00	843.20
13.	Kerala	84.62	2.00	0.00	0.73	25.00	0.00	87.37
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.16	28.85	1.00	4.73	339.00	2.73	78.81
15.	Maharashtra	207.08	456.30	36.00	3.82	185.00	1.90	705.29
16.	Manipur	5.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.45
17.	Meghalaya	30.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.71
18.	Mizoram	14.76	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	14.96
19.	Nalagand	20.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.47
20.	Orissa	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.03	7.40
21.	Punjab	111.40	0.00	22.00	0.70	325.00	1.75	136.18
22.	Rajasthan	23.85	284.74	7.80	0.22	150.00	0.00	316.76
23.	Sikkim	35.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	77.70	2036.95	173.00	5.03	211.00	1.98	2294.87
25.	Tripura	16.01	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.00	0.00	17.11
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21.50	0.00	73.00	4.87	325.00	8.00	107.69
27.	Uttaranchal	72.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	72.50
28.	West Bengal	92.30	1.10	0.00	6.95	50.00	0.00	100.40
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.17	100.00	0.00	5.52
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.07
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	650.00	0.00	0.65
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	25.00	0.00	0.63
36.	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32
Total		1705.63	3594.75	749.50	66.35	2740.00	41.98	6161.06

Outstanding Dues of NTPC

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

(a) whether certain State Governments owe dues to the National Thermal Power Corporation;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to recover these dues?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. State Electricity Boards/State Utilities of Bihar and Jharkhand owe dues to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). Dues pertaining to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking (DESU) period are also still to be settled.

(b) Details of dues payable by the above entities could be classified under two categories, namely, balance of dues upto 30th September, 2001 to be securitized under the Tripartite Agreement (TPA) signed under the scheme for one time settlement of outstanding dues payable by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to the Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) like NTPC, and dues relating to post-securitization period i.e. default in payment after 30th September, 2001. The details are as under :

A: Balance of Dues to be Securitized (Dues as on 30th September, 2001)

(Amount in crores)

Sl. No.	SEB/Utility	Balance amount to be securitized
1.	Bihar SEB	427.74
2.	Jharkhand SEB	337.85
3.	Delhi (DESU period)*	1310.83
Total - A		2076.42

*Subject to change due to reconciliation.

B: Default of Current Payments

(Amount in crores)

Sl.No.	SEB/Utility	Over 90 days dues
1.	Bihar	0.98
Total - B		0.98
Grand Total (A + B)		2077.40

(c) The Government of India introduced scheme for one time settlement of State Electricity Boards (SEBs) dues payable to Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) on 17.04.2002. Under the scheme, the State Governments signed a Tripartite Agreement (TPA) to securitize the dues as on 30.9.2001, the cut off date for securitization. Though the power utilities of Bihar and Jharkhand have settled a part of their dues by way of securitization, some more amount, as shown in the table above, are still to be securitized which got delayed due to non-reconciliation of balances dues arising from the final division of assets and liabilities of undivided Bihar State Electricity Board. Efforts are on from all sides to get the above amount settled complying with the procedures of Reserve Bank of India for issue of Bonds. The defaulted amount of post-securitization period which is a very small amount is in the process of recovery which will be settled soon.

For settlement of dues of DESU period, discussion is continuing with Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD).

Investment of Insurance Companies

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

(a) the total amount of investment of insurance companies both in private and public sectors in infrastructure development and social sectors during the last three years; and

(b) the benefits and achievements to the Government and the people as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) The total amount of investment of private and public sector insurance companies in infrastructure development and social sectors for the last 3 years is as under :

	Rs. Crores		
	As on 31st March 2003	As on 31st March 2004	As on 31st March 2005
Public Sector	37151.37	43657.29	51096.5
Private Sector	637.38	947.22	1461.59

(b) Investment by insurance companies, are largely long term investments, in infrastructure and social sectors. The Insurance Act, 1938 and IRDA Regulations on investment mandate life insurance companies to invest not less than 15% of total investment in infrastructure and social sectors and general insurance companies to invest not less than 10% of total investment in infrastructure and social sectors and not less than 5% in housing and fire fighting equipments. Such investments, basically by LIC have been instrumental in establishing drinking water, sanitation, solid waste management and such other facilities in rural and urban areas.

Hawala Transaction

3493.SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that large amount of money has been deposited in Indian Banks and invested in multi-national companies through Hawala transaction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cases investigated by the Directorate of Revenue intelligence (DRI) during the last three years;

(d) the details of the money confiscated; and

(e) the action taken against guilty persons?

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

Since Hawala is an illegal transaction it does not get reflected in the records of the Banks.

(c) to (e) No such case has been investigated by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

[Translation]

CAG Report Collection of IT

3494.DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether CAG ha detected serious irregularities in collection of income tax and corporate tax as has been mentioned in its report for the year 2003-04;

(b) whether it has been stated in this report that the Department has undercharged in some cases due to which it has suffered a loss of Rs. 5,000 crore;

(c) whether similarly in some cases the Department has overcharged due to which Rs. 470 crore have been overcharged from the tax payers;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) the details of action taken against the officers found guilty in this regard; and

(f) the action taken by the Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, the C and AG in its Report No. 12 of 2005 (for the year 2003-2004) has raised objections regarding under assessment in 14460 cases involving revenue effect of Rs. 4,838.76 crore and regarding over assessment in 2386 cases involving revenue effect of Rs. 469.12 crore.

(d) These audit observations are on direct taxes assessments made by the income tax Commissionerates spread all over the country. The process of generation of audit observations and their settlement is a continuous one. After receipt of the C and AG objections, the cases are examined for correctness of facts. Acceptance or otherwise

of the audit objection is accordingly conveyed to the C and AG. However necessary remedial action is taken in these cases as per the CBDT Instructions and in the process cases of reported revenue loss are attended to.

(e) Such cases are further examined as to the circumstances under which the mistake occurred and whether the mistake was bonafide or not. After considering all facts and circumstances, suitable action is taken against the officer/staff responsible for the mistake.

(f) Sir, the Ministry has in place an elaborate system to check mistakes in the process of work, both bonafide and malafide, in the form of Internal Audit, System of inspection and Review by the Commissioners, guidance by Additional/Joint Commissioners and verifications by the Vigilance Wing.

Closure of Cooperative Banks

3495.SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increasing number of incidents of the scams and closure of cooperative banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years including the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of criminal cases and action taken against the officials of these co-operative banks;

(d) whether the R.B.I. have issued any notice regarding the irregularities committed in these banks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Setting Up of Super Thermal Power Project

3496.SHRI BHUBNESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation has taken a decision to set up Kodarma Super Thermal Power Station in Kodarma district of Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction of the Thermal Power Station is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has decided to set up Kodarma Thermal Power Station Stage-I (2x500 MW) under 10th Five Year Plan.

(b) Preliminary activities for establishment of the project are under progress. All statutory clearance have been received except water clearance from Damodar Valley Reservoir Regulation Committee (DVRRC). Proposal for acquisition of land has already been sent to the Government of Jharkhand.

(c) Construction of Kodarma Thermal Power Station Stage-I (2x500 MW) is likely to be commenced by December, 2006 subject to the acquisition of land and water clearance from Government of Jharkhand to DVRRC.

[English]

Science Museum

3497.SHRI SUNIL KHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has any plan to set-up science museum in every district for the development of knowledge of younger generation;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the plan for the development of Science and Technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) However, the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture is primarily engaged in setting up science museums and organizing a wide range of activities/interactive programmes with the aim of supplementing science education in schools and colleges. As on date NCSM administers 28 science centres and science museums all over India. Ministry of Culture supports establishing science cities/regional science centres and sub-regional science centres. Science cities, regional science centres, sub-regional science centres are established in cities, rural and urban areas, on the basis of cost sharing between the Central and State Governments.

Insurance at State Expenses

3498. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government for providing minimum insurance cover to every person against injury or death in a road accident, at State expenses, even in cases where it is a hit and run affair; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, under Section 163 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1998, a Solatium Fund has been created with contributions from public sector general insurance companies @ 0.1% of the Motor Premium. The Fund is being utilised for compensating the road accident victims @ Rs. 25000/- in respect of death and Rs. 12,500/- in case of grievous hurt, where the identity of the vehicle causing the accident cannot be ascertained.

NPA of Bank and Fis

3499. SHRI HITEN BARMAN :
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of loan accounts in the slabs of Rupees one crore to five crores, Rupees six to ten crores, Rupees fifty crores and above and Rupees hundred crores and above during the last three years, Bank-wise and FI-wise;

(b) the details of book values of assets mortgaged/pledged by borrowers as collateral against these loans, slab-wise;

(c) the virtual mortgage to loan ratio obtained by lenders in these years; and

(d) the details of mortgaged assets auctioned/traded?

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

Dabhol Power Project

3500. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE :
SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the agreement signed for settlement of the claim of General Electric Co. (GE) of the U.S. in respect of the Dabhol Power Corporation, a Committee has been set up to carry out the talks with G.E. to protect the interests of the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the terms and composition of the Committee; and

(c) the recommendations made by the Committee, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DĀSMUNSI) : (a) to (c) No Committee has been set up under the agreement signed for settlement of the claims of GE in respect of Dabhol Power Company to protect the interest of Government of Maharashtra. However, the Indian Financial Institutions (IFI) informed Government of India (GOI) that a Committee had been constituted comprising of representatives from the Indian Financial Institutions i.e. CMD, IDBI; Managing Director, State Bank of India; Dy. Managing Director, ICICI; Managing Director, SBI Capital Markets Ltd.; and Chairman, Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), to negotiate the settlement of non-debt claims of the off-shore stakeholders of the Dabhol Power Project including GE.

The settlement with GE was concluded in July, 2005 under which a settlement amount of US\$ 145 million has been paid to GE. The settlement is comprehensive in nature and encompasses all their outstanding claims against all the Indian stakeholders including the Government of Maharashtra. Under the settlement transaction, GE has agreed to :

- Drop all their claims against Government of India, Government of Maharashtra, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Maharashtra Power Development Corporation and the Indian Financial Institutions.
- Transfer their right, title and interests in DPS's shares to a Special Purpose Vehicle.
- Settle their contractor claims against DPC; and
- Co-operate for the restart and completion of the project.

Modernisation of Textile Centres

3501. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to modernise the infrastructure at major textile centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of projects sanctioned so far, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the smooth functioning of textile centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) With the objectives of imparting a focused thrust to set up apparel units of international standards and upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the Government has launched the Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES), and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). However, after reviewing the implementation of these two schemes, a new scheme, namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks has been launched by merging the two schemes. This scheme is based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), and would equip the industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units to meet international environmental and social standards. Government of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore. State-wise sanction of project is as under :

State	Number of Projects Sanctioned under		
	APES	TCIDS	SITP
Andhra Pradesh	1	2	0
Gujarat	1	4	1
Haryana	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
Karnataka	1	0	0
Kerala	1	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0
Maharashtra	1	3	1
Punjab	1	0	0
Rajasthan	1	2	0
Tamil Nadu	2	2	0
Uttar Pradesh	2	1	0

(c) The new scheme, viz. SITP, is implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), where Industry Associations/Groups are the main promoters. The SPVs shall have operational autonomy so that they do not become surrogate Public Sector Enterprises or be controlled by Central/State Governments. Role of the Government is that of a facilitator only.

Dividend by NTPC

3502.SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of good performance results and profits declared by National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., the company has declared 24% dividend to its shareholders;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to review its decision; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (d) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) paid the highest dividend during the year 2004-05 as compared to the dividends paid during the years 2002-03 and 2003-04. Details of the dividend paid by NTPC during the last three years is as follows :

	2004-05	2003-04	2002-03
Dividend (Rs. in Million)	19790	10823	7080
% of Equity	24.00%	13.85%	9.06%

NTPC has recommended the dividend after taking into consideration the internal resources required to be retained for funding of the equity portion of its capacity expansion plan. As per the Government of India guidelines, the minimum dividend payout by PSUs in respect of

infrastructure sector should be 30% of Post Tax profits. In the year 2004-05, NTPC has paid 34.08% of Post Tax profits. Therefore, there is no ground for reviewing the decision of NTPC.

Non-Performing Assets of ICICI Bank

3503.SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have analysed the Reserve Bank of India inspection report on ICICI bank regarding non-performing assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the banks where there is a difference in the assessment of bad loans done by the auditors and the RBI Inspection Committee Report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 prohibits publishing or otherwise disclosing any credit information contained in any statement submitted by a banking company to the RBI, except in accordance with the practice and usage customary among bankers or as permitted or required under any other law.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In view of the vary large variance in the assessment of the financial position of erstwhile Global Trust Bank (eGTB) as on March 31, 2002, reported by the auditors of the Bank and as assessed by the RBI Inspectors, the issues were discussed in Board for Financial Supervision and RBI appointed another firm of Chartered Accountants to carry out an independent and in-depth assessment of major advance accounts of eGTB. Taking into account the interests of depositors of eGTB, as well as its strengths and weaknesses, the bank was amalgamated with the Oriental Bank of Commerce as per scheme of amalgamation prepared by RBI.

Cost Audit

3504. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether cost audit orders for telecommunication companies have been issued;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cost audit orders have been issued to other companies, company-wise; and
- (d) the time limit fixed on this number of audits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House.
- (d) No time limit is fixed for issue of cost audit orders. However, once cost audit order is issued, the said audit is to be conducted annually.

Jute Study Group

3505. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has constituted International Jute Study Group;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the recommendations of the group regarding promotion of Jute Industry in the country, State wise including Assam?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Does Not arise.

Indian Institute of Handloom Technology

3506. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the location-wise details of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) functioning in the country;
- (b) the main functions of IIHT;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set new IIHT in the country particularly in Tamil Nadu where huge quantities of handlooms are produced;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) 4 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) located at Guwahati, Varanasi, Salem and Jodhpur are functioning in the Central Sector. These IIHTs are conducting 3 years Diploma Course in Handloom Technology. The IIHTs at Salem and Varanasi are also conducting 1½ years Post Diploma Course in Textile Chemistry. IIHTs aim to provide technically qualified manpower, primarily to meet the requirement of the Handloom Sector. In addition to the above, two Institutes at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh) and Gadag, (Karnataka) are functioning in the State Sector.

- (c) to (e) The Government of India has no proposal to set up IIHT in Tamilnadu. Already, IIHT, Salem is functioning in the State of Tamilnadu and 26 seats are earmarked for the State of Tamilnadu in IIHT, Salem. Besides, another 12 seats are earmarked for the State of Tamilnadu in 2 State run Institutes.

Classrooms under EFC

3507. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Union Government have granted funds of Rs. 1900 lakh under EFC Grants for Elementary Education to the Karnataka State for construction of 1000 classrooms and released an amount of Rs. 764.18 lakhs for this purpose;
- (b) if so, whether the State Government have utilised Rs. 708.41 lakhs out of this amount;

(c) whether the State Government have also sent Utilization Certificate in this regard;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have received any request for releasing the balance grant of Rs. 1135.82 lakhs;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have considered the request of Karnataka Government; and

(f) if so, the time by which the balance amount is likely to be released by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Eleventh Finance Committee (EFC) for its award period 2000-05 recommended a grant of Rs. 1900 lakhs for elementary education to Government of Karnataka. State Government had submitted utilization certificate for Rs. 776.56 lakhs. Based on the pace of utilization of funds during 2000-05 GOI released a sum of Rs. 1425 lakhs to the State Government.

(d) and (e) Claims received within the prescribed period have been considered and grant released.

(f) No further grant can be released for the purpose as EFC award period was over on 31.3.2005.

Special Duty Allowance

3508.SHRI SUBRATA BOSE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Special Duty Allowance (SDA) is paid to the civilian employees of Government hailing from outside North-Eastern Region (NER) when posted to NER;

(b) the details of current rate of SDA to various ranks of employees;

(c) whether SDA is also paid to civilian employees hailing from NER but posted in remote areas in North-East from Guwahati to Gangtok or to a far off places like Chennai, Kerala, Pondicherry, etc; and

(d) if not, the rationale behind making SDA inadmissible to employees belonging to NER in such instances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Special Duty Allowance (SDA) is paid to Civilian Central Government employees who have 'All India Transfer Liability' on their posting to North-Eastern Region from outside the Region.

(b) Special Duty Allowance is admissible to the eligible Central Government employees @ 12.5% of the basic pay.

(c) No, Sir. However, they may be entitled to Special Duty Allowance/Island Special (Duty) Allowance if the condition of 'All India Transfer Liability' is fulfilled and are posted in Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Group of Islands where these orders are applicable mutatis-mutandis.

(d) Special Duty Allowance is granted to Central Government employees of All India Transfer Liability on posting from outside the region as an incentive to serve in the NER/A and N and Lakshadweep islands.

Market Complexes for Handloom

3509.SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has set up Market Complexes for the development of handloom/handicraft sector in the country;

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

(c) whether any target has been fixed for the Tenth Five Year Plan in this regard;

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

(e) the other measures taken by the Government for the development of handloom/handicraft sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Handloom Sector :

The Scheme for Setting up of Marketing Complexes was started in 1985-86. It has been continued in the 10th Plan as a component of the Marketing Promotion Programme. This component of programme aims at providing marketing assistance by setting up Marketing Complex with a view to creating permanent marketing outlets for handloom weavers.

This component of the Programme envisages setting up Marketing Complexes in major cities/towns of India catering to the concept of "One Stop Shopping".

Till date, the activity is being implemented by National Handloom Development Corporation. However, other National or State level Handloom Organisations, with adequate financial and organizational resources may also be approved for implementing the project.

Under the scheme Central Government provides 50% grant assistance to handloom agencies for purchase of showroom and for interior decoration of the showroom thus purchased. Recurring cost for renovation, maintenance and upkeep of the showroom will be met by the owner of the showroom.

The location-wise details of such Marketing Complexes are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Handicraft Sector :

Under the Marketing infrastructure component of Marketing Support and Services Scheme, Urban Haats are being set up through agencies recommended by State Governments across the country to provide marketing facility to craftpersons round the year for direct marketing of their products. Under the scheme 70% of the cost of the Urban Haat (subject to the ceiling of Rs. 2.00 crores per Urban Haat) is shared by the Government of India and the remaining 30% are borne by State Governments/Implementing Agencies.

34 Urban Haats (16 during 9th Plan and 18 during 10th Plan) have been sanctioned so far in various parts of the country, out of which 5 Haats at Bhubneshwar, Karnal, Ahmedabad, Jammu and Bhopal have become functional. The location-wise details of such haats are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

In addition to above Rajiv Gandhi Handicraft Bhavan has been set up at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi with a view to provide space to house showroom of those States and Union Territories, which do not have any emporia of their own in Delhi and also to provide periodic facilities on rotational basis for direct marketing to individual craftsman, Self Help Groups, Producer Groups, National Awardees, Shilp Gurus and Handicrafts Artisans etc. working in collaboration with exporters and designers etc.

(c) and (d) No target has been fixed for the Tenth Five Year Plan for Setting up of Marketing Complexes in the Handloom Sector. However, a target for sanction of 20 Urban Haats has been fixed for the 10th Plan under Handicraft Sector.

(e) The Government is implementing a number of schemes for the development of the handloom sector, with a view to promote product diversification, provide marketing support and technological upgradation. The main developmental schemes are Deen Dayal Hathkargha Pratsahan Yojana, Integrated Handloom Training Project, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Handloom Export Scheme. Further more, new schemes of Integrated Handloom Cluster Development (IHCD), Mahatama Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna and Health Insurance Scheme have been launched in the current financial year.

The other measures taken/being taken for the development of handicrafts sector in the country include: implementation of Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for integrated development of craft clusters; Design and Technology Upgradation; Marketing and Support Services; Export Promotion; Training and Extension,

Research and Development and Credit Guarantee Scheme etc.

Statement-I

Location of Marketing Complexes

Location	No. of Marketing Complexes set up	No. of Emporia in each Marketing Complex
2	3	4
Jaipur at Paanch Batti, Crossing, MI Road, Ashok Marg.	1	11
Kolkata at CIT Complex, VIP Road, Maniktala	1	20
Hyderabad at Chenetha Bhavan, Nampally.	1	06

	3	4
Ahmedabad at Kamdhenu Complex, Opp. Sahjanand College.	1	13
Kanpur at M.G. Road, Chnniganj	1	16
Indore at Palika Plaza MTH Compound M.G. Road.	1	09
Navi Mumbai at 1st floor, Phase-II, Sec.-08, Nerul	1	09
New Delhi at August Kranti Bhavan, Bhikaji Cama Place.	1	17

Statement-II

Statewise Location of Urban Haats

Region	State	No. of Urban Haat Sanctioned	Locations
1	2	3	4
Northern	Haryana	1	Uchana (Kamal)
	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu and Srinagar
	Himachal Pradesh	—	
	Punjab	1	Patiala
	Rajasthan	2	Jodhpur Jaipur
	Delhi	2	Delhi
Central	Uttar Pradesh	4	Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi

1	2	3	4
	Uttaranchal	1	Dehradun
Eastern	West Bengal	1	Kolkata
	Orissa	3	Bhubaneswar, Konark and Puri
	Bihar	—	—
	Jharkhand	2	Ranchi and Hazaribagh
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	1	Tirupati
	Tamilnadu	—	—
	Kerala	1	Thiruvananthapuram
	Pondicherry	1	Pondicherry
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	—
	Karnataka	1	Mysore
Western	Gujarat	3	Gandhinagar, Suart and Bhuj
	Maharashtra	2	Pune (approved in principal) and Mumbai
	Madhya Pradesh	2	Bhopal and Indore
	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
North Eastern	Assam	1	Guwahati
	Meghalaya	—	—
	Manipur	—	—
	Mizoram	—	—
	Nagaland	1	Dimapur
	Tripura	1	Agartala
	Total	34	

Transgenic Research in Rice

3510. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether transgenic research in basmati rice is being discontinued;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps and measures being taken by the Government to prevent accidental contamination of non-genetically engineering rice grains with genetically engineered rice grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Research for developing transgenic basmati rice for commercialization has been discontinued. However, Pusa basmati is allowed strictly for research purposes for generation of proof of principle.

(c) In India, no transgenic rice has been commercialized so far. Hence, the threat of non-transgenic rice getting contaminated with transgenic rice does not rise at this state.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of DVC Displaced

3511. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has rehabilitated all the villagers staying in villages within a radius of 10 kms. of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) projects to safer places;

(b) if so, number of such villages, rehabilitated so far, State-wise;

(c) whether said villagers have been provided with all basic amenities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total number of villages rehabilitated are 215. Of These, 208 are in the State of Jharkhand and 7 are in the State of West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During the earlier period of rehabilitation (1953-1979) villages were provided with the basic amenities such as roads, schools, drinking water facilities, tanks, minor irrigation facilities and temples etc. During Nineties, while rehabilitation of the villagers at Mejia Thermal Power Station (MTPS), village electrification was also done through State Electricity Board. Besides, under social integration programmes, DVC is executing various socio-economic development projects in 419 villages situated within a radius of 10 K.Ms. of each project including the rehabilitated villages. The programme covers

health, education, self employment, infrastructure development such as construction of roads, drinking water wells, handpumps, renovation of school buildings, check dams, lift irrigation and also electrification of some of the villages.

[English]

Bio-Gas Plants in Tamil Nadu

3512. SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of bio-gas projects being installed in Tamil Nadu State during the last three years and the power generated from each plant during the said period;

(b) whether the Biomethanation Plant installed at Koyembedu Market Complex (KMC) Chennai is expected to treat about 30 tonnes of vegetable market wastes per day for generation of around 0.3 MW of power; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of implementation of this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) Details of projects taken up in Tamil Nadu for energy recovery from urban and industrial wastes through biogas plants during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. About 24 lakh units of electricity have been generated for captive consumption during the last three years, at the project installed in Dharmapuri district. In addition, nearly 7400 family type biogas plants have also been set up in the State during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. This has been taken up as a demonstration project under the Project on Development of High Rate biomethanation Processes with partial financial assistance from United Nations Development Programme and Global Environment Facility. The project is being implemented by the Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai in collaboration with Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA). Installation work has been completed and the project is under commissioning. Total cost of this project is about Rs. 5.25 crore, with 25% of the cost being borne by the CMDA.

Statement

Sr. No.	Name of the Projects	Capacity	Year of commissioning
1.	Power generation from tapioca processing industry wastewater at Varalaxmi Starch Industry Ltd., Dharmapuri	0.50 MW	2002-03
2.	Biogas generation from paper mill effluents at Tamil Nadu News-prints and Papers Ltd., Karur	1.25 MW	2002-03
3.	Power generation from vegetable market waste at Koyembedu, Chennai.	0.30 MW	Under commissioning
4.	Power Generation from Poultry droppings at Uduppam, Namakkal.	1.5 MW	-do-
5.	Power Generation from Poultry droppings at Tiruchengode, Namkkal.	2.5 MW	Under installation

Loan From PFC

3513. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought loans amounting to Rs. 9800 crore from the Power Finance Corporation and the Rural Electrification Corporation to finance the Urban Power Project expansion of 1400 MW, Khaparkheda Thermal Power Project and a joint venture project with Chhattisgarh Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the loans sought has been granted;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (e) A proposal for loan assistance for Urban Power Project (1040 MW Expansion Project) has been received by Power Finance Corporation (PFC)/Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). However, Maharashtra Generation Company (MAHAGENCO) have not sent details of either gas linkage or its cost price. Further, PFC has not received detailed loan application in respect of Khaparkheda Project.

As per information received from MAHAGENCO, no loans have been sought from PFC or REC for Joint Venture Project with Chhattisgarh Electricity Board.

FDI

3514. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has any plan to invite Chinese investment in Power Sector which includes transmission and generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the power sector proposed by the Government; and

(d) the number of FDI proposals received by the Government so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) As per the extant policy, FDI upto 100% is allowed under the automatic approval route in the power sector in electricity generation, transmission and distribution (except Atomic Energy). Further, under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, generation of electricity has been de-licensed. Transmission is a licensed activity and the licence is granted by the statutory Regulatory Commission.

(c) and (d) The Statement on FDI inflows as obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion,

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, which maintains the data on FDI, is enclosed.

Statement

Detailed break-up for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Technology Cases (FTCs)

Approved by Government during August, 1991 to September, 2005

Country China

Sector POWER

(Amount in million)

S. No.	Registration No. and date	Indian Company Name and Address	Foreign Collaborator Name and Address	Foreign Equity		%age of Foreign Equity
				In Rs.	In US\$	
Country: China						
1.	238 27/04/1998	The Madras Aluminium Company Ltd., Post Box No. 4, Mettur Dam Salem Distt. Tamil Nadu-636402	M/s Shanghai Electric Corporation, 358, Yanan Road (W) Shanghai, China			Technical case
		Location: Salem (Tamil Nadu) Appr No. (Date): 48 (31/07/1998)				Item of Manufacture: Captive Power Plant
2.	253 17.05.1999	Balaji Coke Industry Private Limited 12, Ho-Chi Minh Sarani 2 B. 2nd Floor, Calcutta-700 071 West Bengal	Shanxi Antai Group Company Ltd., China (Financial + Technical)	5.00	0.12	5.00
		Location: Kutch (Gujarat) Appr No. (Date): 254 (30/06/1999)				Item of Manufacture: To Undertake Manufacturing of Coke and Related Products Based on Chinese Technology.
3.	5240 01/04/1999	Kerala State Electricity Board Office of the Financial Adviser and Chief Account Officer, Vidyuthi Bhavan Pattom Palace. P.O. Thiruvananthapuram	Hangzhou International Centre on Small Hydropower 136, Nanshan Road, P.B. Box 22, Hangzhou, 31002, P.R. China			Technical Case
		Location: Kerala (Kerala) Appr No. (Date): 115 (30.04.1999)				Item of Manufacture: Generation and Transmission of Hydro Electric Power

Total Technical Cases: 2 Total Financial Cases : 1 Total Foreign Equity in Rs. million: 5.00 : US\$ million: 0.12.

Assessment of Taxes and Expenditure

3515. SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

SHRI MANOJ KUMAR :

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of collection of direct and indirect taxes in the country are the lowest in the world;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check tax evasion and widen the tax net;

(d) whether computerization has helped to widen tax base; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) The steps taken by the Government to check tax evasion and widen the tax net include issue of guidelines for scrutiny of returns, close scrutiny of the financial statements of companies through audit, identification of assesses and commodities prone to evasion, undertaking search, seizure and survey actions in appropriate cases, setting up of Tax Information Network, introduction of a Banking Cash Transaction Tax in respect of cash withdrawals from banks subject to a certain limit, making it obligatory for all banks to report all deposits which are exempt from Tax Deducted at Source on Interest, etc. The intelligence gathering machinery has been strengthened. The various equipments essential for an effective anti-evasion set up such as transport, communication equipments have been augmented. Further, Service Tax has been imposed on nine new services, excise duties have been imposed on branded articles of jewellery, road tractors, etc.

(d) and (e) In so far as Direct Taxes are concerned, computerization is being used to identify stop filers. In addition Tax Information Network (TIN) has enabled electronic filing of TDS returns which has been made mandatory for corporate and Government deductors. The data received through these e-TDS returns is being used for identification of non-filers of TDS returns and for matching tax deducted at source and tax deposited in the Government account. In so far as Indirect Taxes are concerned, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pendency of Cases

3516. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cheque bounce cases are pending in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai at present under the Negotiable Instruments Act;

(b) if so, whether the huge pendency is causing considerable delay in the disposal of the cases; and

(c) the steps the Government is contemplating to check the huge pendency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 empowers the payee of the cheque to file a complaint under Section 141 of the Act against the drawer of the cheque in cases where cheques are dishonoured for insufficient funds. As such it is left to the concerned parties to decide, whether to approach the courts or not. The data base of Reserve Bank of India, therefore, does not generate information regarding cases pending in various courts relating to bouncing of cheques under the Negotiable Instruments Act. However, based on the information received from Public Sector Banks, there are at present about 3024 cheque bounce cases pending in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. In order to reduce pendency, the Negotiable Instruments Act was amended in December

2002 and a new Section 143 was inserted providing for summary trial of cases under the Act. The Section also provides that every endeavour shall be made by the Court to conclude the trial within six months of filing the complaint.

Securitisation Act

3517. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Finance Assets and enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, the personal assets and properties of the borrowers, partners, directors can be attached towards the bad loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to amend the said Act in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) Under the provisions of Section 13 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 banks for financial institutions, as secured creditors, are empowered to take possession of securities given to them for due repayment of any loan, in the event of default committed by the borrowers. The secured creditors also have the power to sell such securities, without intervention of Courts, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for the purpose of recovering the defaulted loans. The basis of providing a power of enforcement of securities to the secured creditors is the agreement between secured creditors and borrowers creating secured interest over the property, which also contain stipulation that the borrower cannot create any other charge on such property without the consent of the secured creditors. It is, however, open to the lenders to attach properties of borrowers, not mortgaged to the bank, by obtaining suitable orders from Court or Tribunals. If the Court or Tribunals find that such property of the borrowers

is already encumbered, the attachment to be granted to the lender will become subservient to the encumbrance already existing. It is, therefore, not possible to amend the Securitisation Act empowering the secured creditors to attach properties, which do not constitute securities for the loan. Such an amendment would also be against the basic objective of the Securitisation Act, which is to facilitate enforcement of securities given to the secured creditors.

British PM's Echo on FDI

3518. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the British Prime Minister during his recent visit to New Delhi called for further opening up of Indian economy to attract more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) from the European Union;

(b) if so, the precise demands made by the EU President, and the estimated amount of additional FDI expected from EU, sector-wise; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) During the India-EU summit held in New Delhi in September, 2005, participants from U.K. and Europe assured Government of their abiding interest in investing in India and in the opportunities India offered.

(c) Government is taking steps to improve Infrastructure and Governance.

Car Export Scam

3519. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that DRI (Directorate of Revenue Intelligence) has recently unearthed frauds in export, wherein nexus was found between officials of DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade) and exports oriented manufacturing units at Noida (U.P.) in special economic zone for tax evasion;

(b) whether DGFT has issued few licences without any proper verification to the exporters, who are even arrested and booked under the Cofeposa Act for smugglings; and

(c) if so, the action taken in these cases so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) It is a fact that the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is investigating a case of large scale Customs duty evasion by certain units located in NOIDA Special Economic Zone. However, the Office of DGFT has no role to play in the matter since the approval for setting up a unit in the Special Economic Zone is given by the Development Commissioner.

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

Transfer of Non-Conventional Energy Sources Projects

3520. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to transfer schemes like Integrated Rural Energy Programme, Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) pumping systems for individuals, SPV power plants and battery operated vehicles to State Governments;

(b) if so, whether this transfer has been effected by the Planning Commission without consulting the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(c) whether the Government has a proposal to review the scheme so as to ensure that the schemes shall achieve its desired goal;

(d) if so, the reasons for harnessing less energy as compared to the potential; and

(e) the measures contemplated to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Schemes of the Ministry are reviewed on an annual basis and modified/discontinued as deemed necessary.

(d) Does not arise. However, the aim is to set up 10 per cent of the additional grid interactive power generation capacity through renewables during the 10th and 11th Plan periods. During the first three years of the 10th Plan period the aim has been exceeded as around 18 per cent additional grid interactive power generation capacity has come from renewables.

(e) Does not arise.

MMDR Act

3521. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether for some minerals included in Part C of first schedule of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, prior approval of the Central Government is necessary before granting of mineral concessions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments are seeking permission from the Union Government for these minerals from time to time;

(d) whether some State Governments have granted mineral concessions without seeking approval of the Union Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether control of Union Government over mining sector has continuously been coming down due to privatization of mines;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure good performance of mines in the public sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Prior approval of the Central Government is mandatory for grant of mineral concessions by the State Governments only in case of minerals specified in the First Schedule, including minerals in Part C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. Part C of the First Schedule contains ten minerals, viz., asbestos, bauxite, chrome, copper, gold, iron, lead, manganese, zinc ores and precious stones.

(c) to (e) State Governments have been seeking such prior approvals for aforementioned minerals and no such instance of grant of minerals concession for minerals specified in the First Schedule, excluding coal and lignite but including minerals in Part C of the MMDR Act, without prior approval of the Central Government has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(f) and (g) Though mineral sector has been opened up for private sector, development and regulation of mines is under the control of the Union. All mining leases for major minerals are subjected to mandatory Mining Plan including an Environmental Management Plan duly approved and enforced by statutory authorities. All mining leaseholders are required to comply with the requirements of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 which are administered by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Under Rule 23A of Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1988, it is mandatory for every major mineral mine to have a progressive mine closure plan and a final mine closure plan for proper reclamation and rehabilitation of the area under mining lease.

(h) The performance of the mines under various central public sector undertakings is monitored as per parameters of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on a quarterly basis by the administrative Ministries of respective central public sector undertakings.

GDP

3522. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the growth rate and percent contribution of each of the Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery to the National GDP during Ninth Plan period and total outlays earmarked against each sector during the 10th Plan;

(b) the specific thrust areas identified to enhance agricultural productivity in the country outlining specific plan of action envisaged during 10th Plan period of each sector; and

(c) the State-wise target and achievement made for agricultural lending during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) As per the information from the Central Statistical Organisation, during the Ninth Plan period, the annual average growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at constant prices of agriculture (including horticulture and livestock), forestry and logging and fisheries were 2.0 percent, 2.2 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. During the Ninth Plan, the share of agriculture, forestry and logging and fisheries in Gross Domestic Product was 23.1 percent, 1.1 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively. The Tenth Five Year Plan outlay for agriculture and allied sectors in Rs. 20,668 crore.

(b) During the Tenth Plan, the specific thrust areas identified include, inter alia, utilization of wastelands and unutilized/under utilized lands, development of irrigation, especially minor irrigation, diversification to high-value crops and activities, timely and adequate availability of inputs, reforms to introduce pro-active policies for the farm sector and improving infrastructure and water shed development. National Horticulture Mission is being implemented for doubling horticulture production in the country by 2011-12.

(c) The State-wise target and achievements of lending to agriculture and allied activities during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement***State-wise target and achievement made under agricultural lending***

(Rs. lakh)

Sr.No.	State	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target#	Achievement@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	393102.00	408741.00	451737.00	479822.00	609116.00	678847.57
2.	Jharkhand	31170.00	20315.00	36727.00	21461.00	44046.00	42397.27
3.	Assam	13725.80	10127.00	17466.18	19129.00	26665.47	26288.02
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1092300.00	754059.00	1212798.00	1001424.00	1418750.00	1296503.73
5.	Chhattisgarh	51634.00	46133.00	50950.00	52377.00	69634.00	79787.85
6.	Uttaranchal	23248.56	48416.00	55463.81	42589.00	72290.52	64364.43
7.	Tripura	6245.00	1769.00	9443.00	3000.00	5550.00	4154.75
8.	Sikkim	475.18	325.00	648.45	425.00	968.00	439.76
9.	A and N Islands	630.37	382.00	578.03	385.00	700.00	683.04
10.	Madhya Pradesh	258742.00	290285.00	304663.00	342935.00	460585.00	519207.01
11.	Mizoram	1082.12	684.00	661.12	544.00	807.70	1756.93
12.	Goa	2804.00	2124.00	2629.00	3938.00	4172.00	7123.05
13.	Uttar Pradesh	712205.00	618123.00	830681.00	810833.00	1221305.00	1010893.80
14.	Nagaland	2140.74	540.00	5138.75	742.00	1311.39	1828.17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15718.92	5746.00	17947.47	6619.00	28401.61	10294.68
16.	New Delhi	577.17	182540.00	632.40	242367.00	1225.65	374864.62
17.	Pondicherry*	4188.20	5341.00	4449.51	6970.00	6617.00	
18.	Tamil Nadu	588812.00	627046.00	656350.00	695166.00	966235.00	916606.42
19.	Karnataka	451800.00	466361.00	488300.00	532600.00	625300.00	728930.52
20.	Punjab	657192.00	762380.00	779352.00	914790.00	1088117.00	1370889.99
21.	Haryana	477789.00	463705.00	552871.00	628620.00	767479.00	919696.05

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	West Bengal	118500.00	184244.00	200100.00	212944.00	243900.00	329576.82
23.	Maharashtra	615388.00	503275.00	620293.00	528487.00	708138.00	825023.06
24.	Bihar	183609.00	72260.00	190034.00	142172.00	233986.00	177150.74
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1102.12	994.00	1797.38	390.00	1975.00	1358.00
26.	Kerala	321463.00	302981.00	357000.00	377502.00	649119.00	462783.04
27.	Orissa	130361.68	109688.00	139365.44	127778.00	157901.84	199444.73
28.	Rajasthan ^m	280667.00	281911.00	312846.00	313996.00	445655.00	514689.86
29.	Himachal Pradesh	26549.00	31358.00	31800.04	38232.00	50045.00	61443.09
30.	Manipur	1506.00	405.00	3950.00	580.00	1325.00	1868.52
31.	Meghalaya	1093.05	552.00	1168.74	5184.00	1447.00	2454.44
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli*		59.00		0.00		0.00
33.	Daman and Diu*		24.00		0.00		0.00
34.	Lakshadweep**		26.00		76.00		0.00
35.	Chandigarh***		17848.00		37245.00		0.00
36.	Pvt. Sec. Comm. Bank \$		585255.00		1023008.00		827632.00
37.	RIDF contributed by CBs \$		149985.00		83747.00		21480.43
38.	Other States						6732.00
39.	Indirect advances						37085.86
Total		8463021.86	6955977.00	7337841.32	8658079.00	9912968.18	11524280.85

State-Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) fixed targets in the beginning of the year for 2004-05. Subsequently this was revised to 105000 crore following announcement by Hon'ble Finance Minister on 18 June 2004.

\$ State-wise data not available.

* achievement has been included in the respective States viz *Gujarat (2003-04 and 04-05), **Kerala (2004-05), ***Punjab Haryana (2004-05).

● provisional figures.

Source : Achievement IBA/banks/NABARD

Source : Target - SLBC

*[Translation]***Watershed Development Programmes**

3523. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of any kind of irregularities in the implementation of watershed development programmes;

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

(c) whether any officer has been found guilty in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR RURLA DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) to (d) The Department of Land Resources occasionally receives complaints of irregularities on watershed projects. These are forwarded to the concerned State Government for enquiry and appropriate action. In case veracity of complaint is established, the concerned ZP/DRDA/State Government takes appropriate action which may vary from blacklisting in case of NGOs, recovery of funds, disciplinary proceedings or legal action against the State employees. Action in this regard is in the domain of the State Governments.

*[English]***Energy through Agricultural Waste**

3524. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to develop agro-focused localized power generation units in each State aimed at providing 24 hours electricity to rural sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) has taken steps to develop biomass gasifier system which can use wood as well as agricultural residues to generate producer gas which can be used for generation of electricity. Such biomass gasifier systems are being promoted in the country including rural areas under the biomass gasifier programme. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (MNES) provides Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.5 lakh/100 kW biomass gasifier systems with dual fuel mode and Rs. 15 lakh/100 kW for biomass gasifier system coupled with 100% producer gas engine. Central Financial Assistance upto 90% of the benchmark cost of Rs. 15 lakh for a basic package of 50 kW biomass gasifier project including housing and local distribution is provided under the programme of Electrification of Remote Villages.

*[Translation]***Enhancement of Amount under Various Assistance Scheme**

3525. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any likelihood to enhance the assistance available to the weavers under various schemes including residence cum workshop scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no likelihood of enhancing the assistance available under any of the Handloom Sector Schemes including the Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]***Smuggling of Silk**

3526. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cheap Silk smuggled into India through neighbouring countries is adversely affecting indigenous sericulture industry both in on-farm and non-farm sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) steps being taken to curb illegal dumping and smuggling of cheap silk from neighbouring countries including China; and

(d) efforts being made to promote sericulture industry and to compensate the industry due to smuggling of Silk?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The details of the seizures of Cheap Silk smuggled from neighbouring countries are as follows :

Year	No. of cases of seizure of silk yarn/fabrics	Values (Rs. in crores)
2002-03	62	5.7133
2003-04	45	0.7874
2004-05	32	09.785
2005-06 (upto October, 2005)	13	7.8655

(c) Imports have been liberalized and all restrictions removed. Import duties have been lowered to increase imports to meet the demand for silk goods. In addition, all units of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence concerned with prevention of smuggling are maintaining strict vigil and making all out effort to prevent the smuggling of silk.

(d) Several programmes and schemes to boost the silk industry in the country have been instituted. The important ones are :

1. During the X Plan period, under the Catalytic Development Programmes, a provision of Rs. 181.00 crores has been made for providing assistance to sericulture farmers/reelers to

encourage them to adopt improved technology aiming towards improvement in quality and productivity;

2. The CSB has evolved new bivoltine breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-Operation Agency (JICA). The commercial exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of international standard import substitute grade of mulberry raw silk in the country;
3. Through R and D efforts, the CSB has made a break through in tropicalising the bivoltine silkworm and development of new varieties of mulberry plants with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity;
4. The CSB has developed improved multi-end reeling units to encourage large scale production of international grade quality silk. These improved machines are being popularized among the reelers through the Catalytic Developmental Programme at important reeling clusters all over the country and are producing gradable quality raw silk using the reeling package developed by Central Silk Technological Research Institute of Central Silk Board;
5. The CSB is making necessary efforts for the modernization of reeling facilities by importing automatic reeling machines to facilitate production of international grade quality silk;
6. The quality of yarn and fabrics in non-mulberry sector has also improved considerably through the introduction of motorized silk reeling/spinning machines and setting up of Common Facility Centres. The CSB has developed new designs in non-mulberry sector and same are being popularized under the brand "Vanya Silk";
7. The CSB has launched the "Silk Mark" scheme through the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI) which is a hallmark for the products

made from pure natural silk and guarantee the purity of silk products. Silk mark scheme will also play an important role in brand promotion of Indian silk in domestic and foreign markets;

8. The CSB has recently lunched futures trading in cocoon and raw silk through National Commodities and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) which, can be effectively used as a tool to cover the risks associated with price fluctuations to boost the production of silk in the country;
9. Import of raw silk has been liberalized by being brought under OGL, which has increased availability of good quality silk enabling the manufacturers to produce export quality goods;
10. A number of schemes like Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB), Duty Drawback, Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC) have been made available to exporters whereby the element of tax on the exported item is reimbursed to them;
11. Government has rationalized value addition/ Input-output norms specified under the EXIM Policy extended to exporters;
12. The Government is providing assistance to the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai for undertaking various export promotion activities such as participation in international fairs, organizing generic promotion stalls in domestic fairs like Tex Styles India, Publicity in foreign trade magazines, publication of magazine "Silk India" and colour forecast card for domestic silk manufacturers, dissemination of overseas trade information among exporters, etc;
13. For Technological up-gradation of the industry loan at 5% point less than applicable rate, under the Technological Up-gradation Fund Scheme for the Textiles sector is available inter alia to the silk sector; and

14. In the budget 2004-05 customs duty on import of silk processing machinery has been reduced by 5%, thus facilitating availability of machinery at lower prices.

Committee on Taxation

3527. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether keeping in view of oil prices spiraling during last few years Government is considering to set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee for taxation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) terms and conditions for setting up the committee and composition thereof; and
- (d) the time by which the Committee is likely to give its report?

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

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to look into the various aspects of pricing and taxation of petroleum products with a view to stabilizing/rationalizing their prices, keeping in view the financial position of the oil companies, conserving petroleum products, and establishing a transparent mechanism for autonomous adjustment of prices by the oil companies. The Committee comprises of one Chairman and five members namely; (i) Dr. C. Rangarajan, Chairman, Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, Chairman (ii) Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, Member Planning Commission, Member, (iii) Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Member, (iv) Dr. Ashok Lahiri, Chief Economic Adviser, Ministry of Finance, Member, (v) Shri Saumitra Chaudhuri, Chief Economist, ICRA, New Delhi, Member, (vi) Prof. B.H. Dholakia, Director, IIM, Ahmedabad, Member.

(d) The Committee is expected to give its report in 6 months time.

[Translation]

Revenue Earned from Taxes

3528. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) revenue earned from the taxes levied on petroleum products during the years 2002-2003 and 2004-2005;

(b) whether a reduction in the rate of taxes was made during the said period;

(c) if so, the percentage of that reduction;

(d) whether there was increase in revenue during the period; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Revenue collected as duties of Customs and Central Excise from petroleum products during 2002-03 to 2004-05 is given in the Table-I of the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Changes made in Customs and Excise Duty rates on major petroleum products are given in the Table-II of enclosed Statement.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Growth in revenue, in addition to duty rates, is on account of a number of factors such as increase in quantum of clearance, assessable value etc.

Statement

Table-I			
(Rs. in Crores)			
Financial year	Customs	Excise	Total
1	2	3	4
2002-03	2346	31460	33806

1	2	3	4
2003-04	3091	35017	38108
2004-05	3489	37898	41387

Table-II

Products	Duty rates	
	From	To
1	2	3
2002-03		
Customs		
Kerosene (PDS)	5%	10%
Excise		
Petrol	32% + Rs. 7.00 per litre	30% + Rs. 7.00 per litre (w.e.f. 04.06.2002) 30% + Rs. 7.50 per litre (w.e.f. 01.03.2003)
Diesel	16% + Rs. 1.00 per litre	14% + Rs. 1.00 per litre (w.e.f. 04.06.2002) 14% + Rs. 1.50 per litre (w.e.f. 01.03.2003)
2003-04		
Excise		
Aviation Turbine Fuel	16%	8%
2004-05		
Customs		
Petrol	20%	15% (w.e.f. 18.08.2004) 10% (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)
Diesel	20%	15% (w.e.f. 18.08.2004) 10% (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)
Kerosene (PDS)	10%	5% (w.e.f. 18.08.2004) Nil (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)
LPG (Domestic)	10%	5% (w.e.f. 18.08.2004) Nil (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)

	1	2	3
Aviation Turbine Fuel	20%	10%	
Excise			
Petrol	30% + Rs. 7.50 per litre	26% + Rs. 7.50 per litre (w.e.f. 16.06.2004)	23% + Rs. 7.50 per litre (w.e.f. 18.08.2004)
		8% + Rs. 13.00 per litre (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)	
Diesel	14% + Rs. 1.50 per litre	11% + Rs. 1.50 per litre (w.e.f. 16.06.2004)	8% + Rs. 1.50 per litre (w.e.f. 18.08.2004)
		8% + Rs. 3.25 per litre (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)	
Kerosene (PDS)	16%	12% (w.e.f. 18.08.2004)	Nil (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)
LGP for Doemstic Households	16%	8% (w.e.f. 16.06.2004)	Nil (w.e.f. 01.03.2005)

[English]

Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act and Guardians and Wards Act

3529.SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE :
SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR RANA :
SHRI PRABODH PANDA :
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA :
SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI
SHRI P. MOHAN
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adoption in India is governed by two Acts, viz., the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Acts, 1956 (HAMA) and the Guardians and Wards Act (GAWA);

(b) if so, whether the Government has noticed some anomalies in these Acts;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(d) whether Government proposes to bring some amendments in the above acts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Law commission of India in its 83rd Report on the Gardians and Wards Act, 1890 and certain provisions of the Hndiu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 has made recommendations suggesting to make the provisions of the Acts gender unbiased and free from deficiencies which hamper their administration. The matter is under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

[Translation]

Corrupt Revenue Officials

3530.SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has prepared a list of revenue officials under constant surveillance/scanner;

(b) if so, the action taken against such officials;

(c) whether any corrupt officials has been nabbed through this process;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) the reasons for not suspending corrupt officials with immediate effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, A list is prepared every year in consultation with the CBI.

(b) The list is useful in keeping track of officers against whom there is adverse information. They are kept under surveillance by the CBI and the work done by them in the Department is also reviewed or inspections conducted.

(c) Yes.

(d) 111 officers whose names appear in the list have been either searched by CBI or departmentally proceeded against.

(e) The Suspension of officials is governed by Rule 10 of the CCS (CCA) Rules, 1965. As per the provisions of the Rule, an officer is suspended if a disciplinary proceedings is contemplated or pending against him or he has engaged in activities prejudicial to the interest of the security of the State or where any case of criminal offence is under investigation, inquiry or trial. Regarding the CBI search cases, an officer who is arrested and kept in custody for more than 48 hours is treated to be on deemed suspension from the time of his arrest. A formal order placing the officer under suspension is issued by the Competent Authority in this regard u/r 10(2) of the CCS(CCA) Rules.

[English]

Slow Growth In Power Section

3531. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA :
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's growth in the power sector is very slow as compared to other Asian countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the growth of power sector at par with other Asian countries?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) As per World Energy Outlook, 2004 published by International Energy Agency (IEA), India with the generation of 598 Billion Unit was the sixth largest electricity market in the world and China with 1675 Billion Unit of Generation stand second. The report has further projected that by 2030 India is likely to be the third largest market. During 2000-2005 India recorded the generation growth of 4.86%. Comparable data for the other Asian Countries is not been compiled by IEA.

(c) The National Electricity Policy envisages accelerated power development to eliminate both energy and peaking shortages and the creation of a spinning reserve by 2012. The Central Electricity Authority had estimated the need for capacity addition of over 1,00,000 MW during 10th and 11th Plan.

[Translation]

Agricultural Credit

3532. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI :
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force of Reserve Bank of India has suggested to constitute a "Risk Fund" in regard to agriculture credit; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Advisory Committee on Flow of Credit to Agriculture and Related Activities from the Banking System (Vyas Committee) has recommended for setting up of an Agri-Risk Fund the equal contribution from Central and State Governments and participating banks for moderating the risk of lender banks. The recommendation has been examined by the Government and it is currently felt that such a fund will not be easy to operate in the country where size of land holding is very small and the land records are incomplete.

**Wages Fixed under Food for
Work Programme**

3533. MOHD. SHAHID :

SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether wages given to males and females under the food for work scheme has been fixed;

(b) if so, the ratio of males and females working under this scheme, State-wise;

(c) whether the wages under this scheme varies from State to State;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the States where ratio of females is less under this scheme alongwith the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) As per programme guidelines, under National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP), wages to be paid to the workers should not be less than the Minimum Wages as notified by the respective State Governments. Equal wages are to be paid to both men and women.

(b) Under the programme, overall share of women mandays generation is 40.45% during 2005-06 (upto October 2005) as reported by the States. Though the share of men mandays are not monitored separately at the Central level but the balance mandays other than 40.45% is obviously from men. The State-wise share of women mandays in percentage is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Minimum Wages as notified by the respective State Governments varies from State to State.

(e) Except from Kerala and Rajasthan the ratio of women mandays are less as compared to men. This is because the women turnout for wage employment is less which is a social phenomena.

Statement

*Percentage Share of Women mandays generation
under NFFWP during 2005-06 (upto
October 2005)*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Percentage Women mandays
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.70
3.	Assam	22.70
4.	Bihar	22.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	31.85
6.	Gujarat	37.72
7.	Haryana	0.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.41
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR
10.	Jharkhand	24.96
11.	Karnataka	33.54
12.	Kerala	50.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	44.17
14.	Maharashtra	NR
15.	Manipur	29.99
16.	Meghalaya	30.18
17.	Mizoram	30113.64
18.	Nagaland	NR
19.	Orissa	32.01

1	2	3
20. Punjab		NR
21. Rajasthan		60.45
22. Sikkim		33.33
23. Tamil Nadu		29.58
24. Tripura		29.96
25. Uttranchal		23.23
26. Uttar Pradesh		21.53
27. West Bengal		32.06
Total		40.45

NR: Not Reported

Retrenchment of Employees of PSBS.

3534.SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees in public sector banks are being retrenched arbitrarily;

(b) if so, the number of employees retrenched by the banks during the last five years till date;

(c) the reasons for retrenchment;

(d) whether delegating of power of appointment of employees after retrenchment to the Directors will affect transparency;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the bank employees are not divested of their rights and entitlements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) As reported by the Indian Banks' Association (IBA), there is no case of any employee of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) being retrenched, arbitrarily.

(d) and (e) The recruitment policy in PSBs is laid down by their Boards of Directors having regard to the guidelines of the Government in the matter of minimum/maximum age, educational qualifications etc. and having regard to the reservation provisions for SCs/STs/OBCs.

(f) There are no reported instances with IBA where employees in service are/were denied their rights and entitlements.

[English]

Drought Prone Area Programme

3535.SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to release 1000 watershed development projects under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 21 projects under IWDP;

(b) if so, the number of projects sanctioned by the Union Government so far;

(c) the present status of the remaining projects; and

(d) the time by which the remaining projects are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) to (d) A proposal was received from the Government of Maharashtra in February, 2004 to sanction 1000 watershed projects under DPAP to Maharashtra State. New projects under DPAP are annually sanctioned to the programme States following a criteria that includes DPAP coverage in the State, performance of the on-going projects, budget availability etc. Accordingly a total of 959 DPAP projects i.e. 296 projects in 2003-04, 303 projects in 2004-05 and 360 projects in 2005-06 have been sanctioned to the State.

As far as IWDP is concerned, the priority list of project proposals received from the State Government is considered by the Project Approval Committee. During 2005-06, a priority list of 13 projects proposals was received from the Government of Maharashtra and all the 13 projects have been sanctioned.

Power Generation

3536. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL :
 SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
 DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA :
 SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP :
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :
 SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) the ratio of power generation in hydro, thermal and atomic power sector in the country as on date;
- (b) whether hydro power potential in the country was assessed recently;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) The power generation from thermal, hydro and nuclear power plants in the country and its ratio during the current year (April-November, 2005) was as under:

Category	Generation
Thermal	3,19,273 Million Units (78.6%)
Hydro	75,105 Million Units (18.5%)
Nuclear	11,825 Million Units (2.9%)
Total	4,06,203 Million Units (100.0%)

(b) to (d) The last re-assessment studies of the hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by the Central Electricity Authority in 1987, have placed the economically exploitable hydro potential at 84,044 MW at 60% load factor, which, when fully development, would result in as installed capacity of about 1,50,000 MW on the basis of probable average load factor. A total of 845 hydro-electric schemes have been identified in various basins which will yield 442 billion units of electricity annually. With seasonal energy, the total energy potential is assessed to be 600

billion units per year. In addition, the re-assessment studies have also identified 56 sites for pumped storage schemes with total installation of about 94,000 MW.

**Electrification of Tubewells
 in Karnataka**

3537. SHRI M. SHIVANNA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether all the tube wells in Karnataka which have come up under Ganga Kalyan Project are likely to be electrified hundred percent by the end of this year; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. As reported by Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd. (KPTCL), it is programmed to energise all the pending borewells under Ganga Kalyan Scheme by the end of March, 2005.

(b) The work of energisation of borewells in Karnataka under Ganga Kalyan Scheme sponsored by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited (formerly Karnataka SC/ST Development Corporation), Karnataka backward Class Development Corporation and Karnataka Minority Development Corporation is taken up on top priority of the ESCOMS in the State.

As reported by KPTCL, 1419 borewells under Ganga Kalyan Scheme have been energized up to the end of October, 2005 and 3116 borewells are pending for energization as at the end of October, 2005.

The Karnataka Government has directed the ESCOMS to energise the pending borewells under Ganga Kalyan Scheme by the end of 31.3.2006.

[Translation]

Setting Up of New Mints

3538. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH :
 SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of mints in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more mints in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) At present, there are four mints in the country as detailed below :-

1. India Government Mint, Mumbai, Maharashtra.
2. India Government Mint, Kolkata, West Bengal.
3. India Government Mint, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh.
4. India Government Mint, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) The existing production capacity in mints is sufficient to meet the requirement of coins in the country.

Projects under CAPART

3539. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of project sanctioned during the last three years till date under CAPART and the locations thereof, State wise;

(b) the details of the amount allocated, released and utilized so far, project-wise;

(c) the details of the achievements made so far in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reorganize CAPART;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of technological research centers under CAPART alongwith their locations.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Modernization of Power Projects

3540. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN :

SHRI GANESH SINGH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydel thermal and gas based power projects in the country as on date; State-wise;

(b) whether several projects need of funds for renovation and modernizations and the funds released for the purpose during the last three years, till date, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Power Load Factor (PLF) is being achieved in the country during the last three years and current year upto November, 2005; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) The total number of hydel, thermal and gas based power stations in the country are 266, 94 and 52 respectively. There are 152 number of diesel based power stations. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Adequate funds have been made available through Power Finance Corporation (PFC) at concessional rate of interest under Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG and SP) exclusively for Renovation and Modernization (R and M) and Life Extension (LE) works. The details of loan disbursement from R and M/LE works of thermal power stations during the years 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 upto 30.09.2005 received from PFC are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) All India Plant Load Factor (PLF) achieved during last three years is varying between 72.2% to 74.8%

and the PLF during the current year till November, 2005 is 70.9%

(e) The State wise details of PLF for the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Number of Power Stations in the country
Statewise/Modewise as on 31.3.05*

State/U.Ts.	Hydro	Steam	Diesel	Gas
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.00
Himachal Pradesh	17.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	10.00	0.00	4.00	1.00
Punjab	12.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	8.00	2.00	0.00	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	13.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
Uttaranchal	13.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Delhi	0.00	2.00	0.00	1.00
Central Sector NR	6.00	6.00	0.00	4.00
Sub-Total (NR)	80.00	21.00	8.00	7.00
Gujarat	4.00	11.00	10.00	8.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Maharashtra	30.00	9.00	0.00	3.00
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
D and N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central Sector WR	1.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
Sub-Total (WR)	44.00	27.00	10.00	14.00

1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	19.00	5.00	1.00	5.00
Karnataka	24.00	2.00	3.00	1.00
Kerala	17.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	24.00	5.00	3.00	7.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00
Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Central Sector SR	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00
Sub-Total (SR)	84.00	15.00	21.00	16.00
Bihar	4.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	1.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa	9.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
West Bengal	7.00	13.00	13.00	3.00
D.V.C.	3.00	4.00	0.00	1.00
A. and N. Islands	1.00	0.00	34.00	0.00
Sikkim	7.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
Central Sector ER	1.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total (ER)	33.00	28.00	49.00	4.00
Assam	1.00	3.00	1.00	6.00
Manipur	1.00	0.00	22.00	0.00
Meghalaya	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Nagaland	2.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
Tripura	2.00	0.00	7.00	3.00
Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Mizoram	2.00	0.00	23.00	0.00
Central Sector NER	5.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Sub-Total (NER)	25.00	3.00	64.00	11.00
Central Sector All India	3.00	2.00	0.00	9.00
Total All India	266.00	94.00	152.00	52.00

Statement-II*List of loans disbursed during 10th plan for R and M Thermal*

As on 30.09.2005

(All Amounts in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Borrower	Loan Number	Name of Project	Amount Disbursed in				Total
				2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	APGENCO	31304010	Aug. of ESPs at Vijaywada TPS Units I and II	0.001	-	-	-	0.001
2.	APGENCO	31304012	R and M of Kothagudem TPS - A (4x60 MW)	7.83	17.48	3.90	-	29.22
3.	APGENCO	31304013	R and M of Vijaywada TPS (6x210 MW)	12.16	3.98	1.28	1.55	18.97
4.	APGENCO	31304014	HP/IP Rotor for KTPS STG-V (Pager)	8.57	7.89	2.14	-	18.60
5.	APGENCO	31304015	R and M of Rayalseema TPS (2x210 MW)	3.58	5.83	3.30	-	12.71
6.	APGENCO	31304016	R and M of Vijaywada TPS (6x210 MW)	7.54	7.08	1.29	-	15.91
7.	APGENCO	31304017	R and M of Kothagudem TPS - V (Units 9 and 10)	6.82	6.23	2.38	8.05	23.47
8.	APGENCO	31304018	R and M of VTPS (6x120 MW)	7.11	48.96	3.54	1.04	60.65
9.	APGENCO	31304019	R and M of Kothagudem TPS B and C	0.88	4.72	-	-	5.60
10.	APGENCO	31304020	R and M of Nellore TPS	0.89	0.11	-	-	1.00
11.	APGENCO	31304021	R and M of Kothagudem TPS-A	-	2.86	1.84	-	4.70
12.	APGENCO	31304022	R and M of Ramagundam' B' TPS	-	3.00	-	-	3.00
13.	APGENCO	31304023	R and M of Kothagudem TPS B and C		39.94	14.50	2.30	56.74
14.	APGENCO	31304024	R and M of Vijaywada TPS STG-I (2x210 MW)		35.89	6.02	-	41.91
15.	APGENCO	31304025	R and M of KTPS STG-V (ASH POND)			-	8.01	8.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	ASEB	62104001	R and M of Namrup TPS (3x23 + 1x12.5 + 1x30 + 1x22.5 MW) Unit 1 to 6	-	0.07	4.03	-	4.10
17.	ASEB	62104002	R and M of Lakwa TPS (4x15 MW + 3x20 MW) Unit 1 to 7	2.19	2.88	2.80	-	7.87
18.	GEB	19104010	R and M of Dhuvran TPS	0.82	0.44	-	-	1.26
19.	GEB	19104014	Life Extension of Dhuvaran TPS	0.13	1.02	-	-	1.14
20.	GEB	19104015	R and M of Wanakbori TPS	3.65	5.85	-	-	9.50
21.	GEB	19104016	R and M of Gandhinagar TPS	7.43	1.98	0.15	-	9.56
22.	GEB	19104018	R and M of Ukai TPS	2.41	1.07	4.87	0.02	8.37
23.	GEB	19104019	R and M of Wanakbori TPS	-	0.33	1.90	-	2.23
24.	GEB	19104020	R and M of Sikka TPS (2x120 MW)	-	0.23	0.05	0.62	0.89
25.	GEB	19104021	R and M of Kutch Lignite TPS (2x70 MW)		10.95	22.69	32.39	66.03
26.	GEB	19104022	RLA and LE Study/Works of Gandhi Nagar TPS		1.11	0.45	-	1.56
27.	GEB	19104023	RLA and LE Study/Works of Gandhi Nagar TPS		0.15	0.85	-	1.00
28.	GEB	19104024	R and M of UKAI TPS Unit 3 and 4 (2x200 MW)		0.60	-	-	0.60
29.	HPGCL	03304011	R and M of Faridabad TPS	0.95	3.33	1.44	-	5.71
30.	HPGCL	03304012	R and M of Panipat TPS Unit 5 (210 MW) (Pager)	3.15	0.34	-	-	3.49
31.	HPGCL	03304014	Environmental Upgradation of Panipat TPS (4x110 + 2x210 MW)	1.11	0.11	-	-	1.22
32.	HPGCL	03304015	R and M of Panipat TPS	19.93	0.05	-	-	19.97
33.	HPGCL	03304016	R and M of Panipat TPS Unit 2	3.50	11.72	0.78	-	16.00
34.	MPSEB	20104020	R and M of Satpura TPS	-	0.41	4.33	-	4.74
35.	MPSEB	20104021	R and M of Amarkantak TPS Phase-II (2x120 MW)		-	1.47	1.83	3.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	MSEB	21104023	R and M of Chandrapur TPS	1.11	-	-	-	1.11
37.	MSEB	21104024	ADDL. R and M of Bhusawal TPS	0.77	-	-	-	0.77
38.	MSEB	21104026	ADDL. R and M of Parli TPS	3.00	-	-	-	3.00
39.	MSEB	21104027	ADDL. R and M of Koradi TPS during 9th Plan	6.98	2.20	0.42	-	9.60
40.	MSEB	21104029	ADDL. R and M of Nasik TPS	1.11	-	-	-	1.11
41.	MSEB	21104030	Effluent Treatment Plant of Koradi TPS	-	0.18	-	-	0.18
42.	MSEB	21104031	Effluent Treatment Plant at Nasik TPS	0.17	-	0.15	-	0.32
43.	MSEB	21104035	Ash Water Recovery Scheme of Parli TPS	-	0.45	-	-	0.45
44.	MSEB	21104036	AUG. of ESP at Nasik TPS Unit-III (210 MW)	5.13	1.23	-	-	6.35
45.	MSEB	21104037	EPS AUG. of Koradi TPS Unit V (200 MW) and Unit VII (210 MW)	-	-	5.97	3.58	9.56
46.	MSEB	21104038	Special Repairs of Unit-III IPT-120 MW Casing of Koradi TPS	-	2.29	-	-	2.29
47.	MSEB	21104041	AUG. of Ash Water Recycling System at Nasik TPS	0.32	0.59	0.55	-	1.45
48.	MSEB	21104042	Heat Rate Optimisation Instruments	-	0.81	0.99	-	1.60
49.	MSEB	21104043	R and M of Chandrapur TPS Unit 3 and 4 (2x210 MW)	-	5.45	-	-	5.45
50.	MSEB	21104045	Instrumentation and Control System at Nasik Unit 4	-	4.20	-	-	4.20
51.	MSEB	21104046	ESP AUG./UPGRAD. of Air Pollution Control for 10 Units	-	2.59	1.33	1.68	5.60
52.	MSEB	21104048	R and M of Koradi TPS	-	3.35	10.37	2.24	15.96
53.	MSEB	21104049	R and M of Parli TPS	-	-	2.10	2.19	4.29
54.	MSEB	21104050	R and M of Bhusawal TPS	-	-	14.85	2.63	17.48
55.	MSEB	21104051	R and M of Khaparkheda TPS	-	-	2.81	-	2.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56.	MSEB	21104052	R and M of Chandrapur TPS		-	11.56	13.70	25.26
57.	MSEB	21104053	R and M of Nasik TPS		23.17	10.93	-	34.10
58.	MSEB	21104054	Flue Gas Duct Modification of Chandrapur TPS Unit 5 and 6		6.60	4.40	-	11.0
59.	MSEB	21104057	R and M of Parli, Khaparkheda and Koradi TPS (Coal Mills)			0.22	1.68	1.90
60.	MSEB	21104059	R and M for Rehabilitation of Parli TPS Unit I and II (2x30 MW)			-	8.00	8.00
61.	MSEB	21104060	Augmentation of Water Supply System of Parli TPS			-	8.18	8.18
62.	MSEB	21104061	R and M of Urban Gas Turbine Power Plant			25.10	1.07	26.17
63.	MSEB	21104062	R and M of Chandrapur TPS			1.92	11.75	13.67
64.	MSEB	06104003	R and M and LE of GNDTPS, Bhatinda (2x110 MW)	10.00	4.29	67.90	29.92	112.11
65.	RRVUNL	07304004	R and M of Kota TPS (2x110 + 3x210 MW)		6.26	2.48	0.94	9.68
66.	TNEB	36104008	Renovation and Refurbishment of Ennore TPS	1.39	-	-	-	1.39
67.	TNEB	36104009	Construction of Ash Dyke at Ennore TPS	-	1.95	-	-	1.95
68.	TNEB	36104011	R and M of Tuticorin TPS Unit-II	-	3.76	-	-	3.76
69.	TNEB	36104012	Data Acquisition System for Mettur TPS	-	-	0.29	-	0.29
70.	TNEB	36104013	R and M of Tuticorin TPS Unit I and II		9.87	-	-	9.87
71.	UPRVUNL	08304006	R and M of Anpara 'A' TPS (3x210 MW)	6.72	1.54	-	-	8.25
72.	UPRVUNL	08304007	R and M of Paricha TPS (2x110 MW)	0.71	0.06	4.41	3.01	8.20
73.	UPRVUNL	08304008	R and M of 2x110 MW Paricha TPS (Pager)	1.07	0.05	-	-	1.12
74.	UPRVUNL	08304009	R and M of Harduaganj TPS Unit 5 and 7 (60 + 110 MW)	-	-	10.59	-	10.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
75.	UPRVUNL	08304010	R and M of Panki TPS Unit 3 and 4 (2x110 MW)	-	0.68	0.83	3.98	5.50
76.	UPRVUNL	08304014	R and M and LE of OBRA 'A' TPS (5x50 MW)	-	5.20	-	-	5.20
77.	WBPDC	50304002	R and M of Kolaghat TPS Units 1, 2 and 3 (3x210 MW)	-	-	26.73	0.56	27.29
78.	DPL	50404005	Retrofitting of ESPs at Durgapur	1.34	-	-	-	1.34
79.	DPL	50404008	R and M and LE of DPL Station (2x30 + 2x70 + 1x77 MW)	19.10	5.48	-	-	24.58
80.	DVC	77104003	R and M of Chandrapura TPS - Retailer Consultancy charges	-	-	2.48	-	2.48
81.	DVC	77104004	R and M of Durgapur TPS - Retainer Consultancy charges	-	-	1.66	-	1.66
82.	DVC	77104005	R and M of Durgapur TPS Unit III (1x140 MW)	-	-	2.30	-	-
83.	DVC	77104008	R and M of Chandrapura TPS Unit II (1x140 MW)	-	-	2.43	-	-
Total				159.57	318.66	301.75	150.90	926.15

Statement-III

*State wise PLF of Coal based and Nuclear stations
for the year 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and
for the period (April, 05 to November, 05)*

	1	2	3	4	5
Rajghat		70.8	65.4	58.9	40.1
IPGPCL Total		43.5	46.0	48.3	41.9

Northern Region

Name of Station	2002- 03 Actual PLF(%)	2003- 04 Actual PLF(%)	2004- 05 Actual PLF(%)	April, 05 to November, 05 Actual PLF(%)
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1 2 3 4 5

DELHI STATE

I.P. Station	28.6	35.5	42.5	42.9
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HARYANA STATE

F'BAD Extn.	67.3	54.9	60.1	51.9
Panipat	66.3	78.8	70.7	67.9
HPGC Total	66.5	74.9	69	66

PUNJAB STATE

GNDTP (Bhatinda)	64.8	66.1	51.7	60.2
GHTP (Leh. Moh.)	79	91.6	89.9	83.3

	1	2	3	4	5
Ropar		74.7	75.0	82.3	84.7
PSEB Total		73.5	76.4	77.5	79.3
RAJASTHAN STATE					
Kota		88	85.1	84.7	85.7
Suratgarh		88.8	80.7	85.5	86.4
RRVUNL Total		88.4	82.6	85.1	86.1
UTTAR PRADESH STATE					
Obra		51.7	49.3	43.9	40.5
Panki		47.9	50.1	49.2	51.1
H'Ganj B		22.8	21.7	18.7	12.8
Paricha		49.9	33.9	50.1	40.2
Anpara		81.9	83.7	80.6	80.2
UPRVUNL Total		61.1	60.1	57.4	54.6
CENTRAL SECTOR (NTPC)					
Badarpur		85.6	87.7	88.5	82.1
Singrauli STPS		92.3	89.0	90.2	83.1
Rihand		88.5	90.6	91.2	84
Unchahar		83.6	87.5	92.2	92.7
Dadri (NCTPP)		82.1	83.8	92.8	90
Tanda		57.7	75.3	86.1	80.8
CENTRAL SECTOR (NPC)					
R.A.P.S.		72.9	65.0	70.6	69.4
N.A.P.S.		93.3	78.7	71.6	63.8

	1	2	3	4	5
WESTERN REGION					
GUJARAT STATE					
Dhuvaran		29.6	31	45.1	28.6
Ukai		71.3	61.2	68	67.9
Gandhi Nagar		73	58.3	59.1	62
Wanakbori		80.6	82.4	83.6	68.9
Sikka Rep.		53.8	47.4	67	58.8
Kutch Lig.		55	51.5	44.1	29
GEB Total		66.7	62.1	67	58.8
G.S.E.C.L. (G.5)		88.9	91.7	84.9	93.6
G.S.E.C.L. (W.7)		95.8	87.4	90	91.3
GSECL Total		92.4	89.5	87.5	92.4
MADHYA PRADESH STATE					
Satpura		78.7	76.9	76.8	71.6
Amar Katak		51.6	41.9	39.4	26.1
Amar Katak Ext		57.7	46.8	48.4	38.1
Sanjay Gandhi		71.1	69.4	74.4	64
MPGPCL Total		73.1	70.2	72.1	64.1
CHHATTISGARH STATE					
Korba-II		61.6	70.8	112.9	90.2
Korba-III		55.1	47.9	42.9	72.1
Korba-West		75.7	76.1	74	76.6
CSEB Total		69.9	70	73	77.9
MAHARASHTRA STATE					
Nasik		67.6	70.6	71.4	65.3

1	2	3	4	5
Koradi	65.1	65.9	68.1	63.3
K'Kheda II	83.6	81.3	85.4	75
Paras	58.7	81.9	77.4	87.9
Bhusawal	61.9	79	78.7	73
Parli	75.8	71.2	81	82.6
Chandrapur	74.1	78.9	77.7	68.1
MSEB Total	72	75	76.6	69.9

PRIVATE SECTOR

A.E.CO.	83.3	90.1	85.4	90.2
Sabarmati	87.3	85.3	89.6	98.3
A.E.CO. Total	86.7		89	97.1

**CENTRAL SECTOR
(NTPC)**

Vidh'chal STPS	85.5	82.5	90	88.6
Korba STPS	89.5	88.5	92.7	88.8

**CENTRAL SECTOR
(NPC)**

Kakrapara	94.9	82.2	65.2	69.8
Tarapur	90.8	88.8	92.3	71.9

PRIVATE SECTOR

Dahanu (BSES)	89	98.3	101.4	96.3
Trombay (TATA)	78.7	75.4	81.2	80.4

SOUTHERN REGION**ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE**

K'Gudem	85.2	79.6	91.4	72.7
K'Gudem New			94.5	73.3

1	2	3	4	5
Vijaywada	93.2	91.3	89.2	83
R'Gudem-B	71.2	85.8	90.6	66.3
Nellore	55.9	55.4	58.6	4.2
Rayal Seema	94.8	90.3	91.2	54.9
APGENCO	89.4	86	90.6	73.8

KARNATAKA STATE

Raichur	90.4	88	83.2	60.9
KPCL	90.4	88	83.2	60.9

TAMIL NADU STATE

Ennore	44.3	31.8	31	16.8
Tuticorin	89	87.6	88.9	83.1
Mettur	91.6	91.3	90.8	87.2
North Chennai	79.8	78.6	71	66.9
TNEB Total	81	78.3	76.9	70.8

**CENTRAL SECTOR
(NTPC)**

R'Gudem STPS	91.5	88.5	90.3	81.3
Simhadri	87.2	87.9	92.7	83.6

**CENTRAL SECTOR
(NLC)**

Neyveli ST I	84.1	83.5	81	75.1
Neyveli ST II	81.5	77.5	71.8	77.7
Neyveli FST EXT	0	64.8	88	81.7

**CENTRAL SECTOR
(NPC)**

Kaiga	86.1	80.8	75.9	76
M.A.P.P.	36	52.8	49.7	48.7

	1	2	3	4	5
EASTERN REGION					
BIHAR STATE					
Barauni		9.8	10.1	5.7	4.2
Mazaffarpur		13.8	4	0	0
BSEB Total		11.4	7.6	3.3	2.5
JHARKHAND STATE					
Patratu		18.3	15.8	11	10.9
JSEB Total		18.3	15.8	11	10.9
Tenughat		37.2	36.5	36	33.3
TVNL Total		37.2	36.5	36	33.3
ORISSA STATE					
I.B. Valley		71	81.6	86	79.4
OPGC Total		71	81.6	86	79.4
WEST BENGAL STATE					
Durgapur		43.2	55.9	59.3	60.7
D.P.L. Total		43.2	55.9	59.3	60.7
Bandel		44	36.4	46.3	48
Santalidih		30.1	28.7	31.8	29.1
Kolaghat		59.8	62.3	66.9	64.1
Bakreswar		72.9	78	75.7	76.8
WBPDCCL Total		54.9	55.4	59.2	58.1
CENTRAL SECTOR (NTPC)					
Kahalgau		67.9	80.9	82.7	85.6
Talcher		55.8	67.9	79.3	86.6
Talcher STPS		73.5	82.2	81.9	79.7
Farakka STPS		63.9	67.5	69.2	77.4

	1	2	3	4	5
CENTRAL SECTOR (DVC)					
Chandrapura		17.2	19.8	26.8	27.5
Bokaro A				0	0
Bokaro B		43.6	48.9	44.7	44.7
Durgapur		36.1	54.3	48	56
Mejia		60.5	72.8	80.9	74.4
PRIVATE SECTOR (CESC)					
Mulajore					
Newcossipore		39.9	41.6	42.3	32.7
Titagarh		77.9	82.2	85.2	90.7
Southern Repl.		71	78.4	84.3	90.9
Budge Budge		75.8	79.8	86.4	101.6
CESC Total		71		80.1	87
NORTH EASTERN REGION					
ASSAM STATE					
Chandrapur				0	0
Namrup ST		35.1	0	0	27
Bongalgaon			0	0	0
ASEB TH.		14.8	0	0	2.5
Namrup GT			46.7	50.8	49
Namrup WHP			27.4	41.7	26.3
Lakwa GT			30.4	29.7	33.1
Mobile Gas T-G				35.3	
ASEB GT.			32.9	35.3	34.9
*INCL. Namrup St, GT and WHP					
**INCL. Lakwa and Mobile GT.					

New Power Norms

3541. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a large number of States have issued new power norms in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the new regime will enable consumers to buy power from a supplier of their choice;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the names of the States which have implemented the new norms so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 requires the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to introduce open access in distribution in such phases and subject to such conditions as may be specified by them through regulation. The Act further provides that open access to consumers who require a supply of electricity exceeding 1 MW has to be provided by the State Commissions within a period not later than 5 years from 27th January, 2004.

As required under the Act, several State Commissions have issued regulations specifying the phases of introduction of open access in distribution and stipulating the procedure for enabling consumers to buy power from supplier of their choice. The Commissions in seventeen States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal have issued the regulations, the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission has finalized its regulations and the Regulatory Commissions of two States namely, Kerala and Tripura have issued draft regulations in this regard.

[Translation]**Warning for Earthquake**

3542. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a warning about possibility of a major earthquake in other parts of India has been given by the Scientists after the Kashmir earthquake;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government to conduct survey for identification of earthquake prone areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) No warning about possibility of major earthquakes in other parts of the country was given by the scientists after the earthquake of 8th October, 2005 (occurred in Pakistan near Muzaffarabad), present there is no scientific technique available the world over which can forecast the occurrence of earthquake in terms of magnitude, space and time.

(c) As per the seismic zoning map prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards, the country has been divided into four zones, namely, zone-II to V. Zone-V is considered to be the most seismically active region, while zone-II is the least. Government has also started microzonation of urban centres. A study taken up for Jabalpur to establish the methodology of microzonation has already been completed and the report on major findings has been released. The work related to microzonation of Delhi on 1:50,000 scale has just been completed and action to refine these microzonation maps on higher scales, namely, 1:10,000, has been initiated.

[English]**Swajaldhara Rural Drinking Water Projects**

3543. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the budget allocation to each State during the year 2005-06 for the implementation of the Swajaldhara Yojana;

(b) the maximum limit of cost of such a project; and

(c) the extent of benefit accrued to each State under the Swajaldhara Yojana particularly in Rajasthan till date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) As per Swajaldhara Guidelines, upto 20% of the annual budget provision for Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) is earmarked for the projects under Swajaldhara. The State-wise allocation under Swajaldhara for the financial year 2005-06 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No maximum limit of cost of project has been prescribed in Swajaldhara Guidelines.

(c) The benefits under Swajaldhara are institutionalization of community participation in rural drinking water sector. The panchayats/communities have the powers to plan, implement, operate, maintain and manage a scheme chosen by them with full ownership of assets. The number of projects approved till date under Swajaldhara including Rajasthan, is indicated in the Statement annexed.

Statement

State/UT	Central allocation for the year 2005-06	Number of projects approved till date since inception of Scheme in 2002-03
1	2	3
1. A and N Island	25.01	No project received
2. Andhra Pradesh	3045.35	2631
3. Arunachal Pradesh	933.61	181
4. Assam	1571.29	502
5. Bihar	2232.74	8492

	1	2	3
6. Chhattisgarh	750.97		163
7. D and N Haveli	16.67		1
8. Delhi	12.50	No project received	
9. Goa	28.05	No project received	
10. Gujarat	1629.73		423
11. Haryana	511.69		364
12. Himachal Pradesh	1250.82		1352
13. Jammu and Kashmir	2900.60		2497
14. Jharkhand	805.61		161
15. Karnataka	2253.99		672
16. Kerala	784.65		272
17. Madhya Pradesh	2200.27		2244
18. Maharashtra	4019.88		1370
19. Manipur	320.93	No project received	
20. Meghalaya	366.77		43
21. Mizoram	262.58		19
22. Nagaland	270.91		30
23. Orissa	1807.40		1085
24. Pondicherry	12.50	No project received	
25. Punjab	530.53		20
26. Rajasthan	4580.72		2018
27. Sikkim	112.53	No project received	
28. Tamil Nadu	1730.13		1441
29. Tripura	325.10		195
30. Uttar Pradesh	3608.10		1987
31. Uttaranchal	834.12		349
32. West Bengal	1938.90		135
Total	41674.65		28647

*[Translation]***Statement****Expansion of Power Projects**

3544. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :
 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :
 SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :
 SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to establish new power plants and upgrade the existing power plants in view of the requirement of power in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of these new power plants; and

(d) the details of the power generation in the country at present and the total annual consumption of power in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) The National Electricity Policy envisages "Power for all" by the end of 11th Plan (2011-12). To meet the objective of "power for all by 2012" the Central Electricity Authority had estimated the need for capacity addition of about 1,00,000 MW during 10th and 11th Plan periods. Where necessary renovation and modernization including uprating of old power stations was also envisaged.

At present, generation projects aggregating 39000 MW with estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,721 crore are under execution.

(d) Gross power generation in the country during 2004-05 was 610.499 Billion Units (Provisional) and energy sales to ultimate consumers during the same period was 386.133 Billion Units (Provisional). State-wise details of Gross power generation and consumption are given in the enclosed Statement.

(A) Statewise Gross Electrical Energy Generation (Utilities Only) during 2004-05*

States/UTs	Generation (In GWH)
1	2
Haryana	9873.21
Himachal Pradesh	2754.38
Jammu and Kashmir	710.92
Punjab	21786.95
Rajasthan	20787.95
Uttar Pradesh	21203.32
Uttaranchal	3113.13
Chandigarh	0.00
Delhi	5476.56
Central Sector NR	84667.00
Sub-Total (NR)	170373.42
Gujarat	45228.83
Madhya Pradesh	16125.16
Chhattisgarh	8374.60
Maharashtra	69252.58
Goa	336.20
D and N Haveli	0.00
Daman and Diu	0.00
Central Sector WR	48156.34
Sub-Total (WR)	187473.71
Andhra Pradesh	39456.93
Karnataka	24635.50
Kerala	6529.71

1	2
Tamil Nadu	41354.74
Lakshadweep	22.61
Pondicherry	275.41
Central Sector SR	46623.64
Sub-Total (SR)	158898.54
Bihar	207.03
Jharkhand	4168.29
Orissa	10309.28
West Bengal	24901.92
D.V.C.	10845.28
A and N Islands	129.93
Sikkim	58.83
Central Sector ER	35203.03
Sub-Total (ER)	85823.59
Assam	903.54
Manipur	1.32
Meghalaya	637.65
Nagaland	3.50
Tripura	556.76
Arunachal Pradesh	2.40
Mizoram	0.00
Central Sector NER	5824.67
Sub-Total (NER)	7929.84
Central Sector All India	220474.68
Total All India	610499.10

(^): Includes the generation of Small Hydro Projects.

(*): Provisional

(B) Energy Sales to Ultimate Consumers (Utilities only) Categorywise/Statwise during the year 2004-05

States/UTs	Total Energy Sold (in GWH)
1	2
Haryana	13807.14
Himachal Pradesh	2954.16
Jammu and Kashmir	3877.00
Punjab	22526.11
Rajasthan	16682.55
Uttar Pradesh	27939.25
Uttaranchal	3163.15
Chandigarh	918.29
Delhi	12773.39
Sub-Total (NR)	104641.04
Gujarat	36983.39
Madhya Pradesh	17201.89
Chhattisgarh	8050.58
Maharashtra	55457.02
Goa	1800.40
Daman and Diu	1001.81
D and N Haveli	1768.21
Sub-Total (WR)	122263.30
Andhra Pradesh	38677.24
Karnataka	24781.59
Kerala	9347.88
Tamil Nadu	41285.97
Pondicherry	1819.09

1	2
Lakshadweep	19.96
Sub-Total (SR)	115931.75
Bihar	3951.97
Jharkhand \$	8380.48
Orissa	7814.53
West Bengal \$	19087.13
A and N Islands	109.96
Sikkim	226.70
Sub-Total (ER)	39570.77
Assam	1837.98
Manipur	177.59
Meghalaya	855.87
Nagaland	183.18
Tripura	380.01
Arunachal Pradesh	166.50
Mizoram	125.67
Sub-Total (NER)	3726.80
Total(All India)	386133.66

Note :- \$-Includes DVCs sales to ultimate consumers in Jharkhand and West Bengal area.

[English]

Disinvestment of NALCO

3545. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to disinvest NALCO;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No decision has been taken with respect to disinvestment in NALCO.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Mobilization of Funds

3546. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has recently floated power bonds to mobilize funds for power projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has approached the Union Government for financial assistance to implement the projects; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Movements of Minerals

3547. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether movements of minerals like Iron-ore from State to State are facing hurdles;

(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 COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Movement of minerals outside the State is not prohibited. However, as per section 11(3)(d) of the MMDR Act, State Governments are entitled to take into consideration the investment which an applicant for a mineral concession proposes to make in the mines and in the industry based on the minerals as one of the factors, in case there are multiple applicants.

(c) A high level committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Anwar-ul-Hoda, Member, Planning Commission, to review the National Mineral Policy, 1993, and recommend possible amendments to the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. One of the Terms of Reference of the Committee is to examine the implications of the policy of mineral rich States to make value addition within the State a condition for grant of mineral concession and make appropriate recommendations in this regard.

[Translation]

Sahastra Kund Power Project

3548. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether approval has been accorded to Hydro-electric Power Project, Sahastra Kund at Himayat Nagar Taluka in Nanded district of Maharashtra which can supply power to Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) No proposal for according approval of the Government of India for setting up of Sahastra Kund Hydroelectric Project has been received by Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

(b) Question does not arise.

[English]

Financial Crisis in Weavers Cooperative Society

3549. SHRIMATI P. SATHEDEVI :

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies are facing huge financial crisis due to the policies of Union and State Governments;

(b) whether rebate facilities are also stopped and the societies even fail to pay E.S.I. contribution;

(c) if so, the details; thereof;

(d) whether there is any plan to provide separate fund for the payment of arrears of the E.S.I. contribution;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Some Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies are facing financial crisis not due to the policies of Union and State Governments but due to market forces. Handloom products face competition from powerloom and mill sectors.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the announcement made by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th August, 2002, the Ministry of Textiles had earmarked a sum of Rs. 100 crore for a one time special rebate on handloom fabrics. The Scheme has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.4.2005.

Information regarding payment of E.S.I. contribution by Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies has been called from the State Governments. The Commissioner/Director Incharge of Handlooms in Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Arunachal Pradesh have informed that the Cooperative Societies in their respective States have not received any Notice for recovery of ESI contribution.

The Commissioner and Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Andhra Pradesh, has informed that only one Society has received Notice for recovery of ESI contribution. However, the Society has not paid contribution so far.

The Directors of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu, has informed that 24 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies have received notices for recovery of E.S.I. contribution. Out of 24 Societies, 4 Societies have paid contribution for E.S.I. as per demand, 5 Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies have obtained stay order from the Court and 3 societies have filed petition before the Court and their cases are pending with various Courts. One Society is under liquidation and the other 11 Societies are regularly paying E.S.I. contributions.

Besides this, E.S.I. authorities have issued notice for payment of E.S.I. contribution for the members of the two Industrial Weavers Cooperative Societies. As the members are shareholders of the Cooperative Societies, the members have requested to grant exemption from the purview of the E.S.I. Act. Out of 2 Industrial Weavers Cooperative Societies, one Society has obtained stay from the High Court, Chennai and in respect of the other Society, the Hon'ble High Court, Chennai have directed the E.S.I. authorities to consider the request of the Society.

The Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Kerala, has informed that Cooperative Societies have received Notice for payment of E.S.I. contribution and 26 Societies are paying the E.S.I. contribution.

(d) to (f) Handloom weaving is a domestic activity and the Ministry of Textiles has taken the stand that handloom weavers are not to be considered as labourers and as such they are not covered under the E.S.I. Act.

The Government of India has been implementing a "Health Package Scheme" since 1992-93 for the handloom weavers to provide financial assistance to the handloom weavers for treatment of various diseases related to the profession of handloom weaving. In Accordance with the budget announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister, the

Government of India has introduced a "Health Insurance Scheme for handloom Weavers" on 9th August, 2005 in place of the earlier Health Package Scheme. The new scheme covers not only the weaver but his wife and two children at a annual premium of Rs. 1000. The Government of India contributes Rs. 800 per weavers while the weaver's contribution is Rs. 200 only. The weaver and his family are covered up to Rs. 15000/-.

Besides the Health Package Scheme, the Government of India has also been implementing an Insurance Scheme called Bunkar Bima Yojna for the handloom weavers from December, 2003. The Scheme provides insurance coverage to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death. In Accordance with the budget announcement of Hon'ble Finance Minister, the Scheme has been revised and renamed as "Mahatma Gandhi Bunker Bima Yojana". The revised Scheme has been launched on 2nd October, 2005. The revised Scheme provide enhanced insurance coverage to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death.

At present there is no plan in the Ministry of Textiles to provide separate funds for the payment of E.S.I. contribution.

Excise Exemption for Setting Up of Industries

3550.DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has represented to extend the time limit of Excise Exemption Scheme for setting up Industries in Kutch District till December 2007;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) steps taken by the Union Government to help the backward, remote drought prone area of Kutch?

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

(b) and (c) Taking all material facts into consideration, the Central Government have decided not to extend the time limit, for setting up of new units for being eligible for exemption, beyond 31.12.2005.

[Translation]

D-Mat Accounts in SBI

3551. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has fixed any limit regarding the purchase of shares within the radius of more than 10 kilometers by the people living in area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has authorized all the branches of State Bank of India to open D-Mat accounts;

(d) if so, the annual charges fixed for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has intimated that the shares of the listed companies can be purchased and sold by investors, irrespective of their location, through the screen based automated order matching mechanism of the stock exchanges.

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

(c) The State Bank of India (SBI) is registered as Depository Participant (DP) with both National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). It is left to the discretion of the DPs to offer demat services at places of their choice. SBI has identified potential branches to open D-mat accounts.

(d) and (e) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) Regulations, 1996 do not lay down any

structure for charges to be levied by the depository or by a DP on their clients. The depositories levy fees on their DPs and DPs in turn charge their clients. Thus, annual charges are commercial decisions of DPs and they are free to prescribe/revise their charge structure depending on the types of services offered by them to their clients. The annual maintenance charges of SBI are Rs. 250 per annum.

Indo-Iran Cooperation in Energy Sector

3552. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Iran have agreed to cooperate in energy sector recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) India and Iran signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) during the 14th session of the Joint Commission on February 21-22, 2005 in New Delhi in which the decision to explore the option of an overland gas pipeline from Iran subject, inter alia, to satisfaction of concerns on physical security and assured supplies was welcomed by both sides. Iran side, taking note of keenness of Indian companies such as NTPC and BHEL to do business there, expressed optimism on cooperation in power sector also.

[English]

Education Loan by Private Banks

3553. SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ :

SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA :

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State level banking committees are providing feedback to the Reserve Bank of India regarding student loans disbursed by both public sector and private sector banks;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the loan disbursed by private banks during the last three years; and
- (d) whether private banks are reluctant in providing education loans to needy students; and
- (e) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India(RBI), banks are furnishing the data on educational loans directly to RBI.

(c) to (e) The details of outstanding educational loans in respect of Private Sector Banks during the last two years (latest available) are given below :

Private Sector Banks	No. of Accounts	Amount (outstanding) (Rs. in lakhs)
2002-03	10051	11637.89
2003-04	11323	19190.20

The Private Sector Banks are not reluctant in providing educational loans to needy students. The new educational loan scheme prepared by Indian Banks' Association in consultation with the Government and Reserve Bank of India vide circular dated 28.04.2001 (revised on 31.08.2004) is applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Private Sector Banks.

[Translation]

Growth of Plants

3554. SHRI RAKESH SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any discovery regarding growth of plants has been made at Jabalpur by the Birbal Sahney Palaeobotany Science Institute, Lucknow; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow has done extensive survey in and around Jabalpur. Plants of Early Cretaceous age (about 110 million years old) have been reported from the Chui Hill of Jabalpur. The flora consists of Pteridophytes (Cladophlebis and Sphenopteris) and Gymnosperms (Araucarites, Elatocladus, Pachypteris, Ptilophyllum, etc.). These plants no longer exist and have become extinct. Besides, a large number of fossil plants as old as 65 million years old have been reported particularly from Dindori and Mandla districts of Madhya Pradesh and the Institute has rendered its expertise in establishing the Ghughua National Fossil Park situated near Shahpura, about 80 km east of Jabalpur.

[English]

Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission

3555. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission has been launched in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the funds allocation to each project thereunder, State-wise;
- (c) whether projects are pending for completion in various districts;
- (d) if so, the details thereof with particular reference to alappuzha in Kerala; and
- (e) the reasons for delay alongwith steps taken to clear the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) The

Technology Mission on drinking water management, called the National Drinking Water Mission was formed in 1986. This was renamed as Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in 1991. It extends financial assistance to the States to supplement their efforts of taking up rural drinking water and sanitation sector schemes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely Accelerated Rural and Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) respectively. Powers to plan, sanction, implement and execute individual rural drinking water supply schemes vest with State Governments. The details of the drinking water projects taken up by the States from the funds of ARWSP and the status of those projects are not maintained at the Central level except in case of Sector Reform Projects, and Swajaldhara projects sanctioned in the year 2002-2003. Under CRSP, Total Sanitation Campaign Projects (TSC) have been launched since 1999.

(b) Under various components of ARWSP, State-wise allocation is made based on a laid down criterion. Funds are not allocated project wise. The State-wise allocation made during 2005-06 under different components of ARWSP is given in the enclosed Statement I. TSC projects have been sanctioned in 540 districts of the country so far. State-wise outlay of funds sanctioned and released is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) to (e) The details of the drinking water projects taken up by the States from the funds of ARWSP and the status of these projects are not maintained at the Central level except in case of Sector Reform Projects, Swajaldhara projects sanctioned in the year 2002-03 and TSC projects sanctioned since 1999. No projects were approved for Alappuzha district of Kerala under Sector Reforms Projects and Swajaldhara in the year 2002-03. TSC project for Alappuzha district has been sanctioned in 2001-02 with an outlay of Rs. 1656.13 lakhs and Central share of Rs. 1100.05 lakhs, of which Rs. 660.04 lakhs has been released so far. TSC projects normally take 4-5 years to complete and the project for Alappuzha is an ongoing project, hence there is no delay.

Statement-I**Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)**

Allocation made in the current financial year (2005-06) under various components of ARWSP (Normal + Desert Development Programme + Swajaldhara)

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.N.	Name of State	Allocation during 2005-06
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24077.35
2.	Bihar	17556.74
3.	Chhattisgarh	5904.97
4.	Goa	221.05
5.	Gujarat	13968.73
6.	Haryana	4101.69
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11855.82
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	22973.60
9.	Jharkhand	6334.61
10.	Karnataka	19808.99
11.	Kerala	6170.65
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17301.27
13.	Maharashtra	31610.68
14.	Orissa	14212.40
15.	Punjab	4172.53
16.	Rajasthan	48614.72
17.	Tamil Nadu	13605.13
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28372.10
19.	Uttaranchal	6559.12

1	2	3	1	2	3
20.	West Bengal	15246.90	27.	Manipur	3430.98
21.	A and N Islands	34.38	28.	Meghalaya	3949.77
22.	D and N Haveli	22.92	29.	Mizoram	2831.58
23.	Delhi	17.19	30.	Nagaland	2907.91
24.	Pondicherry	17.19	31.	Sikkim	1195.53
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	9993.61	32.	Tripura	3503.10
26.	Assam	16851.29	Total		357424.65

Statement-II*Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

State	Approved Share			Total Projects Outlay	Fund release (Central Share)
	Centre	State	Beneficiary		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	26940.92	9348.16	6618.82	42907.90	15965.33
2. Arunachal Pradesh	985.58	283.64	158.49	1427.71	252.26
3. Assam	7774.95	2614.82	1728.6	12118.37	2353.51
4. Bihar	21744.43	6793.79	4530.93	33069.15	5658.86
5. Chhattisgarh	9393.4	3583.32	2083.4	15080.12	2647.46
6. D and N Haveli	35.5	0	11.64	47.14	3.15
7. Goa	425.58	160.75	141.24	727.57	134.67
8. Gujarat	15074.26	6920.44	5620.94	27615.64	4445.48
9. Haryana	4684.29	2476.36	2448.81	9609.46	1562.35
10. Himachal Pradesh	2671.37	1011.79	597.9	4181.06	809.96
11. Jammu and Kashmir	4387.38	1510.34	993.13	6890.85	1243.41
12. Jharkhand	18921.6	6658.47	4475.44	30055.51	5849.51
13. Karnataka	20715.98	7327.48	4460.29	32503.15	6436.6
14. Kerala	6099.61	2724.34	2700.67	11524.62	3567.62

	1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Madhya Pradesh		27588.22	9512.55	5653.15	42753.92	9290.64
16. Maharashtra		22162.99	10834.95	10071.74	43069.68	8384.16
17. Manipur		505.48	270.46	263.61	1039.55	151.64
18. Meghalaya		737.91	431.79	400.59	1570.29	221.37
19. Mizoram		716.47	237.95	158.02	1112.44	212.92
20. Nagaland		572.32	162.52	100.97	835.81	214.81
21. Orissa		28411.17	9342.6	6219.65	43973.42	9583.23
22. Pondicherry		158.06	0	90.84	248.9	94.84
23. Punjab		4271.4	2012.3	1506.64	7790.34	1183.09
24. Rajasthan		24700.1	8750.11	4581.03	38031.24	6945.85
25. Sikkim		1268.86	408.41	259.61	1936.88	617.71
26. Tamilnadu		24350.32	10212.68	8162.37	42725.37	16171.63
27. Tripura		2283.64	914.22	766.96	3964.82	2055.79
28. Uttar Pradesh		33099.03	13792.53	11268.82	58160.38	17085.05
29. Uttaranchal		3434.4	1193.8	598.79	5226.99	799.91
30. West Bengal		18798.13	6537.55	14883.34	40219.02	11030.96
Grand Total		332812.75	126028.12	101556.43	580397.30	134773.77

[Translation]

Poverty Alleviation Fund

3556. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to World Bank Report, India is the biggest recipient of informal aid which it receives through non-residential Indians (NRIs) who send millions of Dollars which help in reducing poverty in the country;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from various quarters that there is diversion of these funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these funds are utilised for poverty alleviation programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) As per the World Bank Report on Global Economic Prospects 2006, Indians working abroad sent US \$ 21.7 billion to their families in 2004, making India, the highest amongst the top 20 remittance recipient-countries.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise

(e) These are private remittances. Growing number of migrants from India have resulted in increasing remittances to India, both for consumption as well as for investments/savings.

Setting Up of Inter-Institutional Group

3557. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any Inter-Institutional Group has been constituted regarding power projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any meetings has been held by the Group recently; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the points discussed in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) An Inter Institutional Group (IIG) was constituted in January, 2004 to facilitate financial closure of private sector projects likely to come up in the Tenth Plan. The IIG has provided a forum for interaction amongst promoters of power projects, banks and financial institutions and the Ministry of Power. The IIG has been instrumental in bringing about speedy financial closure through better coordination with the relevant agencies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ten meetings have been held so far and the last meeting was held on 27.09.2005 to review the progress of financial closure of the projects. The issues discussed include various details required by the lead Financial Institutions (FIs) for appraisal of the projects such as tie-up of equity, details of Power Purchase Agreements (PPA), fuel linkages secured by the Independent Power Producers (IPPs) and other evaluation criteria of the Indian Financial Institutions.

[English]

Excise Cases

3558. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether about 55,000 cases involving excise duty of Rs. 23,276 crore were pending as on 31st March, 2004 with different authorities;
- (b) whether about 8369 cases are pending for more than five years;
- (c) if so, measures taken to expedite adjudication of these cases;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to fix time-limit for adjudication of cases; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) As per C and AG's report No. 11 of 2005 (Indirect Taxes – Central Excise and Service Tax), a total of 54,560 cases involving excise duty of Rs. 23,275.77 crore were pending finalization as on 31st March, 2004 with different authorities, which included departmental officers, Commissioner (Appeals), Tribunal, High Courts and Supreme Court. Out of these, 8369 cases were pending for more than five years.

(c) Disposal of cases pending before various authorities is a continuous process. While old cases are disposed off, new cases crop up. The following steps have been taken by the Government to speed up the disposal of cases :-

- (i) Continuous monitoring of cases pending before different authorities.
- (ii) Filing of applications before different appellate authorities for disposal/early hearing of cases.
- (iii) Legislative provision has been made to ensure early disposal of the cases by prescribing a limit of maximum three adjournments of hearings by departmental adjudicating officers/Tribunal.

- (iv) A dedicated unit e.g. Tax Arrears Recovery Cell has been created to oversee, monitor and coordinate the disposal of appeal cases and realization of related revenue.
- (v) Departmental adjudicating officers have been asked to undertake faster disposal of adjudication cases.

(d) and (e) In the Central Excise Act, 1944, provisions have been made that where it is possible to do so, Commissioner (Appeals) and Tribunal shall hear and decide every appeal within a period of six months and three years respectively, from the date of filing of appeal. There is no fresh proposal pending consideration at this stage.

Micro Credit Facilities

3559.SHRI L. GANESAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the status of the effort made by the Government to extend micro credit facilities to small farmers and liberal loan facility to small and medium enterprises to cope with the challenges posed by the increased presence of Multi National Companies (MNCs) and consumerism;

(b) the financial institutions that are effectively functioning in this regard; and

(c) the details about the total funds disbursed with the number of beneficiaries during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The Government, has taken several measures for effective delivery of micro credit, including to small farmers and small and medium enterprises. The Micro Finance Development Fund with NABARD has been redesignated as Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund, and its corpus has been increased from Rs. 100 crore to Rs. 200 crore. An Advisory Board, consisting of representatives of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Commercial Banks and professionals with domain knowledge, has been constituted to manage the fund. Guidelines have been issued allowing NGO-MFIs to access External Commercial Borrowings. Further, a policy package for stepping up credit to small and medium enterprises has been announced by the Government on August 10, 2005, inter-alia, including doubling of credit to these enterprises over a period of five years.

(b) NABARD and Small Industries Development Bank of India(SIDBI) are the nodal institutions for providing credit to agriculture and small and medium enterprises, respectively.

(c) The data management information system does not generate the information in respect of loans given to small farmers and medium enterprises, especially through micro credit. However, State-wise details of credit given to Small Scale Industries by Public Sector Banks for the year March 2003 and March 2004 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Public Sector Banks' Advances to SSI Sector

(Amt. in Rs. 000's)

State/Region	March 2003		March 2004	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	45870	20768307	46313	23073619
Himachal Pradesh	17784	2267445	17963	2909928

1	2	3	4	5
Jammu and Kashmir	6778	1535320	7882	1886422
Punjab	99095	40052565	99640	49506933
Rajsthan	63410	18404037	57663	26864293
Chandigarh	3162	3579328	3331	3890335
Delhi	32708	44432489	28764	43924710
Northern Region	268807	131039491	261556	142056240
Assam	22412	2569034	25419	3257093
Manipur	3335	220815	2741	231665
Meghalaya	2863	280534	3211	342660
Nagaland	2093	209671	2294	229582
Tripura	7546	301810	7351	299431
Arunachal Pradesh	609	62200	669	65777
Mizoram	949	84709	1054	97877
Sikkim	2556	27025	378	51387
North Eastern Region	42363	3755798	43117	4575472
Bihar	99377	6009261	89544	5926170
Jharkhand	34511	5045429	37049	6358953
Orissa	50068	7107841	42247	8584646
West Bengal	319255	35444260	384499	38470678
Andaman and Nicobar	488	73926	805	227973
Eastern Region	503719	53680717	554144	59570420
Madhya Pradesh	75440	14217392	52712	17151905
Chhattisgarh	15621	4710351	14579	5369700
Uttar Pradesh	181003	42038845	177325	48517727
Uttaranchal	9860	3206166	h 9274	2627080
Central Region	261924	64172774	253890	71536412

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	53412	29821866	56335	34888593
Maharashtra	96551	100714215	79802	107686758
Daman and Diu	70	89644	362	231008
Goa	3122	1875644	3077	1455856
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	146	128324	316	136507
Western Region	153301	13262693	139892	144393722
Andhra Pradesh	110751	38590677	70564	37339573
Karnataka	67567	28771099	66396	34694058
Kerala	94610	16066805	96413	17165157
Tamil Nadu	197640	59332804	222201	71172364
Pondichery	1123	419235	1326	607713
Lakshadweep	18	1096	23	2319
Southern Region	471709	141181716	456923	160981184
All India	1721823	526460189	1709522	583113450

Allocation of Funds to Kerala

3560. SHRI T.K. HAMZA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds to the State of Kerala by the 11th and 12th Finance Commission;

(b) the details of the proposals placed by the State Government of Kerala to the 12th Finance Commission;

(c) the reasons for increase/decrease if any in allocation of funds from 11th to 12th Finance Commission; and

(d) the amounts of funds allocated and amount so far utilized under the Centrally sponsored scheme for 2005-06, Scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The total allocation of funds by Eleventh Finance Commission

(2000-2005) and Twelfth Finance Commission (2005-2010) to the State of Kerala is Rs. 12525.22 crore and Rs. 19607.72 crore, respectively.

(b) Details of proposals placed by the State Government of Kerala to the 12th Finance Commission are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Every Finance Commission adopts its own norms and criteria in determining the quantum of total resources to be transferred to States during its award period, after making detailed assessment of resources and liabilities of States. Thus, the share of States has changed under the recommendations of the various Finance Commissions.

(d) Funds under Centrally sponsored schemes are released to the States by various Central Ministries. Utilisation of funds is also monitored by the respective Central Ministries as per the relevant guidelines.

Statement*Summary of Memorandum submitted before
Twelfth Finance Commission*

As regards share in taxes the following weightage may be given to three criteria, namely: population 80%, tax effort 10% and fiscal correction 10%.

- As regards grants-in-aid under Article 275, a three stage application as indicated below may be recommended.

Stage I. Cover non-plan revenue deficit of the States remaining after the distribution of shares of Central taxes.

Stage II. Then cover plan revenue deficit remaining even after taking into account plan grants and non-plan revenue surpluses if any.

Stage III. Provide appropriate grants for correcting too wide a range in per capita total revenue account surpluses among the States, so that weak States also have a reasonable revenue account surplus for capital investment.

- Plan assistance in future should only be in the form of grants. The past plan loan liability with regard to loans taken from GOI must be written off in respect of States like Kerala who utilized most of these funds in efforts to reach the high level of human development.
- In future, loan portion of Central Assistance for State Plan and negotiated loans should be discontinued and in this place, adequate increase in open market borrowing may be allowed, with a ceiling fixed for each State. Correspondingly, borrowing by the Centre from open market can be reduced.
- National Saving may be redesigned as below :
 - Write off 50% of outstanding national savings loans given to State Governments.

- Future flows of net collections may be as 50% grant and 50% loan. This may be achieved during a five year period with the loan component starting at 90% the first year and being reduced by 10% each in the subsequent four years, correspondingly increasing the grant portion to 50%.

- A review may be undertaken after five years. By then, a way to rationalize the cost of the funds generated under the scheme could also be devised so that there is reasonable stability in the trend of growth of amount received by States as loans and grants under the scheme.

- Specific suggestions regarding funds for local bodies as below :-

- A portion of the amount set apart for local Governments may be given as incentive to State Governments willing to undertake basic fiscal and administrative reforms in Local Governments.
- Special assistance may be given to States which are far ahead in the matter of decentralization for capacity building and for redesign of administrative systems.
- The recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission to remove the cap on Profession Tax may be reiterated as it is felt that Profession Tax can be a very good local tax.
- The recommendation of the Eleventh Finance Commission to synchronize the setting up of State Finance Commission may be reiterated in a modified form in such a way that the Constitution would enjoin the State Governments to constitute State Finance Commissions thirty months before the expiry of the award of the Central Finance Commission, stipulating a

time ceiling of one year for submission of reports by the State Finance Commissions and six months for the State Governments to complete action on the recommendations. If this is done it would make the task of Central Finance Commission easier.

- A National Disaster Mitigation Fund may be set up to provide assistance to the States for disaster preparedness and disaster mitigation.
- We recognize the need for more reliable data for making normative and realistic forecasts and projections and therefore we suggest that the Finance Commission may make recommendations to put in place an independent authority who will arrange to ensure that for a given set of parameters, data will be available at least to the next Finance Commission. Adequate fund and institutional arrangements may be suggested for this.

Exploration of Minerals

3561. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exploration of minerals in the country have been assigned to the multinationals/private companies;

(b) If so, the details thereof, company-wise; and

(c) the details of funds invested by these companies in this regard, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Under Section 5(1) of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act 1957 (MMDR Act), only an Indian national or a company registered in India under Section 3(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 can be granted a reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease for exploration or mining of minerals. A company-

wise break-up of reconnaissance permits for mineral exploration approved by the Ministry of Mines is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Since reconnaissance permits are granted by State Governments and only prior approval is given by the Ministry of Mines in respect of minerals listed in the First Schedule of the MMDR Act, the details of funds invested by these companies in exploration of minerals are not maintained centrally.

Statement

Exploration of Minerals

S. No.	Name of the applicant	No. of R.Ps approved in its favour
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Adamas India Pvt. Ltd.	5
2.	M/s. De-Beers India Prospecting Pvt. Ltd.	16
3.	M/s. ACC Rio Tinto Exploration Ltd.	22
4.	M/s. Geo Mysore Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	24
5.	M/s Deccan Gold Mines Ltd.	1
6.	M/s De-Beers India Surveys Pvt. Ltd.	4
7.	M/s Indophil Resources Exploration Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	3
8.	M/s. AMIL Mining India Pvt. Ltd.	13
9.	M/s. Metmin Finance and Holding Pvt. Ltd.	8
10.	M/s De-Beers India Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	3
11.	M/s. Hutti Gold Mines Co. Ltd.	4
12.	M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited	5
13.	M/s. Phelps Dodge Exploration India Pvt. Ltd.	10

1	2	3
14.	M/s Phelps Dodge-Metdist Mining India Pvt. Ltd.	7
15.	M/s. Pasminco Exploration Pvt. Ltd.	5
16.	M/s. Ramgad Minerals and Mining Pvt. Ltd.	2
17.	M/s. National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	4
18.	M/s.Lake Resources Holding India Pvt. Ltd.	3
19.	M/s. BHP Minerals India Pvt. Ltd.	13
20.	M/s BHP Khanij Anveshana Pvt. Ltd.	15
21.	M/s. Anglo American Exploration (India) Pvt. Ltd.	13
22.	M/s. Minpro Corporation	2
23.	M/s De-Beers India Pvt. Ltd.	2
24.	M/s. B. Vijay Kumar Technical Services Pvt. Ltd.	1
25.	M/s. Mira Exploration Pvt. Ltd.	1
26.	M/s. Emperor Granite Pvt. Ltd.	2
27.	M/s. Krystal Stone Incorporation	1
28.	M/s. WSIL Mineral Sand India Pvt. Ltd.	1
29.	M/s. Metal Mining India Ltd.	2
30.	M/s. Jindal Steel and Power Ltd.	2
31.	M/s Adi Gold Mining Pvt. Ltd.	1
32.	M/s Crown Mining Pvt. Ltd.	2
33.	M/s Hira Kund Diamond Exploration Pvt. Ltd.	1
34.	M/s CRA Exploration (India) Pvt. Ltd.	4
Total		202

[Translation]

Package for Wooden Handicrafts

3562.SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering for any package to promote wooden handicrafts in the country specially in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) There is no special package to promote wooden handicrafts. However, a Common Facility Centre has been set up through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) at Jodhpur (Rajasthan) for promotion of wooden handicrafts industry. This centre has facilities of modern production techniques and equipped with State of art tools and equipments etc.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing schemes of the Government for promotion and development of handicrafts in the country including the state of Rajasthan are adequate to cater to the needs of this sector including wooden handicrafts.

[English]

Private Investment in Power Sector

3563.SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has prepared a Draft Policy for private investment in the transmission of power;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some experts have pointed out that the Draft Policy runs counter to the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to the apprehensions expressed by experts and the time by which the Draft Policy is being finalized for private investment in transmission of power?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) With a

view to facilitate and encourage private participation in transmission, Ministry of Power is in the process of finalization of "Policy Guidelines for Private Investment in Transmission and "Tariff based competitive bidding Guidelines for Transmission Service".

(c) and (d) Comments of all Stakeholders were sought on the draft policy guidelines. Comments from some State Governments/Central and State Utilities/Private entities and Regulatory Commissions have been received. These comments will be considered before the guidelines are finalized.

Energy Policy Board

3564.SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Advisory Council (NAC) is proposing to set up a full time Energy Policy Board (EPB) to activate an Integral Energy Policy across the country;

(b) if so, the main responsibility of the Energy Policy Board;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to evolve new methods of generating non-conventional energy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) The National Advisory Council has drawn attention to the need for institutional strengthening in respect of formation, implementation and monitoring of an Integrated Energy Policy in all its aspects.

(c) and (d) To encourage promotion of non-conventional energy, financial and fiscal incentives are provided which include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, relief from taxes and duties. These apart financial support for R and D in new and renewable energy covering hydrogen energy, fuel cells, biofuels etc. is also provided.

[Traslation]

Setting Up of Hydro Power Generation

3565.SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had conducted a survey for setting up a hydro power project at Bhel Pahri in Giridih district of Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the commissioning work of the project is likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) No, Sir. No detailed survey and investigation for setting up a hydro power project at Bhel Pahri in Giridih district of Jharkhand has been conducted by any central agency so far.

(b) The Project can be implemented only after finalization of Feasibility Report and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) thereafter.

[English]

District Rural Development Agencies

3566.SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding the interference of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in the works of Gram Panchayats;

(b) if so, whether the Gram Panchayats are still dependent of DRDA for the financial support;

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided by DRDA to the Gram Panchayats; and

(d) the steps proposed by the Government to make panchayats financially sound and independent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir. No such complaint has been received in this Ministry regarding the interference of District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA) in the works of Gram Panchayats.

(b) to (d) Under Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) resources are allocated among the village Panchayats, Intermediate Panchayats and Zilla Panchayat through DRDA in the ratio of 50:30:20. During the year 2005-06, Central allocation for the programme is Rs. 5396.50 crores and State allocation is Rs. 1798.83 crores. In addition, 35.33 lakh MT foodgrains have been allocated for the Programme. 50% of total resources is meant for Village Panchayats for execution of works. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) (including Village Panchayats) are independent for preparation and approval of Plans for execution of works. At the village level, the entire works relating to coordination, review, supervision and monitoring of the programme is the responsibility of the Village Panchayats.

Industrial Investment Bank of India

3567. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up branch of Industrial Investment Bank of India in Gujarat, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Credit Policy for Urban Cooperative Banks

3568. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has announced any new credit policy for Urban Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Federations of the Urban Cooperative Banks have represented against the policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(e) whether RBI issued fresh guidelines for Cooperative Banks to maintain their Statutory Liquidity Ratio on the Government securities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India announces annual policy statement in the month of April/May and mid term review of the annual policy statement in the month of October, every year. These policy statements also contain issues relating to Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs). RBI has made following announcements which are also applicable to UCBs :-

(i) Provision for 'Standard Assets' raised from existing 0.25% to 0.40% to unit banks and UCBs having multiple branches within a single district with deposit base of Rs. 100 crore and above and all other UCBs operating in more than one district.

(ii) All banks including UCBs are urged to give wide publicity to the facility of 'no frills' account so as to ensure greater financial inclusion.

(iii) Extending facility of currency chest/Authorised Person licence to UCBs.

(iv) Permitting the acquirer of UCB to amortise the losses taken over from the acquired UCB over a period of not more than five years, including the year of merger.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank Of India (RBI) had imposed a ban on loans/advances to the Directors/Employee Directors/Elected Directors of the Urban Cooperative Banks(UCBs) after the implementation of the recommen-

dations made by the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam of 2001. Based on various representations received and recommendations of RBI, the ban on sanction of loans and advances by UCBs to their Directors has been relaxed in the following cases :-

- (i) Regular employee related loans to staff Directors on Board of UCBs.
- (ii) Normal loans as applicable to members to the Directors on the Board of salary earners Cooperative Banks.
- (iii) Normal employee-related loans to Managing Directors of Multi-State Cooperative Banks.

(e) and (f) As per extant instructions, UCBs are required to maintain Government Securities as part of their statutory liquidity holding as under :-

Category of UCBs	Statutory Liquidity Ratio holding in Government and other approved securities as per cent of Net Demand and Time Liabilities
(i) Scheduled UCBs 25%	25%
(ii) Non Scheduled UCBs with deposits of more than Rs. 25 crore.	15%
(iii) Non Scheduled UCBs with deposits less than Rs. 25 crore.	10%

[Translation]

Assistance to U.P. for Rural Development

3569. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government for seeking Central Assistance for expansion and strengthening of the

Regional Rural Development Institutes under the Non-Recurring Head during 2004-05;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon so far; and

(c) the time by which the said Central assistance is likely to be made available to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal for seeking Central Assistance for an amount of Rs.410.77 lakhs for expansion and strengthening of the Extension Training Centres under the Non-Recurring Head during 2004-05.

(b) and (c) The Ministry approved the release of Rs. 311.00 lakhs as Central Assistance for expansion and strengthening of Extension Training Centres under the Non-recurring Head during 2004-05. The Central Assistance could not be released due to paucity of funds in 2004-05. However, an amount of Rs. 238.27 lakhs as first installment of Central Assistance has been released to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for this purpose during 2005-06.

[English]

Guidelines for Financial Institutions

3570. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines for financial institutions in considering applications from small entrepreneurs for the grant of loans to enable them to set up their industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether different guidelines are adopted in respect of different categories of entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

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

Reserve Bank of India (RBI), on 20th May 2005, has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks and SLBC Convenor Banks to initiate early implementation of a scheme for "Small Enterprises Financial Centres (SEFCs)". Under the scheme, banks are encouraged to establish mechanisms for better co-ordination between their branches and branches of Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) which are located in the clusters identified by the Ministry of Small Scale Industries for co-financing of small and medium enterprises (including tiny and services sector) on mutually agreeable operational modalities to be worked out by SIDBI and the strategic partner banks. The SIDBI had initially decided to implement the scheme in 149 clusters and has so far executed MOU with 9 banks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Textile Sector

3571. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the union Government has released any grants to Tamil Nadu or other States for installation of wind power generated textile units during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote textile industry in the country by using wind energy?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Wind turbines are not part of textile industry, as such, no specific steps have been taken by the Government.

Energy Park

3572. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up energy parks in Tamil Nadu State to popularize the concept of renewable energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith details of funds allocated in this regard; and

(c) the details of Central and State share formula for setting up of proposed project alongwith details of public/private participation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) The proposals for setting up of energy parks received from the States/Union Territories are supported by the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources under its Energy Park Scheme. 44 district level energy parks with the Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.28 crores have so far been sanctioned in various districts of Tamil Nadu State.

(c) As per Energy Park Scheme, one State level energy park in each State/Union Territory and two district level energy parks for each district are supported. A maximum Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 1.0 crore, excluding the cost of land and civil works is provided for the State level energy parks. The district level energy parks are sanctioned with an outlay of upto Rs. 10 lakh with a Central Financial Assistance of 75% for the first energy park and 50% for the second park in the district. However, for North-Eastern States including Sikkim and Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, 90% of the cost is provided as Central Financial Assistance. Balance cost is shared by the beneficiary agency/institution.

Harvesting of Flowers for Medicinal Use

3573. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the harvesting of flowers for odour and medicinal use in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any technical centre has been set-up in this regard in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken for marketing of these products in Indian as well as in international markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (d) Some Central Ministries/Departments/Institutes are supporting various research programmes for the improvement, cultivation and harvesting of suitable flowers for scent and medicinal use in the country. Some constituent laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) such as Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CIMAP), Lucknow, Regional Research Laboratory (RRL), Jammu, RRL, Bhubaneswar, RRL, Jorhat and Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology (IHBT), Palampur have been carrying out research on improvement and utilization of suitable flowers for scent and medicinal use along with imparting training to the farmers on cultivation practices. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has also set up a National Research Center on Medicinal and Aromatic Plants at Anand, Gujarat to carry out research on different aspects of medicinal and aromatic plants. The Ministry of Small-Scale Industries has also established Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (FFDC) at Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh alongwith its five Cluster Centres located at Jhalawar and Dhaulpur in Rajasthan, Ganjam in Orissa, Patna in Bihar and Nainital in Uttaranchal State for specific crops of the region. The main objectives of the centre is to serve, sustain and upgrade the status of farmers and industry engaged in aromatic plants cultivation and its processing so as to make them competitive both in local and global markets by assisting in adoption of agronomical practices to introduce aroma bearing plants of higher yields, providing guidance on post-harvest technology, storage, packaging, sampling, marketing, testing and quality control services for the raw material and

products. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has recently completed two projects on field demonstration of improved agrotechnology including processing of Damask rose and pyrethrum at CIMAP, Lucknow and identification of elite germplasm of kewda and developing their propagation techniques at RRL, Bhubaneswar.

(e) The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) has a proposal to conduct study at national level to assess the demand/availability status of medicinal plants. A proposal for studying the volume/nature of export in overseas marketing has been taken up in association with Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

[Translation]

Self Employment and Rural Development

3574. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of such social organisations in the country which are working for self employment in rural areas and development of rural areas, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to send a Central team to study the works done by each of them particularly Deendayal Research Institute in Chitrakoot; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Silk Town

3575. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up silk towns in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) the other steps taken by the Government to boost the silk industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) Several programmes and schemes to boost the silk industry in the country have been instituted. The important ones are :

1. During the X Plan period, under the Catalytic Development Programme, a provision of Rs. 181.00 crores has been made for providing assistance to sericulture farmers/reelers to encourage them to adopt improved technology aiming towards improvement in quality and productivity;
2. The Central Silk Board (CSB) has evolved new bivoltine breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-Operation Agency (JICA). The commercial exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of international standard import substitute grade of mulberry raw silk in the country;
3. Through R and D efforts, the CSB has made a break through in tropicalising the bivoltine silkworm and has developed new varieties of mulberry plants with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity;
4. The CSB has developed improved multi-end reeling units to encourage large scale production of international grade quality silk. These improved machines are being popularized among the reelers through the Catalytic Developmental Programme at important reeling clusters all over the country and are producing

gradable quality raw silk using the reeling package developed by Central Silk Technological Research Institute of Central Silk Board;

5. The quality of yarn and fabrics in non-mulberry sector has also improved considerably through the introduction of motorized silk reeling/spinning machines and setting up of Common Facility Centres. The CSB has developed new designs in non-mulberry sector and same are being popularized under the brand "Vanya Silk";
6. The CSB has launched the "Silk Mark" scheme through the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI) which is a hallmark for the products made from pure natural silk and guarantee the purity of silk products. Silk Mark scheme will also play an important role in brand promotion of Indian silk in domestic and foreign markets;
7. The CSB has recently launched futures trading in cocoon and raw silk through National Commodities and Derivatives Exchange Ltd (NCDEX) which, can be effectively used as a tool to cover the risks associated with price fluctuations to boost the production of silk in the country;
8. Import of raw silk has been liberalized by being brought under OGL, which has increased availability of good quality silk enabling the manufacturers to produce export quality goods;
9. A number of schemes like Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB), Duty Drawback, Duty Free Replenishment Certificate (DFRC) have been made available to exporters whereby the element of tax on the exported item is reimbursed to them;
10. Government has rationalized value addition/ input-output norms specified under the EXIM Policy extended to exporters;

11. The Government is providing assistance to the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai for undertaking various export promotion activities such as participation in international fairs, organizing generic promotion stalls in domestic fairs like Tex Styles India, Publicity in foreign trade magazines, publication of magazine "Silk India" and colour forecast card for domestic silk manufacturers, dissemination of overseas trade information among exporters, etc;
12. For Technological up-gradation of the industry loan at 5% point less than applicable rate, under the Technological Up-gradation Fund Scheme for the Textiles sector is available inter alia to the silk sector; and
13. In the budget 2004-05 customs duty on import of silk processing machinery has been reduced by 5%, thus facilitating availability of machinery at lower prices.

Bio-Diesel as Future Fuel

3576. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on new experiments conducted by some Organisations on bio-diesel as the future fuel;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the study;
- (c) whether the Government has decided to spend money on research work in this area;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources have sponsored R and D Projects under which financial support are provided to study various

aspects of bio-diesel. Major R and D projects on Bio-diesel have been sponsored by the Ministry to IIT, Delhi, IIP, Dehradun and Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi. The R and D Project at IIT, Delhi is studying formulation and development of process conditions for production of Bio-diesel from pongamia pinnata (Karanj) oil and utilisation of bio-diesel developed in laboratory in diesel engine and diesel car. The R and D Project sponsored at IIP, Dehradun is studying the process for production of bio-diesel from Jatropha curcas (Ratanjot) oil and evaluating its application in diesel car. The R and D Project at Delhi College of Engineering is developing a bio-diesel reactor for rural applications.

Seismic Zones

3577.DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the country has been bifurcated into different seismic zones for compilation and collection of seismic related information;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, zone-wise; and
- (c) the zones found to be most active and the names of States which fall under these zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) Based on the various scientific inputs including, past earthquakes, their intensity, geology and seismotectonics of the region, the country has been divided into four seismic zones, namely Zone-II to Zone-V. Zone-V is considered to be most seismically active, while Zone-II is the least. Broadly, Zone-V includes entire North Eastern India, parts of Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Kashmir), Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rann of Kutch, parts of North Bihar and Andaman and Nicobar Islands region. Zone-IV covers, parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Sikkim,

Northern parts of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal, parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan and a small portion of Maharashtra. Zone-III encompasses Kerala, Goa, Lakshadweep Islands, remaining parts of UP, Gujarat and West Bengal, parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. The remaining parts of the country lie in seismic Zone-II.

Exemption in Central Excise Duty

3578. SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the list of industries exempted from Central Excise Duty in Kerala;
- (b) the criteria for such exemption;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of items in the list; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) There is no specific central excise duty exemption scheme for industries located in Kerala only on the basis of their location in Kerala.

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

[Translation]

Institute of Biology

3579. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for setting up a world class institute of biology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has not received any proposal from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh for setting up a world class institute of biology.

Revenue from Petro-Products

3580. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage share of duties imposed on crude oil and petroleum products in the total revenue receipts during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (b) the Government's policy on the fixation of prices of petroleum products vis-a-vis other consumer products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The percentage share of duties imposed on crude oil and petroleum products in the total revenue receipts from customs and Central Excise during the last three years is given below :

Head	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05(Prov.)
%age of revenue of crude in total revenue.	8.9	9.1	9.6
%age of revenue of petroleum products in total revenue.	26.6	27.3	28.5
%age of total revenue of petroleum sector in total revenue.	35.5	36.4	38.1

(b) Pricing of Petroleum product is subject matter allocated to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

[English]

Waste Land and Surplus Land

3581. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of waste land and surplus land available in the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Government propose to allocate such surplus/waste lands to landless workers, peasants and business houses for development and cultivation, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) Reports received from the Government of Tamil Nadu indicate that 337 acres of ceiling surplus land was available upto June, 2005. This Ministry has no information about waste land available in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) Land and its management comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of States. Ministry of Rural Development plays an advisory and coordinating role in the field of land reforms. Ceiling surplus land and Government Wastelands are distributed by the State Governments to eligible landless rural poor including landless rural workers and peasants. This Ministry has no information about the Government of Tamil Nadu's proposal, if any, to allocate such surplus/waste lands to business houses for development and cultivation.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of Oustees of Damodar Valley Corporation

3582. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :
SHRI MUNSHI RAM :
SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :
MOHD. SHAHID :
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :
SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has relocated villages to far off places living in the villages falling within a radius of 10 k.m. area of the Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC);

(b) if so, the total number of villages so far relocated;

(c) whether the relocated villagers have been provided all the basic facilities;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the district of States where the villagers have been relocated by the DVC's projects?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 215 villages have been relocated.

(c) Yes, Sir. The villagers have been provided with the basic amenities.

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

(e) The villagers have been relocated by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) in the districts of Hazaribagh, Bokaro and Dhanbad in the State of Jharkhand and district Bankura in the State of West Bengal.

[English]

Regional Geophysical Mapping Programme

3583. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether regional geophysical mapping programmes have been taken up utilizing gravity magnetic methods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States covered under the said programme; and

(d) the outcome of the said surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India [GSI], with the objective of preparing gravity and magnetic anomaly maps of country, has taken up the geophysical survey by gravity and magnetic (vertical field) method over the last two field seasons with one station per 2.5 square km. of area. Areas falling in 350 Survey of India toposheets have been covered.

(c) Areas in almost all States, excepting a few inaccessible areas in the North and North Eastern regions, have been taken up.

(d) The maps thus generated would be useful for mineral exploration and subsurface structural studies.

[Translation]

Violation of RBI Instructions

3584.DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether officers of some public sector banks have violated the Reserve Bank of India instructions regarding stock-investment scheme;

(b) if so, the bank-wise details of such officers who have violated the RBI instructions during the last two years;

(c) the reasons for which the Government has not taken any action against them; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Reserve Bank of India had discontinued and withdrawn the Stock Invest Scheme with effect from 5th November, 2003.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Mobile Banking Service

3585.SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY :
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :
SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to public sector banks to introduce mobile banking service in such villages where banking facilities are not available;

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

(c) the time by which the aforesaid service is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Under the extant Branch Authorisation Policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks are free to open mobile offices and satellite offices in rural areas where they are unable to open full-fledged branches. Such requests are considered sympathetically by RBI. However, no instructions are issued in this regard, nor any targets are fixed.

[English]

Model Concession Pact

3586.SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare a model concession pact for core sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Committee on Infrastructure has decided that Inter Ministerial Groups (IMGs) constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Road, Transport and Highways, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation and

Secretary, Department of Shipping will evolve Model Concession Agreements (MCA) in respect of National Highways, Airport and Ports respectively.

(c) The MCA for National Highways has been finalized and approved by the Committee on Infrastructure. The MCA for Airports and for Ports are being formulated by the respective IMGs.

[Translation]

Deposit of Surplus Funds of PSUs in Foreign Banks

3587. SHRI SITA RAM YADAV :
SHRI MITRASEN YADAV :
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to grant permission to foreign banks to keep or take deposit of the surplus funds of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) ignoring nationalised banks, while this practice was discontinued after the security scam;

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

(c) the number of foreign banks which have been fined alongwith the details of the legal action taken against them including the cancellation of their licences since April 1, 2000-till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No proposal to relax the conditions enabling foreign banks to tap the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) deposits is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[English]

Priority Sector Lending

3588. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank has suggested that Indian Government may revise its policy of setting interest 'caps' on deposit rates on rural lending rates and floors on deposit rates because the high transaction costs and collateral requirements are making banking unattractive for the rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has also suggested that Government may relook the priority sector lending since the prescribed quotas are not being fully observed by the commercial banks;

(d) whether the Government has examined these observations made by World Bank; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. World Bank has made certain observations in its report (December 2004) titled "Scaling up Access to Finance for India's Rural Poor". The report of the World Bank mentions that "One obvious area could be for Government to revisit its policy of setting interest rate "caps" on rural lending rates and "floors" on the deposit rates. As noted above, caps and floors have the opposite effect of what is intended – poor borrowers are cut off from access and end up paying higher interest rates to informal lenders. Meanwhile, banks face an implicit tax (cost) that is not insignificant."

(c) to (e) RBI has deregulated interest rates on loans given by the banks vide its circular dated 17th October, 1994. Banks are free to determine the rate of interest taking into account the cost of funds and the risk element involved. However, RBI has stipulated that interest rate on loans by Commercial Banks upto Rs. 2.00 lakhs should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) and loans upto Rs. 50,000/- should be collateral free. Further, Indian Banks' Association has advised public sector commercial banks in the year 2003 to charge interest rate of not more than 9% p.a. on crop loans Upto Rs. 50,000/-.

Since October 1997, Reserve Bank of India has given freedom to commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). However, interest rate on Savings Deposits (Savings Banks Accounts) is regulated by Reserve Bank of India.

Government and RBI constantly monitor the credit needs of different sectors of the economy and undertake corrective measures, when required, to ensure that adequate funds flow to Agriculture, Small and Medium Enterprises and such other important sectors. Keeping in view the continuous demand to include new areas such as infrastructure within the ambit of priority sector and suggestion that the focus of the needy sectors of the economy and weaker sections of the society is getting lost because of inclusion of additional sectors in priority sector lending, RBI has set up an Internal Working Group to review the existing policy on priority sector lending.

[Translation]

National Conference of NGOs

3589. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Council of Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) had adopted the Delhi Declaration at the national conference of the Non-Governmental Organisations held in New Delhi from 25th to 27th April, 2005;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the said declaration; and

(c) the amount sanctioned so far for the implementation of the above declaration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The main objectives of Delhi Declaration have been to strengthen the NGO movement in rural India keeping in view the

changes and technological advancement all over the globe and to extend the outreach of CAPART so as to make it more effective, transparent and accountable and ensure greater collaborations with the other developmental agencies and institutions and also reach the unreached drought prone, flood affected, remote, and difficult rural areas. Most of the objectives of the Delhi declaration are reflected in the various programmes of CAPART.

Self-Employment Schemes

3590. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether self-employment schemes are financed by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the involvement and responsibility of the local public representative in the implementation of such schemes;

(c) the details regarding the manner of implementation of such schemes alongwith the main works and objectives of the said schemes; and

(d) the remedial steps taken by the Government to review such schemes and to effectively monitor the work of implementation and maintenance of accounts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) as a major Self Employment Programme in rural India w.e.f. 1st April, 1999. The scheme is financed on 75:25 cost sharing basis between the Centre and the States.

(b) and (c) The objective of the SGSY is to bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaris) above the poverty line by organizing them into Self Help Groups through the process of social mobilization, their training and capacity building and provision of income-generating assets through a mix of Bank Credit and Government subsidy. It

is credit linked scheme, wherein credit is the key element and subsidy being an enabling component.

The SGSY is implemented by District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the banks, the line departments and the NGOs. The DRDAs are expected to coordinate in effective implementation of the programme. The Panchayati Raj Institutions play a crucial role in implementation of the scheme such as identification and approval of the list of beneficiaries, monitoring the performance of the Swarozgaris including repayment of bank loans by them and identification of key activities etc.

(d) A comprehensive system of monitoring has been adopted under the SGSY. The programme is monitored from the Central level down to the grass-root level. At the Central level, the Central Level Co-ordination Committee (CLCC) monitors and reviews the implementation of the Programme and lays down Policy Guidelines for all aspects related to credit linkages for the SGSY. The Performance Review Committee of the Department of Rural Development also reviews the implementation of the SGSY. At the State level, a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) monitors the Programme. Implementation of the Programme is monitored and reviewed through the Project Directors Workshops and periodic meetings with the State Secretaries. At the Block/DRDA level, monitoring is done through field visits and physical verification of assets.

As regards maintenance of accounts, DRDAs are required to maintain the accounts of expenditure annually and get it audited by the Chartered Accountant. The release of second instalment of funds to DRDAs during every financial year is subject to submission of Utilisation Certificate and audited statement of accounts by them.

[English]

Norms Violation in SEZ's

3591. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country are violating basic norms under which these zones were set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof and nature of the violation these SEZs have committed;

(c) whether this issue was discussed with the Commerce Ministry while framing, rules for the SEZs;

(d) if so, the SEZs identified in the country State-wise;

(e) steps taken or guidelines issued to these SEZs to abide by the set guidelines; and

(f) action taken or being taken by the Government against violating SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) No Sir. The norms for setting up of SEZ have been prescribed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide Appendix 1411 – O of Handbook of Procedures. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has reported that no SEZ is violating norms.

(c) to (f) Does not arise in view of the reply above. However, the Ministry of Finance has provided its comments to the draft SEZ Rules, 2005, framed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, to be notified under the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.

Seizure of Arms and Ammunition

3592. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of live and used arms and ammunition seized by the Customs Department during the last two years;

(b) the action taken in each case against the concerned importer(s); and

(c) the reasons for allowing import of unshredded metallic waste despite ban ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The details of the live and used arms and ammunition seized by the Customs Department during the last 2 years are follows :

Year	Number of Live and used Arms and Ammunition Seized	
	Rifles/Pistol	Ammunition (No.+Mt)
2003-04	15	1068 Nos + 0.690 MT
2004-05	04	15379 Nos. + 55.577 MT
2005-06	11	357 Nos. + 193.449 MT

(b) In the cases detected by the Customs field formations, Show Cause Notices have been issued, proposing confiscation of seized goods and imposition of penalty under the Customs Act, 1962. Wherever warranted, the persons involved were arrested.

(c) As per provisions of import policy, the import of metal scrap in unshredded, compressed or loose form is required to be accompanied by a pre-shipment inspection certificate and such metal scrap can be imported at 26 numbers of specified ports. Further, import of scrap only in shredded form is allowed from the port of Bandar Abbas, Iran. Thus, the import of metal scrap in unshredded, compressed or loose form from Bandar Abbas, Iran is not permitted.

Housing Loan

3593. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :
SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for disbursement of housing loan of banks/FIs for 2005-06;

(b) whether Banks/FIs have fixed target for Housing loan during the current year;

(c) If so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of housing loan frauds reported in Banks during the last one year; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target and to check frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) No target of housing loan has been fixed for Banks/Financial Institutions during the current year. Banks are free to allocate finances for housing based on their own appraisal and loan policies, as approved by their respective Boards. However, under Golden Jubilee Rural Housing Finance Scheme (GJRHFS), the Government have fixed an indicative target of 2.75 lakh dwelling units for the current year i.e. 2005-06.

(d) According to the information furnished by RBI, details of frauds in housing loans reported by banks during the calendar year 2004 and 2005 (up to June) are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Category of Banks	2004		2005 (1.1.2005-30.6.2005)	
	No. of Frauds	Amount	No. of Frauds	Amount
Public Sector Banks	801	13965.64	409	10019.83
Private Sector Banks	118	705.30	43	434.48
Foreign Banks	31	433.13	07	61.53
Total	950	15104.07	459	10515.84

(e) The following steps have been initiated by RBI to counter the menace of frauds in home loans :

(i) Requesting all State Governments to bring certain progressive measures such as marking the encumbrance of the banks on the mortgaged properties with the Registrar of assurances by payment of a nominal fee as this measure will go a long way in arresting multiple creation of mortgages by the fraudsters;

- (ii) Cautioning the banks from time to time against fraudsters and their modus operandi. RBI issued circulars to banks in May, 2002, October, 2003 and September, 2004 suggesting series of measures for checking frauds in Housing sector loans;
- (iii) Monitoring the fraud cases involving Rs. 1 crore and above on quarterly basis;
- (iv) Issuing of caution advises to banks in respect of fraud cases involving builders/unscrupulous borrowers;
- (v) Advising banks to carry out field level inspections at branches having large exposure to home loans;
- (vi) Calling the bank officials for discussions on different issues relating to housing loan frauds and to impart them knowledge about the preventive steps to be taken;
- (vii) Lodging of complaints, wherever necessary, with the local police or CBI or in the courts of law in cases of fraud to deter people and employees from indulging in such activities.

Cross Border Power Trading

3594. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Governments proposes to cross border electricity trading with neighbouring countries;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any plan to jointly set up a regional grid in South Asian region for electricity trading between member countries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

India has terms of co-operation for exchange of power with Nepal and Bhutan.

India-Nepal

Exchange of power between India and Nepal is taking place from the bordering States of India i.e. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, at various points, at 132 kV, 33 kV and 11 kV levels. These links are utilized for bilateral power exchange between India and Nepal for mutual benefit.

India-Bhutan

In terms of co-operation for exchange of power with Bhutan bulk of power generated at Hydro Electricity Projects at Chukha (4x84 MW) and Kurichu (4x15 MW) in Bhutan, which have been implemented with technical and financial assistance of India, comes to India through 220 kV Chukha-Birpara transmission lines (3 Ckts.) and 132 kV Kurichu-Gelaphu (Bhutan)-Bor-gaigaon/Salakati (India), S/C line. Tala Hydro Electricity Project (1020 MW) is being implemented with Indian technical and financial assistance and on its completion bulk of power from this project will also come to India for which 400 kV, 2xD/C lines from Tala HEP-Siliguri (West Bengal) are being completed along with the Generation Project.

(c) and (d) The following developments took place in the field of Regional Co-operation in South Asian Region.

- (i) A meeting of the experts from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries to finalize the terms of Reference (TOR) of Study on Energy Trade was held on 26th July, 2005.
- (ii) The first Bay of Bengal Initiative of Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Ministers' Conference on Energy Co-operation was held on 4th October, 2005 in New Delhi where the plan of action for Energy Cooperation in BIMSTEC was formulated.

*[Translation]***Corporate Excellence Centre**

3595. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to set up a Corporate Excellence Centre in the State;

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

(c) the number of such Centres set up so far State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nil.

*[English]***Accidents of Ashpond of NALCO**

3596. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers affected due to the accidents of the Ashpond of NALCO in Orissa;

(b) whether all these affected farmers have not been given compensation so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the payment of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) The total

number of holdings affected due to the accident of ash pond breach of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) on 31st December, 2000 were 1028 as assessed by District Administration, Angul, Orissa.

(b) and (c) The compensation package as decided by State Government of Orissa has been disbursed to 990 holdings out of 1028 holdings as on 12th December, 2005. Compensation for the remaining 38 holdings could not be disbursed due to title dispute.

(d) NALCO has requested Tahsildar, Angul to settle the dispute early, so that the compensation can be paid for the remaining affected holdings.

*[Translation]***Policy for Earthquake**

3597. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to make any national policy to tackle the calamities like earthquake;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalized;

(c) the number and details of States which have not set up the earthquake study centres;

(d) whether there is dearth of latest laboratories and trained scientists in the earthquake prone areas; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to make up these requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) The strategy adopted by the Government to tackle natural calamities like earthquake is based on a holistic approach encompassing prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, relief and rehabilitation. With a view to facilitate action in pursuance of this strategy and strengthen the institutional mechanism

for the purpose, the Government is in the process of enacting a Central Legislation on Disaster Management. The Disaster Management Bill, 2005, introduced by the Government in the Parliament on 11-05-2005 has since been passed by both Houses of the Parliament. The National Disaster Management Authority has also been constituted with the Prime Minister as Chair Person to lay down plans and policies for disaster management to coordinate the effort.

(c) India Meteorological Department (IMD) operates and maintains a country wide national seismological network consisting of seismological observatory located at selected locations in selected States. Department of Science and Technology also supplement the efforts of IMD and provide support for establishing seismic stations in selected areas in project mode. There is no State left which does not have a seismic station.

(d) and (e) The Department of Science and Technology (DST), which is mandated to promote research and development in various fields of science and engineering, has been playing a lead role in creating the required infrastructure and research facilities in North West and North East India, in particular, as well as at other selected locations. Also, under the Mission Mode Project on Seismology being implemented by DST in the 10th Five Year Plan, a M.Tech. level programme in Computational Seismology has been started in the current financial year at IIT, Kharagpur and Tezpur University for manpower development. In addition, DST supports regularly specific workshops/training courses to create awareness about earthquakes and to train scientists/engineers on selected aspects of earthquake science/engineering.

[English]

Domestic Savings

3598.DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether only Rs. 3,14,261 crores of domestic savings last year accounting for only 46.8% has come to financial sector;

(b) whether the large sums of domestic savings are still invested in Gold, Real Estate and other uneconomic and unproductive sectors like Art and Paintings;

(c) whether only 25.24% of domestic savings are deposited in commercial Banks and only 0.84% comes to Equity and Debt market; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to attract domestic savings in financial sector, by RBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) As per the Annual Report 2004-05 of the Reserve Bank of India, the household saving in financial assets at Rs. 3,14,261 crore in 2003-04 constituted 46.8 percent of household saving.

(b) No separate information in this regard is available.

(c) According to National Accounts Statistics, 2005, published by the Central Statistical Organisation, the share of commercial bank deposits accounted for 25.24 percent of household saving in 2003-04. The share of 'investment in shares and debentures' accounted for 0.84 percent of household saving in 2003-04.

(d) The fiscal and monetary policies endeavour to maintain overall macroeconomic stability, which is conducive to higher growth and saving in the economy. RBI plays a critical role in ensuring financial stability through implementing appropriate financial regulation and supervision policies, which facilitate building of confidence of the saving community in the financial system leading, in turn, to promotion of financial savings.

Banks in Commodities Trade

3599.SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is planning to allow Banks to transact in Commodities Trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India working group has recommended to this effect; and

(d) if so, the stand of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) Following the announcement made in the Mid-Term Review of the Annual Policy Statement for the year 2004-05, Reserve Bank of India constituted a Working Group on Warehouse Receipts and Commodities Futures, which, inter-alia, recommended permitting banks to deal in the business of agricultural commodities including derivatives, to permit banks take independent proprietary position in commodity futures linked in a macro way to their credit portfolio, banks to adopt suitable risk control measures, to grant general permission to the banks to become professional clearing members of commodity exchanges etc. RBI has examined the recommendations of the Working Group. The Government has not so far received RBI recommendation for notification under clause (o) of Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in this regard.

[Translation]

Complaints under PMGSY

3600. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK :

SHRI MOHD. MUKEEM :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details and nature of complaints received from various public representatives particularly from Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of action taken on each such complaint; and

(c) the directions issued and steps taken by the Government for strict compliance of the guidelines meant for PMGSY?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) "Rural Roads" being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for ensuring proper implementation of the PMGSY. Complaints/suggestions, if any, received from various public representatives are forwarded to the State Governments for taking appropriate remedial measures.

[English]

Exim Bank

3601. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Exim Bank Branches in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more branches in the country particularly in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) At present Exim Bank has 9 branches in the country. State-wise break up are given below :-

1. Gujarat	Ahmedabad
2. Karnataka	Bangalore
3. Tamil Nadu	Chennai
4. Assam	Guwahati
5. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
6. West Bengal	Kolkata
7. Maharashtra	Mumbai and Pune
8. Delhi	New Delhi

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Banking Code

3602. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up the Banking Code and Standard Board of India as reported in the Times of India dated the November 30, 2005;
- (b) if so, the aim and objectives of the said Board;
- (c) the steps taken to provide customer friendly across the country; and
- (d) the time by which the said board is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) In order to ensure that a comprehensive Code of conduct for fair treatment of customers is established, the Committee on Procedures and Performance Audit of Public Services (CPPAPS) constituted by the Reserve Bank in December 2003 had recommended setting up of a Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI).

(c) All commercial banks have been advised by RBI to constitute Ad hoc Committees to undertake procedures and performance audit on public services rendered by them. Banks have been advised by RBI to constitute a Customer Service Committee of the Board with a view to strengthening the corporate governance structure in the banking system and also to bring about ongoing improvements in the quality of customer service provided by the banks. Nationalised Banks have also introduced a lot of measures such as computerization of branches, installation of ATMs, Single Window Concept, time norms, any branch banking, delivery channels etc.

(d) No final decision has been taken in this regard so far.

*[Translation]***Chanderapur Power Project**

3603. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to enhance the power generation capacity of the Chanderapur Power Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimated cost amount likely to be spent thereon; and
- (d) the time by which the power generation capacity of the project is likely to be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The power generation capacity of Chandrapura Thermal Power Station, a unit of Damodar Valley Corporation, located in district Bokaro, Jharkhand is proposed to be enhanced by 500 MW by adding two additional units of 250 MW each. A turnkey contract was placed on M/s. BHEL on 30th June, 2004 and the work at site had commenced in April, 2005.

(c) The estimated cost of the project for both the units is Rs. 2066.45 Crores.

(d) The units are expected to be commissioned by March, 2007 and May, 2007 respectively.

*[English]***Shortage of Power**

3604. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the country is facing an acute shortage of power;
- (b) if so, whether the Government proposes to import electricity from neighbouring countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of these countries;

(d) whether the Government has asked the big business houses to set up their captive power plants; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) The average electrical energy shortage in the country during the period April-November, 2005 was 7.4% and peak shortage was 9.1%.

(b) and (c) India has terms of co-operation for exchange of power with Nepal and Bhutan.

India-Nepal

Exchange of power between India and Nepal is taking place from the bordering States of India i.e. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, at various points, at 132 kV, 33 kV and 11 kV levels. These links are utilized for bilateral power exchange between India and Nepal for mutual benefit.

India-Bhutan

In terms of co-operation for exchange of power with Bhutan bulk of power generated at Hydro Electricity Projects at Chukha (4x84 MW) and Kurichu (4x15 MW) in Bhutan, which have been implemented with technical and financial assistance of India, is received by India through 220 kV Chukha-Birpara transmission lines (3 Ckts.) and 132 kV Kurichu-Gelaphu (Bhutan)-Bongaigaon/Salakati (India), S/C line. Tala Hydro Electricity Project (1020 MW) is being implemented with Indian technical and financial assistance and on its completion bulk of power from this project will also be imported by India for which 400 kV, 2x D/C lines from Tala HEP-Siliguri (West Bengal) are being completed along with the Generation Project.

A meeting of the experts from South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries to finalize the Terms of Reference (TOR) of Study on Energy was held on 26th July, 2005 to facilitate exchange of Energy among the member countries.

The first Bay of Bengal Initiative of Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) Ministers' Conference on Energy Co-operation was held on 4th October, 2005 in New Delhi where the plan of action for Energy Cooperation in BIMSTEC was formulated.

(d) and (e) Under Section 9 of the Electricity Act 2003, Captive Power Plant can be set up by any person to generate electricity primarily for his own use in cooperative society or associations of persons for generating electricity primarily for use of members of such cooperative society or association.

Assistance to Textile Sector

3605. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the loans/financial assistance being extended by the Government to the textile sector for modernisation of textile units, State-wise;

(b) the achievements made so far through such helps extended by the Government; and

(c) the present status of the textile sector of the country in comparison to the other developing countries of the world?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) In order to provide necessary impetus to the modernization of textile and jute industry, so that its viability and competitiveness in the domestic as well as international markets may enhance, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), which is in operation since

01.04.1999. The Scheme mainly provides for reimbursement of five percent interest charged by the financial institutions/banks for loans provided by them .in respect of technology upgradation projects in conformity with the Scheme. An amount of Rs. 9136.03 crore has been disbursed as, loan till 31st October. 2005 in respect of various projects located

in different States. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The evaluation study on TUFs conducted by Mumbai University Institute of Chemical Technology (MUICT) reveals the positive impact of the Scheme on the textile industry as follows :-

Increased		Reduced	
Annual turnover on domestic front	33%	Cost per unit	12%
Annual turnover on export front	27%	Wastage	10%
Operating profit	15%		
Net profit	8%		
Production of TUFs covered machinery	39%		
Unit value realization for domestic sales	15%		
Unit value realization for export sales	6%		

(c) The present position of the textile sector of the country in comparison of the other developing countries of the world is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Name of the State	Loan disbursed under TUFs as on (31.10.2005)
1	2
Tamilnadu	2727.72
Gujarat	1224.21
Maharashtra	1117.53
Punjab	1190.37
Rajasthan	733.98
Uttar Pradesh	245.52
Karnataka	337.36

1	2
Andhra Pradesh	317.64
Dadra Nagar Haveli	343.16
Himachal Pradesh	157.25
Haryana	167.42
Madhya Pradesh	184.23
West Bengal	130.56
Delhi	126.17
Kerala	103.20
Daman and Diu	15.10
Chandigarh	12.91
Orissa	1.27
Nagaland	0.43
Total	9136.03

Statement-II*India's Position in World Textile Economy*

	Unit	World	India	India as % of World	India's Rank in the World	Country with list rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Installed Capacity**A. Spinning – 2003**

1. Spindles (Cotton system)	Mn. No.	173.85	36.84	21.19	2	China
2. Spindles (Wool)	Mn. No.	15.41	1.04	6.75	3	China
3. Spindles (Cotton and Wool)	Mn. No.	189.26	37.88	20.01	2	China
4. Rotors	Mn. No.	8.43	0.48	5.69	5	Russia

B. Weaving – 2003

1. Shuttle Looms	Mn. No.	4.11	1.92	46.72	1	India
2. Shuttleless Looms	Mn.No.	0.78	0.03	3.85	6	China
3. Handlooms	Mn. No.	4.60	3.90	84.78	1	India
Total (Weaving)		9.49	5.85	61.64	1	India

Production**Fibre/Yarn**

1. Raw Cotton (2003-04) (Aug-Jul)	Mn. Kg.	20610	3009	14.60	3	China
2. Cellulosic fibre/yarn (2003)	Mn. Kg.	2260	284	12.57	2	China
3. Synthetic fibre/yarn (2003)	Mn. Kg.	29498	1792	6.07	5	China
4. Wool (Greasy) (2003-04)	Mn. Kg.	2195	49	2.23	9	Australia
5. Silk (2000)	Mn. Kg.	81	15	18.52	2	China
6. Jute (2003-04)	Mn. Kg.	3036	1978	65.15	3	India
Total		57680	7127	12.36		

Yarn – (2004)

Cotton Yarn (Est.)	Mn. Kg.	22266	2248	10.10	2	China
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fabrics – (2004)							
Cotton fabrics (Est.)		Mn. Kg.	11691	1704	14.58	3	China
Per Capita fibre consumption							
Total fibre – 2002 (P)		Kg.	8.4	6.1	–	–	–
World Trade – 2003							
Total textiles and clothing exports		Bn. US\$	394.90	12.51	3.17	7	China
Machinery shipped during 1994-2003							
A. Spinning							
1. Spindles		Mn. No.	39.17	11.04	28.18	1	India
2. Rotors		Mn. No.	2.62	0.15	5.73	5	China
B. Draw texturing (1994-2003)		'000 No.	1518.77	221.32	14.57	2	China
C. Weaving							
1. Shuttleless Looms		'000 No.	492.50	7.19	1.46	11	China
2. Shuttle Looms		'000 No.	127.59	7.39	5.79	3	China
D. Knitting (1995-2003)		'000 No.	92.74	5.52	5.95	4	China

Note : P = Provisional. Est = Estimated.

Source: WTO, ITMF, ICAC, ISA, JMDC, AMFI, ASFI.

Training to Weavers by NIFT

3606. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) proposes to train local artisans in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the areas identified for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to harness the potential of local artisans?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Cluster Development Programme, the National Institute of Fashion Technology

(NIFT) has proposed inter-alia to train local artisans under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY) Scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development.

(b) Cluster development Initiative aims at establishing a large number of micro-enterprises in the rural areas, building upon the potential of the rural poor. It is an effort towards offering a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment such as organization of the poor into self help groups (SHGs), training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing. The programme has been designed to provide proper support and encouragement to tap the inherent talents and capabilities of the rural poor.

NIFT has identified 5 craft clusters and operationalised the project in five centers of NIFT.

State	Cluster	NIFT Centre
West Bengal	Birbhum	Kolkata
Gujarat	Surendranagar	Gandhinagar
Kerala	Kozhikode	Chennai
Karnataka	Hampi	Bangalore
Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	New Delhi

[Translation]

Demand and Supply of Power

3608. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :
 SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :
 SHRI K.S. RAO :
 SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :
 SHRI GANESH SINGH :
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :
 SHRI MUNSHI RAM :
 SHRI HITEN BARMAN :
 SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :
 MOHD. SHAHID :
 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR :
 SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :

(c) The steps taken to harness the potential of local artisans :

This is being done by a three level holistic intervention by providing facilities such as Design Studio at NIFT center, Rural Development Enterprise Centre (RDEC) at Clusters and Shared Resources and Technology Support Centre (SRTSC) at sub-cluster level.

Centre for Plasma Physics

3607. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering to take over the Centre for Plasma Physics, Guwahati;

(a) if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the time by which the proposal is likely to be materialized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Expert Committee has recommend transfer of Centre for Plasma Physics Guwahati, Assam from State Government to Central Government. The Draft Cabinet paper has been circulated and the final Cabinet paper will be placed for consideration of the Cabinet with clarification on comments received from various Department/Ministries.

(c) Efforts are being made to obtain approval of the Cabinet by the end of Current financial year.

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita consumption of electricity in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether electricity is being supplied to all sectors as per their demand;

(c) if so, whether any assessment has been made of the ratio of electricity distribution in the domestic, agricultural and industrial sectors;

(d) if so, the percentage by which demand is higher than the supply during the current year as compared to the last three years;

(e) whether any target has been fixed in regard to meet the demand of electricity during the current year; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) State-wise per

capita consumption of electricity in the country during the year 2004-05 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The supply and distribution of electricity to the ultimate consumers/sectors including domestic, agricultural and industrial in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/State Power Utility which decides priority of power supply to various categories of consumers. There is an overall shortage of power in the country which varies from State to State. During the period April-November, 2005, the average electrical energy shortage and peak shortage in the country was 7.4% and 9.1% respectively.

(c) The percentage share of electricity in respect of domestic, agricultural and industrial sector in 2004-05 was 24.77%, 22.93% and 35.63% respectively.

(d) The average electrical energy shortage in the country during the current year 2005-06 (April-November, 2005) was 7.4% as compared to shortage of 6.3% to 9.1% during corresponding period of 2002-03 to 2004-05. The peak shortage during April-November, 2005 was 9.1% as compared to 10 to 12.2% during the corresponding period of 2002-03 to 2004-05.

(e) and (f) A generation programme of 6,21,500 million unit (MU) has been drawn for the year 2005-06.

Statement

Gross Annual Per-Capita Consumption of Electricity

(kWh)

State/U.T.	2004-05*
1	2
Haryana	950.51
Himachal Pradesh	760.01
Jammu and Kashmir	648.71
Punjab	1246.50
Rajasthan	578.38
Uttar Pradesh	310.20

1	2
Uttaranchal	652.92
Chandigarh	873.16
Delhi	1549.28
Gujarat	1280.80
Madhya Pradesh	516.62
Chhattisgarh	680.80
Maharashtra	898.65
Goa	2178.88
D. and N. Haveli	8289.87
Daman and Diu	7360.28
Andhra Pradesh	791.12
Karnataka	679.84
Kerala	397.98
Tamil Nadu	1059.34
Lakshadweep	347.85
Pondicherry	2044.75
Bihar	74.96
Jharkhand	548.12
Orissa	724.28
West Bengal	430.33
A. and N. Islands	341.02
Sikkim	983.55
Assam	162.66
Manipur	283.04
Meghalaya	521.21
Nagaland	180.87
Tripura	351.98

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	324.64
Mizoram	432.81
Total All India	625.49

*Provisional

Note :- Per-Capita Gross Electricity Consumption has been calculated using UN Methodology.

[English]

Special Jute Development Fund

3609. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria fixed for extending interest free loan to entrepreneurs from Special Jute Development Fund;

(b) the number of entrepreneurs benefited, State-wise during the last one year; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the jute industry?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) There is no scheme under the Special Jute Development Fund. (SJDF) in operation since April 2002, offering interest free loans to entrepreneurs.

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

(c) The Government is implementing several schemes through the Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC) and the National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD) to strengthen the jute industry :-

The Schemes operated by JMDC are :-

1. The JMDC Incentive Scheme for Modernisation of Jute Industry.
2. The External Market Assistance Scheme.
3. The Market Development Scheme.

The Schemes operated by NCJD are :-

1. The Jute Service Centre Scheme
2. The Jute Raw Material Bank Scheme
3. The Market Support Scheme
4. The Design Development Scheme
5. The Jute Entrepreneurs (Capital Subsidy) Assistance Scheme (JEAS)
6. The Micro Finance/NGO Assistance Scheme.

The Government has also announced the National Jute Policy' 2005 which aims at, inter alia, acceleration of modernisation and strengthening of the Jute Industry.

[Translation]

Power Finance Corporation

3610. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the working of the Power Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) the shortcomings noticed during the review; and

(d) the remedial steps taken to revitalize the PFC?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Power conducts Quarterly Performance Review Meeting of the Power Finance Corporation on regular basis. The Last Quarterly Review Meeting was held on 15th November, 2005 in New Delhi.

In this meeting PFC was advised to adopt a business like approach to build its market share through measures like forming Power Sector Lender's Club comprising of REC and the various Banks which are major lenders to the power sector, undertaking gap analysis in State

transmission sector, financing efficiency oriented projects in distribution and energy efficiency.

[English]

Venture Capital Fund

3611. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI :
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved Rs. 48 crores venture capital fund for agricultural-sector business;

(b) if so, the manner in which his venture capital fund is likely to help farmers;

(c) whether in a recent National Sample Survey Organisation only 15 per cent farmers availed of any loan from this fund;

(d) if so, whether farmers would be able to obtain higher loans from banks and the process will be easier as a result thereof; and

(e) if so, the extent to which it would help farmers and the total funds so far provided to these farmers from this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 48 crore to Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) for the remaining 10th Plan period with a view to providing Venture Capital Assistance to small farmers/marginal farmers involved in Agri-Business Activities has been made. Under the scheme, SFAC provides financial assistance in form of equity to qualifying projects based on recommendations of the financing bank.

(c) The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) conducted a survey "Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers - Indebtness of Farmer Households" the findings of which was released in May 2005. As per the survey report the percentage of indebted farmers households to both formal and non-formal sources is reported to be at 48.6% of total rural households.

(d) Under venture capital assistance, project approach is adopted and the appraisal of varied requirement of farmers is undertaken by the financings banks in a holistic manner paving way for access to enhanced credit.

(e) Financial Assistance provided by the SFAC in the form of equity capital is repayable to SFAC after repaying the term loan of the financing bank. The quantum of venture capital assistance would be the lowest of the following :

- 10% of the Project Cost assessed by the bank.
- 26% of the Project Equity.
- Rs. 75.00 lakh.

Higher Venture Capital Assistance can be considered by SFAC to deserving projects on merit and/or to projects that are located in remote and backward areas, North-Eastern and hilly States and projects recommended by State Agencies. SFAC has so far accorded sanction for Venture Capital Assistance of Rs. 8.24 crore.

Branches of Foreign Bank

3612. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide more liberal market access to foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the limit bound with WTO as of now is 12 foreign banks branches every year in the revised offer on liberalizing market access in services submitted to the WTO recently;

(d) if so, whether the Government has decided that the number of bank branches that will be allowed every year could be bound at 20;

(e) the extent to which this decision of the Government is likely to improve the economy of India;

(f) the conditions set forth by the WTO on this issue; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) In the "Road Map for presence of foreign banks in India" issued by RBI on 28.02.2005, it is proposed to go beyond the existing World Trade Organisation (WTO) commitment of 12 branches in a year for new and existing foreign banks and to follow a more liberal policy for under-banked areas. The number of branches permitted each year has already been higher than the WTO commitments.

(d) Yes, Sir. However, this is only a preliminary offer for discussion in WTO.

(e) The foreign banks bring in new banking products, technology and practices and inject competition into the domestic market thus enhancing its efficiency and stability to the best global standards.

(f) and (g) The concerned Governments are required to fulfill commitments made by them.

[Translation]

Energy from Tidal Waves

3613. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL :
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated power generation potential from the tidal waves in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to augment its potential during the years 2005-2006; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) Over 15,000 MW of tidal power potential has been estimated in the country at Gulf of Kachchh and Gulf of Cambay in Gujarat and Durgaduani creek in Sundarbans in West Bengal.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, the Government has provided financial support for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report and Environmental Impact Assessment Study for a 3.6 MW demonstration Tidal Power Project at Durgaduani, Sundarbans, West Bengal.

[English]

Classification of Cities

3614. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether as per the recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission cities/towns having population of 50 lakhs and above are classified as A1 cities for the purpose of HRA/ CCA to Central Government Employees and State Government Employees;

(b) if so, the census report on which such classification is based ;

(c) whether any lacunae exists in this;

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

(e) steps taken/ being taken by the Union Government to rectify the lacunae;

(f) whether Hyderabad has been covered under A I class city after 2001 census report;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. As per the criteria laid down by the 5th Central Pay Commission and accepted by the Government, the cities/ towns having the population of 50 lakhs and above within municipal limits are classified as A-I cities for the purpose of grant of House Rent Allowance (HRA) to Central Government employees. However, the population within Urban Agglomeration (UA) limits of the city is taken into consideration for classification for grant of City Compensatory Allowance (CCA).

(b) Census Report of the Registrar General of India, 2001.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

(f) to (h) Based on the Census Report 2001, Hyderabad UA having population of 57.42 lakhs has been classified as 'A I' for the grant of CCA, whereas, Hyderabad (MC) having the population of 36.37 lakhs within the municipal limits has been classified as 'A' class city for grant of HRA. As per classification of the city, HRA is admissible in the entire area of Hyderabad (UA).

[Translation]

Rate of Interest for Weaker Section

3615. SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV :
KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have announced to reduce the rate of interest on loan given to the people belonging to weaker sections of the society as appeared in Hindi daily 'Hindustan' dated the November 19, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria fixed for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) The scheme of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) is already in existence since 1972 to provide bank finance at a concessional rate of interest at 4% per annum to the weaker sections of the society for engaging in productive and gainful activities. The salient features of the DRI scheme are as under :

Area of operation : The scheme is being implemented throughout the country.

Income criteria : The income ceiling for eligibility is annual income of Rs. 7200/- per family in urban or semi urban areas and Rs. 6400/- per family in rural

areas. Size of land holding must not exceed one acre of irrigated land and 2.5 acres of unirrigated land.

Loan amount : The maximum assistance per beneficiary has been fixed at Rs. 6500/- for productive purposes. In addition to this, physically handicapped persons can avail of assistance to the extent of Rs. 5000/- (maximum) per beneficiary for acquiring aids, appliances etc. Similarly, members of SC/STs satisfying the income criteria of the scheme can also avail of housing loan up to Rs. 5000/- per beneficiary over and above the loan of Rs. 6500/-.

Security : No collateral security/ third party guarantee is required. Assets created out of the loan amount would only be hypothecated to the bank.

Repayment : Not exceeding five years including grace period of two years.

Reservation : The banks are required to ensure that at least 40% of their DRI advances flow to SC/STs.

TDS

3616. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE :
SHRI M. APPADURAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tax deducted at Source (TDS) is mandatory for doctors, lawyers, teachers, professors and other professionals;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the private institutions in the health, education and other sectors comply with the law in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of IT laws by such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Where the payment made to doctors, lawyers, teachers,

professors and other such professionals is in the nature of 'salaries', tax deduction at source (TDS) from such a payment is required to be made. However, where the payment made to such persons is in the nature of 'fees for professional services', TDS is required to be made under law only where such person is rendering professional services in the areas of law, medicine, engineering, architecture, accountancy, technical consultancy, interior decoration, advertising and other professional services as notified by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). The occupation of 'teaching' does not fall within the definition of 'professional services' for the purposes of TDS, nor has been notified as a 'profession' by CBDT.

(c) to (e) The Income Tax Department examines the returns and books of accounts of various deductors to ensure that the tax is properly deducted at source and deposited in the Government account. Surveys and spot verifications are also carried out to verify proper deduction of tax at source and timely deposit of TDS. In case of any default, the amount of tax not deducted or not deposited is recovered from the deductor along with interest. Penalty is also imposed for non-payment of tax and interest. In a case where the deductor fails to deposit the TDS to the credit of Central Government, prosecution proceedings are initiated against the defaulters. Moreover, the Government is also conducting several seminars and workshops to educate the deductors about their liabilities with regard to tax deduction at source.

Monitoring of use of Loan

3617. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued directions to the banks for close monitoring of the use of loans borrowed by the companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some companies are taking loans in the name of general purposes and investing their working capital in stock market;

(d) if so, the names of such companies and the action taken against the companies found guilty in this regard;

(e) whether abnormal increase has been found in loan figures of some companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions with regard to monitoring of the end use of funds by borrowers. RBI examines the quality of advances portfolio during the course of Annual Financial Inspections (AFIs) of the banks.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that it has not come across any case of loan being taken for general purposes and the funds diverted to the stock market. However, RBI and the concerned bank take appropriate action in accordance with the laid down procedure/law, whenever any such instance is brought to their notice.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. The banks fix single borrower and group borrower limits in terms of the ceilings prescribed by RBI vide its guidelines on credit and investment exposure by banks to individual and group borrowers.

[English]

FDI in Gujarat

3618. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects which are being implemented with collaboration of foreign direct investment in the State of Gujarat;

(b) the amount of FDI involved in each of these projects;

(c) whether there is any proposal to approve more projects in Gujarat for foreign direct investment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed in this regard for the year 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) Sector-wise FDI inflows received, for the year 2003-04, 2004-05 and April 2005-September 2005, by Reserve Bank of

India's Ahmedabad Region (Gujarat State) are given in the enclosed Statement. No State/region wise targets have been fixed for FDI inflow. Investment decisions by investors are based on their commercial judgement.

Statement

Sector-wise/Financial year-wise of FDI Inflows from April 2003 to September 2005 State: Gujarat (RBI's Ahmedabad Region)

(Amount Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2003-04 Apr-Mar	2004-05 Apr-Mar	2005-06 Apr-Sep	cumulative Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Metallurgical Industries	0.15	46.06	82.85	129.06
2.	Fuels (Power and Oil Refinery)	337.18	100.00	0.00	437.18
3.	Electricals Equipment (Incl Saw and Elec)	45.98	120.97	8.98	175.93
4.	Telecommunications	0.45	3.23	0.01	3.68
5.	Transportation Industry	488.85	155.20	112.50	756.55
6.	Industrial Machinery	0.00	7.49	0.42	7.90
7.	Miscellaneous Mochanical and Engineering	0.00	0.34	6.55	6.89
8.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.60
9.	Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	0.14	1.51	25.86	27.51
10.	Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	26.17	15.38	7.63	49.18
11.	Textiles (Includ Dyed, Printed)	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
12.	Paper and Pulp Including Paper Product	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.76
13.	Food Processing Industries	0.10	0.61	0.00	0.71
14.	Vegetable Oils and Vanaspati	0.00	16.97	0.03	16.99
15.	Rubber Goods	0.00	0.00	84.03	84.03
16.	Glass	5.65	0.00	0.04	5.69
17.	Ceramics	0.00	120.46	0.24	120.70
18.	Cement and Gypsum Products	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
19.	Consultancy Services	0.01	0.04	0.72	0.78

1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Service Sector		10.79	7.09	0.00	17.89
21. Hotel and Tourism		0.00	0.00	29.70	29.70
22. Miscellaneous Industries		1.53	13.58	2.47	17.59
Grand Total		917.12	610.53	362.83	1890.48

Note : 1. Amount includes the Inflows Received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.

2. Includes 'equity capital components' only.

3. The Region-wise inflows are clarified as per RBI's – Region-wise inflows furnished by RBI, Mumbai

State Financial Corporations

3619. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) are reeling under Serious Funds Problems and on the verge of closure;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any analysis has been made into the working of these S.F.Cs;

(d) if so, the finding thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. SFCs became incapable of raising resources at competitive rates, with the introduction of financial sector reforms after 1991. SFCs also faced poor recoveries, rising non performing assets and increasing provisioning requirements. As a result, most of the SFCs have eroded their net worth.

(c) and (d) Government of India had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri G. P. Gupta, the then CMD, IDBI for looking into the functioning of SFCs. The Committee recommended that the cost of infusing Rs. 3600 crores should be shared by Government of India

(Rs. 900 crores), RBI (Rs. 900 crores) State Governments (Rs. 900 crores), IDBI (Rs. 450 crores) and SIDBI (Rs. 450 crores).

(e) Since RBI and Government of India are not shareholders of SFCs, it was not possible for Government of India to infuse funds into SFCs. However, Government of India worked out a package for restructuring the liabilities of SFCs in association with SIDBI subject to a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between SIDBI, State Government and SFCs. The package involves the following :

- Reduction in interest rate on outstanding refinance/LOC by 2%.
- Rebate of 2% on fresh lending.
- One year moratorium on repayment of refinance.
- Restructuring/refinance repayment over 10 years.

Expansion of Election Commission

3620. SHRI GANESH SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal for expansion of Election Commission is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are likely to convene all party meeting before taking any decision in this regard;

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (e) No proposal for expansion of the Election Commission of India or to hold any all-party meeting in this regard is under consideration.

Unit Linked Insurance Plan

3621.SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIP) are not only life insurance product but a mutual fund product and whether it is being allowed to be marketed by the Life Insurance Companies in India;

(b) ULIP has camouflaged as Life Insurance products given Income Tax benefits at par with traditional life insurance products;

(c) whether steps have been taken to check selling of ULIP by Life Insurance Companies; and

(d) the proportion of investment following into social and infrastructure sectors through ULIPs and through conventional insurance policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that life insurance companies have been allowed to market the Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs) and the tax benefits extended to traditional life insurance products are available to them also.

(c) IRDA has reported that life insurance companies appoint agents to distribute their products conforming to the regulations made by IRDA. As such, proper training is imparted to the agents so as to enable them to educate the prospective policyholders about the ULIPs and other life insurance products.

(d) IRDA has informed that in the case of ULIPs, the investment risk is borne by the policyholders and the

investment of ULIP Funds are made as per the pattern agreed to by the insurer and the policyholder. Hence, investments in ULIPs are different from the conventional insurance policies in view of the nature of the liabilities. IRDA has further reported that as on 31st March, 2005, the investments by the life insurance companies in social and infrastructure sectors stood at 12.5% of their total investment.

Foreign Exchange through RRBs/Post Offices

3622.SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA :

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has relaxed the rules in regard to availability of foreign exchange through Regional Rural Banks/Post Offices as reported in Dainik Jagaran dated December 2, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Regional Rural Banks/Post Office branches identified for the said purpose in the country; and

(d) the time by which the foreign exchange is likely to be made available through above Banks and Post Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, Regional Rural Banks have not been permitted to undertake foreign exchange transactions so far. However, an unified Full Fledge Money Changer (FFMC) license was issued to the Department of Posts in August, 2001 and the license has been renewed for one year up-to August 15, 2006. Under this license Department of Posts is authorised to purchase foreign exchange from residents and non-residents visiting India, and to sell foreign exchange for certain approved purposes. Department of Posts has also been given an approval on October 31, 2000 to conduct Money Transfer Services Scheme (MTSS) with Western Union Financial Services.

(c) As reported by Department of Post, 235 Post Offices have been identified for the purpose.

(d) The Department of Post is yet to start the service as the technical and commercial feasibility of it is being ascertained.

PMGSY

3623. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has authorized to discuss resource augmentation for PMGSY with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank (WB);

(b) if so, the States and projects identified for assistance from each of these agencies during each of the last three years;

(c) the loan agreement for PMGSY signed with ADB and WB during the said period so far;

(d) the assistance received by each of such States; and

(e) the progress of such projects as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) During 2004-05, the World Bank has approved credit/loan worth US \$ 399.50 million (US\$ 300 million as IDA credit and US \$ 99.50 million as IBRD loan) for funding the World Bank Tranche I Project of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved loan worth US \$ 400 million for funding Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh under RRSP-I. Second tranche of World Bank support worth US \$ 500 million has been proposed to cover three new States viz. Bihar, Uttaranchal and Jammu and Kashmir plus any residual requirement in the four States already

covered under the first tranche. Asian Development Bank has agreed to provide RRSP-II worth US \$ 750 million for Assam, Orissa and West Bengal plus any residual requirement in the two States already covered under RRSP-I.

(d) and (e) The value of project proposals cleared and amount released upto November, 2005 under World Bank and ADB funded PMGSY and is as follows :-

(Rs. in crore)

State	Funding agency	Value of project proposals cleared	Amount released
Himachal Pradesh	World Bank	234.72	41.14
Jharkhand	World Bank	29.15	0
Rajasthan	World Bank	721.80	200.11
Uttar Pradesh	World Bank	343.94	129.96
Chhattisgarh	ADB	685.35	50.00
Madhya Pradesh	ADB	675.46	43.45
Assam	ADB	501.42	0
Orissa	ADB	349.46	0
West Bengal	ADB	313.71	0

Textile Export

3624. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether good quality textiles and clothing products made by India would make country an obvious sourcing alternative to China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the first five months of quota free regime, India's export to US and EU have gone up;

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

(e) the step Government proposes to take to help the exporters to develop their products better than Chinese one?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) According to various international studies, China will dominate the world trade in textiles and clothing in the post quota regime. The foreign buyers who are heavily dependent on China are also keen to find alternate reliable source of supply in the region (India followed by Pakistan). India's textiles and clothing

exports in the post quota regime would be driven by value added made-ups and apparels as India has comparative advantages over its competitors in relation to (i) availability of relatively inexpensive and skilled workforce (ii) design expertise (iii) large production base of basic raw materials.

(c) and (d) As per the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI and S), Kolkata, India's month-wise exports of textile items to US and EU during January-May, 2005 are given as follows :-

(In US\$ Million)

Month	US			EU		
	2004	2005	% change	2004	2005	% change
Jan	234.15	293.77	25.46	404.12	385.94	-4.50
Feb	282.74	267.54	-5.38	491.79	380.74	-22.58
Mar	324.49	310.72	-4.24	562.17	424.27	-24.53
Apr	209.16	281.08	34.39	320.92	392.88	22.42
May	265.99	290.74	9.30	369.13	439.00	18.93

Source : DGCI and S, Kolkata

As per the import data of US and EU, India's exports of textile and clothing to these countries during the period January-June, 2005 have shown remarkable growth of 29.08% and 18.38% respectively over the corresponding period of previous year.

(January-June)

(In US\$ Million)

	2004	2005	% Change
US	1939	2503	29.08
EU	2895	3427	18.38

Source : World Trade Atlas

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to make India a 'trend setter' in textile exports in the global market :-

- (i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.
- (ii) The Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
- (iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.
- (iv) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning and pressing sector.

- (v) To provide the industry with world class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, a new scheme namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks' has been launched by merging existing two schemes i.e. Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) and Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES). Government of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores.
- (vi) Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES)' was launched with the objective of imparting a focused thrust for setting up apparel units of international standards at potential growth centres, and to give a fillip to exports. Under APES, 12 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 191.70 crores. Against the support of Rs. 191.70 crores, the Government has released Rs. 59.46 crores so far.
- (vii) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)' was launched. Under TCIDS, 18 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 270.80 crores. Of this, the Government has released Rs. 52.57 crores.
- (viii) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.
- (ix) The import of specified textiles and, garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of

machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.

- (x) For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFs, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.
- (xi) The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.
- (xii) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

Credit Cards

3625.SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a large number of banks, including nationalized banks, of the country are adopting malpractices towards their customers by overcharging from credit-card holders with charges like exorbitant and flat-rate interests, collection charges, service charges, etc., if they failed to repay in due date;
- (b) if so, the action taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that fair business practices be adopted by the Banks towards their customers;
- (c) whether the Government received any complaints in this regard from such affected customers,
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such banks resorting of such practices; and
- (e) the details of various safe-guards available to the genuine banking customers of the country from such malpractices by the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have been receiving several complaints regarding credit cards against banks, including nationalized banks, alleging improper and unfair practices relating to issues such as unstated and hidden charges, unsolicited cards, usurious nature of interest rates, non-transparent billing procedures and charges, wrong billing, use of harassment and intimidation for recovery of dues, charging of late fees, charging high fees for delayed payment etc.

(b) RBI has formulated the "Fair Practices Code for Lenders", the guidelines in respect of which were communicated to banks for implementation in May 2003. RBI has issued instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks regarding Credit Cards Operations vide Circular dated November 21, 2005. This contains detailed guidelines to banks on credit card operations.

(d) RBI have further reported that the complaints when received are taken up with, the respective banks for explanation and redressal.

(e) The RBI Circular of November 21, 2005 quoted above stipulates that the Standing Committee on Customer Service in each bank may review on a monthly basis the credit card operations including credit card related complaints. Further, the card issuing banks are required to constitute Grievance Redressal Machinery within the bank and give wide publicity about it through electronic and print media. The name and contact number of designated grievance redressal officer of the bank is required to be mentioned on the credit card bills. The name designation, address and contact number of important executives as well as the grievance redressal officer is also required to be displayed on the website of the bank.

Power Tariff Policy

3626. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Draft Power Tariff Policy is being discussed by the Committee of Secretaries (CoS);

(b) if so, the composition of the CoS;

(c) whether the regulators have suggested that the method of fixing surcharge be left to the regulators only;

(d) if so, the decisions taken/being taken by CoS on Draft Power Tariff Policy; and

(e) the time by which the final Draft Power Tariff Policy is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (e) Under the provisions of section 3 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Government is required to be prepare the tariff policy in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Electricity Authority. Under section 79 of the Act, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is required to advise the Central Government on formulation of the Tariff Policy. The draft tariff policy has been prepared after following the above consultation process and is presently under consideration of the Government.

Growth Rate

3627. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA :

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the sector-wise growth rate recorded by Indian Economy during each of the last three years;

(b) the comparison of growth rate in Industry, service and agricultural sectors during the period, to the growth rate in the three sectors during the first six months of 2005-2006;

(c) the sector-wise target set for achievement of growth during the current year;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to achieve the targets, sector-wise; and

(e) the achievement made, sector-wise, till date?

per the data released by the Central Statistical Organisation, the sector-wise growth rate of Gross Domestic Product at factor cost (constant prices) during the last three years and during April-September 2005-06 are as follows :

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

(in percent)

Sector	2002-03	2003-04(Q)	2004-05 (R)	2005-06 (April- September)
I. Agriculture and Allied	-7.0	9.6	1.1	2.0
II. Industry	6.6	6.6	7.7	8.6
1. Mining and Quarrying	9.0	6.4	4.5	1.1
2. Manufacturing	6.5	6.9	9.2	10.2
3. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3.1	3.7	5.5	5.6
4. Construction	7.3	7.0	5.2	7.6
III. Services	7.9	9.1	8.9	10.0
5. Trade, Hotels, Transport and Communications	9.8	11.8	11.4	12.2
6. Financial Services	8.7	7.1	7.1	9.1
7. Community, Social and Personal Services	3.9	5.8	5.9	6.4
IV. Total GDP at Factor Cost (I+II+III)	4.0	8.5	6.9	8.1

Q = Quick Estimates R = Revised Estimates

(c) to (e) The Government does not set sector-wise specific growth targets. Taking measures to achieve higher growth of the economy is a continuous process, which includes inter alia, emphasis on enhanced public investment, diversifying agriculture, promotion of public-private partnership for infrastructure development and facilitating growth in industries' and services' sectors through an enabling policy environment. The various measures are expected to have a favourable impact on the economy.

Schemes for Handloom/Handicraft

3628.DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of projects being executed for the development of Handloom and Handicraft through the North East Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation (NEHHDC);

(b) the details of ongoing projects for development of Handloom/Handicraft and sericulture including the export oriented production and marketing;

(c) the details of pending proposals submitted by North Eastern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) The details of projects executed for the development of Handlooms and Handicrafts through the North East Handlooms and Handicrafts Development Corporation are as under :

- (1) Design and Technical Development Projects in Handicrafts.
- (2) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna.
- (3) Special Handicrafts Training Programme.
- (4) Publication of Product Catalogues, Brochures and CD – ROM on the North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms.

- (5) Bamboo Based Common Facility Centres.
- (6) Development of Exportable Products and Marketing (DEPM).
- (7) Deen Dayal Hathkarga Protsahan Yojna.
- (8) Special North East Crafts Fair for Promotion of N.E. Crafts and exhibitions with live demonstration of crafts by master craftsman.

(b) and (c) The details of major ongoing Schemes/ Projects and pending proposals in respect of these schemes in Handloom/Handicrafts and Sericulture sectors, including the export oriented production and marketing, are as under :

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of Scheme	Pending proposals
1	2	3	4
1.	Handlooms	Handloom Export Scheme (HES)	Nil
		Deen Dayal Hathkarga Protsahan Yojana (DDHPY)	107
		Integrated Handloom Training Project	1
		Marketing Promotion Programme	51
		Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme	4
		Weavers' Welfare Scheme	4
		Scheme for re-imburement of one-time rebate @ 10%	5
2.	Handicrafts	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana	20
		Export Promotion Scheme	Nil
		Research and Development Scheme	Nil
		Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme	7
		Marketing Support and Services Scheme	13
		Special Handicrafts Training Programme (SHTP)	5
		Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans	Nil
		Credit Guarantee Scheme for handicraft artisans	Nil

1	2	3	4
3.	Sericulture	(a) Catalytic Development Programme	Nil
		(b) Central Silk Board Assisted State specific Projects :	
		i. Development of Muga and Eri Culture in Bodo Territorial Autonomous Districts of Assam	Nil
		ii. Manipur Sericulture Project	Nil
		iii. Development of Mulberry Sericulture in Lai, Mara and Chakma Districts of Mizoram	Nil
		iv. Development of Muga and Eri Silk in Assam (Sonali Sutha Prakaipa)	Nil
		v. Development of Muga and Eri Silk in Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
		vi. Development of Eri Silk in Nagaland	Nil
		vii. Project for the development of Oak Tasar in Manipur	Nil
		viii. Perspective plan for the development of Vanya Silk in Arunachal Pradesh	Nil

(d) These proposals are stuck-up due to procedural deficiencies, lack of funds, non furnishing of Utilization Certificates, etc. therefore, no specific time frame could be given for clearance of these proposals.

[Translation]

Rural Development Institutes

3629. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have made an assessment of training programmes being conducted by State Government Institutes;

(b) if so, the total amount spent thereon out of the amount allocated for this programme during the year 2004-2005;

(c) the total amount released so far to the State Institutes for Rural Development (SIRD);

(d) whether the said institutes had set any target in regard to the number of training programmes for the year 2004-05;

(e) if so, whether the said institutes have been able to achieve the above target;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the number of individuals imparted training out of the targeted number of beneficiaries under the aforesaid programme; and

(h) the States which lagged behind in the aforesaid programme alongwith the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) The performance of training programmes being offered by State

Institutes of Rural Development is assessed in the National Colloquium organized every year with State Secretaries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj and Heads of State Institutes of Rural Development.

(b) An amount of Rs. 26.13 crore has been spent out of the allocated budget of Rs. 27.33 crore for this programme during 2004-2005.

(c) An amount of Rs. 130.70 crore has been released so far to the State Institutes of Rural Development since commencement of the scheme.

(d) to (h) A Statement showing targets set for conducting training programmes by State Institutes of Rural Development and achievement made during 2004-2005 is enclosed. The States which have lagged behind in achieving the targets have been repeatedly reminded by the Government for achieving the target.

Statement

Statement showing targets set by the State Institutes of Rural Development for Training Programmes and Achievement during 2004-2005

S. No.	State	Training Programmes		Participants	
		Targets	Achievement	Targets	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	220	200	18019	16618
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	34	1595	1192
3.	Assam	350	232	15000	15618
4.	Bihar*	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	118	2590	4248
6.	Goa	39	73	1560	2767
7.	Gujarat	350	372	8500	8639
8.	Haryana	40	35	1600	929
9.	Himachal Pradesh	80	83	1400	1410

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	55	57	1800	1880
11.	Jharkhand	17	20	408	476
12.	Karnataka	54	82	1354	50889
13.	Kerala	84	70	3115	3150
14.	Maharashtra	512	512	20817	19094
15.	Madhya Pradesh	194	158	-	7241
16.	Manipur	96	96	3840	3685
17.	Meghalaya	77	77	2925	2814
18.	Mizoram	28	18	900	590
19.	Nagaland	51	44	3200	3105
20.	Orissa	106	83	6105	4930
21.	Punjab	22	162	691	11505
22.	Rajasthan	148	88	6795	2987
23.	Sikkim	53	29	2060	1808
24.	Tamil Nadu	94	85	2820	3151
25.	Tripura	75	69	1800	1780
26.	Uttaranchal	41	41	1007	1007
27.	Uttar Pradesh	81	42	4540	1556
28.	West Bengal	188	149	7095	4555
Total		3181	3029	121536	177604

*After the bifurcation of Bihar, SIRD in Bihar is being newly set up.

[English]

Special Bonus

3630.SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI
SHRIMATI MANORAMA MADHAVARAJ :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has announced special bonus to some policies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether LIC has also reduced its bonus on endowment policies by more than 20% for the year 2005;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefore; and
- (e) the steps being taken by LIC to widen the LIC network to compete in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As informed by LIC, a one-time Special Bonus ranging from Rs. 5/- per thousand Sum Assured to Rs. 50/- per thousand Sum Assured depending upon the date of commencement of the policy has been announced.

(c) and (d) LIC has reported that in view of the continuous fall in the interest rates on its investments there has been a reduction in the bonus rate by around 10% during the year 2004-05.

(e) LIC has reported that it has 2048 branches spread throughout the country. In order to widen its network, LIC has planned to open 30 Satellite Sampark Offices in the current financial year of which 20 offices have already started functioning and 100 more such offices are going to be opened in the next financial year. These offices would further facilitate its customers to contact the offices and deposit premia more easily.

LIC has also further informed that it has 10.32 lakh agents on its rolls as on 30.11.2005 of which 88,382 have been recruited since April this year.

Rural Housing

3631.SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of various rural housing schemes which are undertaken at present in the country;

(b) the target set and achieved so far during the current year;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints about ineligible beneficiaries who benefited through these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the States where ineligible beneficiaries were selected and amount involved in such cases;

(e) the action taken against such ineligible beneficiaries; and

(f) the details of number of cases/schemes wherein houses could not be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) and (b) At present, the Ministry of the Rural Development is implementing Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) for the construction of houses for the rural below the poverty line (BPL) families throughout the country except Delhi and Chandigarh. Under the Scheme, against the target of 14.41 lakh houses, 5.88 lakh houses have been constructed during the current financial year 2005-2006 so far.

(c) to (e) Under the IAY, selection of beneficiaries is done by the Gram Sabha from the list of eligible households, as per criteria fixed, restricting the selected number to the allotted target. Whenever the Ministry receives complaints regarding selection of ineligible beneficiaries, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Government for suitable remedial action.

(f) The construction of IAY houses is required to be done by the beneficiaries themselves. In 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, the target number of houses to be constructed under the scheme was 14.84 lakhs and 15.62 lakhs. Against this, the achievement was 13.61 lakhs and 15.16 lakhs respectively. The houses under construction are usually completed in the initial stages in the next financial year.

Lantana Camara Project

3632.MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has sponsored any Project on utilization of Lantana Camara;

(b) if so, when this project was sponsored and the financial outlay of the project;

(c) the broad objectives of this project alongwith the success achieved so far; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (d) No project has been sanctioned for utilization of Lantana Camara in handicraft sector. However, a design development workshop was conducted in Lantana Craft through M/s Raghvendra Rural Development Reseech Organisation, Lucknow (U.P.) at Khawaspurwa Balrampur District (U.P.) during the year 2003-04 with the objective to develop new design proto types to diversify the product line to enhance sale. An amount of Rs. 1.80 lakh was sanctioned for this purpose. In all 18 prototypes were developed and 33 craftpersons benefited from this workshop.

Kayamkulam Power Project

3633.DR. K.S. MANOJ : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of the Stage-II (1950 MW) expansion of NTPC combined Cycle Project at Kayamkulam an LNG Based Power Project;

(b) whether the process of sourcing LNG for the existing stage-I (MW 350) has been chalkout; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) The Feasibility Report for Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project Stage-II (1950 MW) at Kayamkulam in Kerala was prepared by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) in February, 2003 considering Regassified Liquefied

Natural Gas (RLNG)/Natural Gas as fuel to be sourced through International Competitive Bidding route. However, the complete bids were not received for the fuel supply. Subsequently, in May, 2005, Government of India decided that Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) would ensure procurement/sourcing of RLNG for the project, both for Stage-I (350 MW) and its proposed expansion Stage-II (1950 MW). Heads of Agreement has already been finalized between GAIL and NTPC. Land is already available for the project. State Government has already cleared "in principle" availability of water for the project. Necessary clearance has been obtained from Airport Authority of India. Rajiv Gandhi Combined Cycle Power Project Stage-II expansion is planned to be commissioned during 11th Plan Period.

[Translation]

Mineral Excavation

3634.SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI :

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA :

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the production of minerals including aluminium during the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether there is a huge decline in production in some of the companies over the previous years;

(c) if so, the reason therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the production of minerals including Aluminium in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) As per available information, the value of mineral production (excluding petroleum and natural gas and coal and lignite) in public and private sector companies during the last three years is given below :-

Mineral Production

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Company	2002	2003-	2004- (Provis- ional)
Public Sector companies	3610	4087	4446
Private Sector companies	10376	10678	13345
Total	13986	14765	17791

Aluminium is a metal, not a mineral, which is processed from bauxite. The value of production of bauxite is included in the value of mineral production. The value of production of aluminium is given below :

Aluminium production

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Company	2002	2003-	2004- (Provis- ional)
Public Sector companies	1993	2496	3197
Private Sector companies	3480	3976	4548
Total	5473	6472	7745

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Some of the steps taken by the Ministry of Mines to boost production of minerals are as under :-

(i) Enunciated the National Mineral Policy in 1993.

(ii) Opened up the non-fuel and non-atomic mineral sector for private sector investment, including foreign direct investment (FDI).

(iii) Permitted 100% FDI under the automatic route, in all minerals except diamond and precious stones; for diamond and precious stones FDI is allowed upto 74% under the automatic route and

upto 100% through the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

(iv) Introduced the concept of reconnaissance permit (RP) as a stage distinct from and prior to actual prospecting operations,

(v) Delegated further authority to State Government.

To review the National Mineral Policy, 1993 and further improve the investment environment in the mining sector a High Level Committee has been set up under Shri Anwarul Hoda, Member, Planning Commission to recommend appropriate measures in this regard.

Though there is no decline in the value of production of aluminium, the Government has approved the second phase expansion of National Aluminium Company Limited, a public sector undertaking under administrative control of Ministry of Mines to increase the production of aluminium.

*[English]***Law Colleges/Institutions**

3635. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA :

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Colleges/Institutions relating to law courses which have been recognised by the Government so far;

(b) the details of these Colleges/Institutions location-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open new such Colleges/Schools in the country during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) The total number of colleges/institutions imparting law courses is 689.

(b) The details of the colleges/institutions State-wise and location-wise as provided by the Bar Council of India are given in enclosed Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

(c) and (d) On the basis of recommendations of a **Special Subject Group** on the Administration and Legal Simplification constituted by the Prime Minister's Council on Trade and Industry on 19.9.1998, a proposal for establishment of National Law University as institution of excellence having world wide recognition and acclaim with three National Law Schools in eastern, western and northern region of the Country is under consideration.

Statement-I

Number of Law Colleges and Universities in the Country as on 14/10/2005

I. Number of Law Colleges in the Country as on	687
II. Number of law colleges State wise	
1. Andhra Pradesh	45
2. Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura	30
3. Bihar and Jharkhand	26

4. Chhattisgarh	17
5. Delhi	7
6. Gujarat	33
7. Himachal Pradesh	4
8. Jammu and Kashmir	9
9. Karnataka	73
10. Kerala	9
11. Madhya Pradesh	91
12. Maharashtra and Goa	86
13. Orissa	28
14. Punjab and Haryana	26
15. Rajasthan	57
16. Tamil Nadu and Pondichery	9
17. Uttaranchal	12
18. Uttar Pradesh	107
19. West Bengal	18
Total	687

Statement-II

List of Law Colleges State wise/location wise in the Country

College Name	Courses Imparted
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH	
I. ANDHRA UNIVERSITY, WALTAIR	
1. University Law College, Andhra Univ., Waltair	3 year course
2. Veeravalli College of Law, Rajahmundry	3 year course
3. D.N. Raju Law College, Bhimavaram	3 year and 5 year course
4. Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Law, Kakinada	3 year and 5 year course
5. P.S. Raju Law College, Kakinada	3 year and 5 year course

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2

6. M.P.R. Law College, Srikakulam	3 year and 5 year course
7. Shri Shiridi Sai Vidya Parishad Law College, Anakapalli	3 year course
8. M.R.V.R. G.R. Law College, Vizianagaram	3 year and 5 year course
9. N.B.M. Law College, Visakhapatnam	3 year and 5 year course
10. N.V.P. Law College, Visakhapatnam	3 year and 5 year course
11. Shri Shiridi Sai Vidya Parishad Law College, Amalapuram	3 year and 5 year course
12. All Saints Christian Law College, Visakhapatnam	3 year and 5 year course
13. G.S.K.M. Law College, Rajahmundry	3 year and 5 year course
14. C.R.R. Law College, Eluru	3 year and 5 year course
15. Department of Law, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar P.G. Centre, Etcherla, Srikakulam	3 year course
II. ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY, NAGARJUNA NAGAR	
1. A.C. College, Guntur	3 year and 5 year course
2. V.D. Siddhartha Law College, Vijayawada	3 year and 5 year course
3. D.S.R. Hindu Law College, Machilipatnam	3 year course
4. Indira Priyadarshini Law College, Ongole	3 year and 5 year course
5. J.C. College, Guntur	3 year and 5 year course
III. KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY, WARANGAL	
1. University College of law, Kakatiya Univ., Warangal	3 year course
2. Adarsha Law College, Warangal	3 year and 5 year course
3. Manair College of Law, Khammam	3 year course
4. Justice Kumarayya College of Law, Karim Nagar	3 year course
IV. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF LEGAL STUDIES AND RESEARCH, HYDERABAD	5 year course
V. OSMANIA UNIVERSITY, HYDERABAD	
1. University College of Law, Hyderabad	3 year course
2. Sultan-UI-Uloom Law College, Hyderabad	3 year course
3. Padala Ram Reddy Law College, Hyderabad	3 year and 5 year course

1

2

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 4. Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Chikadapalli, Hyderabad | 3 year course |
| 5. Ponugoti Madhva Rao Law College, Secunderabad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. K. V. Ranga Reddy Law College, Hyderabad | 3 year course |
| 7. College for Women, Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad | 3 year course |
| 8. Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Hyderabad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 9. Pentakanti Law College, Hyderabad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 10. Vijaya Law College, Nalgonda | 3 year and 5 year course |

VI. SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY, ANANTAPUR

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. University College of Law, S.K. University, Anantapur | 3 year course |
| 2. Sree Vijaya Nagar Law College, Anantapur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. Sri Prasanna College of Law, Kurnool | 3 year and 5 year course |

VII. SRI PADMAVATI MAHILA VISWAVIDHYALAYAM, TIRUPATI

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Department of Law, Sri Padmavati Mahila Viswavidyalayam, Tirupati | 3 year and 5 year course |
|--|--------------------------|

VIII. SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY, TIRUPATI

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. R.K.M. Law College, Chittoor | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Law College, Tirupati | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. V.R. Law College, Nellore | 3 year course |
| 4. Sri Basi Reddy College of Law, Cuddapah | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. Smt. Basava Rama Tarakam Memorial Law College, Cuddapah | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Sri Venkateshwara College of Law, Tirupati | 3 year and 5 year course |

ASSAM**I. ASSAM UNIVERSITY, SILCHAR**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Karimganj Law College, Karimganj | 3 year course |
| 2. Diphu Law College, Diphu | 3 year course |
| 3. A.K. Chanda Law College, Silcha | 3 year course |

II. DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY, DIBRUGARH

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Jorhat Law College, Jorhat | 3 year course |
|-------------------------------|---------------|

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2

2. North Lakhimpur Law College, North Lakhimpur 3 year course

3. Tinsukia Law College, Tinsukia 3 year course

III. GAUHATI UNIVERSTIY, GUWAHATI

1. University Law College, Gauhati University, Gauhati 3 year course

2. B.R.M. Government Law College, Guwahati 3 year course

3. Barpeta Law College, Barpeta. 3 year course

4. Dhubri Law College, Dhubri 3 year course

5. Tezpur Law College, Tezpur 3 year course

6. Goalpara Law College, Goalpara 3 year course

7. Bongaigaon Law College, Bongaigaon 3 year course

8. Nowgong Law College, Nagaon 3 year course

9. Dispur Law College, Dispur 3 year course

10. Kokrajhar Law College, Kokrajhar 3 year course

11. Mangaldai Law College, Mangaldai 3 year course

12. J.B. Law College, Guwahati 3 year course

13. Nalbari Law College, Nalbari 3 year course

BIHAR AND JHARKHAND

I. BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, MUZAFFARPUR

1. S.K.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur 3 year and 5 year course

2. Munshi Singh Law College, Motihari 3 year course

II. B.N. MANDAL UNIVERSITY, LALOO NAGAR, MADHEPURA

1. Suryadeo Law College, Katihar 3 year course

2. C.K.M. Law College, Araria 3 year course

3. Biraja Mohan Thakur Law College, Purina 3 year course

4. R.M.M. Law College, Saharsa 3 year course

5. S.P. Mandal Law College, Madhepura 3 year course

1

2

III. L.N. MITHILA UNIVERSITY, DARBHANGA

1. C.M. Law College, Darbhanga 3 year course
2. Samastipur Law College, Samastipur 3 year course

IV. MAGADH UNIVERSITY, BODH GAYA

1. Nawada Vidhi Mahavidhyalaya, Nawada 3 year and 5 year course
2. R.P.S. Law College, Patna 3 year course
3. Bihar Institute of Law, Patna 3 year course
4. College of Commerce, Patna 3 year course
5. Anugrah Memorial Law College, Gaya 3 year course

V. PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA

1. Patna Law College, Patna 3 year course

VI. RANCHI UNIVERSITY, RANCHI

1. Chhotanagpur Law College, Ranchi 3 year course
2. Cooperative College, Jamshedpur 3 year course

VII. TILKA MANJHI BHAGALPUR UNIVERSITY, BHAGALPUR

1. T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur 3 year and 5 year course
2. Mahadeo Singh Law College, Bhagalpur 3 year course
3. Biswanath Singh Institute of Legal Studies, Munger 3 year and 5 year course

VIII. VEER KUNWAR SINGH UNIVERSITY, ARRAH

1. Maharaja College, Arrah 3 year course
2. Shri Karpuri Thakur Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Buxer 3 year course
3. Rohtas Mahavidyalaya, Sasaram 3 year course

IX. VINOBA BHAVE UNIVERSITY, HAZARI BAGH

1. Law College, Dhanbad 3 year course
2. Imamul Hai Khan Law College, Bokaro Steel City 3 year course
3. Jharkhand Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Kodarma 3 year course

1

2

CHANDIGARH (PUNJAB AND HARYANA)**I. PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH**

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Deptt. of Law, Punjab University, Chandigarh | 3 year course |
| 2. Deptt. of Law, Punjab University, Regional Centre, Mukstar | 3 year course |
| 3. Rayat College of Law, Railmajra, District Nawanshahar | 3 year and 5 year course |

CHHATTISGARH**I. GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY, BILASPUR**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Kaushlenra Rao Law College, Bilaspur | 3 year course |
| 2. Swami Balkrishna Puri Law College, Raigarh | 3 year course |
| 3. Government Law College, Ambikapur, Zila Sirguja | 3 year course |
| 4. Government Thakur Chedilal Law College, Janjgir | 3 year course |
| 5. D.P. Vipra Law College, Bilaspur | 3 year course |

II. HIDYATULLAH NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR

Inspection pending for Recognition.

III. Pt. RAVI SHANKAR SHUKLA UNIVERSITY, RAIPUR

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The School of P.G. Studies in Law, Pt. Ravi Shankar University, Raipur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Government Chhattisgarh College, Raipur. | 3 year course |
| 3. S.K.T.D. Law College, Raipur. (Sau Kusum Tai Dabke Law College) | 3 year course |
| 4. Government College, Dhamtari, Raipur. | 3 year course |
| 5. Government D.K. College, Balodabazar, Raipur | 3 year course |
| 6. Government College, Bastar, Ranker. (B.P. Deo Government P.G. College, Kanker) | 3 year course |
| 7. Kalyan Law College, Bhillainagar | 3 year course |
| 8. Government Post Graduate College, Jagdalpur | 3 year course |
| 9. RCS Law College, Durg | 3 year course |
| 10. Pt. Kishori Lal Shukla Law College, Rajanandgaon | 3 year course |
| 11. Government Science, Arts and Commerce Law College, Balod | 3 year course |

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DELHI**I. DELHI UNIVERSITY, DELHI**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Campus Law Centre, University, of Delhi, Delhi | 3 year course |
| 2. Law Centre No-I, University Campus, Delhi University, Delhi | 3 year course |
| 3. Law Centre No-II, A.R.S.D. College, Dhaulakuan | 3 year course |

II. GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY, KASHMIRI GATE, DELHI

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Vivekananda Institute of Professional Studies Shivaji Marg, New Delhi. | 5 year course |
| 2. School of Law and Studies, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi | 5 year course |
| 3. Amity Law School, New Delhi | 5 year course |

III. JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY, NEW DELHI

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Faculty of Law, Jamia Millia Islamia, Jamia Nagar, Delhi | 5 year course |
|---|---------------|

GOA**I. GOA UNIVERSITY, BAMBOLIM**

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. V.M. Salgaoncar College of Law, Panaji | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. G.R. Kare College of Law, Goa | 3 year and 5 year course |

GUJARAT**I. BHAVNAGAR UNIVERSITY, BHAVNAGAR**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Sheth H.J. Law College, Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar | 3 year course |
|--|---------------|

II. GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, AHMEDABAD

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Vivekananda College of Commerce and Law, Ahmedabad | 3 year course |
| 2. Sir L.A. Shah Law College, Ahmedabad | 3 year course |
| 3. I.M. Nanavati Law College, Lal Darwaja | 3 year course |
| 4. Motilal Nehru Law College, Ahmedabad | 3 year course |
| 5. Maneklal Nanavati Law College, Ahmedabad | 3 year course |
| 6. Daulatbhai Trivedi Law College, Ahmedabad | 3 year course |
| 7. Law College, Godhra | 3 year course |

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2

8. Sheth Dosabhai Lalchand Law College, Bhuj (Kutch)	3 year course
9. M.S. Bhagat and C.S. Sonawala Law College, Nanded	3 year course
10. Siddharth Law College, Gandhi Nagar	3 year course
III. GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, GANDHI NAGAR	Inspection pending for Recognition.
IV. MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA	
1. Faculty of Law, M.S. University, Vadodara	3 year course
V. HEMCHANDRACHARYA NORTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, PATAN	
1. Shri S.M. Shah Law College, Mehsana	3 year course
2. Shri N.S. Patel Law College, Modasa	3 year course
3. Seth M.N. Law College, Patan	3 year course
4. Seth V.S. Law College, Uncha	3 year course
5. Himmat Nagar Kelwani Mandal Law College, Motipura, Himmat Nagar	3 year course
6. Banaskantha Mercantile Co-op. Bank Ltd. Law College, Palanpur	3 year course
VI. SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY, VALLABH VIDYA NAGAR	
1. Anand Law College, Anand	3 year course
VII. SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY, RAJKOT	
1. Law College, Junagadh	3 year course
2. D.D. Kotiwala Municipal Law College, Porbandar	3 year course
3. A.M.P. Law College, Rajkot	3 year course
4. Smt. S.S. Ajmera Municipal Law College, Gondal	3 year course
5. K.P. Shah Law College, Jam Nagar	3 year course
6. MSD Kotak Law College, Amreli	3 year course
7. K.A. Pandhi English Medium Law College, Rajkot	3 year course
8. Shri H.M. Patel Mahila Law College, Junagadh	3 year course
VIII. SOUTH GUJARAT UNIVERSITY, SURAT	
1. V.T. Choksi Sarvajanic Law College, Surat	3 year course
2. Dinshaw Daboo Law College, Navsari	3 year course

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| 3. Maha Mandaleshwar Sri Krishnandji Law College, Bharuah | 3 year course |
| 4. Siddharth Law College, Kamrej | 3 year course |
| 5. S.K.M. Law College, Tithal Road, Valsad | 3 year course |

HARYANA**I. CHAUDHARY DEVI LAL UNIVERSITY, SIRSA**

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| 1. Department of Law, Chaudhary Devi Lal University, Sirsa | 5 year course |
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II. KURUKSHETRA UNIVERSITY, KURUKSHETRA

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|---|---------------|
| 1. Department of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra | 3 year course |
| 2. National Institute of Law, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra | 5 year course |
| 3. Chhaju Ram Law College, Hisar | 3 year course |

III. MAHARSHI DAYANAND UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK, HARYANA

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Department of Law, M.D. University, Rohtak | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Bharat Institute of Law, Faridabad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. P.S.D. Girls Law College, Khanpurkalan, | 3 year and 5 year course |

HIMACHAL PRADESH**I. HIMACHAL PRADESH UNIVERSITY, SHIMLA**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Faculty of Law, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla | 3 year course |
| 2. School of Legal Studies, Regional Centre, H.P. University, Dharmasala | 3 year course |
| 3. Himachal Pradesh College of Law, Sirmour | 3 year course |
| 4. L.R. Institute of Legal Studies, Solan | 5 year course |

JAMMU AND KASHMIR**I. KASHMIR UNIVERSITY, SRINAGAR**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Department of Law, Kashmir University, Srinagar | 3 year course |
| 2. Sopore Law College, Sopore | 3 year course |
| 3. Kashmir Law College, Srinagar | 3 year and 5 year course |

II. UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU, JAMMU

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|--|---------------|
| 1. Department of Law, University of Jammu, Jammu | 3 year course |
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|--|--------------------------|
| 2. Dogra Law College, Jammu | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. K.C. Law College, Jammu | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. C.M.H. College of Legal Studies, Jammu | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. Ashoka Law College, Kathuva | 5 year course |
| 6. Calliope School of Legal Studies, Jammu | 3 year and 5 year course |

KARNATAKA**L BANGALORE UNIVERSITY, BANGALORE**

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. University College of Law, Bangalore University, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 2. B.M.S. College of Law, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 3. K.L.E. Society's Law College, Rajaji Ngr, B'lore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia College of Law, Jayanagar, B'lore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies, Jayanagar, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 6. M.S. Ramalah Law College, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 7. Vivekananda College of Law, Rajaji Nagar, B'lore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. B.E.S. College of Law, Jaya Nagar, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 9. Babu Jagjeevan Ram Law College, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 10. Government Law College, Kolar | 5 year course |
| 11. K.G.F. Law College, Kolar | 3 year course |
| 12. Rajiv Gandhi Law College, Bangalore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 13. Al-Ameen Law College, Bangalore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 14. Bishop Cotton Women's Christian Law College, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 15. Visveswarapura College of Law, Bangalore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 16. Seshadripuram Law College, Bangalore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 17. Vidyodaya Law College, Tumkur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 18. Panchmi College of Law, Bangalore | 3 year course |
| 19. Sree Krishna Institute of Law, Tumkur | 5 year course |
| 20. Oxford College of Law, Bangalore | 5 year course |

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| 21. C.M.R. Law School, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 22. Shri Jagadguru Renukacharya College of Law, Bangalore | 5 year course |
| 23. Sarvodya Law College, Bangalore | 3 year course |
| 24. Indira Priyadarshini College of Law, Bangalore | 3 year course |
| 25. Sree Balaji College of Law, B'lore | 3 year course |
| 26. Teachers' Law College, B'lore | 3 year course |
| 27. Sri R.E.T.S.R.K. Law College, Bangalore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 28. Basavashree College of Law, Kolar | 3 year course |
| 29. Kempegowda Law College, Chikkaballapur | 3 year course |
| 30. Arunodaya Institute of Legal Studies, Bangalore | 3 year course |

II. GULBARGA UNIVERSITY, GULBARGA

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. H.K.E. Society's Seth Shankarlal Lahoti Law College, Gulbarga | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. K.P.E. Society's Siddharth Law College, Gulbarga | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. S.S. Seth Chunilal Amarchand Bohara Law College, Raichur | 3 year course |
| 4. K.R.E. Society's R.V. Bidap Law College, Bidar | 3 year course |
| 5. Shri Mahadevappa Gaddagi Law College, Bidar | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. V.V.V. Sangha's Vunki Sannarudrappa Law College, Bellary | 3 year course |
| 7. Jawahar Law College, Yadgir | 3 year course |

III. KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. University College of Law, Karnatak University, Dharwad | 5 year course |
| 2. K.P.E.S. Law College, Dharwad | 3 year course |
| 3. Hurakadli Ajja Law College, Dharwad | 3 year course |
| 4. G.S.K. Law College, Vidyanagar, Hubli | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. S.A. Manvi Law College, Gadag | 3 year course |
| 6. K.L.E. Society's B.V. Bellad Law College, Belgaum | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Raja Lakshma Gowda Law College, Belgaum | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. B.V.V. Sangh's S.C. Nandimath Law College, Bagalkot | 3 year and 5 year course |

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| 9. | J.S.S. Sakri Law College, Hubli | 3 year course |
| 10. | M.E.S. College of Law, Sirsi | 3 year course |
| 11. | Anjuman Law College, Bijapur | 3 year course |
| 12. | R.T.E.S Law College, Ranebennur | 3 year course |
| 13. | K.R.C.E. Society's Law College, Bailhongal | 3 year course |
| 14. | Shri Laxmanrao Jarkiholi Law College, Gokak | 3 year course |
| 15. | K.L.E. Society's Law College, Chikodi | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 16. | Shri Siddheshwar Law College, Bijapur | 3 year course |
| 17. | B.L.D.E. Association's 5 year Law College, Jamkhandi | 5 year course |
| 18. | A.S.N.S's Mahatma Gandhi Ji Law College, Sankeshwar | 3 year course |

IV. KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY, SHIMOGA

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|----|---|--------------------------|
| 1. | M.K. Sreenivasa Setty Law College, Chikmangalur | 3 year course |
| 2. | Sagar Gangotri College of Law, Sagar | 3 year course |
| 3. | C. Bheema Sena Rao National College of Law, Shimoga | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. | S.J.M. Law College, Chitradurga | 5 year course |
| 5. | R.L. Law College, Davangere | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. | Saraswati Law College, Chitradurga | 3 year and 5 year course |

V. MANGALORE UNIVERSITY, MANGALORE

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|----|--|--------------------------|
| 1. | Vaikunta Baliga College of Law, Udupi | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. | Shri Dharmastala Manjunatheswara Law College, Magalore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. | K.V.G. Law College, Sullia | 5 year course |
| 4. | Vivekananda Law College, Puttur | 5 year course |

VI. NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL OF INDIA UNIVERSITY, B'LORE

5 year course

VII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

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|----|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Sarada Vilas Law College, Mysore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. | J.S.S. Law College, Mysore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. | Vidya Vardhaka Law College, Mysore | 3 year and 5 year course |

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| 4. Mahajana Law College, Jayalakshimpura, Mysore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. M. Krishna Law College, Hassan | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. P.E.S. Law College, Mandya | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. K.N. Nagesogowda Law College, Mandya | 3 year course |

KERALA**I. CALICUT UNIVERSITY, KOZHIKODE**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Government Law College, Kozhikode | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Government Law College, Thrissur | 3 year and 5 year course |

II. COCHIN UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, COCHIN

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|--|---------------|
| 1. School of Legal Studies, Cochin | 3 year course |
| 2. National Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, Cochin | 5 year course |

III. KANNUR UNIVERSITY, KANNUR

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Centre for Legal Studies, Kannur University, Thalassery | 3 year and 5 year course |
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IV. KERALA UNIVERSITY, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Government Law College, Thiruvananthapuram | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Kerala Law Academy Law College, Thiruvananthapuram | 3 year and 5 year course |

V. MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Government Law College, Ernakulam | 3 year course |
| 2. The School of Indian Legal Thought, Kottayam | 3 year and 5 year course |

MADHYA PRADESH**I. AWADHESH PRATAP SINGH UNIVERSITY, REWA**

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. T.R.S. College, Rewa | 3 year course |
| 2. Government S.K.N (P.G.) College, Mauganj | 3 year course |
| 3. N.S. College, Chakghat | 3 year course |
| 4. S.V. College, Teonthar | 3 year course |
| 5. Law College, Satna | 3 year course |
| 6. College of Law and legal aid, Shadol | 3 year course |

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| 7. Government College, Sidhi. | 3 year course |
| 8. Arts and Law College, Singrauli | 3 year course |
| 9. Rani Durgawati Mahavidyalaya, Satna | 3 year course |
| 10. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jawa, Rewa | 3 year course |
| 11. Vidhyan Chal Mahavidyalaya, Rewa | 3 year course |
| 12. Mangalam Law College, Rewa | 3 year course |
| 13. Shri Yut Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Rewa | 3 year course |
| 14. Swami Neelkanth Mahavidyalaya, Rewa | 3 year course |
| 15. Department of Law, A.P.S. University Rewa | 5 year course |
| 16. Janta Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Gohparu, | 3 year course |

I. BARKATULLAH UNIVERSITY, BHOPAL

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Saifia Arts, Commerce and Law College, Bhopal | 3 year course |
| 2. Ravindra College, Bhopal | 3 year course |
| 3. Rajeev Gandhi College, Bhopal | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. Government P.G. College, Sehore | 3 year course |
| 5. S.S.L. Jain College, Vidisha | 3 year course |
| 6. L.B.S. College, Gary Basoda | 3 year course |
| 7. Government P.G. College, Narsingharh | 3 year course |
| 8. Government College, Rajgarh | 3 year course |
| 9. Government Narmada College, Hoshangabad | 3 year course |
| 10. Government P.G. College, Pipriya | 3 year course |
| 11. Law College, Betul | 3 year course |
| 12. Career College of Law, Bhopal | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 13. Department of Law, Barkatullah University, Bhopal | 5 year course |
| 14. Madan Maharaj Law College, Bhopal | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 15. Bonnie Foi College, Bhopal | 3 year course |
| 16. Rajiv Gandhi College, Itarsi | 3 year course |

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|---|---------------|
| 17. Government State Law College, Bhopal | 3 year course |
| 18. Bhoj Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Bhopal | 3 year course |
| 19. Jai Hind Defence College of Law, Bhopal | 3 year course |

III. DEVI AHILYA VISHWAVIDYALAYA, INDORE

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|---|---------------|
| 1. Government Arts and Commerce College, Indore | 3 year course |
| 2. Indore Christian College, Indore | 3 year course |
| 3. M.N.L. Law College, Khandwa | 3 year course |
| 4. Government P.G. College, Dhar | 3 year course |
| 5. Government College Jhabua | 3 year course |
| 6. Government College, Khargone | 3 year course |
| 7. Seva Sadan Mahavidyalaya, Burhanpur | 3 year course |
| 8. Government P.G. College, Barwani | 3 year course |
| 9. Government Law College, Alirajpur | 3 year course |
| 10. Indore Institute of Law, Indore | 3 year course |
| 11. R.C. Jail Law College, Mhow | 3 year course |
| 12. Shri Vaishnav Institute of Law, Indore | 5 year course |
| 13. Guru Gobind Singh Law College, Indore | 3 year course |
| 14. M.B. Khalsa Law College, Indore | 3 year course |
| 15. School of Law, Devi Ahilya Viswa Vidyalaya, Indore | 5 year course |
| 16. Christian Eminent Academy of Management, Professional Education
And Research, Indore | 3 year course |

IV. DR. HARI SINGH GAUR UNIVERSITY, SAGAR

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|--|---------------|
| 1. J.L.V. Law College, Damoh | 3 year course |
| 2. Government P.G. College, Bina | 3 year course |
| 3. Satpura Law College, Chindwara | 3 year course |
| 4. Department of Law, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar | 5 year course |
| 5. Pt Moti Lai Nehru Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Chhattarpur | 5 year course |

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6. DBC Mahavidyalaya, Panna 3 year course

7. Government P.G. College, Chindwara 3 year course

V. JIWAJI UNIVERSITY, GWALIOR

1. Madhav Mahavidyalaya, Gwalior 3 year course

2. Maharani Laxmi Bai College of Excellence, Gwalior 3 year and 5 year course

3. Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Gwalior 3 year and 5 year course

4. Government M.J.S. Mahavidhyalaya, Bhind 3 year course

5. Government Post Graduate College, Shivpuri 3 year course

6. Government P. G. College, Morena 3 year and 5 year course

7. Institute of Law, Jiwaji University, Gwalior 5 year course

8. Government P. G. College, Guna 3 year course

9. Gurukul College of Law, Datia 3 year course

10. J.P. Gupta Institute of Law, Gwalior 3 year and 5 year course

11. Government Nehru College, Ashok Nagar 3 year course

VI. NATIONAL LAW INSTITUTE UNIVERSITY, BHOPAL

5 year course

Inspection pending for Recognition.

VII. RANI DURGAWATI VISHWAVIDYALAYA, JABALPUR

1. Department of Law, Rani Durgawati University, Jabalpur 3 year and 5 year course

2. Hitkarini Law College, Jabalpur 3 year course

3. N.E.S. Law College, Jabalpur 3 year course

4. Government P.G. College, Narsinghpur 3 year course

5. Government P.G. College, Balaghat 3 year course

6. Government P.G. College, Seoni 3 year course

7. Government S.S.P. Post Graduate College, Waraseoni 3 year course

8. Government R.D.S. Post Graduate College, Mandla 3 year course

9. Sanjay Gandhi Law College, Katni 3 year course

10. Central India Law Institute, Jabalpur 3 year course

11. Neelkanth Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur 3 year course

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VII. VIKRAM UNIVERSITY, UJJAIN

1. Government Nehru College, Agar, Mahwa 3 year course
2. Government K.P. College, Dewas 3 year course
3. K.N. Katju Law College, Ratlam 3 year course
4. B.S.N. Government College, Shajpur 3 year course
5. Government J.N.S. College, Shujalpur 3 year course
6. Madhav College, Ujjain 3 year course
7. Sandipani Law College, Ujjain 3 year course
8. Shri J.N. Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Mandsaur 3 year course
9. Gyan Mandir College, Neemuch 3 year course
10. Nav Samwat Law College, Ujjain 3 year course

MAHARASTRA**I. SANT GADGE BABA AMARAVATI UNIVERSITY, AMARAVATI**

1. Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh College of Law, Amravati 3 year and 5 year course
2. Smt. Sitabai Arts College, Akola 3 year course
3. Amolakchand Mahavidyalaya, Yavatmal 3 year and 5 year course
4. Advocate Ramakrishnaji Rathi Law College, Washim 3 year course
5. Vinayak Vidyamandir College of Law, Amravati 5 year course
6. Shri Rambhau Shelke Law College, Khamgaon 3 year and 5 year course
7. Mukul Wasnik College of Law, Buldana 3 year course
8. Akola Law College, Akola 5 year course

II. BHARATI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY, PUNE

1. Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Pune 3 year and 5 year course

III. DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, AURANGABAD

1. Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Aurangabad 3 year and 5 year course
2. N.P.V.N. Patil Law College, CIDCO, Aurangabad 5 year course
3. M.P. Law College, Arungabad 3 year and 5 year course

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| 4. Swarni Vivekanand Shikshan Law College, Osmanabad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. M.S.P. Mandal's Law College, Beed | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Matsyodari Shikshan Sanstha Law College, Jalna | 3 year and 5 year course |

IV. MUMBAI UNIVERSITY, MUMBAI

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Government Law College, Church Gate, Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. New Law College, Matunga, Mumbai | 3 year course |
| 3. Siddharth College of Law, Fort, Mumbai | 3 year course |
| 4. K.C. Law College, Church gate, Mumbai | 3 year course |
| 5. Gopaldas Jhamatmal Advani Law College, Sandra, Mumbai | 3 year course |
| 6. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Wadale, Mumbai | 3 year course |
| 7. Jitendra Chauhan College of Law, Vile Paris, Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. V.P. Mandal's Thane Municipal Council's Law College, Thane | 3 year course |
| 9. Nalanda Law College, Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 10. Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil College of Law, Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 11. Rizvi Law College, Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 12. Mahatma Gandhi Mission's College of Law, Navi Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 13. M.G.E. Society Pillai's Law College, Navi Mumbai | 3 year course |
| 14. Advocate Datta Patil College of Law, Alibag | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 15. Lala Lajpat Rai College of Law, Mumbai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 16. Hyderabad(Sind) National Collegiate Board's Navi Gursahani Law College, Ulhasnagar | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 17. R.E. Society's Shriman Bhagojsheth Keer Law College, Ratnagiri | 3 year and 5 year course |

V. NAGPUR UNIVERSITY, NAGPUR

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Nagpur University, Nagpur | 3 year course |
| 2. Dr. Ambedkar College of Law, Deeksha Bhoomi | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. N.M.D. Arts and Commerce College, Gondia | 3 year course |
| 4. Yeswant Mahavidhyalaya, Wardha | 3 year course |

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| 5. G.H. Raison Law School, Nagpur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Jai Mahakali Shikshan Sanstha Law College, Wardha | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Shantaram Potdukhe National Academy for Legal Studies and Research, Chandrapur | 3 year and 5 year course
5 year B.A. L.L.B (Hons.) |
| 8. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar College of Law, Bhandara | 5 year course |
| 9. Central India College of Law, Nagpur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 10. M.B. Patel Degree College of Law, Bhandara | 5 year course |

VI. NORTH MAHARASTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. K.C.S. Society's S.S. Maniyar Law College, Jalgaon | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Memorial Law College, Dhule | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. Nandurbar Taluka Vidhayak Samiti's College of Law, Institute of Legal Education and Research, Nandurbar | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. Dr. Ulhas Patil Law College, Jalgaon | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. K.E. Society's Law College, Amalner | 3 year and 5 year course |

VII. PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. The New Law College, Ahmednagar | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. M.G. Vidya Mandir's K.B.H. Law College, Malegaon | 3 year course |
| 3. I.L.S. Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. A.B.M.S.P.Y. Rao Chavan Law College Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. M.C.E. Society's A.K. Khan Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. N.B. Thakur Law College, Nashik. | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Vidya Partishtan's Law College, Baramati | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. Khasdud Govindrao Adik Law College, Shirdi | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 9. Padmashree Dr. D.Y. Patil Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 10. Navjeevan Law College, Nashik | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 11. Law College, Kharadi | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 12. S.P. Sanstha's Law College, Sangamner | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 13. Balaji Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |

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| 14. Singhad Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 15. Rajashree Shivraj Pratishthan's Maharashtra Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 16. Shri Shivaji Maratha Society's Law College, Pune | 3 year course |
| 17. P.E.S. Modern Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 18. D.E.S. Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 19. N.D.M.V.P. Samaj's Law College, Nashik | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 20. Abhinav Education Society's Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |

VIII. SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Shahaji Law College, Kolhapur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. New Law College, Kolhapur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. N.S. Law College, Sangli | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. Ismail Saheb Mulla Law College, Satara | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. D.G.B. Dayanand Law College, Solapur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Rajarshi Shahu Law College, Barsi | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Priyadarshini Dnyan Prabodhini Law College, Phaltan | 3 year course |
| 8. Yashwantrao Chavan Law College, Karad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 9. New Law College, Sangli | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 10. Karamveer Audumbar Patil Law College, Pandarpur | 3 year and 5 year course |

IX. SWAMY RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Dayanand College of Law, Latur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Shri Shivaji Law College, Kandhar | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. Shri Sarada Bhavan Education Society's Law College, Nanded | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. Shri Shivaji Law College, Parbhani | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. B.B.S.P. Mandal's Sant Tukaram Law College, Udgir | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Shri Sewadas Shikshan Parsarak Mandal's Mahatma Gandhi Law College, Nanded | 3 year course |

X. SYMBIOSIS INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL CENTRE, UNIVERSITY, PUNE

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| 1. Symbiosis Society's Law College, Pune | 3 year and 5 year course |
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MANIPUR**I. MANIPUR UNIVERSITY, IMPHAL**

1. L.M.S Law College, Imphal 3 year course
2. Royal Academy of Law, Oniam 3 year course
3. L.M.G. Memorial Law College, Churachandpur 3 year course

MEGHALAYA**I. NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY, SHILLONG**

1. Shillong Law College, Shillong, 3 year course
2. Tura Law College, Tura 3 year course
3. Khat-ar – Doloi law College, Jowai 3 year course

MIZORAM**I. MIZORAM UNIVERSITY, AIZWAL**

1. Mizoram Law College, Aizwal (Old name is Aizwal Law College) 3 year course

NAGALAND**I. NAGALAND UNIVERSITY, KOHIMA**

1. Kohima Law College, Kohima 3 year course
2. Mokokch Law College, Mokokchung 3 year course
3. City Law College, Dimapur 3 year course

ORISSA**I. BERHAMPUR UNIVERSITY, BERHAMPUR**

1. Lingraj Law College, Berhampur 3 year course
2. Ganjam Law College, Berhampur 3 year course
3. Jeypore Law College, Jaypore, Berhampur 3 year course
4. Brahmapur Law College, Brahmapur 3 year course

II. FAKIR MOHAN UNIVERSITY, BALASORE

1. Balasore Law College, Balasore 3 year course
2. Bhadrak Law College, Bhadrak 3 year course

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III. SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY, SAMBALPUR

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Lajpat Rai Law College, Sambalpur | 3 year course |
| 2. Rourkela Law College, Rourkela | 3 year course |
| 3. Balgangadhar Tilak Law College, Sonepur | 3 year course |
| 4. Balangir Law College, Balangir | 3 year course |
| 5. Bargarh Law College, Bargarh | 3 year course |
| 6. Kalahandi Law College, Kalahandi | 3 year course |
| 7. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Law College, Kalahandi | 3 year course |

IV. NORTH ORISSA UNIVERSITY, MAYURBHANJ

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Keonjhar Law College, Keonjhar | 3 year course |
| 2. Mayurbhanj Law College, A/P.O. Baripada, Distt. Mayurbhanj | 3 year course |

V. UTKAL UNIVERSITY, BHUBANESHWAR

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Gangadhar Mohapatra Law College, Puri | 3 year course |
| 2. Capital Law College, Bhubaneswar | 3 year course |
| 3. Kalinga Law College, Bhubaneswar | 3 year course |
| 4. Jagjivan Ram Law College, Bhubaneswar | 3 year course |
| 5. Shree Biswaguru Law College, Kalibda, Cuttack | 3 year course |
| 6. Biraja Law College, Jajpur, Dt. Cuttack | 3 year course |
| 7. Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. D.S. Law College, Kendrapara, Cuttack | 3 year course |
| 9. The Law College, Manu Sahu Chhak, Cuttack | 3 year course |
| 10. Athgarh Law College, Athgarh | 3 year course |
| 11. Gokulananda Maharathi Law College, Bhubaneswar | 3 year course |
| 12. Dhenkanal Law College, Dhenkanal | 3 year course |
| 13. University College of Law, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar | 3 year and 5 year course |

PONDICHERY**I. PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY, PONDICHERY**

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Ambedkar Law College, Pondichery | 3 year and 5 year course |
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PUNJAB**I. GURUNANAK DEV UNIVERSITY, AMRITSAR, PUNJAB**

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Department of Law, Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar | 3 year course |
| 2. Department of Law, Univ. Regional Centre, Gurunanak Dev University, Jalander | 3 year course |
| 3. Regional Centre, Gurunanak Dev University, Gurudaspur | 5 year course |
| 4. School of Legal Studies, Gurunanak Dev University, Jalander | 5 year course |
| 5. Lovely Institute of Law, Phagwara | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. V.M.S. College, Batala | 5 year course |
| 7. St. Soldier Law College, Jalander | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. K.C.L. Institute of Laws for Women, Jalandhar | 3 year and 5 year course |

II. PUNJABI UNIVERSITY, PATIALA

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Department of Law, Punjabi University, Patiala | 3 year course |
| 2. Army Institute of Law, Patiala | 5 year course |
| 3. Guru Kashi Regional Centre, Punjabi University, Bathinda | 3 year course |
| 4. Bhai Gurdas College of Law, Sangrur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. Lincon College of Law, Patiala | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Baba Farid Law College, Faridkot | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Sardar Amarjit Singh Memorial Institute of Law, Dhanthal | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 8. Rayat and Bahara's College of Law, Sahauran | 3 year and 5 year course |

RAJASTHAN**I. JAI NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR**

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|--|---------------|
| 1. Faculty of Law, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jodhpur | 3 year course |
| 2. Mahila Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jodhpur | 3 year course |
| 3. Jodhpur Law College and Research Centre, Jodhpur | 3 year course |

II. MAHARISHI DAYANAND SARASWATI UNIVERSITY, AJMER

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Shri M.L.V. Government College, Bhitwara | 3 year course |
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1	2
2. Government College, Ajmer	3 year course
3. Government Bengur College, Pali	3 year course
4. Shri B.R. Mirdha Government College, Nagaur	3 year course
5. Dr. Ambedkar Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Tonk	3 year course
6. Ranthambure Law College, Swai Madhopur	3 year course
7. Rajiv Gandhi Mahavidyalaya, Tonk	3 year course
III. MOHANLAL SUKHADIA UNIVERSITY, UDAIPUR	
1. University College of Law, M.S. University, Udaipur	3 year course
2. Dr. Nagendra Singh College of Law, Bharatiya Vidya Mandir, Banswara	3 year course
3. Government Law College, Sirohi	3 year course
4. Bhopal Nobel's Law College, Udaipur	3 year course
5. Vardhman College, Udaipur	3 year course
6. Dwarkesh Law College, Rajsamand	3 year course
IV. NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR	BBA LLB . B.Sc. LL.B Recognised
V. RAJASTHAN UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR	
1. B.S.R. Government Arts College, Alwar	3 year course
2. University College of Law, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	3 year course
3. S.K. Government College, Sikar	3 year course
4. M.S.J. College, Bharatpur	3 year course
5. Government College, Dholpur	3 year course
6. Khandelwal Law College, Bharatpur	3 year course
7. Jaipur Law College, Jaipur	3 year course
8. Vidyasthali Law College, Jaipur	3 year course
9. Manatma Jyoti Rao Phoole Women's Law College, Jaipur	3 year course
10. Maharshi Dayanand Law College, Jaipur	3 year course
11. Sanjay Gandhi College of Law, Jaipur	3 year course
12. Rajputana Law College, Jaipur	3 year course

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|---|---------------|
| 13. Seth Motilal Law College, Jhunjhnu | 3 year course |
| 14. University Law College, Centre II, Rajasthan University, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 15. Bhagwan Mahaveer Law College and Research Centre, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 16. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 17. Akshadeep Girls Law College, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 18. Dausa Law College, Dausa | 3 year course |
| 19. St Wilfred's College of Law, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 20. Mahaveer Law College, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 21. Shri Bhawani Niketan Law College, Jaipur | 3 year course |
| 22. Rajasthan Law College, Sikar | 3 year course |
| 23. Arya Kanya Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Alwar | 3 year course |
| 24. Rajasthan Law College, Chirawa | 3 year course |
| 25. Shri Krishna Academy of Legal Studies, Alwar | 3 year course |
| 26. Rajdhani Law College, Jaipur | 3 year course |

VI. UNIVERSITY OF BIKANER, BIKANER

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|---|---------------|
| 1. B.J.S.R. Jain College, Bikaner | 3 year course |
| 2. Government Dungeer College, Bikaner | 3 year course |
| 3. Government Lohia P.G. College, Churu | 3 year course |
| 4. N.M. Law College, Hanumangarh | 3 year course |
| 5. Seth G.L. Behani S.D. College, Sri Ganganagar | 3 year course |
| 6. S.G.N. Khalsa College, Sri Ganganagar | 3 year course |
| 7. Government P.G. College, Sri Ganganagar | 3 year course |
| 8. Gyan Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner | 3 year course |
| 9. Maharishi Dayanand Law College, Sri Ganganagar | 3 year course |

VII. UNIVERSITY OF KOTA, KOTA

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|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Bharat Law College, Kota | 3 year course |
| 2. Government College, Kota | 3 year course |
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| 3. Government College, Jhalawar | 3 year course |
| 4. Government College, Bundi | 3 year course |
| 5. Veena Memorial Law College, Karauli | 3 year course |

SIKKIM**I. NORTH BENGAL UNIVERSITY, RAJARAMMOHANPUR**

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Sikkim Government Law College, Sikkim | 5 year course |
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TAMIL NADU**I. TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, CHENNAI**

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Central Law College, Salem | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Government Law College, Thirunelveli | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. Government Law College, Thiruchy | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 4. Government Law College, Coimbatore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. Dr. Ambedkar Government Law College, Chennai | 5 year (B.L.) Hons. |
| 6. Government Law College, Madurai | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. School of excellence, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai | 5 year (B.L.) Hons. |
| 8. University Law College, The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar University, Chengalpattu | 3 year and 5 year course |

TRIPURA**I. TRIPURA UNIVERSITY, AGARTALA**

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|---|---------------|
| 1. Tripura Government Law College, Agartala | 5 year course |
|---|---------------|

UTTARANCHAL**I. HEMVATI NANDAN BAHUGUNA GARHWAL UNIVERSITY, GARHWAL**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. D.A.V. College, Dehradun | 3 year course |
| 2. S.R.T. Const College, Tehri | 3 year course |
| 3. Dr. B.G. Reddy Const. College, Pauri | 3 year course |
| 4. Government Degree College, Gopeshwar, Garhwal | 3 year course |
| 5. Sushila Devi Centre for Professional Studies and Research's Law College, Dehradun | 3 year and 5 year course |

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|---|--------------------------|
| 6. Unison Law College, Dehradun | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Bishamber Sahai Law Institute, Roorkee | 3 year course |
| 8. B.S.M. Law College, Roorkee | 3 year course |
| 9. Roorkee Law College, Roorkee | 3 year course |

II. I.C.F.A.I. UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. School of Law, I.C.F.A.I. University, Dehradun | 3 year and 5 year course |
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III. KUMAON UNIVERSITY, NAINITAL

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|--|---------------|
| 1. The Faculty of Law, Kumaon University, Almora | 3 year course |
| 2. Chanakya Law College, Rudrapur | 5 year course |

UTTAR PRADESH**I. ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH**

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|---|---------------|
| 1. Faculty of Law, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh | 5 year course |
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II. ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY, ALLAHABAD

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Faculty of Law, Allahabad University, Allahabad | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Allahabad Degree College, Allahabad | 3 year course |
| 3. C.M.P. Degree College, Allahabad | 3 year course |

III. BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY, VARANASI

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|--|---------------|
| 1. University Law School, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi | 3 year course |
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IV. BUNDELKHAND UNIVERSITY, JHANSI

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|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Bundelkhand College, Jhansi | 3 year course |
| 2. B.J.R. Institute of Law, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi | 3 year and 5 year course |

V. CH. CHARAN SINGH UNIVERSITY, MEERUT

(formerly MEERUT UNIVERSITY)

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Meerut College, Meerut | 3 year course |
| 2. N.A.S. College, Meerut | 3 year course |
| 3. J.V. Jain College, Saharanpur | 3 year course |
| 4. D.A.V. College, Muzaffarnagar | 3 year course |

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5. N.R.E.C. College, Khurja	3 year course
6. Translam College of Law, Meerut	5 year course
7. Sardar Patel Subharati Institute of Law, Meerut	5 year course
8. I.I.M.T. Law College, Meerut	3 year and 5 year course
9. Mewar Institute of Management, Ghaziabad	3 year and 5 year course
10. I.M.E. Law College, Sahibabad	3 year and 5 year course
11. I.P.S. Law College, Ghaziabad	3 year course
12. I.A.M.R. Law College, Ghaziabad	3 year and 5 year course
13. Janhit College of Law, Greater Noida	3 year and 5 year course
14. Integrated School of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year course
15. Lloyd Law College, Greater Noida	3 year and 5 year course
16. S.D. College of Law, Muzzafarnagar	5 year course
17. Doon Law College, Sunderpur,	3 year and 5 year course
18. B.D.S. School of Law, Meerut	3 year course
19. I.T.S. Law College, Mohan Nagar	3 year and 5 year course
20. Modern College of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year course
21. Hari College of Law, Sharanpur	3 year course
22. Hartal School of Law, Greater Noida	5 year course
23. I.M.S. Law College, Noida	5 year course
24. Deen Dayal College of Law, Muzaffamagar	3 year course
25. Dewan Law College, Meerut	5 year course
26. Amity Law School, Greater Noida	5 year course
27. Institute of Law, Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut	5 year course
28. Phoolwati Devi Institute of Law, Tatiri	3 year and 5 year course
29. Sankalp Institute of Law, Ghaziabad	3 year course
30. I.P.E.M. Law Academy, Ghaziabad	3 year course
31. Swarm Vivekanand Law College. Hapur	3 year course

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|---|--------------------------|
| 32. Bhagwati College of Law, Meerut | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 33. Shri Ram College of Law, Muzaffarnagar | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 34. Unique Law College, Muradnagar, Ghaziabad | 3 year course |
| 35. S.V.M. Law College, Bulandsahar | 3 year course |
| 36. Deepanshu Law College, Sharanpur | 3 year course |

VI. DR. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY, AGRA (Formerly Agra University)

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Babu Shivnath Aggarwal College, Mathura | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Sri Varshney College, Aligarh | 3 year course |
| 3. D.S. College, Aligarh | 3 year course |
| 4. Aditya College of Law, Agra | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 5. Hari Das Institute of Legal Studies and Research, Mathura | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 6. Shri Girraj Maharaj College of Law and Professional Studies, Mathura | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 7. Vrindavan Law College, Mathura | 3 year course |
| 8. Shri Jee Baba College of Law, Mathura | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 9. Department of Law, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Agra | 3 year course |
| 10. Smt. Laungshree Devi College of Law, District : Mahamayanagar | 3 year course |
| 11. Vivekananda College of Law, Aligarh | 3 year course |
| 12. H.S. Law College, Etah, Agra | 3 year and 5 year course |

VII. DR. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA UNIVERSITY, FAIZABAD (Formerly Awadh University)

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|---|--------------------------|
| 1. K.S. Saket Post Graduate College, Faizabad | 3 year course |
| 2. Kamla Nehru Institute of Science and Technology, Sultanpur | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. Nandini Nagar Law College, Nawabganj | 3 year course |
| 4. Rajesh Pandey College of Law, Ambedkarnagar | 3 year course |

VIII. D.D.U. GORAKHPUR UNIVERSITY, GORAKHPUR

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|--|---------------|
| 1. Faculty of Law, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur | 3 year course |
| 2. St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur | 3 year course |

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3. Sant Vinoba College, Deoria	3 year course
4. A.P.N. College, Basti	3 year course
5. Oriental Law Institute, Deoria	3 year course
IX. LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW	
1. The Faculty of Law, Lucknow University, Lucknow	3 year and 5 year course
2. Sri Jai Narain Degree College, Lucknow	3 year course
3. Shia P.G. Degree College, Lucknow	3 year course
4. D.A.V. Degree College, Lucknow	3 year course
5. Unity Law College, Lucknow	5 year course
6. Narvdeshwar Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Lucknow	3 year and 5 year course
7. Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Law College, Lucknow	3 year course
8. City Academy Law College, Lucknow	3 year course
9. Heeralal Yadav Law College, Lucknow	3 year course
X. MAHATMA GANDHI KASHI VIDHYAPITH, VARANASI (Formerly Kashi Vidhyapeeth)	
1. Faculty of Law, Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapeeth Varanasi	3 year course
XI. SHRI CHATRAPATI SHAHUJI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY, KANPUR	
1. V.S.S.D. College, Kanpur	3 year course
2. Brahmanand College, Kanpur	3 year course
3. Mahmoodabad Law College, Mahmoodabad	3 year course
4. Dayanand College, Kanpur	3 year course
5. Shaheed Bhagat Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Bithoor	3 year course
6. Major Shiv Dayal Singh Law College, Farukhabad	3 year course
7. Khaitanji Law College, Sitapur	3 year course
XII. VEER BAHADUR SINGH PURVANCHAL UNIVERSITY, JAUNPUR	
1. Shibali National College, Azamgarh	3 year course
2. Tilakadhari Mahavidhyalaya, Jaunpur	3 year course

1	2
3. Maharaja Balvant Singh College, Gangapur, Varanasi	3 year course
4. Harichandra Mahavidhyalaya, Varanasi	3 year course
5. Sant Keenaram P.O. College, Sonebadra	3 year course
6. Sn Narahheji Mahavidyalaya, Ballia	3 year course
7. Maa Sarada Law College, Azamgarh	3 year course
8. Dr. Rizvi College of Law, Karari, Kaushambi	3 year and 5 year course
9. Baldeo Shri Dhar Law College, Ghazipur	3 year course
10. Kisan Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Muriyari, Jakhnian	3 year course
11. Shivani Gaurav Memorial Law College, Jaunpur	3 year course
12. Shri Jagrup Yadav Smarak Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Mau	3 year course
13. Sudhakar Women's Law Degree College, Varanasi	3 year course
14. Hari Shankar Prasad Law College, Ballia	3 year course
15. Lok Bhandhu Raj Narain Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Varanasi	3 year course
16. Maa Khandwari Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Chandauli	3 year course
17. R.S. Banaras Law College, Varanasi	3 year course
18. Uma Nath Singh Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Faridpur	3 year course
XIII. M.J.P. ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY	
1. Bareilly College, Bareilly	3 year course
2. K.G.K. College, Moradabad	3 year course
3. Krishna College of Law, Bijnor	3 year course
4. Shriji Institute of Legal and Vocational Education and Research's Silver Law College, Bareilly	3 year course
5. Model Public Law College, Chandausi	3 year course
6. Swami Sukhdevanand Law College, Shahjahanpur	3 year course
7. Vivek College of Law, Bijnor	3 year and 5 year course
8. Hafiz Rehmat Khan Law College, Pilibhit	3 year course

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WEST BENGAL**I. BURDWAN UNIVERSITY, BURDWAN**

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|---|---------------|
| 1. Deptt. of Law, Burdwan University, Burdwan | 3 year course |
| 2. Hoogly Mohsin College, Hoogly | 3 year course |

II. CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, CALCUTTA

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|--|---------------|
| 1. University College of Law, Calcutta University, Kolkata | 3 year course |
| 2. Surendra Nath Law College, Kolkata | 5 year course |
| 3. South Calcutta Law College, Kolkata | 3 year course |
| 4. Jogesh Chandra Choudhury Law College, Kolkata | 5 year course |
| 5. Kingston Law College, Barasat | 5 year course |

III. NORTH BENGAL UNIVERSITY, RAJARAMMOHANPUR

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|--|---------------|
| 1. University College of Law, North Bengal University, Rajarammohanpur | 3 year course |
| 2. Jalpaiguri Law College, Jalpaiguri | 5 year course |
| 3. Balurghat Law College, Balurghat | 5 year course |

IV. VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY, MIDNAPORE

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Midnapore Law College, Midnapore | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 2. Haldia Law College, Haldia | 3 year and 5 year course |
| 3. Law College, Durgapur, Burdwan | 3 year course |
| 4. Sarsuna Law College, Sarsuna | 3 year course |

V. UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI, KALYANI

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|---|---------------|
| 1. Bimal Chandra College of Law, Murshidabad | 5 year course |
| 2. Snehangshu Kanta Acharya Institute of Law, Kalyani | 5 year course |

VI. WEST BENGAL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF JUDICIAL SCIENCES, KOLKATA*[English]***Mutual Funds**

3636.SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is seriously considering the proposal of permitting leading Mutual Funds including UTI and AMC for investing in 'Fortune-500' companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also proposals to permit these mutual funds to invest in Multinational Companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) The mutual funds are permitted to invest in Indian companies, including 'Fortune 500' companies and 'multinational' companies incorporated in India subject to investment restrictions prescribed in the Regulations. However, mutual funds have been permitted to invest in equities of overseas companies, including 'Fortune 500' companies and 'multinational' companies not incorporated in India only if such company is listed overseas and has a shareholding of at least 10% in an Indian listed company. They are also permitted to invest in foreign debt securities in the countries with fully convertible currencies.

[Translation]

Delay in release of Foodgrains under SGRY

3637. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR :

MOHD. SHAHID :

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :

SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has assessed the reasons for delay in releasing foodgrains during calamities like drought and floods under special component of SGRY:

(b) if so, whether the Government is enquiring into the delay involved in completing the formalities regarding release of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such foodgrains were not distributed to the State Governments during the last year;

(e) if so, the reasons therefore;

(f) whether the stock of such foodgrains available with the States has been assessed; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Under Special Component of SGRY, foodgrains is allocated to the natural calamity affected areas as per recommendation of a High Level Committee(HLC) headed by Minister of Agriculture/Home Affairs based on the Report of a Central Team deputed to assess the damage by natural calamity. As recommended by HLC, foodgrains is released after due notification of natural calamity areas by the State Government concerned and on receipt of district-wise allocation of foodgrains from concerned State. The Central Government gives top priority in completion of all formalities speedily and release foodgrains as early as possible to take up relief works to provide wage employment.

(d) Foodgrains in the tune of 2595236 MT has been authorized to 13 State Governments during the last year 2004-2005 for natural calamity affected areas.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) and (g) Implementing Agencies under Special Component of SGRY request for additional requirement of foodgrain only after full utilization of available foodgrains to take up relief works in the calamity affected areas.

[English]

Repayment of Borrowings

3638. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the repayment as percentage of borrowings as on date and ten years before;

(b) whether it is correct that the percentage of the repayment borrowings has increased;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check the unnecessary borrowings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE AND MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) The share of gross market borrowings raised through issue of dated securities required for redemption of such securities contracted earlier to finance fiscal deficit is estimated to increase from 14.4 percent in 1995-96 to 25.6 percent in 2005-06 (BE). However, share of gross external loans required for repayment of external loans is estimated to decline from 95.3 percent to 43.8 percent during the same period. The general increase in the domestic redemption burden during the period is on account of increase in the quantum of domestic debt and increase in relative dependence on such debt. Inter-year variations arise due to, inter alia, bunching of repayments, debt-buyback scheme and prepayment of external loans.

(d) Central Government has been following a policy of fiscal rectitude so as to reduce gross fiscal deficit and thereby contain borrowings.

Allocation of Foodgrains under SGRY

3639. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has introduced special components in SGRY;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether allocation of foodgrains and funds are made to the states on the basis of requirement to deal with calamities such as drought, earthquake, cyclone, floods etc; and

(d) if so, the details of foodgrains and funds released to each State separately who faced severe natural calamities in recent years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under Special Component of SGRY, only foodgrains are provided to the affected States to take up relief works to provide additional wage employment in the calamity affected areas. Cash Component for the Scheme is provided by the States either from the State Sector Scheme or Centrally Sponsored Scheme in which foodgrains are utilized.

(c) No allocation of foodgrains and funds are made in advance under the SGRY to the States on the basis of requirement to deal with natural calamities. Only foodgrains are allocated based on recommendation of a High Level/Committee headed by Minister of Agriculture/Home Affairs after due notification by the concerned State Governments.

(d) Foodgrains released to the calamity affected States during 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No	State	2004-05	2005-06 in MT
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	402000	210000
2.	Assam	100000	
3.	Bihar	384000	
4.	Chhatisgarh	90000	3000
5.	Karnataka	353620	
6.	Kerala	42000	20000
7.	Madhya Pradesh	50000	50000
8.	Maharashtra	300000	

1	2	3	4
9. Meghalaya		3116	
10. Mizoram		500	
11. Orissa		0	100000
12. Rajasthan		718000	650000
13. Sikkim		2000	
14. Tamil Nadu		150000	43968
15. A and N			7500
16. Jammu and Kashmir			7000
17. Pondicherry			1500
Total		2595236	1092968

**Consultation on Rural Economy and
Development**

3640. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a 3-day national consultation on empowering livelihood was held recently to discuss the concerns relating to rural economy and development with a focus on over 300 million people living below poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Poorest Areas Civil Society Programme with the help of British Government is implementing this programme in six States;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted in selecting the States; and

(e) the reasons for not including Telengana Region of Andhra Pradesh in the above programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development did not hold any National Consultation on empowering livelihood in the recent past.

(c) to (e) As per information furnished by the Department of Economic Affairs, the Poorest Areas Civil Society (PACS) Programme is being implemented in various States of India under the funding by Department For International Development (DFID), Government of U.K. Currently the programme is spread across in six States in India i.e. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. The PACS is an NGO Programme directly funded by DFID and the criteria adopted in selecting the States or the project or the NGO rests with DFID.

Violation of SGRY Guidelines

3641. SHRI B. MAHTAB : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is not actually benefiting the beneficiaries for whom it is intended for;

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

(c) whether certain States have issued separate guidelines thereby violating the provisions set by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual and unskilled work. As per Concurrent Evaluation Study Report, by and large the scheme has fulfilled the desired objectives.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. State Governments have not issued any separate guidelines for implementation of SGRY in their States.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification

3642. SHRI HITEN BARMAN : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of villages in the country are without electricity particularly, in West Bengal till now;

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

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified during 2005-06 and in the next year State-wise;

(d) whether any proposal has been received for funding of Solar Power projects in the non-electrified villages;

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

(f) the details of Solar Power projects under implementation in the country; and

(g) the amount of subsidy/grants disbursed year-wise for Solar Power projects State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) to (c) As per the 2001 census data 1,19,570 inhabited villages are yet to be electrified in the country out of which the number of unelectrified inhabited villages in West Bengal is 6240. The State-wise details of unelectrified villages are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana of Ministry of Power, a tentative target for electrification of 50,000 villages has been proposed during 2005-06 and 2006-07. State-wise targets have not been set.

(d) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Ministry is implementing Remote Village Electrification Programme for electrification of those unelectrified villages where grid connectivity is either not

feasible or not cost effective. These villages are being electrified with various non-conventional energy sources including solar power. The State-wise break-up of the villages already electrified and under electrification through solar power are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(g) The State-wise details of subsidy released under the Remote Village Electrification Programme since 2001-02 are given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Un-electrified villages in the country

Sl. No.	State	Un-electrified villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1528
3.	Assam	6043
4.	Bihar	19764
5.	Chhattisgarh	1212
6.	Gujarat	128
7.	Haryana	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	604
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	116
10.	Jharkhand	21713
11.	Karnataka	710
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1643
13.	Maharashtra	744
14.	Manipur	272
15.	Meghalaya	2766
16.	Mizoram	16

1	2	3	1	2	3
17. Nagaland		62	21. Tripura		40
18. Orissa		9866	22. Uttaranchal		2630
19. Rajasthan		2477	23. Uttar Pradesh		40900
20. Sikkim		45	24. West Bengal		6240

Statement-II*State-wise number of Villages Electrified and under Electrification through Solar Power Systems*

Sl. No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Under Implementation
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	47	9	13
2.	Assam	36	—	3	—	—
3.	Chhattisgarh	30	152	53	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	22	—	—
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	90	—	—	—	50
6.	Jharkhand	—	—	24	—	84
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	48
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	—	16
9.	Manipur	—	—	106	—	28
10.	Mizoram	—	—	—	7	13
11.	Meghalaya	—	—	24	1	—
12.	Orissa	8	10	—	—	—
13.	Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	24
14.	Tripura	—	—	16	—	30
15.	Uttaranchal	139	52	—	132	—
16.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	250
17.	West Bengal	245	312	90	39	145

Statement-III*State-wise details of Funds Released under the Remote Village Electrification Programme*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Andhra Pradesh		108.50		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		108.63	484.00	66.08
3.	Assam		88.50		23.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	241	595.00	332.13	8.00
5.	Gujarat			8.61	
6.	Haryana			83.88	
7.	Himachal Pradesh			12.00	15.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	744.30	607.00	511.50	
9.	Jharkhand		105.80	837.41	
10.	Madhya Pradesh		109.25		
11.	Maharashtra			313.63	
12.	Manipur		730.00	33.00	79.01
13.	Meghalaya		322.55		175.85
14.	Mizoram			144.75	
15.	Orissa				42.89
16.	Rajasthan			184.50	176.22
17.	Sikkim			8.60	
18.	Tamilnadu			367.00	
19.	Tripura	93.00		741.50	1062.40
20.	Uttaranchal	165.00	344.61	720.05	50.52
21.	Uttar Pradesh	199.40		1342.70	0.57
22.	West Bengal	150.00	357.00	2388.95	72.05

Computerisation of Land Records

3643. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has fixed any time-frame for computerisation of land records and formulated plan for the purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is facing any problems in computerisation of land records in some States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to overcome the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) and (b) The progress of the scheme of Computerisation of Land Records (CLR) was reviewed during the Conference of the Revenue Ministers of States held on 22.11.2004 and State-wise targets for completion of various activities of the scheme were fixed. State Governments were requested to adhere to the targets fixed by this Ministry. A statement showing State-wise targets set by this Ministry for completion of various activities of the scheme of CLR is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Problems faced in the implementation of the scheme of CLR :-

- In most of the States, Survey/Resurvey Settlement Operations have not been carried out regularly. Thus, the ground reality like Sub-Division of plots, uptodate Hissa Numbers and village maps are not available. Therefore, States wanted to update their records before undertaking computerization.
- Due to technological advancements there have been continuous changes in technologies from DOS (Single User System) to UNIX-FOX Base/ORACLE (Multiple User)/Windows/language interface which resulted in delay in completion of basic data entry.

- Non-availability of private data entry agencies in some States to undertake the mammoth task of data entry in local language.
- Delay in release of funds from State Headquarter to the implementing authority at district level.
- In some of the States, resistance of Revenue staff to take up the task of data verification and validation has hindered the progress.
- Lack of trained staff for undertaking the job of completion of data entry work and managing the computer centers.
- Lack of effective monitoring mechanism at State and District Level.

(e) Steps taken by this Ministry to overcome the problem :-

- States were advised to complete the data entry work on campaign mode. They were allowed to engage private data entry agencies/vendors to complete the work, which has accelerated the implementation of the scheme.
- Suitable software was developed by NIC to port legacy land records data into user-friendly Window platform.
- States were requested to update the land records on continuous basis and conduct resurveys using latest equipment/techniques.
- Funds were provided to States to impart computer awareness and application software training to Revenue officials for smooth operation of the project.
- Ministry conducted qualitative monitoring and reviews through conferences of Revenue Ministers/Revenue Secretaries of States and through Video Conferencing and Field visits of Programme Division Officers.
- States were asked to prepare a plan of action to complete the various activities under the scheme in a time bound manner.

Statement*Targets fixed for completion of different on going activities under the Scheme of CLR*

Sl. No.	Category and Name of State	Activities					
		Completion of data entry and its validation and backlog updation	Development of Mutation Software	Setting up of computer Centre at sanctioned Tehsil/ Taluks	Providing legal sanctity to computerized ROR and Carrying out on-line mutation and updation and distribution of ROR	Stopping of parallel system of issuing of ROR and levying user charges.**	Imparting training to Revenue Officials
1.	Special Category – Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Goa	Completed	Already developed	Already done	Already done	Completed	Completed
2.	Category-A Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, U.P. Chhattisgrah, Sikkim, NCT-Delhi, Pondicherry	6 months	Already developed	3 months	6 months	9 months	Completed
3.	Category-B Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Dadara and Nagar, Chandigrah	9 months	Already developed	6 months	1 year	1 year	6 months
4.	Category-C Arunachal, Assam, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttranchal, Jharkhand	1 year	6 months	1 year	18 months	18 months	1 year
5.	Category-D Punjab, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir	1 year	6 months	1 year	1 year	18 months	1 year
6.	Category-E (Meghalaya, A and N Islands Lakshadweep)	18 months	1 year	–	–	–	–

**Categories are based on actual performance of the States as reported.

World Bank Loan for Rural Electrification

3644. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank loan/assistance extended for rural electrification of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of World Bank assistance extended for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) the number of villages identified for electrification through the World Bank assistance and the details of

villages without electricity in the country and also those in the West Bengal State; and

(d) the action plan of Government to provide power to all the villages in West Bengal and other States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) No village has been identified/electrified for electrification through World Bank assistance. There are 1,18,750 un-electrified villages as per 2001 census in the entire country which are to be electrified.

In West Bengal around 6,240 villages are un-electrified as per 2001 census.

(d) The Government of India in April, 2005 introduced "Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana" (RGGVY) for providing access to electricity to all rural households in the entire country by the year 2009. The scheme covers electrification of all the villages in the country except the villages under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Sources (MNES) for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme.

Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy of the project cost will be provided for :-

1. Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB)

Provision of 33/11 KV (or 66/11 KV) sub-stations of adequate capacity and lines in blocks where these do not exist.

2. Creation of Village Electrification Infrastructure (VEI)

Electrification of un-electrified villages, Electrification of un-electrified habitations and Provision of distribution transformers of appropriate capacity in electrified villages/habitation(s)

3. Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply

Decentralised generation-cum-distribution from conventional sources for villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective provided it is not covered under the programme of Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources for providing electricity from non-conventional energy sources under their remote village electrification programme.

The scheme inter-alia provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in the country with 100% capital subsidy.

West Bengal has entered into agreement with Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC) and Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSU) for implementing the RGGVY for rural electrification. Out of total 18 districts of West Bengal, proposals have been received for 13 districts, all of which have been approved by REC. Notice Inviting Tenders (NITs) have been issued for projects of 12 districts and awards have been placed for 11 districts. These projects for 13 districts will electrify 4283 un-electrified villages and 145918 un-electrified rural households of which 97847 are Below Poverty Line (BPL).

The Action Plan during the Tenth Plan Period for rural electrification in the entire country under RGGVY is as below :

Number of villages targeted for electrification during 2005-06	-	10,000
Number of villages targeted for electrification during 2006-07	-	40,000

Cash Reserve Ratio

3645.PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to give flexibility to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to cut Cash Reserve Ratio below 3%;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this move will affect the price situation in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the new instruments that would be introduced for covering interest rate risks in the event of the above policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (e) Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) is one of the instruments of monetary control. As per the extant provisions of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 there is a floor (3.0 per cent) and a ceiling (20.0 per cent) on CRR to be prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2005 proposes to remove these limits to facilitate a more flexible conduct of monetary policy. The prescribed CRR has come down from a high of 15.0 per cent of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) in 1991 to the current level of 5.0 per cent, consistent with the medium-term objective of reducing it to 3.0 per cent. RBI in the Annual Policy Statement (April 2005) and the Mid-Term Review of the Annual Policy Statement (October 2005) has reiterated that it will continue to ensure appropriate liquidity in the system so that all legitimate requirements of credit are met, consistent with the objective of price stability. RBI has the freedom to employ all the policy instruments at its disposal flexibly, as and when the situation warrants.

Inflated Tax Demands

3646. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the income tax authorities have raised inflated tax demands which were later on refunded along with interest to the tax payers during the last three year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;
- (c) the reasons for raising inflated tax demands causing financial loss to the State; and

- (d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir. Income tax assessments are completed taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of each case and the demands, if any, are raised by making additions to the returned income on the basis of the available evidence and provisions of law.

- (b) to (d) In view of (a) above, not applicable.

Construction of less houses under Indira Awas Yojana

3647. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government is aware that shelterlessness was aimed to be removed in rural areas under the Indira Awas Yojana by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan period but only 50.34 lakh houses were constructed/upgraded upto March, 2002 against the target of 109.53 lakh housing units;

- (b) if so, the reasons for constructing/upgrading less number of houses particularly in Rajasthan State as compared to other States;

- (c) whether the Government is also aware that the money released for rural housing was not spent in many States on the programme but misappropriated or expenditure incurred in excess of the approved norms;

- (d) if so, the details thereof;

- (e) the reasons for the same; and

- (f) the steps taken towards achieving the targets within stipulated time and full utilization of funds meant for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) and (b) As per the information

available with this Ministry, around 85.95 lakh houses were constructed/upgraded in rural areas under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) upto the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan i.e. March, 2002 since its inception against the target of 95.26 lakh houses. The year-wise targets are fixed on the basis of unit cost of the Indira Awaas Yojana houses and annual budget available. The marginal shortage is due to unspent opening balance with the States/Union Territories. By the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan, the State Government of Rajasthan was implementing the IAY satisfactorily by constructing 361633 IAY houses against the target of 315831 houses (114.50%).

(c) to (e) Some cases of mis-utilization/mis-appropriation or expenditure incurred in excess of the approved norms, as reported in Comptroller and Audit General (C and AG)'s Report, were brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for remedial measures, as the rural housing schemes are implemented by the State/ Union Territories Governments.

(f) The Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an ongoing allocation based scheme. Under this Scheme, targets for the construction of houses are fixed annually based upon the availability of funds. The progress under the scheme is constantly monitored and the States are advised wherever necessary to streamline the implementation process. The Bharat Nirman Programme of the Government of India which is a business plan designed to tackle the infrastructure needs of the rural sector also addresses the issue of rural housing shortage. To be implemented over a four year period starting from 2005-2006, a total of 60 lakh houses are proposed to be constructed for the rural shelterless families under this programme.

MRP Linked Excise Duty in Gujarat

3648.DR. TUSHAR A. CHAUDHARY :

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether excise duty linked with MRP has affected the Small Scale Industry in Gujarat adversely and Gujarat Government has asked for rationalization of rates and duty structure;

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

(c) the steps being taken to protect the Small Scale Industry of Gujarat which is affected adversely by this duty structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) On the issue of MRP linked excise duty affecting the small sector industry, the Chief Minister of Gujarat has made a reference to the Government requesting to consider (i) increase in abatement from retail price from 40% to 50% while determining assessable value of medicines and (ii) for reduction in excise duty from 16% to 8%. The matter was examined and it was decided not to make any change, for the present, in the level of abatement and excise duty rates, on medicines.

[Translation]

Conference of AG

3649.SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 23rd Conference of Accountants General was organised in Delhi between 20-22 September, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the important decision taken at the conference; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Conference deliberated on (i) enhancing effectiveness of Audit (ii) Adopting best practices from the Association of Supreme Audit of India Guidance on Audit Quality Management System (iii) Audit Challenges and Prospects and (iv) Midterm review of Indian Audit and Accounts Department Perspective Plan 2003-08.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken at the Conference. On the recommendations of Conference,

internal follow up action within Indian Audit and Accounts Department is under examination.

[English]

Thermal Power Plants

3650. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thermal power plants in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of power generated from those power plants in the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the power generating capacity of the thermal power plants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : (a) State-wise number of thermal power plants in the country as on 31.03.2005 is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) The quantity of power generation from thermal power stations in the country during last three years is as under:

Year	Energy Generated (MU)
2002-03	4,48,538
2003-04	4,66,824
2004-05	4,86,075

Details of year-wise and State-wise power generated from thermal power plants during 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) During the 10th Plan, thermal capacity addition of 7,446 MW has already been achieved. Further 45 thermal projects totaling 23,869 MW are under

construction at present. Out of these about 13,780 MW is likely to come up during 10th Plan.

Statement-I

*Number of Power Stations in the Country State-wise/
Mode-wise as on 31.3.05*

State/U.Ts.	Steam	Diesel	Gas
1	2	3	4
Haryana	3	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	4	1
Punjab	3	0	0
Rajasthan	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	5	0	0
Uttaranchal	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	1	0
Delhi	2	0	1
Central Sector NR	6	0	4
Sub-Total (NR)	21	8	7
Gujarat	11	10	8
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	0
Chhattisgarh	1	0	0
Maharashtra	9	0	3
Goa	0	0	1
D and N Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	0	0	0
Central Sector WR	2	0	2
Sub-Total (WR)	27	10	14
Andhra Pradesh	5	1	5
Karnataka	2	3	1

1	2	3	4
Kerala	0	3	1
Tamil Nadu	5	3	7
Lakshadweep	0	11	0
Pondicherry	0	0	1
Central Sector SR	3	0	1
Sub-Total (SR)	15	21	16
Bihar	3	0	0
Jharkhand	3	0	0
Orissa	1	0	0
West Bengal	13	13	3
D.V.C.	4	0	1
A and N Islands	0	34	0
Sikkim	0	2	0
Central Sector ER	4	0	0
Sub-Total (ER)	28	49	4
Assam	3	1	6
Manipur	0	22	0
Meghalaya	0	5	0
Nagaland	0	5	0
Tripura	0	7	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
Mizoram	0	23	0
Central Sector NER	0	0	2
Sub-Total (NER)	3	64	11
Central Sector All India	2	0	9
Total All India	94	152	52

Statement-II

State-wise list of Gross Thermal Generation in MU during last three years i.e. (2002-2005)

Region	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
NR	Delhi	8780	10593	11172
	Haryana	8664	9536	10039
	Jatnu and Kashmir	58	29	24
	Punjab	13650	14235	14384
	Rajasthan	16761	18079	20258
	Uttar Pradesh	68788	69149	70004
NR Total		116701	121621	125881
WR	Chhattisgarh	24058	23954	24975
	Goa	0	0	336
	Gujarat	44035	43250	47965
	Madhya Pradesh	31481	30392	32181
	Maharashtra	57231	59538	60995
WR Total		156805	157134	166451
SR	Andhra Pradesh	53048	54522	56822
	Karnataka	13576	14458	12414
	Kerala	3232	3766	1045
	Lakshadweep	Not available	Not available	23
	Pondicherry	265	277	276
	Tamil Nadu	42185	43049	42050
SR Total		112306	116072	112630
ER	A and N Islands	Not available	Not available	131

1	2	3	4	5
	Bihar	5526	6324	6236
	Jharkhand	6813	6431	7242
	Orissa	12482	17893	23704
	Sikkim	Not available	Not available	0
	West Bengal	35151	37910	40237
ER Total		59972	68558	77550
NER	Assam	1909	2423	2507
	Tripura	845	1016	1057
NER Total		2754	3439	3563
All India		448538	466824	486075

Note : Thermal Generation figures includes generation from steam units of capacity more than 20 MW and all gas/diesel units supplying committed power to the grid.

Licences to Foreign Money Changers

3651. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue more licenses to money changers to meet the increasing day to day needs of foreign exchange transactions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) To liberalise and rationalise the scope of activities currently undertaken by the Authorized Persons handling foreign exchange transactions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted an internal group to study the related issues and make recommendations. RBI has issued Press Release on 1st December, 2005 to invite feedback on the report of the Internal Group on "Licensing Policy for Authorised Persons: Liberalisation" which is available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Printing of New Notes

3652. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering of issuing Ten Thousand Rupees note; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Below Poverty Line Persons

3653. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the number of BPL persons estimated during Census-2002 are more than those identified during 1999-2000 survey;

(b) if so, whether the Government had taken a decision according to which the number of BPL persons estimated were not to exceed than those identified as per 1999-2000 survey; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development had issued guidelines to the States/UTs to undertake the BPL Census, 2002 based on door to door survey of all the rural households. The results of the BPL Census 2002 could not be finalized because of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a Writ Petition No. 196 of 2001 in the matter of PUCL Vs Union of India. The States/UTs have been given adequate flexibility to determine the total number of BPL families either equal to the poverty estimates of Planning Commission for the year 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share worked out by the Planning Commission, whichever is higher. Another 10% flexibility has also been given to the States/UTs to take care of the regional variations.

Guidelines for Foreign Money Changers

3654. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to issue new guidelines for foreign money changers;
- (b) if so, the details of guidelines issued by Central Bank in this regard;
- (c) the extent to which money laundering will be checked by these new provisions; and
- (d) the time by which new changes will be effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a), (b) and (d) To liberalise and rationalise the scope of activities currently undertaken by the Authorized Persons handling foreign exchange transactions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted an internal group to study the related issues and make recommendations. RBI has issued Press Release on 1st December, 2005 to invite feedback on the report of the Internal Group on "Licensing Policy' for Authorised Persons: Liberalisation" which is available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

(c) To enable Authorized Money Changers (AMCs) to put in place the policy framework and systems for prevention of Money Laundering while undertaking money changing transactions, RBI has issued Anti Money Laundering guidelines for Authorized Money Changers on 2nd December, 2005 which is also available on RBI website www.rbi.org.in.

Rural Electrification

3655. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of remote villages and remote hamlets electrified in the country under the Remote Village Electrification Programme and the target fixed during the Xth Plan period under the scheme, State-wise;

- (b) whether the Government have identified more villages under the scheme;
- (c) if so, the details thereof State-wise;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) 2195 remote unelectrified villages and 594 remote unelectrified hamlets have been electrified under Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme of MNES since inception in 2001-02. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. A target of electrification of 5000 villages with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 735 crores has been set during the Xth Plan period. Under the Remote Village Electrification programme, State-wise targets are not set and the villages are taken up for electrification depending upon the availability of funds after the proposals are received from the States.

(b) to (d) The responsibility for identification of remote villages which cannot be electrified through grid and hence will have to be electrified through non-conventional energy sources has been entrusted to the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). The REC has identified part lists of 964 villages in 5 States, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) The State wise details of the funds released under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

S. No.	State	Cumulative Achievements (No. of Remote Villages and Hamlets Electrified)	
		Villages	Hamlets
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	76	-
3.	Assam	39	-
4.	Bihar	-	-
5.	Chattisgarh	325	-
6.	Delhi	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-
8.	Gujarat	2	-
9.	Haryana	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	90	-
12.	Jharkhand	53	-
13.	Karnataka	-	-
14.	Kerala	-	558
15.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-
16.	Maharashtra	-	-
17.	Manipur	108	-
18.	Meghalaya	24	-
19.	Mizoram	7	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-
21.	Orissa	18	-
22.	Punjab	-	-
23.	Rajasthan	-	-
24.	Sikkim	-	-
25.	Tamilnadu	-	-
26.	Tripura	31	-
27.	Uttaranchal	395	34
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	1026	2
30.	A and N Islands	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-
35.	Pondicherry	-	-
Total		2195	594

Statement-II

State-wise details of villages identified by REC for electrification through Non-Conventional Energy Sources

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of Villages Identified
1.	Karnataka	16
2.	Madhya Pradesh	60
3.	Assam	473
4.	Maharashtra	257
5.	Meghalaya	158

Statement-III

State-wise details of Funds released under the Remote Village Electrification Programme

Sl. No.	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	108.50	0.00	0.00
2.	A and N Island	-	-	-
3.	Arunchal Pradesh	108.63	484.00	66.08

1	2	3	4	5
4. Assam		88.50	0.00	23.00
5. Bihar		-	-	-
6. Chhattisgarh		595.00	332.13	8.00
7. Delhi		-	-	-
8. Goa		-	-	-
9. Gujarat		0.00	8.61	0.00
10. Haryana		0.00	83.88	0.00
11. Himachal Pradesh		0.00	12.00	15.00
12. Jammu and Kashmir		607.00	511.50	0.00
13. Jharkand		105.80	837.41	0.00
14. Karnataka		0.00	0.00	0.00
15. Kerala		0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Madhya Pradesh		109.25	0.00	0.00
17. Maharashtra		0.00	313.63	0.00
18. Manipur		730.00	33.00	79.01
19. Meghalaya		322.55	0.00	175.85
20. Mizoram		0.00	144.75	0.00
21. Nagaland		0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Orissa		0.00	0.00	42.89
23. Punjab		-	-	-
24. Rajasthan		0.00	184.50	176.22
25. Sikkim		0.00	8.60	0.00
26. Tamil Nadu		0.00	367.00	0.00
27. Tripura		0.00	741.50	1062.40
28. Uttranchal		344.61	720.05	50.52
29. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	1342.70	0.57
30. West Bengal		357.00	2388.95	72.05

1	2	3	4	5
31. Others (TERI)		0.00	64.46	13.90
32. I and PA/Admn-I/ wesp meeting		0.00	0.00	1026.58
Total		3476.84	8578.67	2812.07

[Translation]

Slow progress of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3656. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Monitoring Authority of certain States convened a meeting in capital Delhi in the month of October, 2005;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether deep concern has been expressed in the meeting regarding irregularities and slow pace of central schemes like 'Food for Work Programme', Sampoom Gramin Rozgar Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana etc.;

(d) if so, whether the Government has formulated any effective scheme to check the irregularities and slow pace of these schemes;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Ministry of Rural Development convened a 2 days National Workshop of all the Project Directors/Chief Executive Officers of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDA/Zilla Parishads) in Delhi in the month of October, 2005. The objective of the Workshop was to take stock of field level problems and to find out ways for smooth and effective implementation

of Rural Development Programmes so that the benefit of the schemes may reach the target groups.

(d) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes, including the utilization of funds, through the periodical Progress Reports received from the States/UTs, field visits by the Area Officers of the Ministry and reviews with the State Secretaries and with the Project Directors of the District Rural Development Agencies/Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads/Panchayats as well as monitoring by the District Level Monitoring Agencies and National Level Monitors. Besides, Concurrent Evaluation and Impact Assessment Studies are also conducted to find out more effective ways of achieving the programme objectives. The Ministry of Rural Development has also adopted a four pronged strategy comprising (i) creation of awareness about the scheme (ii) transparency (iii) peoples partnership and (iv) accountability, in order to expedite the implementation of the schemes.

[English]

Losses to Hindustan Copper Ltd.

3657. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) is incurring huge losses during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the profits and performance of HCL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) incurred losses from 1996-97 to 2003-04. Details of losses incurred by HCL during the last three years is as follows :-

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Net Loss
2001-02	184.04
2002-03	147.70
2003-04	56.16

(c) Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of HCL are as follows:-

- (i) Closure of unviable mines.
- (ii) Reduction of surplus manpower through Voluntary Retirement Scheme with the fund provided by the Government as grants-in-aid.
- (iii) Provision of Government guarantee for raising working capital loan.
- (iv) Provision of plan fund in the form of equity for replacement and renewal activities.
- (v) Waiver of outstanding interest on Government loan.
- (vi) Conversion of Government loan into preference capital.

HCL has posted a net profit of Rs. 52.06 crores during 2004-05 and the trend has been sustained in 2005-06.

Rural Electrification

3658. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA :
SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO :

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has taken up several proposals for electrification of remote villages in Assam by the Non-Conventional Energy Sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the district-wise number of villages being identified for the implementation of the programme and likely time by which projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) to (c) Under its Remote Village Electrification Programme for electrification of those unelectrified villages where grid connectivity will either not be feasible or not cost effective, the Ministry has so far provided support for electrification of 39 villages in Cachar District of Assam through solar photovoltaic home lighting systems. Rural Electrification Corporation has further identified a part list of 473 remote villages in the State where grid connectivity will not be feasible and hence will have to be electrified with non-conventional energy sources. The district-wise details of these villages are given in the enclosed Statement. The State has been requested to submit project proposals for their electrification. The projects are generally completed within one to two years depending upon the type of non-conventional energy option adopted.

Statement

District-wise details of Remote Villages identified in Assam

Sl. No.	District	No. of Remote Villages identified
1	2	3
1.	Barpeta	15
2.	Bongaigaon	11
3.	Cachar	16
4.	Darrang	21
5.	Dhubri	4
6.	Dibrugarh	5
6.	Golaghat	10
7.	Halikandi	2

1	2	3
8.	Karbi Anglong	302
9.	Lakhimpur	10
10.	Morigaon	8
11.	North Cachar Hills	55
12.	Sibsagar	7
13.	Sonitpur	6
14.	Tinsukia	1

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance

3659. SHRI MUNAWAR HASSAN :

DR. R. SENTHIL :

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

MOHD. MUKEEM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The foreign Assistance/Loan received by the State Government from bilateral and multilateral sources during each of last three years, State-wise and institution-wise;

(b) the interest charged on the Central Government on account of each of these loans;

(c) the interest rate charged on the State Government by the Central Government of them;

(d) whether Government are considering passing down the benefits to the States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Foreign Loan assistance is received from various bilateral and multilateral development partners by the Central Government are released to the States as Additional Central Assistance (ACA). State-wise and institution-wise details of

the foreign loan assistance released during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement II.

(c) The rate of interest on Central Government loans to States during the last three years were:

2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
11.5%	10.5%	9%

(d) to (f) The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the 12th Finance Commission to pass

on external assistance on the same terms and conditions on which it was received subject to the condition that the service cost and exchange rate fluctuations would also be passed on the States under this arrangement. Accordingly, in case of new projects signed on or after April 1, 2005, the external assistance will be passed on 'back-to-back' basis. However, it has been decided to continue with the existing arrangements for ongoing projects regarding release of external assistance i.e. it would continued to be provided in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) in the loan/grant ratio of 10:90 for Special Category States and 70:30 for Non Special Category States.

Statement-I

In Rs. Crore

		Germany	France	Japan	IBRD	ADB	IDA	IFAD
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2002-03	0	0.00	368.34	995.78	0.00	447.26	23.60
	2003-04	0	0.00	256.34	1151.18	0.00	950.51	13.85
	2004-05	0	0.00	173.00	216.41	0.00	436.00	0.00
Assam	2002-03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.62	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	409.50	58.22	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	198.45	95.55	0.00
Chhattisgarh	2002-03	0	0.00	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	7.92	0.00	0.00	22.64	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	6.55	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00
Delhi	2002-03	0	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2002-03	0	0.00	20.58	144.53	172.39	421.96	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.76	13.79	228.49	830.99	346.53	5.60
	2004-05	0	0.97	0.00	238.13	394.32	277.61	1.98

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	2002-03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.79	9.14
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.51
	2004-05	0	0.00	24.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.77
Himachal Pradesh	2002-03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	2002-03	0	21.79	212.80	79.64	44.73	38.70	0.00
	2003-04	0	11.86	279.37	182.51	105.73	39.08	0.00
	2004-05	0	17.17	153.31	346.09	166.55	197.73	0.00
Kerala	2002-03	0	0.00	10.35	83.24	481.00	48.13	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	21.19	82.22	0.00	51.97	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	24.90	165.97	435.20	64.24	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2002-03	0	0.00	96.69	0.00	432.87	22.34	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	100.63	0.00	293.47	73.41	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	113.79	96.08	182.88	87.56	0.00
Maharashtra	2002-03	1.99	0.00	163.83	205.16	0.00	85.56	0.67
	2003-04	1.99	0.00	0.00	78.51	0.00	93.58	10.78
	2004-05	1.99	0.00	0.00	18.11	0.00	124.48	0.00
Manipur	2002-03	0.00	8.83	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0.00	10.95	42.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0.00	23.22	3.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	2002-03	0.00	0.00	11.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mizoram	2002-03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.15	0.00
	2003-04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.21	0.00
	2004-05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.52	0.00

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	2002-03	0.00	0.00	47.87	146.71	0.00	156.01	0.00
	2003-04	0.17	0.00	48.17	222.78	0.00	156.48	4.55
	2004-05	0.10	0.00	41.63	332.68	0.00	414.94	0.00
Punjab	2002-03	0.08	0.00	37.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	56.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	44.28	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rajasthan	2002-03	0	3.69	0.93	144.43	78.46	60.71	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	20.46	182.41	214.89	208.69	0.00
	2004-05	0	5.39	62.49	82.10	223.27	240.76	0.00
Sikkim	2002-03	0	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tamil Nadu	2002-03	0	0.80	71.31	40.90	0.00	162.37	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.57	73.05	142.75	0.00	64.55	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	19.66	56.71	0.00	71.74	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2002-03	0	1.41	46.86	227.01	0.00	244.01	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.45	0.00	299.52	0.00	302.62	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	204.41	0.00	303.62	0.00
Uttaranchal	2002-03	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.48	0.00
West Bengal	2002-03	0	11.94	0.00	0.00	29.68	0.00	0.00
	2003-04	0	6.97	0.00	0.00	21.88	0.00	0.00
	2004-05	0	1.72	0.00	0.00	38.10	0.00	0.00
Multi-State	2002-03	0	0.00	0.00	243.91	0.00	520.35	0.00
	2003-04	0	0.00	0.00	307.54	0.00	317.25	2.04
	2004-05	0	0.00	0.00	168.52	0.00	174.89	15.54

Statement-II**General Terms and Conditions of External Loans to Government of India
(As of August, 2005)**

Sl. No.	Source	Currency	Type of Loan (Conc/ Mixed)	Grace Period (Years)	Period of Repayment after Grace period (Year)	Current Rate of Interest (In %)	Commitment Charges on undisbursed loan amount (In %)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

MULTILATERAL

1.	I.B.R.D.	US Dollar	Semi Concessional	5	15	Variable*	0.75
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* (i) Interest-Variable every 6 months.

US \$ Floating Rate Single Currency Loans

Interest rate is determined based on 6 months LIOR rate plus a variable spread. The rate applicable for interest payment date beginning 15.07.2005 to 14.01.2006 is as follows :-

Where negotiation was issued prior to 31.07.1998 – 3.99% p.a. (with a spread of 21 basis points).

Where negotiation was issued on or after 31-07-1998 – 4.24% pa. (with a spread of 44 basis points).

(i) **Interest Waiver for Prompt Payment** – As notified by Bank, the waiver applicable for 2005 is as under :-

Loans for which invitation to negotiation was issued prior to 31.07.98 – 0.05%.

Loans for which invitation to negotiation was issued after 31-07-98 – 0.25%.

(ii) **Commitment Charges** – payable on the undisbursed loan amount at 0.75%. Bank have been notifying waiver of 0.50% since July, 91.

(iii) **Front End Fee** – 1% (one time payment) reduced to 0.50% for approvals after 1.7.2004 of the loan amount is payable in respect of loans negotiated after 1.7.1998.

2	I.D.A.	S.D.R.	Concessional	10	25	0.75	0.35
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(i) in respect of credits finalised till My 1988, the repayment period was 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. IDA credits presently enjoy a grace period of 10 years with a repayment period of 25 years.

(ii) Commitment charge is payable at 0.35%. wef. 1.1.05.

(iii) 0.75% shown under Interest Column is termed as Service Charge.

3	I.F.A.D.	S.D.R.	Concessional	10	40	0.75	–
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The payment of 0.75% shown under Interest Column is termed as Service Charge.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4	A.D.B.	US Dollar	Semi Concessional	3 to 5	12 to 20	Variable*	0.75

*Interest – Variable every six months. The interest rate is determined on LIBOR+0.40% based average cost of borrowings in their respective currencies.

Commitment Charges – 0.75% on undisbursed loan amounts. However, the undisbursed amount is reckoned on a graded basis in respect of project loans. For programme loans it is on the entire loan amount.

5	O.P.E.C.	US Dollar	Concessional		5	12	3.00
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BILATERAL

1	Germany	EUR	(A) Government Portion	10	30	0.75%	0.25
			(B) Bank Portion	2	10	5.07 to 6.79	0.25
2	France	EUR	Mixed	5	17	2.8%	
3	Japan	Yen	Concessional	10	30	1.3%	

Interest is charged at a fixed rate as indicated in each loan agreement.

4	U.S.A.	US Dollar	Concessional	10	30	2.50	
5	Switzerland	S.Fr.	Export Credit	3	8.5	Variable	

Interest payable is 0.5% over the Swiss Export Base Rate plus an annualised Export Risk Guarantee. The interest payable ranges between 4% to 8.38% linked to the period of utilisation.

6	Russian Fed.	US \$	Concessional	6	14	4.00	
7	EE.C.(SAC)	U.K. Pound	Concessional	10	40	0.75	

Note : *Interest rate is variable every six months.

15.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at 'Fifteen
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBSEVATION BY THE SPEAKER

**Re: Reported threat perception within
Parliament House**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I adjourned the House at 1152 hours today on receipt of an intimation from the Security personnel regarding a threat perception within the precincts of the House. Security personnel immediately combed the entire Complex. No untoward incident happened and no suspicious article was found.

* Lok Sabha adjourned at 11.52 a.m. to meet again at 1.00 p.m. But subsequently, as directed by the Speaker, members were informed that Lok Sabha would meet at 3.00 p.m.

We may, nevertheless, take this opportunity to reiterate our resolve to be alert and be in preparedness to combat all such threat. Nothing can cow us down.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI. PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, I join you in our resolve to fight against all sorts of terrorism and these types of activities which are going on. We are sorry that the business of the House had to be disrupted and the House had to be adjourned. But, at the same time, in an occasion like this, we could not take any risk. Therefore, I reassure you that all possible measures will be taken so that the business of the House can go on without any interruption.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker Sir, I associate myself with the resolution that you have reiterated and the leader of the House has affirmed. But at the same time, I would like to submit that the informer I would not mention him, should be tracked down because he has disrupted the business of the House. It could be a prank or could have been done deliberately but efforts should be made to find him out.

Secondly, in the wake of this incident, the attack made earlier and prospective attack, security personnel should be asked to conduct drill regularly for the Parliament including the members of treasury and opposition, for the presiding officer as they conduct drill to tackle such situations. What has happened today made us feel that we were so confused that we could not understand as to what was happening. I would not mention it but I feel it, when I tried to contact people to gather information about this incident. Despite that, I remained sitting there. I would express my gratitude to Hon. Minister of Home Affairs who came to me himself and apprised me of the situation and advised me to go from there. I think that we should give it a thought.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. But, I am very happy that no breach has been found in our security

arrangements and the security personnel immediately took action.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : They must be complimented. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : There is also a suggestion and we shall take note of it.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Sir, the Government should intimate the House the background of all these things. The nation is entitled to know about it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not show this. We are totally unperturbed.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Sir, what has happened today, is known to all of us. An information about it was received from Chennai. Someone sent an e-mail to Chennai based American consulate stating that bombs have been implanted in American Consulate in India and the Parliament of India which would blast at 11.45 hours. Consulate officials informed the Tamil Nadu Police about it which in turn flashed the information to Delhi. We contacted Delhi based American Embassy. They told that they have got such an information and the Delhi Police was also informed about it. And when we got said information in the House, we acted quite aptly and got the entire building vacated immediately. On an earlier occasion also such information was received and a need to vacate the home was felt. But now the situation has entirely changed. Every step was taken in the right direction as it was necessary to do. Had we not vacated the House, it would have been disastrous. As I have already told, we have contemplated conducting drill in such a situation and I will hold talks with you and the Chairman of Rajya Sabha. We would discuss it with SGs of both the Houses. Our officers would also discuss this issue with you. Delhi Police provides outside security cover and for security of premises we have Parliament's own

staff. All possible measures will be taken to ensure safety on both the fronts i.e. inside the Parliament Complex and outside also and your instruction, if any, would be fully complied with.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much.

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

15.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKARSINH VAGHELA) : 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3244/2005]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Birds Jute and Exports Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3245/2005]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3246/2005]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3247/2005]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3248/2005]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Shri Shankarsinh Vaghela]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3249/2005]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3250/2005]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3251/2005]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3252/2005]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association, Surat, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3253/2005]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management, Coimbatore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textile Management, Coimbatore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3254/2005]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3255/2005]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
 MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
 (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : On behalf of Shri P.M.
 Sayeed, I beg to lay on the Table :-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation, for the year 2006-2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3256/2005]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3257/2005]

THE MINISTER OF LAW and JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3258/2005]

- (2) A copy each of the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission :-

- (i) 192nd Report on Prevention of Vexatious Litigation, June 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3259/2005]

- (ii) 193rd Report on Transnational Litigation—Conflict of Laws—Law of Limitation, June 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3260/2005]

- (iii) 194th Report on Verification of Stamp Duties and Registration of Arbitral Awards, June 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3261/2005]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3262/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Agharkar Research Institute, Pune, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3263/2005]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3264/2005]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3265/2005]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3266/2005]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geo-magnetism, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of

Geomagnetism, Mumbai, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3267/2005]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3268/2005]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3269/2005]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3270/2005]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International

Advanced Centre for Research in Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Centre for Research in Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3271/2005]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3272/2005]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3273/2005]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 3274/2005)

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3275/2005]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3276/2005]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3277/2005]

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3278/2005]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3279/2005]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3280/2005]

(19) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3281/2005]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delh, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3282/2005]

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshar, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshar, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3283/2005]

(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Central Electronics Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3284/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) 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 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3285/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :—
- (i) S.O. 1263 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Basti Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Purvanchal Gramin Bank.
- (ii) S.O. 1264 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Kashi Gramin Bank, Gomti Gramin Bank and Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural

Bank to be known as Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank.

- (iii) S.O. 1265 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Gurdaspur-Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Vikas Bank, Kapurthala-Ferozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Punjab Gramin Bank.
- (iv) S.O. 1266 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Valsad – Dangs Gramin Bank, Surat Bharuch Gramin Bank and Panchmahal Vadodara Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank.
- (v) S.O. 1267 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Akola Gramin Bank, Yavatmal Gramin Bank and Buldhana Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank.
- (vi) S.O. 1268 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Kutch Gramin Bank, Banaskantha – Mehsana Gramin Bank and Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank.
- (vii) S.O. 1269 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Tungbhadra Gramin Bank, Chitradurga Gramin Bank, Kolar Gramin Bank and Sahyadri Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Pragathi Gramin Bank.

[Shri Vilas Muttemwar]

- (viii) S.O. 1270 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Bijapur Grameena Bank, Netravati Grameena Bank and Varada Grameena Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank.
- (ix) S.O. 1271 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2005 regarding amalgamation of Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhagalpur – Banka Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank into a single Regional Rural Bank to be known as Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3286/2005]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 23D of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :—

- (i) S.O. 1414 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Basti Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (ii) S.O. 1415 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Kashi Gramin Bank, Gomti Gramin Bank and Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (iii) S.O. 1416 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Gurdaspur-Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Vikas Bank, Kapurthala-Ferozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.

- (iv) S.O. 1417 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Valsad – Dangs Gramin Bank, Surat Bharuch Gramin Bank and Panchmahal Vadodara Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (v) S.O. 1418 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Akola Gramin Bank, Yavatmal Gramin Bank and Buldhana Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (vi) S.O. 1419 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Banaskantha – Mehsana Gramin Bank and Sabarkantha Gandhinagar Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (vii) S.O. 1420 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Tungbhadra Gramin Bank, Chitradurga Gramin Bank, Kolar Gramin Bank and Sahyadri Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (viii) S.O. 1421 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Bijapur Grameena Bank, Netravati Grameena Bank and Varada Grameena Bank by reason of amalgamation.
- (ix) S.O. 1422 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 2005 regarding dissolution of the Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhagalpur – Banka Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank by reason of amalgamation.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3287/2005]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005.

(ii) Annual Report of the Balmer Lawrie Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3288/2005]

(4) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Working of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended 31st March, 2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3289/2005]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) The Customs House Agents Licensing (First Amendment) Regulations, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 653(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum and Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 679(E) dated the 22nd November, 2005.

(ii) S.O. 1610 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Revision of Tariff Value on Crude Palm Oil, RBD Palm Oil, Other-Palm Oil, Crude Palmolein, RBD Palmolein, Others - Palmolein, Crude Soyabean Oil and Brass Scrap.

(iii) S.O. 1658 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of import.

(iv) S.O. 1659 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of rate for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of export.

(v) S.O. 710 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to specify the area of Nokia Telecom, SEZ, at Sriperumbudur in the State of Tamil Nadu as a "special economic zone".

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3290/2005]

(6) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Daily Allowance and Hotel Charges to Employees on Tour) Amendment Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 573 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2005, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3291/2005]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 :-

(i) S.O. 2489 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Maharashtra Energy Development Agency, Mumbai" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act,

[Shri Vilas Muttemwar]

1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2002-2003 to 2004-2005, subject to certain conditions.

- (ii) S.O. 2470 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Prajapita Brahmas Kumaris Ishwariya Vishwa Vidyalaya, Rajasthan" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2006-2007 to 2008-2009, subject to certain conditions.
- (iii) S.O. 2471 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Society of Sisters of Charity of Saint B. Gapitano and Saint V. Gerosa, Kolkata" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2001-2002 to 2003-2004, subject to certain conditions.
- (iv) S.O. 2472 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, subject to certain conditions.
- (v) S.O. 2473 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Federation of Indian Export Organisation, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2004-2005 to 2006-2007, subject to certain conditions.

- (vi) S.O. 2474 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Kolkata" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, subject to certain conditions.
- (vii) S.O. 2475 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Nathdwara Temple Board, Nathdwara (Rajasthan)" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2006-2007 to 2008-2009, subject to certain conditions.
- (viii) S.O. 2810 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Krishna Gopal Ayurvedic Dharmarth Aushdhalaya Trust, Ajmer, Rajasthan" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2004-2005 to 2006-2007, subject to certain conditions.
- (ix) S.O. 3094 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Victoria Technical Institute, Chennai" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2002-2003 to 2004-2005, subject to certain conditions.
- (x) S.O. 3095 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mumbai" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1998-

1999 to 2000-2001, subject to certain conditions.

- (xi) S.O. 3454 and S.O. 3455 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2005 regarding exemption to the "The Institute of Road Transport, Taramani, Chennai" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1997-1998 to 2002-2003, subject to certain conditions.

- (xii) S.O. 3456 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2005-2006 to 2007-2008, subject to certain conditions.

- (xiii) S.O. 3457 and S.O. 3458 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Shri Jain Swetamber Nakoda Parsavanath Tirth, Rajasthan" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1999-2000 to 2004-2005, subject to certain conditions.

- (xiv) S.O. 3891 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2005 regarding exemption to the "Anandashram Trust, Kanhangad, Kerala" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 2002-2003 to 2004-2005, subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3292/2005]

- (8) A copy of the Thirty Fifth Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance

Corporation of India as on 31st March, 2005, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3293/2005]

- (9) (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 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3294/2005]

15.07 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :-

1. (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 2005."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill,

2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 2005."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2005 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 2005."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No.5 Bill, 2005, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2005 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005, the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005 and the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 13th December, 2005.

and English versions) of Standing Committee on Human Resource Development :—

- (1) One Hundred Seventieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations/ observations contained in Hundred Sixtieth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of Department of Women and Child Development; and
- (2) One Hundred Seventy-first Report on Action Taken by Government on recommendations/ observations contained in Hundred Fifty-Eighth Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of Department of Elementary Education and Literacy.

15.08 hrs.

(i) STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1622
DATED 2.12.2005 REGARDING
MODERNISATION OF HANDLOOM/
HANDICRAFTS SECTOR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the copies of the reply (English version) in respect of Lok Sabha's Unstarred Question No. 1622 by Shri Jasubhai Dhanabhai Barad, M.P., Lok Sabha and answered on 2.12.2005, were not having replies to Parts 'A' and 'B' of the Question fully printed due to printer-related error and oversight.

I lay* on the Table of the House a copy of completely printed reply of the Question; and the error is regretted.

*Laid on the Table and also Placed in Library, See No. LT 3295/2005.

15.07½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

170th and 171st Reports

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi

Modernisation of Handloom/Handicrafts

Sector

*1622. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for modernization and development of handicrafts and handloom industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during each of last three years; and

(d) the details of the work undertaken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes being implemented for modernization and development of handicraft sector include Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for integrated cluster development, Design and Technology Upgradation, Marketing and Support Services, Export Promotion, Training etc. A new component for setting up Facility Centre for Exporter and Entrepreneurs on Public Private Partnership (PPP) model has been introduced from the current financial year under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY). Besides, the scheme of Credit Guarantee, which was introduced in the year 2003-04 in the State of Jammu and Kashmir has been extended to other parts of the country to facilitate flow of credit to the handicraft artisans without any Collateral.

As far as handloom sector is concerned, the Deen Dayal Hatkargha Protshan Yojana (DDHPY) is being implemented to provide assistance for such facilities which would enable the weavers, both within the cooperative fold and outside, to take up production as per market demand. The scheme attempts to look at the needs of the weavers for working capital, basic inputs, creating awareness and attempts to support quality fabric production through appropriate design intervention etc. A new scheme titled "Integrated Handloom Cluster Scheme" has also been

launched from the current financial year to provide assistance in a comprehensive and coordinated manner towards setting up of infrastructure, up-gradation of technology, supply of raw material, design inputs, marketing support etc.

(c) The amount allocated during each of the last three years for the schemes for handicrafts and DDHPY for handloom sector is as under :-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl No.	Sector	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1.	Handicrafts	88.00	103.55	103.00
2.	Handlooms	81.20	63.64	76.61

(d) In the handicrafts sector, coverage of 481 craft clusters under AHVY, organization of 799 marketing events, 78 export promotion events, 1139 design development workshops and training to 39,171 artisans was undertaken during the last three years. Under DDHPY, assistance was provided to 14,54,860 Weavers for various interventions during the last three years.

15.08½ hrs.

(ii) STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1926 DATED 5.8.2005 REGARDING ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : On behalf of Shri P.M. Sayeed, I beg to make a statement (i) correcting reply, given on 05.08.2005 to Unstarred Question No. 1926 by Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi and Shri Raghuraj Singh Shakya regarding 'allocation of funds' and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

"The reply given in Hindi to part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1926 dated 05.08.2005, may be read as under :

"The proposals recommended by the AcC are considered by the Steering Committee which are held at regular intervals and decided on merits."

in place of-

"The proposals recommended by the AcC are under consideration by the Steering Committee which are held at regular intervals and decided on merits."

2. The mistake occurred due to error in translation from English to Hindi.

3. Inconvenience caused is regretted.

15.09 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth report of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public grievances, Law and Justice on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) pertaining to the Ministry of Law and Justice

[English]

"THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Law and Justice. The present status of implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in

*Placed in Library. See No. LT 3296/2005

**Also placed in Library, See No. LT 3297/2005

the Annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House and I request that the same may be considered as read.

15.10 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 19th of December, 2005 will consist of :-

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.
2. Consideration and passing of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2005, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
3. Consideration and passing of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2005.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :-
 - The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
 - The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2005; and
 - The Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2005.
5. Consideration and passing of the following Bills :-
 - The Constitution (One Hundred and Fourth Amendment) Bill, 2005; and
 - The Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Bill, 2005.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : The following items may be included in next week's agenda :-

The need to hold a discussion on ouster of great world class cricket player Saurabh Ganguli from Indian Cricket Team by BCCI selectors despite his excellent performance.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : The following items may be included in next week's agenda: epilogue

- (1) The need to ensure access of free and compulsory education for children of poor labourers of the age group of 4-18 years and abolition of child labour.
- (2) The need to enact Permanent Employment. Employment Guarantee law for rural unemployed labourers and also provides pension of Rs. 1000 per month to all the labourers above 50 years of age.

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT BACHDA (Almora) : The following items may be included in next week's agenda :-

- (1) The need to upgrade Ranikhet Cantonment Board of Uttaranchal to Municipal Committee immediately.
- (2) In view of unabated increase in prices the need to rationalize pay and salaries of Members of Parliament through introduction of Pay and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill.

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey) : The following items may be included in the next week's agenda :-

- (1) Need to expedite the construction of two road overbridges along the Alappuzha National Highway-47 bypass.

- (i) Need for manning of the level crossing No. 54 along Mararikulam-Alleppey rail line at 51/100-300 metres.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Kiran Maheshwari – Not present
Shri V.K. Tummar – Not present
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir – Not present

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : The following items may be included in next week's agenda :-

- (1) The need to provide a two minutes stoppage of Super Fast Ashram Express (9105/9106) at Byawar, a famous industrial and commercial town having a population of more than one lakh, in public interest
- (2) In view of special geographical, natural conditions and bordering location of Rajasthan and also in view of the fact that it has been in the grip of famine and drought for the last several years, there is a need to grant a special economic package to the State of Rajasthan on to remove its economic backwardness on the lines of other States.

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL (Chatra) :-

- (1) The need to direct the State Governments that they should invariably seek recommendations of local Members of Parliament before implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
- (2) The need to frame rules for monitoring of Utilization of funds by local Members of Parliament to check its misuse by N.G.O. and seek their suggestion in this regard.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO (Jamshedpur) : Following items may be included in the next week's agenda :-

- (1) Leasing out of the residential quarters of the Hindustan Copper Limited to the ex-employees of the Hindustan Copper Limited, Jamshedpur.

- (2) Acquisition of the airport presently under the TISCO, Jamshedpur and starting the air service therefrom.

15.18 hrs.

15.16 hrs.

MOTION RE: TWENTIETH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND
MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th December, 2005."

MR. SPEAKER The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twentieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 15th December, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

15.17 hrs.

SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2005*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : On behalf of
Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation)
Act, 1956.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce** a Bill further to
amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re : Proposed Shifting of National Institute
of Science from Orissa

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Sir, I wanted
to raise a very important matter of urgent public importance
during 'Zero Hour'. But today there was no 'Zero Hour'
because of this bad incident.

Sir, the Leader of the House is here. You know how
injustice is being done to Orissa in regard to the National
Institute of Science.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he will make a
statement.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Now the students
and intellectuals of Orissa are sitting on dharna at Jantar
Mantar. The hon. Minister and Leader of the House on
30.11.2005 had assured this House that the Government
will come with a reply. In the previous Session also the
hon. Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs had assured
this House on 29th August, 2005. So, both the Ministers
have assured this House in this regard. But nothing has
happened so far. No reply has come from the Government.
I would like to know why the Government is callous. The
Leader of the House, Shri Pranab Mukherjee is here. Why
he is silent? Let him inform the House when the reply will
come from the Government. Today, students and intellec-
tuals are sitting on *dharna* at Jantar Mantar. Hundreds of
students are sitting there in severe cold. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, you are entitled to
raise it. I have been informed that the statement will be
made on Monday

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do you not trust the Speaker?

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Sir, we trust you.
. . .(Interruptions)

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II,
Section-2, dated 16.12.2005.

**Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs must have told the hon. Members but I will make the statement on Monday. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He will make a statement on Monday.
(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Sir, we do not want a statement alone. Sir, Arjun Singh ji has already said. . . .(Interruptions) It will not remain there. . . .(Interruptions) Already, decisions have been taken. So, what statement will he make? Shri Arjun Singh is on record saying that it will be shifted. . . .(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : Sir, I said it earlier also and I repeat that the statement will be made by the Leader of the House on Monday. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he will make a statement on Monday.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : But till that time no decision should be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria) : Sir, I would like to bring an important subject into your cognizance. The discussion on the political games has always been discussed in the House, however, the politics in sports has never been discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : Next week the discussion on this topic will be held.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : The discussion should be held in the House on the politics going on in the Cricket Control Board of India.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Next week, we shall have a discussion on Sports.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : The selectors of the Cricket Control Board of the country have ousted the great and the celebrated player of the country like Saurav Ganguli from the team India. It is on account of this that there is resentment and annoyance among the sports lover and the common people of the country. . . .(Interruptions) It is such a subject. . . .(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have a discussion in the next week on sports.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH : Sir, this politics of game is the game of the politics. . . .(Interruptions) It will adversely affect the morale of the good sports persons. . . .(Interruptions) It will create disappointments among the sports lovers. . . .(Interruptions)

15.20 hrs.

MOTION RE: SIXTEENTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI CHARNJIT SINGH ATWAL (Phillaur) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th December, 2005." . . .(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded except the statement of Shri Atwal.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Paranjpe, you are such a responsible Member. Moreover, you are not even speaking from your seat.

*Not recorded

The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th December, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : Sir, I understand that since the time for the Private Members' Business has been advanced and is being taken up now, so there is no official business in today's List of Business.

15.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up Private Members' Business.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

(i) Re: Special economic package for speedy construction of National Highways and railway lines in Keonjhar and Sundergarh districts of Orissa – contd.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM (Sundergarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 11th August 2005 I had initiated a discussion on 25.8.2005 regarding the transportation of Iron Ores, Manganese and graphite from Sundergarh and Keonjhar district of Orissa which are in great demand in the international market. Two national highways, highway No. 23 and 215 and one rail line from Talecher to Bimlagarh are proposed to be constructed. A provision for providing fund to the tune of Rs. 5 crore has been made each year for last two years. A rail link from Diatari to Banspani is also proposed to be constructed. The Minister of Road Transport and Highways

is sitting here however, who will reply regarding the matter related to the Railways as there is mention of two railway lines in the resolution. I would like to draw your attention in this direction.

[English]

I would like to know as to who will reply to my queries in regard to the Railways.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : Sir, I would reply on behalf of the Railway Minister. I will reply for both the Ministries.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM : Though discussion are not held in the House regarding any Specific Road or Railway Project, however, it is on account of this road that several people have died and the law and order situation has also, deteriorated.

I would like to give details about two-three things. I would like to quote few lines from the letter that has been written to the Transport Minister by the Chief Secretary, Orissa. It is different thing when any political figure makes any remark. On 31 October, Shri Subhash Panigrahi, the Chief Secretary Orissa Government has written a letter to the Transport Minister. It takes 4 hours to cover merely 40 k.m. of distance. If there is any accident or if one has to take a pregnant woman to hospital, sometimes, it takes four to eight hours. In my previous speech I had submitted that first thing two S.P.'s of the districts, have to do each day is to take stock of the situation in that whether the National Highway is free from traffic jams or not. They gather information on their wireless sets whether the traffic on the highway is smooth or not as it is top priority job for both the SPs in the morning. Fourteen thousands trucks pass through this road. When I go to my home town Lohinipada, five k.m. away from Block headquarters, I have to intimate SP and the concerned incharge officers of the Police Station in advance so that they may take care of the route. If they do not cooperate, I will not be able to reach my home. This

is the situation there. I had given the details in writing to the hon'ble Minister and the speaker and have also prepared C.D. I had sought permission from the Chair to lay the C.D. on the Table of the House to apprise the House about the condition of the said national highways.

Hon. Minister has written me a letter stating that the development projects of National Highway No. 23 and 215 would be covered under this phase. I would like to ask the hon. Minister why is it so? The completion date of third phase is 2009. What would happen there till 2009? The legislators and Members of Parliament of that area have to face a very unpleasant situation. One can imagine the situation if it takes four hours to cover a distance of 40 kilometers. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards this.

Several of my colleagues would take part in this discussion but I just want to say two-three important things. It is a very important matter and the hon. Minister might take immediate action if he so desires. Firstly the national highway covers a missing link which would connect Thammar to Thinakagarh. It was declared as missing link in 1981, even then work has not been started on it and same is the situation regarding the existing missing link. Work has not begun there also because it would be denationalized. I would like to request the hon. Minister to expedite the works if he has accorded clearance to the missing link of national highway. If he is not going to accede to my request then he should at least get that stretch of national highway widened and repaired. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan who is a member of Deogarh would corroborate these facts about the area. No work has begun on the missing link declared so in 1981 and other part of the national highway also.

[English]

You are not doing the work in the missing link as well as the remaining portion of the National Highway because that would be de-nationalized. This is not right. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards this.

National Highway 215 is almost closed.

[Translation]

Very few vehicles pass through it. There is a State highway quite nearby, half of which belongs to Steel Authority of India and half is owned by PWD. If the hon. Minister wants, he can convert it into national highway 215A because it is a parallel shortcut to national highway 215.

I made a request when I initiated discussion on 25th August and that was my most important demand that work would begun if the hon. Minister allocates money for it. The hon. Minister should visit that area to take stock of the situation. I would like to reiterate that construction work might be delayed but it would take place. But this would not satisfy us. He should visit the area to see the condition of the national highway. The hon. Minister should visit to see the dilapidated condition of national highway even after 50-55 years of independence. There would not be another such national highway all over India.

[English]

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly go there once.

[Translation]

He should alight at Bhubaneswar and make a round of both the national highways. We can arrange for a helicopter for him if he does not want to go by road. The hon. Minister would know the real situation only if he sees it with his own eyes. At times the situation is such that thousand trucks stand there stuck in jam waiting to pass through the highway. It becomes difficult to maintain law and order at such times. It is not the job of the Collector or the SP. The Chief Secretary of the State had written a letter in distress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Talcher-Bhadrak is a new railway line. Raourkela Steel Plant is in my constituency. You must be aware of its geography. For the last 30 years,

[Shri Jual Oram]

people of this area have been demanding for a new railway line. They have launched several agitations including "Jail bhara" movement, infact they have left no stone unturned for this line. This railway line was sanctioned after requests were made to the then Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar for the construction of this 125 kilometer long railway line. The NDA Government was voted out of power. Even then I said that if the Government can not get it done, then it should be handed over to a private party on the basis of BOLT.

As far as national highway is concerned, if the hon. Minister gets it constructed, it would cost around Rs. 500-600 crores. The Government would get it back in the form of toll tax in one or two years. It is my request to get this work done on priority basis. Although the Government allocated Rs. 5 crores in the last two budgets but at present the Government is not doing anything. I have requested the hon. Minister that irrespective of whether he gets the work done or not he should go and lay the foundation stone at least. If he can not do so, we would make alternate arrangements. The hon. Minister agreed to go there once but failed to put in an appearance due to some reasons.

As far as Daitari – Banspani railway line is concerned, it is a longstanding demand since the time of former Chief Minister, Shri Biju Patnayak of Biju Janta Dal. The delegates of Chattisgarh and Jharkhand alongwith those of Coal Mining Association and Orissa Chambers of Commerce have met the hon. Minister in this regard. Their plea was that it would provide easy access to Pardip Port and facilitate loading of goods if Karel line is sanctioned.

The people are waiting with the supply order for the last two years. They can not export iron ore. So Daitari-Banspani rail line is required. I represent Kaunjhar district. We are fighting for power and drinking water, however, it is a different issue and hope that fund will also be allocated for this. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to invest

one or two thousand crore rupees there. The Government would definitely get its return. Orissa is a very poor State as neither there is sufficient rail network nor road network. We want to export ore but, how can it be transported in the absence of railways or roads? The State does not have transport facilities, SO, I request the hon'ble Minister to provide this facility as when I visit my constituency I get perplexed to think as to how many people will meet me and what will they say? I get e-mail from America like

[English]

"you are a Member of Parliament and you should be ashamed of it.

[Translation]

It took four hours to cover 40 k.m. distances resulting in death of one patient on the way to hospital. Will you take responsibility for this or not?" I find it difficult to say anything to them. If a person dies on the way to hospital what will we answer to the people as a people's representatives? So, I would like to request the Minister of National Highways to get two national highways constructed.

Sir, I have taken more than half an hour time to express my views while the total time allocated for the discussion is only two and half hour. Right now several hon'ble Members are to express their opinion on this issue. I am requesting only to construct railway line and national highways in poor and tribal areas of the State. I would once again request the hon'ble Minister to announce for the construction of two railway lines and two National Highways No. 23A and 215A. Though there is State Highways, we have to face difficulties in the absence of National Highways. We can also blockade National Highways but we do not want to create hindrance in the way of development. We can also resort to agitation. We have launched countless agitations. Besides, we have written countless letters to the president of India for the roads. I receive countless letters and e-mail. I would like to request the hon'ble Minister to ponder over it. I once again extend my thanks to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU (Berhampur – Orissa) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I thank you very much for giving me the time to speak on this Private Member's Resolution brought forward by the hon. Member Shri Jua Oram regarding a special economic package for the National Highway No. 215 and the National Highway No. 23 as also regarding the railway lines from Talcher to Bimlagarh and Daitari to Banspani.

At the outset, I thank the hon. Minister because, recently, he had been to Orissa to attend the Indian Road Congress meeting where he announced that the Central Government would render all help regarding the development of the National Highways in Orissa. I just want to give some information about them.

There are 16 numbers of National Highways measuring 3594.844 kilometres in length which are passing through the State of Orissa. Out of the 3594.844 kilometres of total length of the National Highways in Orissa, a stretch measuring 2996.044 kilometres has been entrusted to the State Government of Orissa and 514.8 kilometre has been entrusted to the National Highways Authority of India for improvement under the NHDP and Port Connectivity Scheme. There are a lot of State Highways. If I am correct, a proposal has been sent by the Government of Orissa to declare the 13 State-roads, as National Highways.

Sir, I feel, out of this, Berhampur to Koraput – 313.6 kilometers and Jey Pore to Motu – 323.0 kilometers requires special consideration. Sir, if these two can be declared as National Highways then two districts – Gajapati and Raygada – of Orissa will come under National Highway networking. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider these two on priority basis. I fully agree with our hon. Members Shri Jua Oram regarding the development of National Highways in the State. At the same time, I have already thanked the Minister because he has also given special attention. I am sorry to say here, Sir, when the annual plan from the Orissa Government came for inclusion of development of National Highway,

not a single proposal from South Orissa side came. Only the proposals of Western Orissa have come to the Government of India. I personally met the hon. Minister. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not disturb. Please address to the Chair.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU : I have told him because the Minister as well as the Secretary comes from Western Orissa, that is why they have given this. I showed him the list also. I am very much thankful to the hon. Minister because he has given special fund for NH-217, which is in a very bad condition and that is passing through the main town of Berhampur city. I do not dispute and I do not object for giving money for development of these National Highways but at the same time I also want that the State Government should also give equal importance all over the State and send the proposal accordingly. . . .*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Silence please!

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU : There is a proposal of having a bypass for National Highway 217. I came to know that a consultant agency has been engaged for this project. This will take more time so hon. Minister has given money for the development of NH-217 within the Berhampur city. But, till today that work has not been started. I have met him personally also and he has ordered accordingly. So once again I would request him to see to it so that the road within the town shall be in a trafficable condition.

Sir, communication propels progress. As per national standards, as per other States, Orissa is definitely lacking in development of National Highway. As our Government is committed to provide better and improved communication system in the un-accessible areas, so I would request the hon. Minister to give special attention to all the roads, as demanded, as brought out by our hon. colleague Shri Jua Oram and others, and to see that the National Highway in Orissa be taken special care of as per the standard of India. Thank you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Shri Jual Oram regarding providing special economic package for the construction of national highways and rail lines in Kaunjhar and Sundergarh districts of Orissa at the earliest.

. . .(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister might have become pleased. I am emphasizing on this demand. At the same time through you, I would also like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that a national highway has been approved for Etawah in Uttar Pradesh. The construction material for the roads has also been supplied there, however, the construction work has not yet been started. So, I would like to request that construction work should be started there at the earliest.

Sir, along with that, I would also like to submit that the quality of national highways is also varying. . . .

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not beat around bush.

[*Translation*]

Shri Shailendra Kumar, please express your views in brief.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Sir, I am bringing it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister as it is a very serious issue. There is a variation in the quality of the national highways being constructed in Varanasi. So, there is a need to hold inquiry to ascertain as to why the quality is varying.

Sir, it is good thing that national highways are constructed in Orissa or any other part of the country but it is not good thing that discrimination is being done in providing compensation to those whose agricultural land is being acquired and whose houses are being demol-

ished and orchards are being destroyed. Though you, I would like to submit that there should be no discrimination at least in giving compensation. There should be no discrimination in providing compensation to the poor people who have small land holdings and SC and ST farmers who have small holdings of one or one and half 'Bigha'. I would like to request that the adequate compensation should be provided on priority basis to those SCs, STs and poor people whose lands are being acquired, houses demolished and orchards destroyed.

Sir, along with that, I would also like to request that wherever, there is diversion on the national highway, the road connecting the city should be constructed properly. For example, if a national highway is constructed at a particular place, and a river comes on the way, then the national highway is diverted after constructing a bridge on the said river and suppose the distance from the bridge to the city is 40, 50 or 60 km. in such cases the Government should make a proper road connecting the city from the bridge. Just now, Shri Jual Oram ji was saying that it takes 4 hours to cover 40 km. of distance. It should not happen. The Government should construct these roads also. Only then the objective of this resolution and the Government's commitments to repair and maintain the national highways of the country at the earliest possible would be fulfilled. I conclude while extending my support to this resolution regarding providing special financial package for expeditious construction of national highways and railway lines in Kyanjhar and Sundergarh districts of Orissa.

[*English*]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack) : Thank you Sir. It is my pleasure to participate on the Resolution, which has been moved by Shri Jual Oram because we all understand that it is only speed which brings in development.

When the United States was not United States and when America was America, when slowly development process was taking up and when the people, who were settled in different colonies, wanted development, the development came through Railways. The colonies invited

Railway companies to build Railways so that commerce can come and wealth can be created. That was the idea 300 years ago.

In India, say, about 115 years back, when certain companies of England started building Railways, the same idea also was propounded that commerce and trade activities can flourish in this vast country if Railways can be built connecting different parts of the nation. Roadways were nothing new for us. There were roads during Sher Shah's time, and during Ahilyabai Holker's time when major roads connecting East, West, North and South were constructed. But, after Independence, National Highways came into being after the Third Five Year Plan, and many National Highways have been built. I am confining myself to the Motion which Mr. Jual Oram has propounded. The request here is – the greater stress is – to provide a special package for these specific projects. Special packages have been given by the Central Government for the underdeveloped areas, and special packages can be given on special occasions, keeping special areas in view. That is the main reason why the hon. Member, Shri Oram, has propounded that for these two specific roads and for developing connectivity to the Port, special package should be provided. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu, the hon. Member from Behrampur, has also said that. Recently the hon. Minister for Shipping, Road Transport and Highways had been to Orissa to attend the Indian Road Congress. He not only attended the Indian Road Congress, but also paid a visit to the Paradip Port, which is the Gateway of eastern India today. He stayed there, made a review – we read about it in the newspapers – and interacted with different trade organisations. I am sure he is very much aware of the problem which Orissa is facing today. It is because the roads are choked, and the Railways are not in a position to carry the iron ore or the finished products from different plants to their destinations. It appears as if everything is in a very bottled-up position today in Orissa.

I would be specific. In the case of the National Highway 215, the request is to widen it and convert it to

a four-lane Highway under NHDP Phase III where Rs. 66 crore have been allotted, and it is likely to be completed in December 2009. Four years are still there for its completion. Shri Oram had mentioned in the previous discussion, and today also he mentioned, that there are roads where the whole administration – local as well as District administration – is focussed only on maintaining law and order on roads, and to clear the roads so that vehicles can ply, the students can come from their houses to attend their schools and colleges and after attending the schools and colleges they can go back safely. It is because everyday accidents are taking place.

There are 16 National Highways in Orissa or passing through Orissa. This includes 403 kilometres of Highways which have been declared as National Highways. State-wise allocation of funds is made for development of National Highways. The total length of National Highways in Orissa today is 3704 kilometres. In Bihar – I am just comparing it – the total length of National Highways is 3537 kilometres, and the average annual allocation is Rs. 79 crore. In Karnataka the total length of National Highways is 3843 kilometres, which is little higher than Bihar, and the average annual allocation is Rs. 74.61 crore, which is around Rs 75 crore. Orissa is in between. The total length of National Highways in Orissa is 3704 kilometres, but we did not get Rs. 79 crore; we did not get Rs. 74 crore. Our share, though being in the middle, is Rs. 67 crore. Why is it so? Why Bihar, where the total length of National Highways is 3500 kilometres, gets Rs. 79 crore? When Karnataka with 3843 kilometres of total length of National Highways gets Rs. 75 crore, we are getting Rs. 67 crore whereas the total length of our National Highways is 3,700 kilometres.

Therefore, I draw the attention of the Minister, through you, and also the Government to this discrepancy. Why this discrimination? This is actually agitating us. Adequate fund should be allotted according to the kilometre length of the national highway that is there in the State. Accordingly, the fund should be distributed. This is the general problem which I am saying.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

The total length of the National Highway No.215 is 269 kilometres. It starts from Panikolli. It means it starts at the point of National Highway No.5 and it goes up to Rajamunda. This road was declared as a National Highway in 2000 during the NDA Government. This has still a single lane road and it has a length of 143 kilometres. Intermediate road is of 111 kilometres length. The position of double lane today is only 14 kilometres. Our request is to make it a double lane so that the mines can be connected to the National Highway No.5 and by that way it will be connected to the Paradeep Port. That is the main reason why we are insisting only on this road. About the other missing links, Mr. Jual Oram has already spoken.

Why has this problem arisen within the last five years? Why 17,000 trucks are plying on that road? It takes for them not less than four to five days to cover a distance of 150 or 200 kilometres. A truck carrying around nine tonnes of load will take not less than four to five days to reach the destination. This is the position there. There is a maximum length of 250 kilometres. Why has this problem come up? It is because a number of factories have been established. Sponge Iron Plant and a number of other factories have come up.

Nobody had conceived that this much would be the transport load. They have a specific usage. They call it, 'PCU' per day. Nobody had conceived that this number of trucks would ply on that road. I will not take much time but I will confine myself by saying that it is necessary to build these roads immediately.

It is also necessary to say something about the railway position. The hon. Minister had visited that place, Paradeep. Doubling of Talcher-Paradeep rail line has been going on for the last more than six to seven years. The major problem is construction of the second rail bridge over Mahanadi. I have been agitating about this repeatedly for the last three years in this House that a second rail bridge over River Mahanadi is necessary. Funds have been available but the work is not progressing as it should have

been. Not only the second bridge over Mahanadi but also the whole doubling line from Talcher to Paradeep is also not in full progress. I would like to know categorically from you on which date—because the date that was specified has already passed—this doubling of Talcher-Paradeep will be completed and the goods train will be commissioned for use by the railways.

At the same time, I would also mention that when you are constructing new lines, the load capacity of the line should also be increased. Some lines were constructed 100 years ago. Some lines were constructed 40 years or 25 years ago. But now when new lines are being constructed, when more plants are coming up and it is envisaged that within another five to ten years' time, Rs. 1,50,000 crore of investment is coming into industry that are going to be set up in Orissa, the load capacity should be increased. The major single foreign direct investment, POSCO, is coming up in Paradeep. That will increase a lot of traffic both on the roadways and also in the railways. That is the main reason why it is necessary that investment should also be done in a greater way so that these plants can come up. The Orissa Government has also come with an idea that you also have a number of joint venture companies.

16.00 hrs.

Orissa Government will participate, those respective companies will also participate and the Centre can also participate. I am not aware if the Minister can throw some light on that as to whether some concrete proposals have been finalized because construction of Haridaspur-Paradip rail line has been going on for the last 10 years and some money has been provided by the Railways. Now, we hear that it will be a JVC project. Accordingly, the Haridaspur-Paradip line can be constructed and it is necessary. When number of industries are coming up and investment is being made, they should be asked or directed to invest on the infrastructure development. They should not come only to make money. They should also invest for the infrastructure and for the development of that specific State

from which they will also earn something. That is our request that when you talk of national highway development, you should also talk of railway development and development of Paradip Port. At the same time, I am also reminded – I do not know as to whether Mr. Sahu has mentioned it or not – of connecting Gopalpur Port via Jeypore-Koraput-Theruvai so that the loop can be organized. Three aluminum plants are coming in that area; Gopalpur Port can also be developed.

Similarly, Dhamra Port should also be connected to Angul. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU : Development of Gopalpur Port is with the State Government. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. This is not to be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Today, Gopalpur Port is a small Port. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is speaking without my permission. Whosoever speaks without my permission, he should not be recorded.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Today, Gopalpur Port is a small Port but our idea is that Gopalpur Port should become a major port. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please do not disturb.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB : My idea here is that Angul connected with Sukinda road and Sukinda road connected with Bhadrak and the line can come up to Dhamra Port so that Dhamra Port can also come up in a bigger way where TISCO and L and T are thinking of putting up green-field steel plant. These are the major ideas when we talk

of infrastructure development. I would insist through you to the Government and the Minister for a special package for increasing connectivity to Paradip Port and also for providing funds for these two specific national highways. He is aware of it and I am very much hopeful that we will hear something. This is our demand.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG (Koraput) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Mover has given a scope for debate on Orissa Economic Package. Though it is related only to national highways yet the mover has rightly chosen two districts, namely, Keonjhar and Sundargarh, which come under the area of Fifth Scheduled Area of the Constitution. Likewise, Mayurbunj, undivided Koraput, Gajapati and Kandamal, all these areas also come under the Fifth Scheduled Area of the Constitution. When I am saying the Fifth Scheduled Area, naturally our demand will be for the development of these areas on the basis of a special package; not only road sector but also in other sectors.

Sir, North-Eastern States have got Sixth Scheduled Area and remote area as well as international border area. Therefore, the economic packages are given to them as well as special Central assistance which they deserve to get and they are getting. Sir, so far I have completed 30 years. I know that the Fifth Scheduled Area is yet to get the due share of development by different sectors. Although we have got maximum funds for the development of this region by the Government of India yet when we are talking of sector-wise, we could not get priority by the Government of India for the development of the area.

When the Tribal Sub-Plan was formulated in 1975, it was indicated that not only would the Tribal Affairs Ministry be the nodal Ministry but all the Departments in the Government of India, whether it is the roads sector, railway sector or whichever sector, would also have a nodal division for development of these areas. So far, very few Ministries have come forward earmarking funds for these areas. Therefore, the national highways which are desired for the development of the region including undivided Koraput and Kalahandi and other backward areas need to be connected.

[Shri Girdhar Gamang]

The highways in the State of Orissa are divided into two parts: those executed by the State Government and those executed by the National Highways Authority directly. Due to the non-completion of the National Highway at Panikoili, last year, I met with an accident and I could be saved only by the grace of God. That road was in an incomplete state and it was very difficult to move on that road. Therefore, I met with an accident and God saved me. I am saying this because when a work on a National Highway has been undertaken by the Government of India, it would have to be adequately funded so that it could be completed.

The new national highways which are proposed by the State Government of Orissa would also have to be taken up on priority. Mostly, we have suggested national highways only in scheduled areas, tribal areas and backward areas where the mineral resources are maximum. Those proposals are pending with the Government of Orissa. When I was the Chief Minister of Orissa, I recommended a number of national highways in those areas and also in some other areas. These new national highways would have to be taken up on priority but whatever projects have already been taken up should also be completed. Apart from that, many schemes in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways also would have to be given priority.

The inter-State projects are of economic importance in linking up with bordering States so that there would be economic development naturally on the basis of movement of vehicles on the national highways. Secondly, where national highways are to be connected with State highways, they should also be taken up on priority.

So far as railway lines are concerned, there are very few railway lines in the remote areas where maximum mineral resources are available. One project which is still pending is the project for conversion of the Nuapara to Gunpur from metre gauge to broad gauge. This gauge conversion project has to be taken up and the broad

gauge line should be linked right up to Raigara and Thiruvalli.

The Gopalpur Port is a minor port which could be developed into a major port. The Government of India would have to consider it on the basis of the recommendation by the Government of Orissa or it has to take it up directly; if that is not possible, it would have to be handed over to the private sector.

There are also other sectors in which there are Government of India projects for Orissa which have to be given priority. This is a discussion on economic package to be given by one Ministry. I think, other Ministries would also have to come up with that type of an approach by which each and every Ministry would provide an economic package to the backward areas, tribal areas and scheduled areas and the projects of those Ministries would get priority.

With these remarks, I request the hon. Minister to give priority for allocation and execution of projects meant for Orissa and also for monitoring that the implementation is done on time.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI ANANTA NAYAK (Keonjhar) : Hon'ble Dy. Speaker Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the resolution brought in by Hon'ble Member Shri Jual Oram regarding the construction of NH and railway lines in the districts of Keonjhar and Sundargarh. Sir I am particularly concerned about NH 215. Sir I have sent almost 5 years in the Parliament. In every year and in every session, either in question hour or in special mention I have always made it a point to raise the issue of NH 215. Out of the total length of 279 km of this NH, 198 km falls under my constituency the two end points are Panikoili and Rajamunda. This is not a new road. It was constructed by the British in the pre independence era to facilitate movement of people from Ranchi to Jajpur. In the latter stage in 1912 when mining work started it encouraged

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

mining activities and subsequent commercial use. Thus the importance of the road increased. In 1999 it was declared a NH for the first time. But in 2002 the construction work really started. As a declared NH the pace of work should have been accelerated but that has not happened. The huge number of truck that ply on this road on a daily basis has further worsened the condition. All my previous speakers including Shri Oram has already spoken about the massive traffic pressure on that road. On an average, about 15000 trucks use that road daily. As far as my information goes, after the Bombay-Pune road, this is probably the busiest road in whole of Asia. Sir at about 91km from the beginning of the road, is my native village. As per the instructions of the Government 28000 PCOs. were to be set up in the adjoining area, the Hon'ble Minister is here. I would like him to answer. Should this be the condition of a road after being declared a NH? The stretch from 80 km to 91 km was to be widened and strengthened for which funds were sanctioned in 2003-04.

An amount of 487.08 lacs was to be spent on this 11 km stretch. Work has been completed only on 3.8km. I want to inform the Hon'ble Minister, that now the construction work has stopped abruptly. Sir it is adjacent to my village, and I have verified personally. Tenders were assigned to 5-6 contractors none of whom is to be seen these days. Sir in that locality the famous holy temple of Ghatagaon Tarini is situated. In religious importance this is second only to the Jagannath temple of Puri. Everyday hundreds of pilgrims use to flock to this holy place. But because of the poor road conditions now the number of visitors has drastically reduced. People are facing a lot of hardship while commuting on this road. Sir this is only one example. I have got a list from the NH authorities regarding the roads to be completed by 2006. Sir there is hell and heaven difference between the projected figures and the ground realities. Even half of the estimated roads have not been made double lined.

Hon'ble Dy. Speaker Sir, through you I want to inform the house about a recent development in my area. Few days back about 10000 students from my constituency

have written a letter to His Excellency President of India regarding the difficulty they face in going to their school. The concerned school is Greenfield School and is a CBSE affiliated one. It is situated about 11 km from Keonjhar. Sir the students could not reach their school in time to appear in their examination. Because of the miserable road condition, they had to take an alternative road of 50km to reach their destination. Sir you can well imagine the condition of that road which made the students lose academically vital years. That is why they have requested H.E. President of India to take some initiative.

Sir I have personally experienced the hardship while travelling on NH 215. I have even acted as traffic policeman. The road is always jammed in heavy traffic inflow. Especially after 8pm one can see trucks in bumper to bumper condition lined up for as long as 15 km. In every month I have at least on 5-6 occasion acted as a traffic regulator. There is hardly any movement on both the eastern and western side of the district HQs. Sir the road conditions are unimaginably difficult. Keonjhar has a population of about 16 lacs. As per the DM's report of the previous year this district is responsible for 80.05 million metric tonnes of iron ore production and in this year till date 49.37 lac metric tonnes of iron ore has been extracted from this district. It is because of Keonjhar in Orissa that the Government of India is earning crores of foreign exchange by exporting iron ore. It is a matter of pride and we are happy for our nation. But this does not mean that 16 lac people of my constituency will give up their lives for no fault of theirs. Today I want to place some facts before you. In the last 4 years 536 people have lost their lives only in Keonjhar city. In this year as per the administrative report around 400 people have died in road accidents. More than 1000 people have been injured. Sir this is a very sad state of affairs. I am in deep mental agony. My constituency is a malaria prone area. I have repeatedly brought this to notice of the house. In the whole of India maximum number of people in my area succumbed to this deadly disease. In most cases the patients die in the ambulance itself as the roads are severely jammed and patients do not reach the hospitals in time.

[Shri Anata Nayak]

This year 17 people have lost their lives in ambulance. Sir mine is a tribal area where huge deposits of iron ore manganese and chromite exist and are contributing to the national wealth. Is it fair that people of this area should die in road, will be deprived of the basic facility like transport? Is it fair that students of this area will not be able to appear in examinations and people will lose their lives in accidents and malaria? Is it the reward they are getting for their contribution to the national growth? For this reason there has been repeated strikes and agitations. The Keonjhar citizen forum has raised this issue. Keonjhar Suraksha Manch too has staged strike for 17 days. Recently even a yajna was arranged so that divine intervention will ensure change.

Sir my neighboring districts are now facing the problem of Naxalism. I strongly condemn Naxalism regionalism and separatism. But the Central apathy and deprivation has emotionally charged the people. Now they are showing inclination towards separatism. The Banspani Jakhpura Railway lines falls in my area. Sir please allow me to speak. I'll give only one example. The Banspani Railway line spans over a stretch of only 10 kms., which was to be completed in 1996. But it got completed in 2000. But this 10km of Railway line has earned a revenue of almost 100 crores of Rupees to the Railway Department. As per their own survey, this is the most visible and ambitious project and within 3 years the Railways will get back all its investments.

The work has been completed upto Kenojhar, only due to a snag in the safety signal, train has not plied on the track. Sir I would request the Hon'ble Minister to extend the line from Keonjhar to Tamka, which is a stretch of 98 kms and will be highly beneficial to the people. Since this is a very ambitious project and likely to earn plenty of revenue, the work should be accelerated. I spoke to the GM who says that the environment is not conducive to furtherance of work. Sir I, humbly request you and the Hon'ble Minister to start work on the project soon or it will

give rise to local dissatisfaction and Naxalism may raise its ugly head.

*SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani) : Thank you Dy. Speaker Sir.

I thank honble M.P., Shri Jua Oram, for bringing in this resolution in the Private Members Business. All my previous speakers have spoken about the current situation of NH in Orissa as well as India and also about shipping and port connectivity. But I will confine myself only to those NH which are located in Orissa and are connected to my constituency. I will place my demands before the hon'ble Minister. I want to speak about two NH in particular and am sure the Minister is aware about them. The first one NH224 which stretches from Khurda to Bolangir and covers a distance of about 300 kms. Sir the condition of this road is deplorable. This road was handed over to NH authorities in 2004-05. However no special fund has been allocated to improve and upgrade the road condition. So far only for minor repair work some 47 lakhs has been sanctioned which is too meagre an amount to carry on full fledged work. Sir this road covers the districts of Khurda, Nayagarh, Boudh, Sonapur, Bolangir and some other districts.

Sir, travelling on this road is painfully slow and tiring. If a four-wheeled vehicle covers 60 kms. in one hour, on a normal road, it will cover only 20 kms. in this road. Hon'ble Minister is here. Sir, this road is in a very deplorable condition from zero to 148 kms. In order to improvise the situation the State Government has submitted estimates before the Central Government several times in the past. You have periodical renewal system for allocation of funds. You can allocate some additional funds on this basis. Otherwise the condition of the road will further worsen. The road is in a mess from 138 km to 184 kms. In the last 9 days at the behest of the State Government the WODC (West Orissa Development Council) has taken the initiative to apply the first coat of tarcoal on the said road.

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

16.24 hrs.

[SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

Unless the second coat is applied soon the situation will further deteriorate. For this reason the Government of Orissa has written a letter to the Ministry for allocation of additional funds of 3 crores of rupees. Please ensure the compliance of this request. Especially from Khurda to Daspalla from zero to 138 km and from 138 km to 299 km the road is very narrow and in a nightmarish condition. Sir this work should be taken up on an emergency basis.

Hon'ble Minister had recently visited Orissa and has first hand experience regarding the existing condition. Sir Mr. T.R. Baalu had attended the meeting of the Indian Road Congress in Orissa. He had promised in an press conference that he will pay special attention to this road because of the heavy flow of traffic. Today I want him to announce here about the package he has in mind for Orissa and what his plan of action is going to be. I hope that he will keep his promise.

Another important NH is 217 which connects Gopalpur to Raipur. This road was accorded NH status in the 2001. Meanwhile some steps have been taken and some are on the anvil. Some amount has also been allocated for which I want to thank the hon'ble Minister. However some roads still remain neglected. One such road is from Nuagaon to Tumudibandha stretching from 176 km to 222 km. This road is full of potholes. The State Government for this reason has sent an estimate of 7.42 crores to the Central Government. Sir if you can release the fund under the IRQ(Improving Road Quality) Programme it will be highly beneficial for the commuters. Sir I know Mr. Baalu is a down-to earth person with a genuine interest to serve the common good. I am sure he has the political will to make thing happens. Hence I expect him to be generous enough to take special initiative to further the cause of NH 217 and NH 224.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution brought in

by Shri Jual Oram who represents Sundergarh Parliamentary Constituency of Orissa. This Resolution was brought in the last monsoon session also. The hon. Minister went to Orissa to attend the meeting of National Road Congress. This Resolution has been moved on a special issue. When hon'ble Minister visited Orissa, we expected him to make some announcement but he disappointed us. Hon. Minister is sitting here and he has made certain good announcements. He has announced the four laning of certain portions of NH 215. I congratulate and thank him for this. However, I would like to give the hon. Minister a few suggestions. More than two thousand roads of Orissa were provided the status of NH during the regime of NDA Government but required investment was not done thereon. I feel that State Government also, has a role in it and should play their role actively. Orissa is a backward State but it contributes a lot in the form of revenue from Coal, Iron, Chromite, Bauxite. This national highways is the lifeline of Orissa. It links the districts of Sundergarh Kyonjhar, Angul and three ports of Paradip. Jhamrapur, Gopalpur. Two-three roads like 215 and 23 and two railway lines of Talcher and Bimilagarh are the lifeline of Orissa.

Sir, the railway line of Talcher, Bimilagarh and Jasaibandpan which I have mentioned is economically viable. Orissa is not at the mercy of anyone. We are self-reliant because of our natural resources. Yesterday, the hon. Minister of Finance was saying that in the coming times, the economic growth rate of the country would be 8 percent. He also assured that the Government would extend assistance generously to the State which is rich from the angle of natural wealth. Sahuji was trying to give it a political colour. He is not aware that during the last as well as the present regime of the State Government, Southern Orissa has received maximum benefits. Hon. Member, Shri Mahtabji was suggesting to link Bauxite rich area of Kolhapur with Gopalpur port through a loopline. In addition I would like to submit that iron, chromite and coal sectors are the lifeline of Orissa. This work should be completed keeping in view the importance of these sectors. Our infrastructure would be developed if the Government spend only 5 percent of the benefits and royalty accrued

[Shri Dharmendra Pradhan]

to the Government of India and public sector from three sectors of coal, chromite and iron. It would increase employment opportunities and self-employment. There is a slogan save oil, save nation. I would not like to repeat it. Despite this, lots of oil and diesel goes waste. A huge quantity of coal and diesel can be saved if our infrastructure is developed. Besides, railway connectivity would facilitate the passengers and the backward districts of Orissa like Tarunjar, Sundergarh, Angul, Deogarh etc. The country would develop once the infrastructure is developed. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this. I have a suggestion. Is it possible to carry out these construction works under a joint venture and the Government can get back its money through toll tax? Several parties would agree to it. The Government should explore the possibilities of mining sector there. These are my suggestions. Orissa is not at the mercy of anyone to be self reliant. Sir, through you, I only request the Union Government to discharge its responsibility.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Brahmananda Panda, You can either associate or speak for only two minutes.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur) : Sir, we are new Members. . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would tell you the difficulty. With utmost sincerity, I would like to inform that we have another Resolution also to be taken up for discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hence, let him conclude within two minutes.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur) : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I extend my hearty thanks for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate on the Resolution moved by our senior Member, Shri Jual Oram, who has

been fight throughout his life for the development of rail and road connectivities, which are the lifelines of our country. So far as my constituency is concerned, it starts from Paradip port and ends at Konark Temple, which is one of the wonders of the world.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, Paradip is the gateway of not only India's economic prosperity but Paradip has also its unique importance in the port map of India. I must congratulate the hon. Shipping Minister, who was kind enough to visit my constituency and has himself released as to how Paradip port is making progress and as to how it is immensely contributing for the economic prosperity of this country.

Before entering into the details, I would like to state here that whatever we speak in this august House or whatever demand we made in this august House, the same is immediately materialised. But, I am really surprised that till today we, people of Orissa, are shouting for the rail and road connectivities to Paradip port.

In the last meeting at Amritsar when the Shipping Minister was there at the time when the Consultative Committee meeting was going on, I urged upon the hon. Minister that the National Highway 215 is the lifeline of Orissa's economic prosperity. As you know, we have been supplying iron ore, coal etc., for years together for the economic prosperity of India. We have to realise how the Centre has been discriminating this peaceful and backward State. We always shout for the development of SC and ST community and Dalits. If that is the real spirit of the Centre and if the Centre wants that every State should come to the mainstream of country's development, then, Orissa should not be discriminated in any manner. As you know, Lord Jagannath is the real combination of peace, love, brotherhood and preaching the theme of peace and tranquility for years together. We belong to that holy land of Lord Jagannath.

Since hon. Chairman has already drawn my attention to confine to a few points, I am doing so. Our hon. Senior Member Shri B. Mahtab has already highlighted with

regard to the connectivity facility to Paradip. The National Highway which connects from Rajamunda, Panikolli via Keonjhar to Rajamunda and then to the National Highway 23. There is an expressway from Chandipur to Paradip comes from Dhubri. The hon. Minister has assured that it will be a four-lane road. We welcome the decision. We want that the work should be expedited and should be done on a top priority basis.

We have been urging since long for the special package for Orissa. Orissa should be declared as a 'Special Category State'. But, nobody in this august House is listening or considering our demand. The Orissa Assembly has unanimously resolved that Orissa should be given special package in all respects. That apart, now the National Science Institute is going to be shifted to some other State. This type of discrimination is really shocking. It puts impediments in the development of the State. I find that our State is rich in natural resources.

[Translation]

Orissa is the land of temples, filled with forests, minerals and all the bounties of nature. Despite all these resources, we are still regarded as a poor State, only because of the step-motherly attitude of the Central Government.

[English]

In this context, hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge upon you that road connectivity to Paradip is the lifeline of Paradip's prosperity. Secondly, doubling of the second railway bridge on Mahanadi is very important. These issues should be given attention by the Government of India. I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister of Shipping, Transport and National Highways as well as the Railway Minister that special package should be given to the Orissa State. Orissa State should be allowed to march with the development of other States and then only Lord Jagannath will bestow all the benevolence on the Centre.

*. . . *This part of the speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I realise the paucity of time because perhaps the hon. Minister has to leave now.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : I will be always with you.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Thank you very much. We hear a lot about the hon. Minister in his home State of Tamil Nadu. It is a welcome thing. If every Minister actually concentrates and puts into effect the development activities at the ground level, people can perceive that.

Then and then only, I assume that country can develop. Had these been the attitudes of Governments in the previous years, then I am sure this nation would have had a different perspective now and a different scenario now. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and I would beseech upon him to consider Orissa as his land and as his area. Orissa is the State which is rich – like all my colleagues who spoke previously said – which is capable of prospering, which has a lesser population compared to the square km. area, that is, density is lesser than many other States. Compared to the northern States, we are much less in population, which is keeping in mind the aim and the target of this nation – that is, population should be controlled. Orissa, as such, is a conscious race and we have tried to keep pace with the rest of the nation. But it is somehow a pity that Government after Government – I am not blaming any one political party; we all know that who had ruled this nation – did this. But over a period of time, Orissa, in spite of contributing very heavily to the Union Exchequer has somehow been left behind.

I would like to draw your attention to one or two facts. In the previous years, Orissa has been exporting something around 8 million tonnes of iron ore through roads, mostly through Paradip Port and a little portion through Vizag or Haldia. All this comes from the districts of Sundargarh and Keonjhar because these are the mineral belts of the State. They are the richest mineral

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

bearing areas of this whole nation. But if you see the road connectivity in Orissa, it is a pity that development has been very fragmented and very staccato because of which the roads are extremely poor.

Orissa is one of the States where there are highest road accident deaths in the whole nation, in running kilometre measurement, which is again a very big damage to the country and to the State. Last year, there were more than 1,000 road accidents on National Highways. I am talking only about the National Highways, which is definitely higher than many other States. We have National Highway connecting Manguli Chhak to Sambalpur and onwards to Mumbai, which is the National Highway 42. That National Highway is the main artery, on both sides of which we are seeing a lot of mineral based industries coming up like BALCO, Oswals, Bhushans, Jindals, and many other steel and mineral based plants. That National Highway needs to be four-laned immediately. If it cannot be made as four-laned, then the Government must consider if they would like to propose to the industries – with the Federal Government's help – that they build a separate four-laned Highway under BOT Scheme, that would solve a lot of problems.

Another Highway, I would like to draw attention to, is National Highway 200 that connects Talcher to Paradip. That has tremendous amount of traffic and many accidents take place every single day. That needs immediate attention. That also is a high-income road; the Government of India earns a lot of revenue from those roads. They should be willing and coming forward to reinvest in those roads for the development of those roads. I would like to welcome, like the Golden quadrilateral, if these National Highways could also have check-gates and toll-gates. That way, the Government can get back its own investment. We do not care and we do not get into whether the Government invests in it or it would like to go into participation with private parties. But it would be a good thing if the Government considers going along with the

private parties who would build these roads and operate them.

There is a tremendous tourist potential in Puri, the land of Lord Jagannath, which our colleague Shri Panda has also mentioned. That is also connected by a National Highway to Bhubaneswar. I am not very sure, I think it is NH-203, and it needs to be four-lane. That probably is the only patch in Orissa which holds attraction for tourists. When Tamil Nadu, Kerala, your State, Sir, is booming ahead with God being there in your land, please allow the God to come to our land also. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI T.R. BAALU : What is there?

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Kerala is trying to take away the God land. So, I would request the hon. Minister to consider National Highways 42, 200 and the Bhubaneswar-Puri National Highway to be four lane in the coming years so that if they could be included in this Budget, the work will start and the Lord's blessings will be on the Chairman and on the hon. Minister also.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : I have to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the lively discussion that we have. They are : S/Shri Jual Oram – my former colleague in the NDA Government – Sahu, Mahtab, Girdhar Gamang and all other Members who have participated in this discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Who is your former colleague?

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Shri Jual Oram, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is still your colleague. He is a Member of this House.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri) : Sir, the Minister has left us and that is why he is referring Shri Oram as a former colleague.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : All my friends have shown deep concern and it is a fact. Whatever they have deliberated here is not only the concern of a particular State but also the concern of the entire nation. During my last visit to

Orissa, I spent two full days and travelled about 900 Kms. within Orissa. I have personally visited the State and seen the conditions of the roads which my friend has mentioned. I discussed the matter with senior officers of Orissa Secretariat. I discussed the matter with the hon. Chief Minister, my old friend and have understood the problem. My friends should not think that having understood the problem I would keep quiet. I will definitely take some action and that action will be implemented. Members will have to give me some time to see that all these actions are translated into reality.

My friends have mentioned about the National Highways 215, 23 and Talcher to Bimlagarh and Daitari to Banspani rail lines, about the missing links and that enough money is not provided. Secondly, bridge over Mahanadi has not been completed. All these things are real problems but they should understand that Orissa is having a multifarious development. Its economic development is multifarious. It is not like it was 10 or 15 years ago. These roads are totally congested because of export and import of iron ore. Whatever Members have said, it is not exaggeration but a reality. What shall we do? We cannot construct roads overnight. It is not cash and carry business where you just go to the shop and come out. It is a matter of infrastructure, which means it has to be developed in a proper way.

Sir, I went to Bihar. I saw there that many roads have not been attended to properly for years together. They have laid roads and have created the infrastructure. But one-third of Bihar is under water for almost eight months in a year. For that matter, the roads had not been properly developed, proper embankment was not there and proper contour was not there. I enquired from the officers whether there is any contour for some particular road. They replied that they have not provided it. When we create some infrastructure, we should have a proper Detailed Project Report (DPR). Unless we prepare a DPR, we cannot lay the roads properly. For having a proper DPR, it will take not less than 8 to 12 months. So the delay is reasonable. We cannot just take some numerical and multiply or divide

them. We cannot just prepare some estimates and go for the construction activity. So, the delay is reasonable. I want to mention these projects one-by-one.

As regards National Highway – 23, it is an inter-State highway. It connects Jharkhand and Orissa. In Orissa portion, 209.2 kms. road structure is there. Banarpal to Ranchi; Banarpal to Pallahara and Pallahara to Birmitrapur, there is one stretch. The next stretch is from Binmitrapur to Ranchi. This stretch of 208.2 kms. is in Jharkhand. In Orissa stretch, 139 kms. is two-lane; 15 kms. is intermediate and 54.2 is single lane. It means even the single lane roads have been declared as National Highways.

As regards Jharkhand, out of 208.2 kms., 138.2 kms. is two-lane, 2 kms. is intermediary lane and 68 kms. is single lane. In the last three years, Rs. 25.08 crore have been spent for the improvement of the Orissa road for a length of 45.39 kms.. This year in the Annual Plan, we have provided Rs. 18.85 crore. As far as Jharkhand road is concerned, in the last three years we have provided Rs.30.74 crore for 78.45 kms. of road improvement. In this Annual Plan, we have provided Rs. 13 crore.

What is the total length of the National Highways throughout India? It is 65,569 kms. Out of 33 lakh kms. of road network consisting of State roads, MDR, ODR, all put together, it is two per cent only. This two per cent road is equal to 65,569 kms. which carries 40 per cent of the road traffic of entire India. Out of 65,569 kms., 35 per cent form part of single lane; 53 per cent form part of two-lane and 12 per cent is four lane.

As far as National Highway – 23 is concerned, my friends have very vociferously asked me why enough funds have not been provided and so on and so forth. In the past three years, under the head IRQP, we have provided Rs. 3.31 crore and the funds have been utilised. As regards conversion into two lanes, for 22.3 kms., Rs. 11.7 crore have been provided and the work is in progress. My friends have mentioned something about the missing link. As regards missing link of 7.69 kms., we have sanctioned Rs. 9.6 crore and the work is in progress. All put together,

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

45.39 kms. of road have been improved during the past three years.

Now, the Government, in the current year, has provided for a sum of Rs. 3.89 crore for the IRQP alone. The contract for this project is yet to be awarded. This is not a matter to be settled by the Central Government. The implementing agency, the State Government, will call for the bids and definitely the IRQP works will be underway. This is one reason as to why some of the stretch of National Highway – 23 may not have been completed, but this aspect would certainly be attended to by the State Government.

Now, I would come to National Highway No – 215. As has been mentioned by everybody, this is the lifeline for the area. There is no problem in considering this stretch as the lifeline of the area since this stretch connects Rajamunda to Paradeep. This is a feeder road. Iron ore and various other minerals are brought from far-flung areas through this stretch. Keeping in view this fact it has been proposed to be made into a two-lane road. Except for a stretch of seven kilometres, the total stretch in its entirety is proposed to be made into a two-lane road. Even for that seven kilometres stretch, a sum of Rs. 4 crore has been provided to make that into a two-lane road.

The 249 kms stretch from Panikoili to Rajamunda has been included in NHDP III A. This was not done during the NDA Government of which myself and my friends from that side were a part and parcel, but this has been done during the UPA regime. This project has been included in NHDP III A means that it has been accorded a priority. Under the National Highway Development Programme, there is also a provision to include a project under NHDP III B, but the Government has not done so in the case of this project and this project has been included in NHDP III A taking note of the importance of this stretch and, therefore, has accorded priority to this particular area. We have given priority because by according priority to this particular area we would be able to develop the port and

also the State will benefit and exports from this area will improve. Keeping all these things in view we have included this stretch in NHDP III A.

Apart from this, the stretch between Roxy to Rajamunda is the missing link. Previously, the Government did not consider this stretch. But now the Government proposes to have a four-lane of 20 kms in this stretch. So, having taking note of the importance of this area and to develop the area which leads finally to the area where mining activities take place, the Government feels that this area must improve and so this 20 kms stretch is also being considered to be constructed. The DPR will be prepared and definitely this stretch would be considered for construction. In the last three years, a sum of Rs. 76.72 crore has been sanctioned for the construction of a stretch of 208 kms. The balance will be attended to by the State Government.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : The State Government has asked for a amount of Rs. 250 crore.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Sir, I can only assure my friend and the State Government that funds are not any constraints as far as this Government is concerned. The State Government could ask for more funds after the funds released for the project have been spent.

The State Government can send the Chief Secretary or the concerned officers to the Government at the Centre for this and they may also send their utilisation certificate. As soon as we receive the utilisation certificate, according to priority, we would provide the funds.

Sir, my friends here were talking about not only National Highways – 23 and 215 but also about various other things. NH5A is about port connectivity. This port connectivity is from the Paradip port to Chandikhol. This particular stretch is now being made into a four-lane road. There were some problems in regard to this project which I cannot share with the hon. Members here. It was in regard to land acquisition and other things. Those matters have been sorted out after a meeting with the hon. Chief Minister.

The Chief Secretary was also there in the meeting and it was sorted out immediately, within 24 hours. Hon. Members here mentioned something about the Chief Secretary. I am sorry to inform my friends here that they simply blown this issue out of proportion. The Chief Secretary was called the next day after my visit to the State. He came here and I had a long two hours discussion with him and everything was sorted out. I do not wish to mention everything here because those would not be palatable to the Members. The stretch of 77 kilometers under NH5A is going to be made into a four-lane road. The Government has decided to spend a sum of Rs. 428 crore on this project. The amount has already been sanctioned. It would be completed by June, 2007. That is what I wanted to inform the hon. Members here.

17.00 hrs.

This is what I want to tell you. In NH 200, between Chandikhol to Dhubri, we are going to have a new four-lane activity. DPR has been approved for 39 kms. and the approximate cost will be Rs. 200 crore. In NH 200, the other stretch between Dhubri and Talcher is the most important. That has been taken up. We propose to develop it as a four-lane stretch. The length will be 98 kms. and the cost will be approximately Rs. 500 crore.

Now, I am going to talk about State highways. The hon. Members said that if Orissa is neglected, they will agitate for separation and that they will declare Orissa as a separate nation or something like that. I won't allow them to agitate. I will deprive of them that opportunity. The stretch between Dhubri-Bhramanipal-Harichandpur and Narayanpur comes under State highway. It is of 98 kms. It is the most important stretch. It is an economically important stretch. That is why we have requested the State Government to provide for at least fifty per cent of the funds. The State Government has agreed to it. The Central Government is going to provide fifty per cent for this particular economically important stretch. . . .(Interruptions) I know the State will agree to it because my friend is there as Chief Minister. There won't be any problem between

friends. The total cost of the project is Rs. 110 crore. The State will definitely come forward to give Rs. 55 crore. I think I can get it through Shri Mahtab or Shri Tripathy.

Under the Golden Quadrilateral, 443 kms. is covered throughout the State of Orissa. Another State highway, that is State highway 12, is actually feeding Paradeep. It is said that there is a lot of congestion and that people are not able to travel. True, people are not able to go because this road is not meant for present day's traffic. It is meant for traffic that was there 20 or 30 years ago. It was constructed twenty or thirty years ago. It was good for that kind of traffic. It was serving well. But it is not good for today's vehicle population. So, we have to improve it. The Chief Minister came once and asked me to provide for more funds. The Government of India has provided Rs. 26 crore. Not only that. Paradeep Port has been requested by me personally to provide for funds. They have agreed to provide another Rs. 15 crore. Altogether, Rs. 26 crore plus Rs. 15 crore, Rs. 41 crore have been provided. The IOC has been contacted by the State Government for providing Rs. 40 crore; it has contacted the Mining Corporation to provide Rs. 30 crore; the balance amount will be provided by the Government of Orissa. Within these financial arrangements there is going to be an interaction with all these people and this particular road will be constructed. Previously, they were discussing that this road would be constructed as per the usual procedure. Now, they want to have concrete road. That is why the delay has occurred. I am not responsible for that. Let them please ask their people whether they are responsible or the Central Government is responsible.

Under NHDP III A we want to have four-laning for 10,000 kms. The Cabinet has considered it. They have permitted me to go for 4,000 kms. Out of this 4,000 kms., we have provided Chandikhol-Dhubri 39 kms. and Panikolli-Roxy 249 kms. Under NHDP III, over and above the 4,000 kms., National Highway 203 is being proposed for four-laning between Bhubaneswar and Puri, which is of 59 kms. Lord Jagannath is there in Puri. We have not ignored Lord Jagannath. Lord Jagannath is being provided with proper four-laning. In National Highway 6 there is a

[Shri T.R. Baalu]

stretch between Sambalpur and Chattisgarh. It is of 89 kms. Both roads will be taken up under National Highways Development Programme 3B.

You have also proposed to have Roxy and Rajamunda, a stretch of 20 kilometre. Dhubri to Talcher is 98 kilometres. So, this 118 kilometre has been put in National Highway Development Project, Phase III A. National Highways development has been given priority. These are all the things which I have already attended to.

The third point is about the Talcher-Bimlagarh railway line. It is a Rs. 726.96 crore project with 154 kilometre length. Final location survey has been completed. DPR is under preparation. In 2005-06, the Railways has provided Rs. 5 crore. Targets will be known only after detailed estimates are prepared.

As far as Daitari-Banspani is concerned, it is Rs.750 crore project with 155 kilometre. This line's construction is in progress. They have spent Rs. 529.14 crore. Fifty-seven kilometre has already been commissioned. In the current year, they have provided Rs. 128 crore. By March 2007, it will be completed. As on date, 74 per cent of the railway line has been completed. As far as Mahanadi is concerned, the second overbridge will be completed by March 2008. I think, I have answered all the questions.

About the doubling of Talcher and Paradeep, there is already a double line now except Mahanadi Bridge, which is in progress. I can request my hon. friend to kindly withdraw the Resolution. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Sir, National Highway No. 200 and National Highway No. 42. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : It is not within the ambit of the Resolution.

SHRI JUAL ORAM : Sir, the hon. Minister has replied almost all the things that we raised. But, he has not replied

to two or three things. One is, in National Highway No. 23, you have declared a missing link and you have provided funds. But, I fail to understand why will you not give money for the existing single lane? I would request that you must provide it till this missing link is completed so that National Highway No. 23 is up-to-date. The maximum length is in double lane and four lane. This single lane stretch is a National Highway. I cannot say anything on the fact that as to who declared it or how it has been declared or under what conditions they declared it. That is a past thing. But, money should be given for that portion.

Now, the National Highway No. 215 is in a bad shape. All the traffic is commuting through a State Highway passing through Koira to Tansa, a SAIL town, to Lahuni para. The National Highway has been abandoned or it is not being used. So, when this parallel road is there and the provision is also there in the National Highways, you can declare National Highway No. 215. That is my demand.

My another demand is about National Highway No. 215A. Again, this could not be connected through National Highway No. 23. Again, the traffic is coming through State Highway No. 10A. I would like to tell that originally that was a National Highway No. 23. At that time, our political leader thought that if the National Highway is not diverted in this State, sub-divisional headquarters, we cannot get a bridge. So, they diverted this National Highway and the existing National Highway is in a bad shape. Originally, this National Highway was through Barkuta to Lahuni para. This was the original shape. You can declare it as National Highway No.23A and provide money. That is my demand.

Regarding this railway link from Talcher to Bimlagarh, detailed project reports are going on. My point is that when you have provided money of Rs. 5 crore each in two Budgets, why cannot the foundation stone be laid there?

Why can the Railway authority or the hon. Railway Minister or somebody not go there? These are the simple

demands. About the rest of things, I am thankful to the hon. Minister that he has replied.

In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, with the permission of the Chair, I am withdrawing my Resolution.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : As far as the railway line is concerned, we will definitely be communicating the concerns of my friends to the concerned. But I have provided funds to the National Highway No. 23. Even here also, I have provided Rs.3.89 crore this year but the State Government has not awarded any particular contract. That is why, it is like this. Let them spend it.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN : It is for the missing link. But the existing National Highway is in a bad shape. . . .(Interruptions) Mr. Minister, you have provided money. We are thankful to you. You have provided money to the missing links, new ones. When the missing link is functional, no one is going to give money to the existing roads. Kindly give some money to the existing roads for once.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : I will provide in the Annual Plan definitely. If there is anything required, let the State Government come forward. We will ask them to give. So, kindly withdraw it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us now conclude it. Shri Jual Oram, are you withdrawing your Resolution?

SHRI JUAL ORAM : In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I am withdrawing my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Thank you.

17.13 hrs.

[English]

(ii) RE : STEPS FOR BALANCED AND
EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL
PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we will take up Item No. 19.
Shri Sarbananda Sonowal.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh) : Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to move :

"This House expresses its concern over the regional imbalances created by the lack of development of different parts of the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent steps for the balanced and equitable growth of different parts of the country, particularly the remote areas, in order to strengthen the federal structure of the country."

Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, I would like to draw the attention of this House to a matter which is very much important for our country. Particularly, as we all understand that we are one of the largest democracies in the world having more than one billion population. We have already celebrated 58 years of Independence. In the last, almost, six decades, we have seen how this country has grown up amidst different challenges, national and international challenges. But now it is a fact that though we have a Constitution, we have a system, yet the people of this country, particularly the different nationalities, have been expressing their grievances. They have always been talking very frankly that they are not secure politically, culturally, socially and economically. Their hopes and aspirations have never been accommodated in the system itself. Their dreams have never been fulfilled through a programme which is relevant to their demands.

Now, the country is going through a very difficult time. Today also, we have witnessed the critical situation which the country is facing, particularly the security of our integrity

[Shri Sarbananda Sonowal]

and sovereignty. We have been receiving a lot of threat across the border. So, it is the need of the hour that India must stand up as a strong nation in the global perspective. It is possible only through the method which will inspire the people of India, particularly, in the matter of developing trust and confidence through action. Sir, today I want to propose to deliver a subject that has been debated in our country quite often. I believe that the subject will become a matter of intense debate in the coming years. This has been debated in the last so many decades. Let me go into the core of the subject without much introduction.

The Constitution of our country should be restructured on a truly federal basis to accommodate and fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people of the country. Article 1(1) of our Constitution states that 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.' Dr. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, while submitting the draft Constitution stated that although the Constitution may be federal in structure but the Committee had used the term 'Union.' Though the Constituent Assembly initially debated about a federal structure, finally the word 'Federal' was substituted by the word 'Union'. The present structure ensures a very strong Centre. Power has been distributed between the Union and the States in such a way that the former enjoys excessive control over the States. Our present Constitution possesses unitary bias making the Centre excessively strong. But in the federal system, it is a consensus of opinion, that it involves the essential features like dual Government. In a federal State there are two Governments – the national or federal Government and the Government of each component States. The component States are not mere delegates or agents of the federal Government and both the federal and the State Governments draw their authority from the same source, that is, the Constitution of the land. Besides, a component State has no right to secede from the federation at its will. On this count, a federation is distinct from a confederation.

Sir, we all know that the present Constitution has failed to ensure equal development of every part of the country.

It is ill-logical. If you assess on the basis of logic then you will find so many instances in the different fields of activities whether it is in the field of communication or other aspects. But, it is a harsh reality of happenings in the country that a sense of deprivation, a sense of alienation is growing up in the minds of the people of the country. The failure of the system has even given scope to foreign powers to encourage separatism. If we are receiving the provocation across the borders it is because our system has not been successful in growing the trust and confidence of the people of the country by delivering goods to them, by giving justice to them. It is particularly in the matter of upliftment of their standard of living and to earn their livelihood with dignity, pride and prestige.

Our constituent States are not treated as equal partners in building a developed India because State has always been deprived of taking a major decision. It is the Union of India that unilaterally takes the decision, without having any consultation with the respective States. The growing sense of neglect and the insecurity in different parts of the country have developed unhelpful political aspirations.

It is, perhaps, time for us to respond to the right of the State for self-governance on a federal spirit. The States should be allowed to have their self-governance. They should be allowed to grow up at their own resources, strength and ability. But this has never been permitted to do so.

It is not difficult to diagnose the over centralisation of power at the Centre. It is responsible for many ills afflicting the country. Because of the Centre's wrong decisions, neglectful and discriminatory attitude, there are a lot of grievances coming up, a lot of resentment coming up from different parts of the country. To be more specific, in other federal structures, there are only two lists. One containing the subject over which legislation is to be made by the Federal Government and the other list contains the subject over which component States Legislatures are authorised to make laws.

But there is a peculiarity in the Indian Constitution, which provides three lists, under article 246, Seventh Schedule. The Union List containing 97 items over which the Parliament of India is authorised to make laws; State List containing 66 items over which the respective component State units are authorised to make laws; and the Concurrent List containing 47 items over which both the Parliament and the State Legislatures have concurrent legislative powers.

As is mentioned, a Federal State derives its existence from the Constitution and every power, whether it is Executive, Legislative or Judicial, whether it belongs to Federal or to the component State, is subordinate to and controlled by the Constitution. The legal supremacy of the Constitution is essential to the existence of the Federal System. There is a requirement of maintaining division of power not only between the coordinate branches of the Government, but also between the Federal Government and the component States, which is not happening in the country. It can be secured by vesting the final power of interpretation of the Constitution in the court.

The three lists contained in the Seventh Schedule of our Constitution prominently display how unlimited powers have been rested with the Union Government to encroach upon the legislative powers of the State. This is some kind of a dictatorial and tyrannical attitude, which is to be removed in the interest of the country. There are so many occasions when many State Governments and many more commissions have recommended in favour of the Federal structure of the country. I want to cite some of them. In India, the tendency of over-Centralization of power at the Centre and distortion of original principles of Indian Federalism results in the emasculation of the powers of the State, which must now be revised. Restructuring the Centre-State relations with greater devolution of powers to the States must, therefore, be urgently addressed to strengthen the basis of the country's unity and territorial integrity. Various suggestions were put forward to refashion the system so as to eliminate the scope of frequent conflicts between the States and the Union. These suggestions have come from :

1. Rajamannar Committee appointed by the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu (1971);
2. CPM Government in Kerala;
3. Akali Dal through Anandpur Sahib Resolution (1973);
4. CPM Government in West Bengal (1977);
5. Janata Party Government in Karnataka (1983);
6. Opposition Parties Conclave which met in Srinagar (1983);
7. Administrative Reforms Commission;
8. Sarkaria Commission (1988); and
9. Thaneswar Boro Commission constituted by Assam Assembly (2000).

So, there are so many instances. Everyone at different periods of time, from sensible sections of the society considering the people's growing grievances and resentments throughout the country, has understood that the Constitution, this system has to be reviewed and restructured. Without restructuring and developing a new system, the country cannot be kept together. India is a united nation. It has to be of different outlook, a modern political outlook through which this country can be strengthened and kept united for all times to come.

The great leader from Assam, late Shri Gopinath Bordoloi also agreed for 'Federal' basis before the Cabinet Mission in April, 1946. Veteran politician, late Shri Biju Patnaik also advocated for 'Federalism'. There are so many instances. For this particular issue, the hon. Members of Parliament from both Houses should put their best possible wisdom to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the people of this country; from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and from Arunachal Pradesh to Gujarat. If we are to stay together and if we are to combat internationally growing tensions and situations then, definitely, Indian Constitution needs to be restructured, particularly the Constitution needs to be restructured on a true 'Federal' basis.

[Shri Sarbananda Sonowal]

Sir, the present structure, as you know, forces the States to beg for funds to manage their affairs and implement their schemes. The State Governments and their Council of Ministers understand as to how the people are suffering in their own States and as to what are their desires and demands. The States should be allowed to meet their demands with proper plans and programmes. But they have never been allowed to do so. The present structure of the Planning Commission does not fulfil the hopes and aspirations of small nationalities living in areas which have remained backward since our National Flag was hoisted on the day of 15th August, 1947. Like that, there are so many small nationalities who are not in large numbers or volumes to represent their ideas before the Assemblies and the Houses of Parliament. But their grievances have never been taken into consideration seriously. Even the Planning Commission has failed to meet their demands in the last 58 years of our Independence. It is ridiculous that the Planning Commission fixes as to which projects are to be implemented in which States. It is not on the desires of the State Governments. But it is the Planning Commission that decides as to what project has to be implemented in which State without considering the topographic location and relevance of that particular State's situation.

Even in the Sarkaria Commission, this has been thoroughly discussed. On the fiscal front, in regard to financial autonomy of the States, the Sarkaria Commission had recommended in 1988 for removal of fiscal and financial imbalances between the States. So, in the interests of the mantra of unity and integrity enshrined in the Preamble to our Constitution, there is an urgent need to rationalise modalities of levying taxes and collection of receipts, undertaking tax reforms, to take care of State finances, to ensure flow of funds to backward regions, and to have revenue transferred to less developed States.

There is a need to restructure the Finance Commission which has been constituted under Article 280, the non-constitutional Planning Commission, and other related machinery. The entire set of Articles 284 to 294 of the Constitution calls for restructuring in order to widen the States' revenue and resource base and limiting the Union just to maintaining the minimal requirements of the Union. This has been the suggestion of those famous Commissions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let other hon. Members also contribute to your Resolution. Let them be given sufficient time.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL : This is a subject which has to be thoroughly discussed. There would be many more hon. Members who would also like to participate in this debate.

To pave the path for equal development, the States must have the right to decide their own areas of concern on the priority. The States should be allowed to do that. It is possible for restructuring the provisions of the Constitution. So, I think, the time has come to introduce Constitutional provisions for substantial decentralisation of financial powers from the Centre to the States also. The States must have the right over the natural resources the States possess. Plenty of natural resources are there in different parts of the country but the States are not allowed the right over those in their possession. . . .(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you are concluding your speech, you can do it. Otherwise, we would have to take up the next item. If you are prepared to conclude, you can conclude your speech now. Or, you can continue another day.

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL : I think, I will have to continue in the next Session. I think, it would have to be continued.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right you can continue later.

17.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Control of Fluorosis

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while thanking you for having given me an opportunity to speak, I would like to say that lakhs and crores of people in the country, especially in rural areas, are in the grip of a disease called Fluorosis. Excess of fluoride contents in drinking water is its main cause. People in various States in the country are suffering from said disease which is caused by drinking water containing excess contents of fluoride. I would like to make a submission in this regard to the Government. I would like to tell that though 58 years have elapsed since our country became independent, yet the Government have not been in a position to provide clean drinking water to the poor rural people in the country. Consequently, lakhs of people in the country are suffering from fluorosis. People suffering from said disease also suffer from joint-pain, such as backache, neck ache and knee joint pain. Not only this, it also results in digestion problem. Further it results in loss of appetite, diarrhea, sneezing, fatigue and anaemia and hemoglobin level of patient goes down. As per a medical report, fluorosis may even cause abortion in case of pregnant woman and infertility in men. The Government have made no effective efforts for providing clean drinking water to the people though it is aware that drinking of water containing fluoride results in spread of fluorosis.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member, you are not to make a speech. You can speak about the fluorosis disease. The main question has been answered. This is Half-an Hour discussion from it. Please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Fluorosis disease, caused by drinking contaminated water, has been detected in 21 States in the country. It has been detected in about

2,16,000 villages where people drink contaminated water. As per a study conducted by an NGO 70 percent water in the country is contaminated. And as per a United Nation's survey, people in 122 countries are supplied contaminated drinking water. Out of the said 122 countries, our ranking is 120. People in our country, especially in rural areas are suffering from said disease as they drink contaminated water. My submission is that the Government should prepare an action plan for ensuring supply of clean drinking water to the people in such villages where they are forced to drink fluoride containing water.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Mr. Chairman, Sir we are holding an Half-an-Hour Discussion in reply to a supplementary question by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir on Fluorosis on 25.11.2005. Through you, I would like to make some suggestions to the Hon'ble Minister and would also like to ask a few questions. As hon'ble Member has just now stated that the quality of water one drinks directly affects one's digestive system. And it is the root cause of all diseases. It is very unfortunate that even after 57 years of independence the Government has not been able to provide clean drinking water to the people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Member you speak about the fluorosis disease. You confine your point to the disease. That is the question before you.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : The Hon'ble Minister has evolved many a scheme in this regard, such as Swajal Dhara Yojana mainly for rural areas. Under the said scheme, it has been envisaged to provide clean drinking water to all the villages in the country by 2006-07.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister that there is acute deficiency of calcium be it rural or urban areas. In some of the areas, sewerage pipes run parallel to drinking water supply pipes. In many areas, sewerage water mingles with drinking water because of leakage in pipes which gets supplied to the people. Sir,

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministries of Urban Development as well as Rural Development to the fact that such leakages result in spreading of serious diseases. My submission is that the Government should provide Budgetary support for tackling the said problem.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat. You can ask questions only.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Sir, I will ask questions, but let me say something about the particular problem also.

[Translation]

Fluorosis is caused by drinking water containing fluoride. As hon'ble Hansraj ji and Shri Shailendra ji was telling, 50 percent districts in Rajasthan are in the grip of said disease. It has even become a hurdle in the marriage of children in Rajasthan. People say that they would not like to marry their daughter in those areas where there is no drinking water. It is the primary duty of any Welfare State to make available pure water. The Minister of Rural Development is sitting here. He might have read Rahim's couplet.

"Rahiman Pani Rakhiya, Bin Pandi Sab sun,
Pani Gaye Na Ubare, Moti Manas Chun"

The pure drinking water should be made available to the people so that they may not fall ill. This problem is serious in tribal areas. In our tribal districts whether it is Dungarpur, Banswada, Udaipur or Sirohi a large number of people are suffering from a disease called fluorosis on account of drinking water containing excess quantity of fluoride. My constituency is Ajmer. I have the reports of the Under Ground Water Board with me along with the report of the Ground Water Exploration Programme and the Ground Water Monitoring. In all three said reports it has

been mentioned that there is an excess quantity of fluoride in ground water in Ajmer, Bhitwara, Bikaner, Dungepur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagore, Pali, Sirohi and Sikar areas and it is on account of this that the people of this area have to face the disease like floursis. Though the Central Government are providing funds for ARWSP Scheme under the water supply programme and is making efforts to provide pure drinking water to fluoride affected villages through Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission, however the Government is providing grants in the ratio of 75 to 25. Presently the States have been facing the problem of resource crunch out it has assumed very serious proportions. Whether the Government propose to give hundred percent grant to the Rajasthan Government to meet the cost of the projects sent by the State Government to the Central Government under the ARWSP and Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission to tackle the problem of water having the access quantity of fluorides. In part (b) of the reply it has been mentioned that when a study was done by the public administration institute to know as to what extent the problem of fluoride containing water has been addressed, its result were quite surprising. I would like to know the time by which the said projects is likely to be completed and I would also like to know as to how much funds has been given by the Central Government to the State Government for various projects going on in the State to tackle the problem of excessive fluoride in the water. How much funds have been given to the State under the various schemes and how much are outstanding? I would like to know whether the Central Government will provide hundred percent grants to complete pending projects.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, no rule applies in your case.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask only one question to the hon'ble

Minister. The contaminated drinking water is the main cause of the flourosis disease. Just now several hon'ble Members submitted that the water level is continuously going down. The water is getting polluted in those States where water levels have declined. Flourosis disease is spreading 400 hundred villages in my parliamentary constituency Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh are affected on account of this. Many agencies like United Nations and KFW, Germany provide funds for making available safe drinking water. A lot of funds are coming to the Government for this purpose, however, on many occasions the said funds are diverted for other works. I would like to know whether the Government will make any efforts to check it.

Secondly, the funds allocated for IWDP scheme are directly sent to the districts where schemes are being implemented. Similarly, will the fund allocated for tackling the water pollution will be directly sent to the districts? Will the fund be directly sent to the districts affected by polluted drinking water containing excessive fluorides so that the fluorosis can be prevented?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, but you can only ask one question from the hon'ble Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Through you I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister that excess quantity of fluorides are found in ground water all over the country especially in my State as has been said by several hon'ble Members and it is on account of this that people are getting afflicted with this disease. The people of nearly more than 700 villages in Bihar are drinking water containing excess fluorides and arsenic and it is on account of this that large number of people are affected with diseases. There are several districts like Rohtas, Bhojpur Griaah etc. including Patna from where I hail in which the cases of contaminated water have been reported in several villages. Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Government have formulated any special

scheme for those villages and districts where people are getting drinking water containing excess quantity of fluoride and arsenic and large number of people are getting afflicted by the diseases, So that they may be protected from diseases and the people may get safe drinking who are getting afflicted by this diseases at large scale.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri, Yadav, you can only ask one question from the hon'ble Minister.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Yes, Sir, I am only asking one question from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadav, you have already asked the question.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to provide any special package to check the contamination of drinking water from excess level of fluoride and arsenic at those places so as to help people and fulfill the commitment of the Government regarding providing pure drinking water.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ashok Argal, but you can only ask one question from the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Muraina) : There are several blocks in my constituency Muraina in Madhya Pradesh where children become victim of malnutrition every year. The main reason of the disease is contaminated water. The hon. Minister is present here. I would like to know whether he is sending any Enquiry Committee to make arrangements for providing pure water to those who are getting contaminated water. Most of the people of Jaura city are in the grip of ailments of gastro intestinal. I would like to say that a medical team should be sent there to find out

[Shri Ashok Argal]

whether people are falling sick due to contaminated water. Karhal and Pahadgarh blocks are also facing the same problem of contaminated water. Diseases among children are prevalent there and at least 10 or 20 children die every year. I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention towards this and get an enquiry conducted in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kunwar Manvendra Singh, you can put your question to the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask a question. I come from the constituency of Mathura which is the birthplace of Lord Krishna and Goddess Radha. Crores of pilgrims visit Mathura. You share your name Radhakrishnan with them. Most of the villages in Mathura have saline water. Women of these areas have to traverse 2-3 kilometers to fetch water even today. People use bullockcarts and tractors for carrying large quantities of water. The scheme of Water Corporation is not under implementation. The State Government says that there are no funds to give the employees their salaries. I would like to know whether the Union Government through its schemes would extend help in solving the problem of drinking water in Mathura?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the Chair and hon. Member, Shri Hansraj Ahir for raising this issue in the interest of the public. Through Half an Hour discussion, he has drawn attention towards the basic problem of contaminated drinking water which the crores of poor people of villages are forced to use. 5-6 Members have raised the issue relating to their States and constituencies. Rasa Singh Rawatji quoted a "Sloka" also. He said that water is synonym of life and it is known world over. He also quoted from "Ramayana" "kshiti, jal pawak gagan samira, panch rachit ati dhara sarira" meaning man's

body is made up of five elements of earth, water, fire, sky and wind.

There are three problems, relating to water availability, sustainability and quality of water. The previous Governments also paid attention towards these problems but they did not pay as much attention as was required because it is the basic problem of the rural areas. The Government has taken a decision about the first problem. Wherein, it has been decided that the per capita 40 litres of water in rural areas should be made available in villages. The arrangement of water supply and expenditure thereon is quite different for urban areas. While person in a village is expected to use 40 litre of water for all his needs, like drinking, working, washing clothes, bathing and for cattle and this way he is supposed to meet all his requirement with those 40 litres of water notwithstanding the fact that people in urban areas use 10 litres of water for using toilet only once. It shows that there is no parity while taking into account the consumption of water pattern in rural and urban areas. I would like to know as to how much difference is there in the public spending of funds for making available water in urban areas as well as rural areas? Cold water, hot water, bottled water; all these arrangements are there in the cities while there are no such arrangements in the villages. We have paid attention towards all these things.

We formulated a time bound programme of Bharat Nirman. We ought to ensure that people do not have to use contaminated water. Rs. 1 lakh 74 thousand crores would be spent on "Bharat Nirman" programme which includes one head of drinking water also. The programme covers six heads which include Pradhanmantri gram sadak yojana, housing, drinking water, electricity, creation of irrigation potentiality and providing telephones. Among the six heads of Bharat Nirman, the most important one is that of drinking water. Rasa Singh Rawatji was saying that attention should be paid towards this. Earlier there was a budget of Rs. 1 thousand crore, in the next budget the provision was one and a half thousand crore rupees which was increased to Rs. two thousand crores in the next

budget. Initially the budgetary provision for drinking water was Rs. 2900 crore. In 2005-06, the allocation for drinking water was Rs. 4050 crores showing an increase of 43 percent . . . (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go record except the speech of the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Does he has the patience to listen to the reply on the issue of water? I shall name all the hon'ble Members one by one and give reply to the questions raised by them. There is a severe crisis of potable water and since the hon'ble Members have evinced interest therefore, I would like to apprise the House in this regard. I shall be brief in my reply and they may take note of it. During the last four years, the allocation was increased by Rs. 4000 crore till date and the Government will spend Rs. 26000 crore in the next four years, that is four times of that amount would be spent. It means where earlier Rs. 4000 crore were spent, now Rs. 26000 crore would be spent, per annum. We are focusing on the basic problem. In the next four years, nobody would be forced to drink contaminated water and there would be no scarcity of water. Besides, there would be no dearth of availability of water and Government will ensure sustainability of water. We have apprised the hon. Members about the status of 'Bharat Nirman'.

Some hon'ble Members have raised the issue of presence of fluoride in water. Two lakh, sixteen thousand habitations all over the country are compelled to drink contaminated water. The State-wise figures are available with the Government; I will apprise the hon'ble Members of it. The most hazardous substance is arsenic. The villagers call arsenic by the name of poison. By drinking arsenic contaminated water, a person falls prey to skin diseases and cancer etc. and dies. The most affected region is West Bengal. I am quoting the figures in this

regard. Now, let us take the issue of fluoride. Hon'ble Member Shri Hansraj G. Ahir is very keen to hear about fluoride. When people drink fluoride contaminated water, they fall prey to osteo-arthritis. He has rightly said that a person falls prey to joint-pains. 31306 habitations are affected by fluoride. 5029 villages are affected by arsenic. West Bengal is most affected by it; eight districts of the State are affected by it. In Bihar 35 villages are affected by fluoride. Andhra Pradesh is also severely affected by fluoride and 3072 habitations over there are affected by it.

An hon'ble Member has raised a question with regard to Uttar Pradesh. 1046 habitations are affected by it in Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, 295 villages are affected by salinity, 2198 villages by iron, 1522 villages by multiple factors, in total 5062 villages are affected. Two hon'ble Members have raised the question of Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh, 3774 villages are affected by fluoride, 604 by salinity, 85 villages by iron and 157 habitations by multiple factors in total 5381 villages are affected. . . . (Interruptions) Please listen to me and if you are not satisfied, you may ask the questions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Minister, have you completed the reply?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : I was giving reply to the hon'ble Members questions in Rajasthan, 8092 habitations are affected by fluoride, 5428 by salinity and 7882 habitations are affected by nitrate.

18.00 hrs.

18639 habitations are affected by multiple factors in total 41072 habitations of Rajasthan are compelled to drink

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

contaminated water. In Haryana, 144 habitations are affected by fluoride, 72 by salinity and 145 by multiple factors. Similarly, 5000 habitations in Karnataka were affected by fluoride. The State Governments are spending money on it, but the Union Government provides financial and technical assistance. Therefore, the 12th Finance Commission have paid attention to it. Rs. 325 have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh to deal with the problem of fluoride contamination. Rs. 600 crore have been allocated to West Bengal, Rs. 150 crore to Rajasthan and Rs. 100 crore to Haryana to deal with the problem of arsenic-contamination. The State Government contributes 15 percent to ARWSP, Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission. As far as the problem of quality water is concerned, there is a sub-commission programme in Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission. More allocation would be made, particularly to solve the problem of quality water. In regard to availability of water the Union and State Governments contribute 50:50 under ARWSP, but in regard to potable water, Union Government contributes 75 percent and 25 percent is contributed by the State Government. Therefore, the expenditure of more than 15 percent is required. This scheme was discontinued during the NDA regime.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Even then we want to implement it. I promise the House that within 4 years this problem of contaminated water. . . *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except what the hon. Minister says.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : We would help the State Governments which implement the project and we provide funds to Bihar also. I would like to tell that the Government of Bihar has not utilized funds that were provided to it and it has not submitted a report in this regard. More funds would be provide if required after the utilization of the entire amount. We would take care that the general public does not face the problem of drinking water. We have already released funds for Uttar Pradesh 5-6 days ago.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have resolved the queries raised by the hon. Members regarding fluoride but since they did not ask about tribal areas, I have said nothing in this regard. We have allocated Rs 1300 crore to deal with the problem of contamination of fluoride. I expect the hon. Members would make the State Governments active in this regard. We want to provide assistance for testing of drinking water in testing laboratories at block level and panchayat level. We have enhanced the budget to see that there is no shortage of drinking water for the poor and we have carried out the "Bharat Nirman" programme in a time bound way. We want to ensure that the poor do not have to face the shortage of drinking water. It is right that intake of contaminated water is the root cause of most disease. Impure water causes diarrhea, fluorosis and several other diseases. Availability of pure water would ensure the eradication of half the diseases in our country. Moreover, the poor do not have money to get the treatment for these diseases.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the end I would like to thank all those hon. Members who have taken interest in this subject and raised this question. This problem can not be solved by merely making speech but we are eager to take action and make budgetary allocations seeking the cooperation of the State Governments, panchayatiraj institutions and others to solve the problem of drinking water. In the end, I would like to thank all the hon. Members.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you cooperate, we shall take up Special Mentions, otherwise, we may not be able to finish. Please take only two minutes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, lawyers of other countries should not be allowed to practice in India. The Government should not succumb to any kind of pressure in the meeting of WTO in Hongkong and should not hurt the feelings of the lawyers of the country. The Government should not take any decision on permitting lawyers from abroad to practice in India. Due to pressure from WTO, Hongkong, it is being discussed to bring legal profession under chapter of services. Legal profession should not be treated as business. All the lawyers of the country strongly protested against it in the year 2000. Through you, I would like to request the Government that lawyers of other countries should not be allowed to practice in our country so that the self respect of the lawyers of our country may not hurt.

Sir, dispensation of justice would not be an inexpensive affair if lawyers from abroad are permitted to practice in the country. The poor have to wait for long for getting justice. If the lawyers from abroad are permitted to practice, it would not ensure inexpensive dispensation of justice. It should be opposed vehemently. The hon. Minister should give a reply in this regard and the Government should telephonically instruct Kamal Nath ji not to succumb to any pressure and strictly refuse to accept any proposal in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister to keep this fact in mind that feelings of the lawyers of the country are not hurt.

SHRI SHANKHLAL MAJHI (Akbarpur) : Sir, while framing the constitution, the architect of the Indian Constitution, Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar had made the provision that the 'Dalits' of the society should be included in the Scheduled Castes for their social, educational and political upliftment.

Sir, the subcastes of fishermen community of 16 States of India enjoy the facility of the Scheduled Castes. Gond, Kharwar, Majwar of Uttar Pradesh are included in Scheduled Cates, however, its subcastes like Mallah, Kewat, Bhatham, Tiwar, Chal, Turha, Bind, Dhiwar, Kahar, Kashyap, Gondia, Manjhi etc have not got this facility. This community is financially, socially and educationally so backward that even after 58 years of independence not even a single member of fishermen community is in the IAS or IPS in Uttar Pradesh despite their huge number. This is the proof of this educational backwardness. . . .

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Majhi, you may raise only one matter and you cannot raise both the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKHLAL MAJHI: Sir, I would like to request you to give me two minutes more. We are new Members. The new Members also should be given time. The subject that I am raising is not concerned with any specific person, rather it is concerned with that society and community against whom injustice is being done even after 58 years of independence and they are not getting the facilities that they should have got. That is why I am saying that it is socially, economically and educationally backward society. The Uttar Pradesh Government has also recommended to the Central Government to include the said castes in the list of Scheduled Castes. I would like to submit that the facilities that should have been given to the fishermen and its sub-castes of Uttar Pradesh have not yet been given to them. So, they should be given the facility of the Scheduled Caste. I would like to demand the Government of India to accept the recommendations of the Uttar Pradesh Government and provide the facilities of the scheduled castes to the said castes.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur) : Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Railways that the development of railways, all over the

[Shri Hansraj G. Ahir]

country, is undertaken by the Ministry of Railways. The Railway is the need of the country. The railway is not only the means of transportation rather it also supports the other industries. I had demanded for conducting survey for laying some new lines in my Parliament constituency Chandrapur, district Garhchiroli. It is the policy of the Ministry of Railways to accord priority to the districts predominantly inhabited by tribal people and rich in mineral resources. Despite that, I got a letter from the Ministry of Railways stating that it already has projects amounting to Rs. 46 thousand crores pending with it for which survey work has been done. I had demanded that a new train should be introduced between Chandrapur and Mumubai. I got the reply that a new train can not be introduced as it will not be commercially viable. When I demanded a new train from Garhchiroli it was replied that presently they cannot not introduce a new train while it is the policy of the Railways to give priority to introduce trains in tribal districts. Despite that the officers of the Railway Department are giving wrong reply. I would like to appeal to the Minister of Railways that the Ministry of Railways should give correct reply to the questions asked by the Members of Parliament.

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ (Saidpur) : Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the inconvenience faced by the people and the accidents accruing daily at the railway gate located near Jagadishpur railway station near Jaunpur town along Varanashi-Lucknow National Highway in Uttar Pradesh. Large number of vehicles passes through this national highways. The said railway gate is closed 10 to 15 minutes prior to the passing of the train and when the gate is closed, there is heavy jam. The volume of traffic is so high that not only the vehicles collide rather it also takes too much time in passing the vehicle. Apart from that it is also inconvenient for the pedestrians to cross the road. This problem can be solved by way of constructing overbridges there.

So, through you, I would like to demand the Central Government that necessary steps should be taken to

construct overbridge on Jagadishpur railway gate for the smooth movement of the traffic and security of life and property.

[English]

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH (Mandi) : Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak. I would like to inform the House that first time in the history of Himachal Pradesh open heart surgery was performed in our Government hospital, Indira Gandhi Medical College, Shimla, recently.

A 16-member team – headed by All India Institute of Medical Science Director, Dr. Venugopal and IGMC Cardiology Department's Dr. Rajneesh Pathania and Dr. R.S. Kanwar as part of the team – performed the surgery.

Though doctors, nurses and other para medical staff from IGMC underwent three months training at AIIMS it will take some time for IGMC doctors and staff to perform open heart surgery independently.

I thank the Central Government and the Health Ministry for this and request the Health Minister to provide full help to the IGMC doctors of the State till they are trained enough to perform open heart surgery. With this facility at IGMC, Shimla, poor patients of the State will be benefited. The cost of heart surgery at IGMC will be much less than anywhere else in the country.

Even the charges, which are taken by the private hospitals, are very high. Again I would like to thank Dr. Venugopal for making all his efforts as he came all the way to perform open-heart surgery in our hospital.

With these words, I would like to thank the Government also.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Mr. Chairman Sir, from the geographical area point of view Rajasthan is the biggest State of the country. 60 percent of the State territory is either arid or semi-arid. The low annual average

rainfall in the State means that there is paucity of water resources in the State and it is on account of this that the State has to face the continuous scourge of famine. Apart from that there are limited resources for the generation of hydel power and the cost of production of thermal power is also comparatively high on account of remote location of coal areas. Despite that Rajasthan has been at the forefront in the country in terms of introducing the measures to bring improvement in power sector and for this it has also been appreciated by the Government of India and other organizations. So, through you, I would like to request the Government that the Ministry of Power, the Government of India should accord the special status to Rajasthan similar to that of North-Eastern States and should provide a central grant to the tune of 90 percent of the total cost of the project and 10 percent as a loan to the Rajasthan Government under the Accelerated Power Department and Reform Programme (APDRP).

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to associate myself with Prof. Rasa Singh Rawatji on this issue and I support him. I also request the Union Government to provide 90 percent of the amount to Rajasthan Government as grants under APDRP programme and State Government should bear remaining 10 percent.

Sir, now I come to another subject for which you have given me opportunity to speak. Many famous temples of Rajasthan are in a dilapidated condition, if attention is not paid towards them, they would be destroyed completely. The roads leading to these temples are in a very bad condition. They are full of potholes and they are so narrow that only one vehicle can pass at a time. The State Government has initiated steps in this regard but is hampered due to paucity of funds. Two days ago, hon. Chief Minister, Vasundharaji launched a scheme worth Rs 10 crore for the renovation of the temple of Kholi ke Shri Hanuman situated on hills near Jaipur bypass. Moreover, a huge amount has also been spent on the renovation of

the temple of Shri Nathji in Udaipur. Therefore, I request the Union Government to allocate funds for the repair and maintenance of all the religious places in Rajasthan and the roads leading to them. I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI SURESH WAGHMARE (Wardha) : Sir, the Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to the Union Government to include "Teli" caste in the third Schedule, but the Union Government has not taken any action in this regard. Therefore, I request the Union Government to include 'Teli' caste in the third Schedule. Similarly, Income Tax Department of the Union Government has tried to insult this caste through an advertisement. An advertisement was given in a Daily, dated 26.10.2005 under the caption "Zindagi raja bhoj ki aur aaykar gangu teli ka". In this way, this department has cast aspersions on the caste through this advertisement. I request the Government to check such incidents and a suitable action should be taken against officers who have insulted the "Teli" community by giving such an advertisement.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Petroleum towards Bihar. Bihar is facing shortage of LPG. People are facing lots of troubles due to non-availability of gas. People are standing in queues from morning to evening; even then they are not getting gas. The shortage of gas has paved the way for gas agencies to sell the gas in black quite openly. Gas agencies are indulging in black marketing blatantly and are charging more than Rs 200. My constituency, Patna is particularly reeling under acute shortage of gas due to which people are facing lots of problems and they are really hassled.

Sir, through you, I request the hon. Minister of Petroleum to intervene and make arrangements for supplying gas to Bihar to meet the shortage there. Sufficient quantity of gas should be supplied to my constituency Patna so as to relieve the people and resolve their problems.

[English]

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN (Quilon) : Sir, there is a provision in the Central Government rules to give appointments on compassionate grounds to the wards of Central Government employees who died in harness. This is limited to five per cent of the recruitment. By and large the wards are given employment in the Departments in which the officials were working at the time of their death.

There are thousands of applications pending requesting for appointment on compassionate grounds. The Departments concerned now seems to be working on how to deny these appointments on compassionate grounds.

Sir, in the present circumstances when large scale appointments are not taking place, it is necessary that the five per cent condition is removed. Since the order is based on a judgement of the Supreme Court, the Government should take necessary steps to get the present rules changed through a legislation. I would like to urge the Government, through you, to take the initiative in this matter at an early date. This should be done as part of a social security measure and also on humanitarian ground.

MR CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 19, 2005.

18.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 19, 2005/ Agrayana 28, 1927 (Saka).

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