

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session (Part II)**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XXXV contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

General & Debate Section  
Parliamentary Secretariat  
Lok Sabha  
New Delhi  
Acc. No. 25-8  
Dated 26 March 2010

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 80.00*



## **EDITORIAL BOARD**

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

**R.K. Chadha**  
Joint Secretary

**Harnam Dass Takker**  
Director

**Vandna Trivedi**  
Joint Director-I

**Prabhakar Mohanty**  
Joint Director-II

**Shallesh Kumar**  
Assistant Editor

iv

---

(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF)

# CONTENTS

(Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXXV, Fourteenth Session (Part-II), 2008/1930 (Saka)

No. 8, Friday, October 24, 2008/Kartika 2, 1930 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
*Starred Question Nos. 101 to 104 and 107 .....	2-50
<b>WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS</b>	
Starred Question Nos. 105, 106 and 108 to 120 .....	50-105
Unstarred Question Nos. 1083 to 1228 .....	105-444
<b>OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER</b>	
Notices of adjournment motion regarding attack on Christian Minorities .....	444
<b>RULING BY THE SPEAKER</b>	
Notices of Question of Privilege .....	446-448
<b>PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....</b>	<b>448-493</b>
<b>MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA</b>	
<b>AND</b>	
<b>BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA .....</b>	<b>493-494</b>
	581-582
<b>INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN THE 53rd COMMONWEALTH</b>	
<b>PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE</b>	
Report on Participation .....	493
<b>COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND</b>	
<b>SCHEDULED TRIBES</b>	
(i) Report of Study Tour .....	494
(ii) Statements .....	495
<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC</b>	
<b>DISTRIBUTION</b>	
25th Report .....	495

---

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

## SUBJECT

<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR</b>	
32nd and 33rd Reports .....	496
<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS</b>	
(i) 21st and 22nd Reports .....	496
(ii) Statements .....	497
<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE</b>	
87th and 88th Reports .....	497
<b>STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE</b>	
(i) 32nd Report .....	498
(ii) Evidence .....	498
<b>STATEMENT BY THE MINISTERS</b>	
(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.	
Sh. P.R. Kyndiah .....	498
(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development.	
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh .....	499
(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 205th Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 191st Report of the Committee on implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States pertaining to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.	
Shrimati Renuka Chowdhary .....	500
(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers.	
Shri B.K. Handique .....	501

- (v) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 55th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri Vayalar Ravi ..... 503

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION SEEKING TO AMEND THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1975 ..... 504-505

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION SEEKING TO AMEND THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO CENTRAL EXCISE TARIFF ACT, 1985 ..... 505-506

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193 ..... 506-529,  
530-581,  
582-663

**Atrocities against Minorities with particular reference to the incidents in Orissa and other states**

Shri Basu Deb Acharia ..... 507

Shri Kharabela Swain ..... 530

Shri Madhusudan Mistry ..... 545

Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav ..... 552

Shri S.K. Kharventhan ..... 559

Shri P.C. Thomas ..... 561

Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav ..... 563

Shri Ilyas Azmi ..... 567

Shri B. Mahtab ..... 574

Shri C.K. Chandrappan ..... 582

Shri Dharmendra Pradhan ..... 588

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar ..... 593

Shri Prasanna Kumar Patasani ..... 603

Shri Sugrib Singh ..... 604

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi ..... 607

Shri Brahmananda Panda ..... 613

Shri Sansuma Khungur Bwiswmuthiary ..... 615

Shri Ramdas Athawale .....	618
Shri Kiren Rijju .....	620
Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha .....	629
Shri K. Yerrannaidu .....	630
Shri T.K. Hamza .....	632
Shri Jual Oram .....	633
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav .....	636
Shri Francis Fanthome .....	641
Shri Nikhil Kumar .....	643
Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria .....	645
Shri Sarbananda Sonowal .....	647
Shri Anwar Hussain .....	648
Shri Shivraj V. Patil .....	651
<b>RE: EXPRESSION OF REGRET BY A MEMBER OVER HIS CONDUCT IN THE HOUSE.....</b>	<b>529-530</b>
<b>PRESIDENT'S EMOLUMENTS AND PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008</b>	
Motion to Consider.....	664
Clauses 2 to 5 and 1 .....	664
Motion to pass .....	665
<b>VICE-PRESIDENT'S PENSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008</b>	
Motion to Consider.....	665
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 .....	665-666
Motion to pass .....	666
<b>SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008</b>	
Motion to Consider.....	666
Clauses 2 and 1 .....	667
Motion to pass .....	667

**SUBJECT****COLUMNS****GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES)  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2008**

Motion to Consider .....	668
Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 .....	668
Motion to pass .....	668

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN**

Adjournment of the House till 10th December, 2008 .....	669
---	-----

**ANNEXURE-I**

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	671-672
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	672-678

**ANNEXURE-II**

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	679-680
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	679-682

**OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

**THE SPEAKER**

**Shri Somnath Chatterjee**

**THE DEPUTY SPEAKER**

**Shri Charanjit Singh Atwal**

**PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

**Shri Giridhar Gamang**

**Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya**

**Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan**

**Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey**

**Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil**

**Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan**

**Shri Arjun Sethi**

**Shri Mohan Singh**

**Shrimati Krishna Tirath**

**Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL**

**Shri P.D.T. Achary**



## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Friday, October 24, 2008/Kartika 2, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, it is most likely that today the House is going to be adjourned. We have not been officially informed yet.

Sir, on 20th October you told us that our notice on breach of privilege is under your kind consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give the ruling today.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You told us that it is under your active consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, activity has stopped and I will give my ruling today.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, I have given a privilege notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Against me! Against whom?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: I have given the privilege notice against the hon. Prime Minister of this country. He has deviated from what he has said on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaaidu, you need not elaborate on that.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, I have given the notice on the same issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I have also given a similar notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I had also given a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, I fully endorse your views. Please put the head phone. Please listen to me. I am going to say something in your favour.

I respect your views that you have expressed in your letter. However, sometimes, exigencies of circumstances are there. I cannot comment on what happened when I was not in the Chair. Another hon. Chairman was there. I cannot comment, but I respect your views.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you. He is not listening to me. I have agreed with you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I fully appreciate. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Today, some important issues are there. Let us discuss.

Now, we will take up Question Hour.

11.02 hrs.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 101—Shri Uday Singh.

#### Integrated Child Protection Scheme

+

\*101. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) the amount allocated under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount allocated by the Government under the Scheme has not been utilized by many of the States;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has carried out review of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated the new centrally sponsored scheme namely 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)' for implementation during the 11th Plan Period through the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the scheme is yet to be approved by the competent authority.

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

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, are you all right?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not tax her too much as she is not very fit.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: Yes, Sir. I will try to be as mild as possible.

The malice which has now become symptomatic of this Government's functioning is fully reflected in the reply that I have received. An important scheme such as this is yet to be notified.

My first question to the hon. Minister would be who—pray—is this competent authority and why has it not been notified so far.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I do not know whether I should thank the hon. Member for raising the issue or sympathize that he has not understood how a new scheme is implemented. There is a certain paper work and there is a certain responsibility before we bring out something that applies all over the country. The basic facilities have all been put into place. It has to be passed by the Cabinet Secretariat. You should be congratulating this Government for taking cognizance of issues of children and for formulating the ICPS which is one of the most unique formulations and, for the first time, it is established as part of the child rights.

MR. SPEAKER: It is being formulated.

SHRI UDAY SINGH: The hon. Minister wants me to compliment the Government for something which it has not done; for something which is so apparently recognizable all over that we need not comment on it.

The exploitation of children, child trafficking is a well known problem in India. Even in the absence of this scheme having been notified, has the Government taken any measures to map the number of these destitute children, to find out where they are, who they are so that a roster can be prepared? The scheme talks about the State and district level units.

I would like to know whether the Ministry has thought it fit to involve the Panchayati Raj institutions in this because that is where the destitute children would really come from.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I do not think there is any data in this country to establish that children come from the Panchayati Raj. Children, across all sections of society, are exploited not just by the society but by the parents themselves. Otherwise, you would not have children in child labour and child trafficking or as part of our paedophile paradise. So the fact of the matter is that this is a comprehensive integration of existing laws which gives an umbrella scheme for a holistic implementation for the care and protection of children—both those who are in need of care and protection and those who in conflict with law.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harisinh Chavda—not present.

Shri Brahmananda Panda.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, whether the Government has reviewed the mental and physical health condition of the Indian children in the rural areas in general and tribal areas in particular. What steps are proposed or are being proposed to be taken to protect our children from the atrocities and from other exploitation?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a particular question. Are you in a position to answer?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We have many laws which have been put. The implementation of these laws lies with the State Governments. It is the responsibility of the State Governments. As the Central Government, we have established, for the first time, a historic National Commission for Child Rights. We have also recommended that each State Government must, in turn, set up a State Commission for Child Rights. All of these will be brought under the ICPS. As soon as it is established, we will be able to give. I am hopeful that very soon we will be able to give these to the children of our nation.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has submitted that some of the schemes have not yet been approved by the competent authority. However, the Government is praising those states where child and women development programmes are being implemented properly like Gujarat State where several schemes are being implemented for women during various stages of their lives. I would like to know whether the Government will allocate special funds for those states which are implementing special schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, you may appreciate that it is the responsibility of the respective states and if they are implementing these schemes then there is nothing surprising about it. It is their responsi-

bility. The schemes are implemented for the welfare of children. If the State Government is doing this work and need additional funds for this, then it should send written proposal in this regard. We will provide them the same amount of funds that we are providing to other States. It is commendable that they are discharging their responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Varmaji, please cooperate. Nothing more is allowed.

### JNNURM Schemes

+

\*102. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocation made for the implementation of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects sanctioned under the scheme during the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism to ensure proper implementation of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rs. 25,500 crore has been allotted to the entire Mission period of seven years. The Budgetary allocation made for the implementation of projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)—UIG component for each of the last three years is as under:—

2005-06	Rs. 500.00 crore
2006-07	Rs. 2500.00 crore
2007-08	Rs. 2805.00 crore

The provision in the budget is not made State-wise.

Under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Rs. 6400 crore has been allocated for the entire Mission Period of 7 years. During the last 3 years, Rs. 2194.00 crore has been allocated. Year-wise details are given below:—

2005-06	Rs. 90.00 crore
2006-07	Rs. 900.00 crore
2007-08	Rs. 1204.00 crore

(b) During the current financial year, 20 projects with an approved cost of Rs. 2466.53 crore with committed Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 1181.69 crore has been approved under UIG component of JNNURM. State-wise details are given in the Annexure I enclosed.

During the current financial year, 1st installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) amounting to Rs. 450.77 crore has been released for 60 projects in the UIDSSMT components of JNNURM. State-wise details are given in the Annexure II enclosed.

(c) and (d) A mechanism for regular monitoring of

implementation of projects approved under UIG component of JNNURM exists in the form of monthly review by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) headed by Secretary (Urban Development), regional reviews by Secretary (Urban Development) and Senior officials of Ministry of Urban Development, submission of Quarterly Progress Reports by the cities and States, the appraisal of reform implementation by National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) and National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) and monitoring by State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs). At the time of sanction of projects the CSMC also reviews the progress made by the concerned State in implementation of projects and reforms and gives necessary directions. Also, the release of 2nd and subsequent installments is based on the utilization certificates of the previous installments and satisfactory progress. Independent Review and Monitoring Agencies (IRMAs) are also being engaged for monitoring the implementation of projects.

As per the guidelines of UIDSSMT, State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) are required to monitor the implementation of projects and reforms. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) also monitors projects sanctioned under the programme. Besides this, monthly review by the CSMC and regional reviews undertaken at the level of Secretary (UD), Government of India and Senior Officials of Ministry of Urban Development is carried out to ensure proper implementation and achievement of reforms.

#### Annexure-I

#### State-wise details of Projects Sanctioned under UIG Component of JNNURM during 2008-09 (upto 30-09-2008)

(Figures in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	ACA Committed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttarakhand	1	2460.00	1968.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	West Bengal	4	54068.63	18915.02
3.	Gujarat	2	51293.74	18325.37
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	4421.25	1574.43
5.	Rajasthan	2	14104.00	6648.00
6.	Meghalaya	1	2446.00	2201.40
7.	Maharashtra	5	39126.20	16187.56
8.	Orissa	1	16690.00	13352.00
9.	Delhi	1	25378.00	8882.30
10.	Tripura	1	7826.00	7043.40
11.	Jharkhand	1	28839.15	23071.32
Total		20	246652.97	118168.80

**Annexure-II**

*State-wise details of Projects Sanctioned under UIDSSMT during 2008-09 (upto 30-09-2008)*

Sl. No.	Name of States	No. of Towns/ Cities	No. of Projects	Approved Cost	Eligible central share (80%/90% of approved cost) (ACA committed)	1st installment of ACA released including incentive
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Gujarat	16	16	12240.78	9792.62	4896.31
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	213.98	171.18	85.59
3.	Karnataka	7	7	18451.09	14760.87	7380.44
4.	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	6602.44	5281.95	2640.98
5.	Rajasthan	8	8	26752.76	21402.21	10701.10
6.	Tamil Nadu	3	3	12195.63	9756.50	4878.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Uttar Pradesh	16	16	23337.32	18669.86	9334.93
8.	West Bengal	5	5	12768.55	10267.13	5159.70
Total		60	60	112562.55	90102.33	45077.30

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: As we are observing the very fast growth of urbanization all over the country, a massive exodus towards the metro cities is posing a newer challenge to the Governments. In that situation, on the one hand, the metro cities will have to build up their infrastructure to face this problem. At the same time, the rural areas, other new areas where urbanization is taking place and also smaller cities should be taken care of. In these metro cities, the cost is there. In this Scheme, 30 per cent share is borne by the Central Government. So, in that situation, a proposal was there from various States saying that the Central share should be increased to 50 per cent. At the same time, in the adjacent areas, land will have to be purchased. The land cost is not included. In that respect also, they are facing the problem. At the same time, the CPWD schedule rate has also increased. Moreover, the price rise of materials is also creating problem. So, the increased cost of the material should also be taken care of. Therefore, the 50 per cent increase to the total contribution, the land cost and the material cost increase, all these three issues are there. In this new situation, will the Central Government consider this proposal from the States?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, as the hon. House knows, urban development is primarily a State subject. For the first time, the Government of India has launched the huge Mission known as the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

I am proud to tell you that this Mission has been functioning very successfully. Before the Mission was launched, States were completely consulted and the formula was arrived at that for only cities with a population of more than 4 million our assistance would be of the order of 35 per cent. In the list of Mission

cities—there are 63—there are many cities where we are giving more than 50 per cent. In some cities, which have been included in the list of Mission cities as Capitals of States and as Capitals of Union Territories and as Headquarters of temple towns, we are giving as much as 80 per cent. There are only 6 cities in India where our contribution is 35 per cent. I do not think that in the midst of the Mission it would be possible to revise these figures. These 6 cities, which include cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, can bear this burden.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, as you are aware that in this country uneven growth is the curse of our Indian system and because of that we see that 8 bigger States have cornered 80 per cent of the funds, but the North Eastern Region and other smaller and weaker States, which have also got cities and towns where urbanization is taking place very fast, have been neglected. If we do not have a special stress to develop those areas, then unevenness will never end. This is another problem. What is the proposal of the Government to address this problem?

Then, a review of this programme with the involvement of citizens is very much required. A review by officers always does not give the correct picture. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how the Government can evaluate the implementation of the programme with the involvement of the citizens.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, over a Mission period, we are broadly guided by indicative Statewise ceilings and Statewise ceilings have been fixed keeping the percentage of urban population in each State in view. In the case of North East, we are giving as much as 90 per cent. The State and the urban local body put

together have to raise only 10 per cent. I understand the response from various States has not been uniform. Even such States which have not been able to respond adequately so far will be attended to so that they will have enough time and scope to avail of the funds that should be made available to them under Statewise ceiling over a Mission period of 7 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shahnawaz Hussain, I cannot see you because you are not in your seat. However I give you permission today. You have a supplementary in your name. Would you like to ask that?

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN : Not on this Sir, but on Q. No. 104.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not interested in Q. No. 102!

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently, as late as 3rd October of this year, a letter has been sent by the Ministry of Urban Development and that has given rise to certain apprehensions relating to the project of JNNURM. So, I would like to know whether the Government has decided to extend a part of JNNURM to other cities and towns and whether financial assistance would be provided to Non-Mission cities if they send proposals of capacity building schemes. I would also like to know whether the Mission cities were not forthcoming in taking the Central Grant and that has prompted the Government to extend the scheme for Non-Mission cities as well.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, we have a scheme, as I said, under urban infrastructure governance for 63 mission cities. For small and medium towns, we have a separate scheme, that is, UIDSSMT. Therefore, under that scheme, we are also providing generous assistance. I would like to tell my hon. Friend that under that scheme we give as much as 80 per cent. Many States have already availed of the assistance. They are almost racing towards their State-wise ceiling. I think, Orissa also can avail of it.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I referred to the letter written by his Ministry of October 3rd where it is mentioned that as a number of States are not

forthcoming for JNUURM, this is being revised and non-mission cities are being taken up for capacity building.

MD. SALIM: He has not replied with regard to Cuttack...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Yes, Cuttack also.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not get diverted.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, unless I look at the letter, I will talk to him separately, I will not be able to respond in a reasonably correct manner.

As far as Cuttack is concerned, we are prepared to give assistance under UIDSSMT.

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Thank you, Mr. Speaker Sir. This scheme is very laudable. It will give a face-lift to the cities and provide better civic amenities. Now, there is great discontentment among the Cantonment areas which are part of the cities. You cannot bifurcate the two.

I would like to know whether the Government is planning to include the Cantonment areas which are in the Capitals of the States within the scheme so that the civil population, which is very sizeable, such as in Delhi and Dehradun, is benefited by this scheme. Are they planning to do so?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, this mission is also reform driven. Unless the urban local bodies implement the Seventy-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution in letter and spirit, we cannot provide assistance. The problem with the Cantonment bodies is that the elections are not held. Whom do I give the money? That is the problem. We are discussing it with the Defence Ministry but no satisfactory solution has been so far found. As and when the solution is found, we will make the assistance available to them.

But I would like to emphasise the fact that we are keen on elections being held. The urban local bodies must have representative democratic character before they can avail of assistance under the mission.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, for his exemplary behaviour today.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Minister, the UPA Government and the hon'ble Prime Minister for selecting 63 towns/cities under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission as per the new policy with the vision that like villages, cities/towns also have problems. I am fortunate that my parliamentary constituency Patna, and Bodh Gaya have been selected under this mission. Patna is the capital of Bihar. There are many problems like problem of water, road, power, community hall, park etc. which are common. Everyday common people have to face many difficulties.

Patna and Bodh Gaya were selected under this project three and half or four years back. However, unfortunate thing is that Patna and Bodh Gaya, Bihar do not figure in the state-wise list that has been released recently. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the reason as to why not even a single rupee has been allocated for Patna and Bodh Gaya till now. What is the reason that the people of Patna and Bodh Gaya are deprived of it? Bodh Gaya has historical importance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right, the hon'ble Minister has understood your question.

[English]

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** There are some States which could not, for a variety of reasons, avail of the assistance adequately. In the case of Bihar, we did sanction one project in the constituency of Mr. Ram Kripalji, and we are prepared to do in regard to other cities in Bihar, particularly, Bodh Gaya having regard to its enormous historical and religious significance. I would like to assure you that certain amount has been kept reserved for each State.

Now, so far, we have sanctioned only one scheme of Rs. 18.47 crore. The amount available for them is Rs. 423 crore. Three years are coming to an end. There are still four years. I do not like to make comments on States. Such of the States that have not been able to avail of the assistance can still avail of them. We have four more years of Mission period.

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER:** All right, you have got everything.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to when the Government is going to provide funds for Mumbai city for the pipeline that passes through Tonsa and Gundoli as it has already provided funds for water supply scheme and MSDP-2. Secondly, the hon'ble Minister submitted that at present funds are being provided for 80 per cent villages. Out of that only 80 thousand rupees are being provided for slum development. How can a house measuring 263 square feet be constructed with this amount? I would like to know whether the Government will enhance this amount to Rs. 2 lakh? Annually four lakh people come to Mumbai and on account of this jhuggis are erected that cause sewage and filth. By the way, one crore twenty lakh people live in jhuggis in Mumbai. ...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is this going on? You have rambled a lot.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** Sir, I am speaking on the same topic.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not speaking on that issue.

**SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:** It is related only with the slum development. I would like to know whether a special package will be provided to Mumbai city by the Government. Annually central exchequer gets one lakh crore rupees from this state.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Many special things are required for Mumbai.

[English]

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Mumbai has been taken care of in a special way. The hon. Prime Minister has been evincing keen, special interest in Mumbai, as a consequence of which Mumbai was the only city which was sanctioned Rs. 1200 crore for BRIMSTOWAD Scheme without any contribution either from Mumbai's Urban Local Body or from Maharashtra Government. As



for Mumbai, I am happy to tell you, Sir, they have availed of all the assistance that is possible under the Mission. It is for the State Government to make further proposals. However, they cannot exceed the State-wise ceiling. I am happy to tell you here that Mumbai is the city which received the highest assistance; Maharashtra is the State which received the highest assistance. As for particular Schemes you are referring to, they will be looked into.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a grievance. From Kolkata, I have a grievance. You are getting everything.

A special opportunity to Mr. Kalmadi for his successful conducting...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: All the schemes referred to by the Government of West Bengal in regard to Kolkata have been attended to.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Some partiality is permitted!

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: I would like to thank Mr. Jaipal Reddy for having given a good amount for the development of Pune city because there are Commonwealth Youth Games there. He has given over Rs. 2000 crore under JNNURM for the development of the city. Brand new cities were created out of JNNURM; new roads were built and river side development etc. was done.

My only problem is what Mr. Vijay Bahuguna mentioned that the city is happy but the cantonment part of it is unhappy that they have not received anything.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered it already.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It gives me both joy and pride to say that Pune was decked forth appropriately for Commonwealth Youth Games; so the fund was given under our Mission.

MR. SPEAKER: I see. Without knowing that, I congratulated him.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: But, Sir, the credit must

go to him because he has been able to extort that money from me.

Sir, I am not a very generous person. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, I agree with him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It shows what a sportsman he is.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, as far as the Cantonment problem is concerned, this problem needs to be settled in terms of a principle. We are in correspondence with the Defence Ministry.

MD. SALIM: Sir, from the name JNNURM itself, we can find that there is a question of revitalizing, renewal, and rejuvenating all the existing urban facilities. But after sixty years of our Independence, we are facing this problem in small towns, medium towns and big cities.

Even though this Scheme is very well-suited, well-planned and required for long, I would like to know whether the Urban Development Ministry of the Government of India will work out a programme to find out as to what are the projects they are sanctioning under JNNURM; for creating new facilities, constructing new things; and how much they are going to revitalize, rejuvenate, restructure and repair the old traditional urban infrastructural facilities that we have so that the purpose of renewal is totally completed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, the nomenclature may be inadequate but we are not confining ourselves to renewal and rejuvenation. We are also sanctioning projects for newly developed parts of old cities and for new towns. Therefore, fresh development is not being ignored. We are aware of the fact urbanization is growing a pace, urbanization constitutes a future wave. Therefore, this Mission will take care of new development.

#### Complaints Against Banks

\*103. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the complaints-redressal mechanism available with banks;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any mechanism to settle a majority of complaints against the public sector banks in a time-bound manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take action against those banks which do not address such complaints expeditiously; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (e) For an effective complaint redressal mechanism and for strengthening of customer service in Banks, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has prescribed a four tier institutional arrangement consisting of (i) Customer Service Committee of the Board, (ii) Standing Committee of Executives on Customer Service, (iii) a nodal department/official for customer service at the Head Office and Controlling Offices, and (iv) a Customer Service Committee at the branch level.

RBI vide their Circular dated, May 02, 2008 have advised all scheduled commercial banks to ensure that a suitable mechanism exists for receiving and addressing complaints from customers/constituents with specific emphasis on resolving such complaints fairly and expeditiously regardless of the source of the complaints. These guidelines, *inter-alia*, stipulate that all the banks have a system of acknowledging the complaints, fix a time frame for resolving the complaints, ensure that redressal of complaints emanating from rural areas and those relating to financial assistance to Priority Sector and Government's Poverty Alleviation Programmes also forms part of the above process. Indian Banks' Association (IBA), in order to facilitate

uniform implementation of "Code of Commitment by Banks to Customers" formulated by Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) has issued a model policy on grievance redressal in banks to ensure that a suitable mechanism is set up for receiving and addressing complaints from its customers/constituents with specific emphasis on resolving such complaints in a time bound manner. Further, IBA has advised that banks should give wide publicity to the grievance redressal machinery through advertisements and also by placing them on their web sites, etc.

The Banking Ombudsman Scheme has been notified by RBI in terms of the powers conferred under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The objective of the Scheme is to provide for a system of redressal of grievances against banks. The Scheme is in operation since 1995 and has been revised during the years 2002 and 2007. There are 15 Banking Ombudsman Offices, located throughout the country. Banking Ombudsman is an independent body with powers to settle grievances quickly and inexpensively. The Banking Ombudsman receive and consider complaints relating to the deficiencies in banking or other services and facilitate their satisfaction or settlement by agreement or through conciliation and mediation between the bank concerned and the aggrieved parties or by passing an Award in accordance with the Scheme within its jurisdiction. RBI vide their Notification dated December 26, 2005 directed all commercial, regional rural and scheduled primary co-operative banks to comply with the Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Reserve Bank of India has prescribed a four-tier institutional arrangement at the Board level, at the level of the executives, at the level of the nodal agency and also at the Branch level. Even there is a separate Scheme, Ombudsman, which is an independent body, to resolve the grievances of the customers. Even now, the quality of services in the public sector banks has deteriorated badly.

The banking customers have increased manifold with the growing economy over the years. With this

increase, the number of complaints is bound to increase. But the banking sector needs an effective grievance redressal system. As per the directions of RBI, they should acknowledge every complaint; they should fix a time-frame for resolving the complaint; the banks should give wide publicity about the grievance redressal mechanism to the customers through advertisements. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your supplementary.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: This has not happened anywhere in the country. That is why, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many complaints including illegal and unauthorized withdrawal of money from the accounts of the customers have been received by the Banking Ombudsman against the public sector banks so far, and also the steps taken against these banks, bank staff State-wise. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How can he give the State-wise details?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, firstly with uttermost respect, I beg to differ with the hon. Member when he says that the banking services are deteriorating. In fact, the records show and the public perception is that the banking sector in India is rendering an excellent service. As compared to the number of accounts and the banking business, the number of complaints filed before the Ombudsman is indeed very insignificant, if you permit to use that word.

Sir, coming to the specifics, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the number of complaints taking right from the year 2002-03 to the year 2006-07, in all, including the State Bank of India, the other nationalized banks, private sector banks, foreign banks, scheduled primary cooperative banks, regional rural banks, and all these put together is about one lakh during these years, and the Ombudsman has settled most of those complaints. In fact, almost all the complaints have been settled.

So, there is a great mechanism, which has been prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India in late as February, 2008. In fact, the banks have been directed that at the branch level they must maintain a register

for complaints and they must have a timeframe for attending to the complaint.

Sir, I can say with utmost sense of satisfaction that those guidelines are being adhered to.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, though there are Committees at the branch level and nodal agencies at the Executive level but they are not acting properly. If a Member of Parliament or if a Member of the Legislative Assembly writes any complaint, he gets acknowledgement of his complaint. But if an ordinary citizen has written any complaint, there is no acknowledgement for his complaint. That is why the number of complaints mentioned by the hon. Minister is shown less. But practically, this number is far more high, especially in the rural area. That is why I would request the hon. Minister to look into this issue. For each and every complaint, there should be an acknowledgement. Then, only we would know whether the complaints have been settled or not.

Sir, now I come to my second Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: What was it so long, which you mentioned?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it was just the background. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, you must also be aware, recently, a large amount of fake currency notes had been found even in the Automatic Telling Machines of banks. These fake notes landed into the hands of innocent customers.

How many such cases have come to the notice of the Government and what steps have been taken to exchange the fake currency notes, which went into the hands of the customers?

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with this Supplementary.

Mr. Minister, are you in a position to answer it? ,

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, as far as the first part of his second Supplementary is concerned, it was almost a repetition of his first Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. You can ignore it. You may start with the second part of his second Supplementary.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Second part of his second Supplementary does not arise out of this Question...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it is a very important question...(Interruptions) We are getting fake currency notes. This is also a complaint.

MR. SPEAKER: You avoid such people.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, about the fake currency notes, timely action is taken ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We should all avoid such transactions.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that the racket of fake currency notes has been operating along Indo-Nepal border for the last four-five years. One year back I had raised the question in the Parliament in this regard and I had on many occasions written to the offices of the State Bank of India, Uttar Pradesh, However, bank officers did not pay any attention towards this. The Government of India also did not pay attention in this regard and fake currency notes worth billions of rupees have been smuggled into India. The Government should hold discussion in this regard and the hon'ble Minister should make a statement on the report of Reserve Bank of India according to which fake currency notes are in circulation on a very large scale in Indian Banks and should also tell us as to what steps are being taken by the Government of India to weed out fake currencies presently in circulation in the market and bring in circulation those genuine currency notes which are out of circulation.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Reserve Bank of India print genuine currency notes which is done through legal tender. The fake currency notes are

smuggled from outside. Whenever it comes to notice, action is taken accordingly and it is not only the Reserve Bank of India or the Government of India which are concerned with it, rather, the Border Security Forces and the police forces of the respective states also have an important role to play in detecting such incidents at their respective places. I would like to submit that whenever any complaint is received action is taken in this regard. However, the information that the hon'ble Member wants does not arise out of this Question. If the hon'ble Member wants to know about this then he should ask a separate question. Then I will reply to it.

[English]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, besides these micro issues relating to the complaints against the banks, I want to ask a question about the broader issue where the banks have given commitment to support various Government programmes, particularly, the programmes being launched by the Ministry of Rural Development.

We, as Members of Parliament, have been conducting various meetings at the district level. The coordination level at the district level is very minimal. I would like to point out one scheme in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be very brief and specific.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Yes, Sir. This is a very specific question. There is a programme known as *Swam Jayanti Gram Sawarozgar Yojana*. My point is that the support from the banks is not coming for this programme. Various complaints have also been lodged. I have also written specifically about the Self-Help Groups of the women, that they are not being supported by the banks.

So, what is the Government doing on this issue?

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Presently 30 lakh Self Help Groups are operating in the country. Each Self Help Group has 12-15 Members. Thus more than four crore people are associated with Self Help Groups. The families of these people are also attacked with it.

Thus if this number is multiplied with four, nearly 20 crore people are associated with the Self Help Groups. I feel that everywhere they have performed well. The meetings of the state level Bankers are held at state level and review is done at an interval of three months. Wherever the Chief Minister desires he remains present there and the officers also participate in it. I myself have gone there and seen that meaningful discussion is held in those meetings and the State Government may get many things from the Banks. There are DLCC and DLRC at the district level and the Members of Parliament of that area are also invited to participate in its meetings and they participate in it. It is also discussed and reviewed as to how further action could be taken on the small schemes. The Member of Parliament many participate in it.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Sudhakar Reddy.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not permitted. Do not record it.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Thank you, Sir.

Through you, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. What steps are being taken regarding large number of complaints about the way the bank credit cards handling is done by the outsourcing agencies of SBI and other banks as it is creating losses to customers?

*[Translation]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, as per the figures that I have regarding the Bank Credit Cards for the year 2006-07 there were 7688 complaints regarding all the banks and as I had already submitted, action is taken according to the nature of the complaints received by the Ombudsman. Regarding the complaints concerning the recovery agents, RBI on its behalf has

\*Not recorded.

clarified that no bank will adopt any illegal methods anywhere for recovery.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may also be allowed to speak.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramdas Athawale, go to your seat. I cannot see you.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': Sir, there are two kinds of work in the bank's working system— one is depositing and withdrawal of money by customers and the second important work is the issuance of credit cards to the farmers and sanctioning of loans to them as well as to the unemployed youths.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken 40 minutes in two Questions.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': Hon'ble Minister has rightly said that there has not been any complaint with regard to deposit and withdrawal of money by customers, but the second part of the banks' working system which gets complaints and have no redressal pertains to sanctioning of loans to the farmers as well as the unemployed youths.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is about complaints redressal mechanism.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': I am telling about this very thing. There is no redressal of such complaints and the farmers as well as the unemployed youths keep knocking at the bank's door for years together without any result as there is no body to listen to their grievances. Mechanism is, of course, thus but it is not effective. I want to know from the Government as

to what action they want to take in order to make an effective mechanism in the matter of providing loans to the farmers and the unemployed youths, issuance of credit cards and grant of education loans to the students?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There should be brevity on both sides.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, more than seven crore people have been issued Kisan credit cards at present in the country. It allows them to withdraw Rs. 25 to 50 thousands at any point of time. In this regard we take particular care that there should be redressal of their grievances. If any complaint is received in spite of these efforts, we consider and take steps at our level. If the hon'ble Member has any specific complaint and he wants to bring it into my notice, I will definitely look into it and take action in this regard, I assure you.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': Sir, I have not got reply to my question. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, if the hon'ble Member wants to ask then, I would like to tell him that the Government. ...*(Interruptions)* 100 per cent financial cover is given under this policy. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': But what has been done about the unemployed? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Rajiv Ranjanji, it is not proper. I allowed you to put your views. You put a very long question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we need to cover all under the banking network. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please, I cannot hear his answer because of your interruptions.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the Government propose to formulate a plan under the banking system to cover everybody, so that all could avail the loan facility. We have made much headway in the states and further work is in progress.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Indra Gandhiji had done nationalization of banks with a view to improve the financial condition of the poor people. But today we see that the bankers provide loans to the rich in order to make them more richer and refuse to give loans to the poor people. My question is whether the Government will issue any guidelines to the banks for providing more loans to the SCs/STs and the poor people to raise their standard of living, as there is an urgent need to do the same for the poor and not for the rich to make them richer?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you ever made any complaint in this regard?

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I request the Minister of Finance that the poor people should be made rich. What is he doing for this?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, out of total loans provided by the banks, 40 per cent is given to the priority sector and 10 per cent to the weaker section. You can work out the recently given amount of Rs. 25000 crore which is more in terms of percentage. We have not given less amount.

RGGVY

+

\*104. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to have a social audit of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) to ensure transparency in the implementation of the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several States in the country are lagging behind in implementing the scheme;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the scheme in an effective way;

(f) whether some of the States have demanded enhanced allocation of funds under the scheme; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (g) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) The Ministry of Power has taken various steps, including the followings to introduce transparency and public involvement in the implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY):—

(i) The details of the villages covered and work done under RGGVY have been made available on the interactive website [www.rggvy.gov.in](http://www.rggvy.gov.in). Public responses are received and attended to.

(ii) The State Governments are required to set up district committees pursuant to section 166(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. The district committees so constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chairperson of the Zila Panchayat/District Planning Committee/Collector of the district should *inter-alia* have representation from various concerned district

level agencies, consumer associations and other important stakeholders.

(iii) A certificate from the Gram Panchayat is required for certifying completion of the work under RGGVY.

(iv) The projects under the scheme are subjected to a 3-Tier Quality Monitoring Mechanism in the XI Plan.

(c) and (d) The performance of RGGVY in some States has been lagging behind primarily because of the following reasons:

- Delay in receipt of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).
- Delay in finalization of BPL lists by some states.
- Delay in forest clearance.
- Delays in land acquisition for 33/11 KV sub-stations.
- Limited number of good agencies available for execution of turnkey contracts.
- Very high rates quoted by contracting agencies.
- Shortage of material like poles etc. and high prices.
- Delays in issuance of road permit and way bills by the States.
- Delays by State Utilities in taking over physical assets created by Central Power Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).
- Delays in issuance of Panchayat Certificates for village electrification.
- Lack of awareness among villagers for taking new connections.
- Very poor upstream rural electricity infrastructure in some states.

- Delay or refusal to waive state and local taxes on line materials by some states.
- Difficult terrain in some states and floods.

The State-wise and Year-wise physical and financial performance of RGGVY are at Annexure-I and II respectively.

(e) For effective implementation of RGGVY, the following steps have been taken:

- Government of India has set up an inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee which periodically meets to sanction projects and review progress of implementation.
- States have been advised to set up district committees to monitor the progress of rural electrification works. Most of the states have notified formation of district committees.
- The Government of India as also Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for RGGVY, conduct frequent review meetings with all the stakeholders; the concerned State Governments, state power utilities and implementing agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme on the agreed schedules.
- For speedier and effective implementation of projects, their execution has been taken up on turnkey basis.
- To ensure qualitative execution of rural electrification works, a three tier quality control

mechanism has been enforced under RGGVY.

- Grant amount of BPL connection has been enhanced to Rs. 2200 from Rs. 1500.
- To take care of the cost escalation, cost norms for village electrification have been revised upward.
- National Workshop was organized in collaboration with IEEMA to ensure timely supply of materials.
- Fund flow has been streamlined by use of e-transfer, to avoid package of funds.
- Chief Ministers have been requested for expeditious implementation of the scheme.
- Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of State Governments have been requested to constitute Coordination Committee under chairmanship of Chief Secretary to address state level issues for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

(f) and (g) Government has provided Rs. 33,000 crore for RGGVY for X and Phase-I of XI Plan at this stage. This amount is sufficient to cover electrification of 558 projects covering 530 districts. Some States have reportedly prepared Supplementary Project Reports for intensive electrification of already electrified villages. Government can consider sanctioning such projects during Phase-II of XI Plan period which is yet to be approved.



## Annexure-I

## State-wise and Year-wise status of electrification of un-electrified villages under RGGVY

Sl. No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		Cumulative	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement as on 01-10-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	365	0	365	0
3.	Assam	0	0	140	0	50	84	959	118	1149	202
4.	Bihar	1600	1600	10097	8415	6000	3347	5249	394	22946	13756
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	50	0	117	0	167	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	1918	0	2150	1259	8228	1417	12296	2676
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	10	0	0	0	103	0	113	0
11.	Karnataka	35	47	0	0	0	0	34	0	69	47
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	100	0	50	15	100	6	250	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Manipur	0	0	30	0	0	36	150	40	180	76
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	10	0	0	0	174	32	184	32
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0
18.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	0
19.	Orissa	0	0	500	0	350	0	2672	258	3522	258
20.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Rajasthan	124	230	1250	765	500	633	367	8	2241	1636
22.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16	0
23.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	48	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7355	7503	21956	16620	4000	2862	1964	414	35275	27399
26.	Uttarakhand	230	87	850	798	350	341	198	98	1628	1324
27.	West Bengal	656	352	3240	2108	1500	724	769	329	6165	3513
<b>Total</b>		<b>10000</b>	<b>9819</b>	<b>40101</b>	<b>28706</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>9301</b>	<b>21625</b>	<b>3114</b>	<b>86726</b>	<b>50940</b>

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

(As on 01-10-08)

Sl. No.	State	Amount Disbursed under RGGVY						Total (Rs. in crores)
		During 2004-05	During 2005-06	During 2006-07	During 2007-08	During 2008-09		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	9.12	94.35	265.44	24.64	393.55	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	2.25	0.00	179.84	0.00	182.09	
3.	Assam	0.00	1.80	39.23	64.99	27.58	133.60	
4.	Bihar	200.24	185.00	470.14	747.03	16.73	1619.14	
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	16.94	36.27	47.44	71.68	172.33	
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.23	13.36	17.93	16.08	47.60	
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.74	12.33	24.66	0.00	37.73	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.18	7.48		0.00	7.66	
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	4.94	285.24	598.96	200.48	1089.62	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	19.59	29.81	19.59	68.99	
11.	Karnataka	0.00	72.59	87.36	324.91	0.00	484.86	
12.	Kerala	0.00	15	5.12		0.84	20.96	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	2.02	104.66	156.19	0.00	262.87	
14.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.4	10.02	16.61	46.92	73.95	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	13.53	5.05	13.53	32.11
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.93	9.59	29.52
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.00	78.75	79.39
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.27	4.23	5.57	0.00	10.07
19.	Orissa	0.00	3.50	62.40	177.19	396.82	639.91
20.	Punjab	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
21.	Rajasthan	9.33	47.21	87.19	180.56	104.90	429.19
22.	Tripura	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.08
23.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.77	0.00	100.77
24.	Uttar Pradesh	639.96	172.64	1543.82	563.84	0.00	2920.26
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	63.04	278.28	133.04	30.64	505.00
26.	West Bengal	114.49	0.93	204.76	81.10	102.72	504.00
27.	Agency Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>964.02</b>	<b>603.52</b>	<b>3379.37</b>	<b>3740.86</b>	<b>1161.49</b>	<b>9849.15</b>

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House with a correction on page 3 in point no. 9 of (e)—instead of 'package' it should be read as 'parking'.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have seen in the reply that there was a target for electrification of 8228 villages in the state of Jharkhand under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for the year 2008-09, but as on 1-10-2008 only 1417 villages have been covered under the said scheme. So, I would like to know from the Government whether they will cover the rest of the villages in the remaining period to meet the target of electrification?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, I have told this on page no. 2 of the written reply. We have recently received an amount of Rs. 28000 crore for this work; so we have decided to provide electricity in tribal and difficult areas on priority basis in the first phase of Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. This is what I assure you.

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Sir, whether the hon'ble Minister has provided any funds for it? At the same time, in Jharkhand it is proposed to make power supply in three phases under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. In my constituency there is a plan to give power supply through DVC. Many hurdles are being created there under the Forest Act. In my constituency 10 KV power capacity transformers are being set up due to which electricity is not available to the homes and the people are forced to use lampsot Dhibaris. That is why I would earnestly ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Government will consider to set up 100 KV or higher power capacity transformers over there?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, we set up everywhere the same transformers, as prescribed under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. This kind of decision cannot be taken for a particular village.

[*English*]

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR: Thank you. Sir, seven

districts in the State of Kerala got sanction of funds under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. But the release of funds was changed to the second phase due to non-formation of franchisees in the Electricity Board of Kerala State. I want to know whether it is a fact that non-formation of private franchisees in the Electricity Boards of States was the cause of delaying of implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Kerala there are 14 districts. For one district a proposal has come here for the total electrification and the rest for intensive electrification. In Kerala they have already done electrification in large number of rural areas. We have given sanction of Rs. 33 crore for this. It is not because of the bifurcation of the Electricity Board which has been done, that it has been delayed. It is in the second part because we have given priority to the border areas and the *Adivasi* areas. That is the reason that we have given this second preference to this.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Thank you, Sir for giving me the opportunity to speak and ask the hon. Minister a question.

[*Translation*]

I would like to inform the hon'ble Minister that there are nearly 39000 revenue villages and 81000 'Dhanis' or hamlets in Rajasthan where 100 to 300 people live. The hon'ble Minister has submitted about 'Bharat Nirman'. He is talking about Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electricity Scheme. I would like to know whether the Government propose to provide electricity connection to those hamlets where 100 to 300 people live, as the State Government have also written to the Central Government in this regard.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, we have provided power connections to Harijan settlements, tribal settlements at several places. Earlier, only villages were covered under the rural electrification. When it came to my notice then I changed its definition. As per the new definition we are making efforts to provide power

connection to those villages as well which have a population above 100 and such villages are covered under this scheme.

**SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the target of the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme was to electrify all the villages by 2003. However, this target has not yet been achieved. I would like to know whether the target has been changed and is being extended up to the year 2010, 2011 or 2012. Besides, what is the target for those areas where electrification work is pending or which are flood affected. Though, there are electric poles and wires and earlier the State Government used to provide assistance in this regard, however, now the State Government says that it is the responsibility of the Central Government because Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme is being implemented by the Union Government. It does not appear that the Government will achieve the target within this period. I would like to know whether the Government propose to extend the target period to 2010 or 2011.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Sir, power is a subject of the Concurrent list. So, it is a State matter as well and we are in supplementary role to assist in this regard. The State may, at any point of time, can help its people. Earlier, 1,20,000 villages were to be electrified. However, now the definition has been changed. As per the original target of 2004 it was 1,19,570 villages. As per the new target, as per the changed definition it is 1,34,246 villages. Till now, we have electrified 42,183 villages and have received certificates from 50,940 Gram Panchayats. Presently, we have funds of Rs. 28000 crore and intend to work on priority basis in all the States. It is the commitment of the UPA Government that all the States of the country will be electrified under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme by 2009. It is our commitment and we will fulfil it.

**SHRI MUNSHI RAM:** Sir, the hon'ble Minister has taken all the measures to make this scheme successful. For example, district monitoring committees have been constituted, however, the works which are being done by the State Government are not as per the norms. In

several villages the distance between two poles is more than the norm. After wiring rest of the works are not done. I would like to know whether such works are not monitored by the Government of India. 27,399 villages in Uttar Pradesh are without power. I would like to know as to how many villages have been provided with power and the time by which the remaining villages are likely to be electrified.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now please conclude, because you have asked two questions.

**SHRI MUNSHI RAM:** Sir, after six months the allocation of the funds for this work in 2008-09 in Uttar Pradesh in nil.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Sir, I have the figures for Uttar Pradesh and I have given it to them. We want to take up this work at all the places on priority basis. We have also constituted three tier monitoring committee. First does implementation work, second does RAC and third comprises the people of the State in which Chief Secretary, Cabinet Secretary or Chief Minister may also come. Thus we have made it a three-tier system.

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, I would call Mr. Francis George to ask the next supplementary. Please put a specific question.

**SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:** Sir, the practical problems faced by various States has to be rectified to achieve the aim of RGGVY to electrify the whole country. For example, in Kerala—as has been pointed out—the definition of village, in this particular scheme, has to be modified because in States like Kerala where the population is very high, the stipulation is ...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please put a specific Question. Everybody is making long speeches while asking supplementaries.

...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:** Sir, I am pointing

out the practical problem. There can only be 1 km or ½ km of LT line, and 25 KV transformers. Practically, it is impossible to implement this scheme properly there.

Further, two Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Palghat and Wayanad have been written by REC.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the way.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Will this practical problem be addressed? Will the definition of village be changed as per the population of the State? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has already mentioned it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: The stipulation is there that there can only be 1 km of LT line or ½ km of LT line in that village. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister. Nothing more will be allowed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, it is a fact that huge expenses have been shown on the DPRs in many States. I have been sending officials to examine it at some places. ...(Interruptions) But as far as Kerala is concerned, I will look into it and I will find out as to what best can be done there. But you have to respond to it through the clarification as requested by the Power Department. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed seven supplementaries on this particular Question.

Q. No. 105—Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar—not present

Shri Jual Oram—not present

Q. No. 106—Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam—not present

Q. No. 107—Shri Eknath M. Gaikwad—not present

Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy

### Power Generation

+

\*107. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power generation target in the country is likely to slip over the next four years;

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

(c) whether all the stake holders have been alerted in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the precise measures being taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed?

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

### Statement

(a) and (b) The target for power generation is decided on a year to year basis and not for the entire 5 year plan. While, a generation target of 710 Billion kWh (BU) was fixed for 2007-08, the target for 2008-09 is 774.3 BU. As against this, the actual power generation during 2007-08 was 704.5 BU which is 99.2% of the target. The generation target for the period April-September 2008 in the year 2008-09 was 387.5 BU against which the achievement was 359.03 BU (92.7%). The main reasons for lower achievement during the current year i.e 2008-09 are:

- Delay in achieving commercial operation of some new thermal generating units.
- Loss of generation due to inadequate availability of gas, coal and nuclear fuel.
- Delayed and insufficient rains in catchment areas of reservoirs and hydro power stations.

- Loss of generation in some Run of River hydro power stations of NHPC and SJVNL due to high silt content in water during monsoon.

(c) and (d) The Power Utilities have been advised to maximize generation from all the sources, utilize the unrequisioned capacity of gas based power generation on liquid fuel which is expensive, better maintenance to avoid unscheduled outages of generating units and expedite import of coal. Ministry of Coal was also requested to advise Coal India Limited to enhance their offer of coal to Thermal Power Stations so as to avoid generation loss.

In order to expedite commissioning of new thermal power stations, close monitoring of the construction of projects is being carried out and review meetings are held with all concerned at the highest level. Efforts are also being made to make available additional gas to the gas based power stations on higher priority to utilize the idle capacity.

(e) The measures being taken to improve power generation in the country to meet the targets as well as future needs:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of operation of present generating stations and capacity addition of the on-going generation projects proposed in the 11th Plan.
- (ii) Sensitizing the industry to the need for increasing domestic manufacturing capacity and widening the vendor base for Main Plant equipment and Balance of Plant like Coal Handling Plant, Ash Handling Plant, Water Treatment Plant, etc., through international conclaves industry meets and regional workshops etc. A joint venture company of NTPC and BHEL has been formed to take up manufacturing of critical power plant equipment like Balance of Plant.
- (iii) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4,000 MW each under tariff based competitive bidding.

- (iv) Harnessing surplus captive power into grid.
- (v) Import of coal to bridge the gap between domestic availability of coal and its requirement.
- (vi) Taking up new hydropower projects in Bhutan for import of hydropower into India.

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Sir, I would like to know from this from the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)—the prime machinery suppliers for the power projects—is not in a position to supply the machines required because the production is very less? Is there any proposal from the side of the Government of India to increase the capacity of BHEL to meet the present demand?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: In fact, this Question does not come under the purview of this Ministry, and it comes under the Ministry of Heavy Industries. But I can reply to it if you permit me to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Please respond to it briefly, and it should not be a heavy answer.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I must tell you that when it came to our notice that BHEL's capacity has to be increased, we decided to give capacity addition to this country for more than 1,25,000 MW. We are fully aware of the drawbacks of BHEL. Now, BHEL themselves have increased the capacity. They have tied up with German company Siemens. They have also tied up with one other company.

Further, we have decided to have more manufacturing units in the country. Larsen and Toubro (L and T) is another company that has tied up with MHI, and Bharat Forge Limited has tied up with NTPC. A couple of other companies are also going to have these new manufacturing units. We have done this because the country is growing very fast, and we need to have more manufacturing units in the country. Hence, we have taken this decision. BHEL is our own company, and we have to strengthen BHEL also very well.

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Sir, in our country, the transmission and distribution losses are very



huge when compared with other developed countries, which is in the order of 22-23 per cent. What is the action being taken by the Government to reduce these power losses?

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Many steps have been taken to reduce losses not only from the distribution side, but also from the other regular side, like theft. In fact, we have requested all the States to control these losses. I must tell you, through APDRP, we are able to control the losses. Right from 43 per cent, it has come down in many places; the figure is not available with me, but it has come down to 22 per cent now. I want to assure the House that we are very alert to this issue and we are working on it. Once we reduce these losses, then generation will raise to a very high level.

**DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY:** The target of power generation in successive Plan periods remains unfulfilled. It is continuing like this for a long time, whereas the need for electricity is increasing continuously. To bridge the gap, we have to look at other aspects. Though we are having enough hydropower potential, it has not yet been tapped. In Arunachal Pradesh, the potential is around 67,000 mw. What is the Ministry planning to do in that regard? Obviously, we also have to exploit solar and wind power potential. Though they come under non-conventional energy, how best they are being exploited, that is, to generate power from solar and wind energy so as to meet our country's requirement effectively?

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** I am happy to bring it to the notice of the House that during the last three Plans, that is, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Plans, we had a capacity addition of 56,000 mw, but considering the fact we failed, we introspected ourselves and today, in the Eleventh Plan alone, we have done a capacity addition of about 78,577 mw. I have not calculated captive power of 11,000 mw in this. If I calculate it, it will go up to 90,000 mw in this Five-Year Plan alone.

As far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, recently, we have signed an MoU with them. The work on more than 6,000 mw has already started in that area in the field of hydro. Not only that, we have changed

the entire hydro policy. We have allowed sale of 40 per cent merchant power so that a lot of people should come into this sector. That is our main intention. I hope that people will make large investments in this sector.

**DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY:** What about solar and wind power?

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Solar does not come under my Department, but I must tell you that solar power is a clean power. We are very aggressively pursuing this, though the cost is more. In many international fora, we are working on R and D and trying to bring down the cost of the production of solar power.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Ravichandran, put a very brief question because there is only half a minute left.

**SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPIPARAI:** Everyday, there is a shortage of electricity and as a result there are power-cuts for more than eight hours in Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether the Government of India has any proposal for setting up new power projects through NTPC in Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Yes, Sir, the Government and the NTPC have the intention to set up two ultra mega power projects of 4,000 mw capacity each, which will be costing more than Rs. 16,000 crore each. Tamil Nadu should be very happy for having them in their State. Recently, we have acquired the land. As far as the second unit is concerned, they are going to discuss it with the Government and the NTPC.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question Hour is over.

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

### Shortage of Coal in NTPC Power Plants

\*105. **SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:**

**SHRI JUAL ORAM:**

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state

(a) the details of availability as well as shortage of coal in case of each thermal power station in the country at present;

(b) whether any step has been taken by the Government to meet the requirement of coal for each plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some alternative arrangement has also been made in view of the coal shortage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Coal supply position to Thermal Power Stations (TPSs) in the country is not comfortable. This has resulted in decline of coal stock at most of the power stations in the country. The All India coal stock at power stations depleted from 11.04 Million Tonne as on 1st April, 2008 to 4.856 Million Tonne (MT) as on 19th October, 2008, against the normative requirement of about 22 Million Tonne. Among 77 thermal power stations monitored by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 55 thermal power stations were 'critical' having coal stock less than 7 days, out of which 35 were 'super critical' having stock of less than 4 days. Details of coal stock at various thermal power stations in the country as on 19th October, 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The details of coal linkage, receipt and percentage

materialisation with respect to linkage during the Quarters I and II of 2008-09 in respect of each of the thermal power stations of NTPC are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (e) The following steps have been/are being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of coal for thermal power stations:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of supply of coal to thermal power stations for optimizing coal supply to the power stations from various sources.
- (ii) The Ministry of Coal is taking steps upon to enhance production of coal in the country.
- (iii) Import of Coal to meet the shortfall in domestic availability of coal.
- (iv) New coal blocks are being allocated by the Ministry of Coal to power producers/utilities for captive mining to meet requirement of their power plants.

In order to bridge the shortfall, power utilities were advised to import 20 Million Tonne of coal during 2008-09 including 8.25 Million Tonne by NTPC. During the period April to September 2008, the power utilities have imported around 5.398 MT coal. The utilities are being exhorted to expedite their imports. The Ministry of Power is impressing upon the Coal Ministry also to increase their offer of coal supply to power utilities, so that generation can be maximized.

## Statement-I

Coal Stock Position at Various Thermal Power Stations in the Country as on 19-10-2008

Region/ State	Sl. No.	Mode of Transport	Name of Thermal Power Station	Capacity in MW	Normative Stock Reqd. (days)	Daily Linkage in '000 Tonnes	Actual Stock		
							in '000 Tonnes	in days	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NORTHERN REGION									
Delhi	1	Rail	I.P. Station	248	25	3.2	53	17	
	2	Rail	Rajghat	135	25	2.2	36	17	
	3	Rail	Badarpur(\$)	720	30	14.2	39	3	
Haryana	4	Rail	Faridabad Ext.	180	25	2.5	39	16	
	5	Rail	Panipat	1360	25	23.3	106	5	
	6	Rail	Yamuna Nagar	600	25	8.8	0	0	
Punjab	7	Rail	GHTP (Leh. Moh.)	920	30	15.8	88	6	
	8	Rail	GNDTP (Bathinda)	440	30	8.2	18	2	
	9	Rail	Ropar	1260	30	20.8	57	3	
Rajasthan	10	Rail	Kota	1045	30	21.0	118	6	
	11	Rail	Suratgarh	1250	30	24.0	75	3	
Uttar Pradesh	12	P.H.	Anpara	1630	15	25.8	35	1	
	13	Rail	Harduaganj "B"	225	25	2.8	41	14	
	14	Rail	Obra	1482	20	15.3	51	3	

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Rail	Panki	210	30	3.3	12	4	
16	Rail	Parichha	640	30	9.8	50	5	
17	Rail	Dadri (NCCP)(\$)	840	30	14.2	98	7	
18	P.H.	Rihand STPS(\$)	2000	15	34.0	0	0	
19	P.H.	Singrauil STPS(\$)	2000	15	32.0	0	0	
20	Rail	Tanda(\$)	440	25	7.3	30	4	
21	Rail	Uncharhar(\$)	1050	25	18.3	0	0	
<b>Total of the Region</b>				<b>18675</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>307.0</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>								
22	Rail	Korba East V	500	15	10.0	29	3	
23	P.H.	Korba (East)	440	15	8.3	63	8	
24	P.H.	Korba West	840	15	11.8	361	31	
25	P.H.	Korba STPS(\$)	2100	15	32.7	777	24	
26	P.H.	Sipat STPS	1000	15	10.0	74	7	
<b>Gujarat</b>								
27	Rail	Gandhi Nagar	870	30	13.3	129	10	
28	Rail	Sikka Rep.	240	30	3.7	86	23	
29	Rail	Ukai	850	30	10.6	120	11	
30	Rail	Wanakbori	1470	30	22.0	134	6	
31	Rail	Torr Power	390	30	5.7	34	6	
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
32	P.H.	Amarkantak	510	15	5.3	102	19	
33	Rail	Sanjay Gandhi	1340	20	21.7	74	3	

34	P.H.	Satpura	1143	20	20.7	132	6	
35	P.H.	Vindhyachal STP(\$)	3260	15	51.7	42	1	
36	Rail	Bhusawal	475	25	8.7	13	2	
37	Rail	Chandrapur	2340	20	36.5	89	2	
38	Rail	Khaparkheda II	840	20	15.8	38	2	
39	Rail	Koradih	1040	25	17.3	54	3	
40	Rail	Nasik	880	25	15.0	46	3	
41	Rail	Parli	920	25	13.2	72	5	
42	Rail	Paras	305	20	5.7	95	17	
43	Rail	Dahanu	500	25	9.7	63	7	
<b>Total of the Region</b>			<b>22253</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>2627</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>								
Andhra Pradesh	44	Rail	Dr. N. Tata Rao	1260	25	20.0	1	0
	45	Rail	Kothagudem	1180	20	15.8	34	2
	46	Road	Ramagundem "B"	63	20	0.8	19	23
	47	Rail	Rayalaseema	840	25	14.3	19	1
	48	P.H.	Ramagundam(\$)	2600	15	40.7	176	4
	49	Rail	Simhadri(\$)	1000	25	20.0	27	1
<b>Karnataka</b>	50	Rail	Raichur	1470	30	30.3	173	6
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	51	I.M.	Ennore	450	30	7.5	30	4
	52	I.M.	Mettur	840	30	15.8	94	6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	53	I.M.	North Chennai	630	30	13.2	83	6
	54	I.M.	Tuticorin	1050	30	13.5	46	2
	<b>Total of the Region</b>			<b>11383</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>197.0</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>EASTERN REGION</b>							
Bihar	55	Rail	Barauni	320	20	1.0	18	18
	56	Rail	Muzaffarpur	220	20	1.0	25	25
	57	P.H.	Kahalgaoon(\$)	1840	15	27.7	0	0
Orissa	58	P.H.	IB Yalley TPS	420	15	5.3	16	3
	59	P.H.	Talcher TPS(\$)	470	15	7.9	50	6
	60	P.H.	Talcher STPS(\$)	3000	15	60.0	38	1
Jharkhand	61	Rail	Patratu	840	20	3.7	13	4
	62	Road	Tenughat	420	20	3.7	7	2
	63	Rail	Bokaro "B" (DVC)	630	20	8.3	66	8
	64	Rail	Chandrapura (DVC)	750	20	6.0	50	8
West Bengal	65	Rail	Durgapur ((DVC)	340	20	7.0	46	7
	66	Rail	Mejia (DVC)	1340	20	22.0	25	1
	67	Rail	Bakreshwar	840	25	13.0	2	0
	68	Rail	Bandel	450	20	4.7	8	2
	69	Rail	Durgapur (DPL)	695	20	9.2	40	4
	70	Rail	Kolaghat	1260	25	18.3	77	4

71	Rail	Sagardighi	600	20	6.7	24	4
72	Rail	Santalidih	730	20	6.8	53	8
73	Rail	Budge Budge	500	20	7.5	11	1
74	Rail	New Cossipore	160	20	1.3	3	2
75	Rail	Southern Repl.	135	25	2.5	5	2
76	Rail	Titagarh	240	20	3.8	4	1
77	P.H.	Farakka STPS(\$)	1600	15	32.3	0	0
<b>Total of the Region</b>			<b>17800</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>All India Total</b>			<b>70110</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1113.0</b>	<b>4856</b>	<b>4</b>

(\$)=NTPC

I.M.=Inter Modal

P.H.=Pithead

**Statement-II**  
**Status of Coal Supply to NTPC's Power Stations for the Current Year (upto Sept '08)**

(Fig. in '000 MT)

Stations	Qtr.-I (April-June '08)				Qtr.-II (July-Sept '08)			
	Linkage	Receipt	% Materiali- sation w.r.t. Linkage	Stock as on 30-06-08 (in days)	Linkage	Receipt	% Materiali- sation w.r.t. Linkage	Stock as on 30-09-08 (in days)
SSTPS	2250	2226	99	4.4	2700	2741	102	1.8
KSTPS	2940	3064	104	14.3	2610	3044	117	20.0
RSTPS	3300	3295	100	3.5	3300	3389	103	2.7
FSTPS	2700	1977	73	0.7	2184	1787	82	1.0
KhSTPP	2055	1308	64	7.0	2349	1603	68	0.7
VSTPS	3693	3817	103	1.5	4200	4031	96	1.5
RhSTPS	2283	2297	101	1.7	2700	2494	92	1.2
FGUTPP	1710	1346	79	5.7	1800	1235	69	1.5
NCPP	1200	1172	98	13.5	1140	1156	101	12.6
TSTPS	4650	3785	81	1.8	4950	4008	81	1.5
TTPS	750	655	87	21.3	600	615	103	8.1
TnTPP	660	567	86	15.3	570	582	102	2.3
SmSTPS	1650	1500	91	1.9	1500	1438	96	2.6
BTPS	1050	868	83	18.6	1140	977	86	3.9
SIPAT	600	190	32	23.3	630	613	97	9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>31491</b>	<b>28067</b>	<b>89</b>		<b>32373</b>	<b>29713</b>	<b>92</b>	



**Mini Sewage Treatment Plant  
in Villages**

\*106. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:  
Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recognizes the need  
for improving sewage disposal system in the rural  
areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to  
set up mini sewage treatment plant in villages in the  
country during the coming years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR.  
RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.  
One of the components of Total Sanitation Campaign  
(TSC) is to put in place a system of solid and liquid  
waste management in villages. This component was  
introduced in 2006 in the TSC by Government of India.  
Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are required to put  
in place mechanisms for garbage collection and  
disposal and for preventing water logging. Upto 10%  
of the project cost can be utilized for meeting capital  
costs incurred under this component. The fund sharing  
pattern between the Centre, State and Panchayat/  
Community is in the ratio of 60:20:20. Under this  
component activities like common compost pits, low  
cost drainage, soakage channels/pits, reuse of waste  
water, system for collection, segregation and disposal  
of household garbage etc. may be taken up.

Till date, 590 projects have been approved under  
the Total Sanitation Campaign for all rural districts of  
the country. Under these projects, funds have been  
allocated for taking up works for solid and liquid waste  
management and 10569 villages have already taken  
up such works. State-wise number of these villages is  
given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise Number of Villages where component  
of Solid and Liquid Waste Management has been  
taken up*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	43
4.	Bihar	45
5.	Chhattisgarh	680
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	630
9.	Haryana	2074
10.	Himachal Pradesh	584
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
12.	Jharkhand	244
13.	Karnataka	644
14.	Kerala	88
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1581
16.	Maharashtra	680
17.	Manipur	0
18.	Meghalaya	1
19.	Mizoram	0
20.	Nagaland	0
21.	Orissa	403
22.	Pondicherry	0

1	2	3
23.	Punjab	0
24.	Rajasthan	269
25.	Sikkim	3
26.	Tamil Nadu	116
27.	Tripura	385
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1802
29.	Uttarakhand	0
30.	West Bengal	189
Grand Total		10569

**Debt Waiver Scheme—Redressal  
of Grievances**

\*108. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for inclusion of farmers in the debt waiver scheme who have taken loan from the private money lenders;

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

(c) whether the Government has received memorandum/suggestions from Public/State Governments to expand the scope of the debt waiver scheme;

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

(e) the details of the guidelines issued by the Government to banks to put the list of beneficiaries on the notice board;

(f) the period covered by the loan waiver scheme;

(g) whether the Government has set up any mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the

scheme and the Grievance Cell to mitigate the problems being faced by the farmers; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme 2008 does not cover loans taken by farmers from private moneylenders. Money lending is regulated by the legislation of the concerned States. Besides, unlike institutional credit, in the case of debt due to moneylenders, there are issues of authenticity, documentation, etc.

(c) and (d) The Government received a number of suggestions from various quarters to expand the scope of the ADWDR Scheme. After considering the suggestions the Guidelines were issued, in May 2008, expanding the scope of the Scheme, as follows:

(i) A special dispensation has been given to the other farmers of the districts falling under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Prime Minister's Special Relief Package. As against a One Time Settlement (OTS) relief of 25 per cent of the overdues, announced in the Budget Speech, the Guidelines provided, in those districts, for a relief upto Rs. 20,000 or 25 per cent of the overdues, whichever was higher.

(ii) The Guidelines brought within its ambit loans provided directly to groups of individual farmers (for example Self-Help Group or Joint Liability Groups) provided the lending institutions maintained disaggregated data of the loan extended to each farmer belonging to that group. This requirement of maintenance of data by the lending institutions was further relaxed to cover individual farmers of groups where disaggregated data of the loan to each farmer belonging to that group is maintained at the level of the group itself, subject to the satisfaction of the lending institutions.

(e) The Guidelines of ADWDR Scheme provide that

every branch of a Scheduled Commercial Bank, Regional Rural Bank, Cooperative Credit Institution, Urban Cooperative Bank and Local Area Bank covered under this Scheme shall prepare two lists, one consisting of 'small and marginal farmers' who are eligible for debt waiver and the second consisting of 'other farmers' who are eligible for debt relief under this Scheme. The lists shall include particulars of the landholding, the eligible amount and the amount of debt waiver or debt relief proposed to be granted in each case. The lists shall be displayed on the notice board of the branch of the bank/society on or before June 30, 2008.

(f) All direct agricultural loans disbursed by the lending institutions during the period 01st April, 1997 to March 31, 2007, overdue as on December 31, 2007 and which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008 are covered under the scheme. Besides, the Government of India, through the special packages announced in 2004 and 2006, provided a facility to the farmers wherein their overdue loans were restructured/rescheduled and they were made eligible for fresh loans. The Scheme covers all such restructured agricultural loans and also such loans restructured in the normal course as per Reserve Bank of India Guidelines even if they were disbursed prior to 01-04-1997 and restructured thereafter.

(g) and (h) As provided in the Guidelines of ADWDR Scheme, a National Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted to monitor its implementation. The Guidelines also provide that every lending institution shall appoint one or more Grievance Redressal Officers (GROs) for each State (having regard to the number of branches in that State). The name and address of the GRO concerned shall be displayed in each branch of the lending institution. The GRO shall have the authority to receive representations from aggrieved farmers and pass appropriate orders thereon. Any farmer who is aggrieved on the ground that his name has not been included in either of the two lists referred to in paragraph (e) above or on the ground that his name has been included in the wrong list or on the ground that the relief granted to him has been calculated wrongly, may make a representation through the branch from which he received the loan or directly to the GRO of the lending

institution concerned and every such representation shall be disposed of within 30 days of receipt thereof.

### **Currency Futures Trading**

\*109. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the currency futures trading has been introduced in the National Stock Exchange;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely benefits therefrom;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the Indian Rupee convertible on Capital account for this purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Currency futures trading started on the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd (NSE) on August 29, 2008. The details are as under:

Month	No. of Contracts	Value of Contracts (Rs. cr.)
August	65798	291
September	1192301	5472
October	1293251	6240

The benefits of currency futures trading on an exchange platform include efficient price discovery, improved risk management, better market integrity in terms of position level monitoring, elimination of counterparty risk through counterparty guarantee and wider participation of different classes of investors including retail investors.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Since the currency futures are settled only in Indian Rupees and there is no delivery of US dollars, there is no need to make Indian rupee convertible on

capital account for this purpose. Further, the facility is available only to persons resident in India.

*[Translation]*

**National Commission for Women**

\*110. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH  
DEO:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Commission for Women (NCW) are treated as suggestions only;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether NCW has brought out a document titled "National Policy of Women in Agriculture"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Under Section 10(2) of the National Commission For Women Act 2005, the Central Government shall cause all Reports of the Commission to be laid before each House of the Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of such recommendations.

(c) and (d) National Commission for Women (NCW) is in the process of finalizing "National Policy for Women in Agriculture".

**National Building Code**

\*111. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enforce National Building Code for safe construction of buildings in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit implementation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) National Building Code of India-2005 prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards is intended to serve as a model for adoption by Public Works Departments, local bodies and other construction agencies. The State Governments are expected to ensure enforcement of the provisions contained therein by Urban Local Bodies and State Government Agencies/other public and private construction agencies.

Ministry of Urban Development has requested all the State Governments to incorporate provisions of Structural Safety as per National Building Code 2005 in their respective Building Bye-laws of cities/towns. Further, the Ministry of Urban Development has also circulated a Model Building Bye-Law amongst the States and Union Territories which incorporates provisions related to structural safety. So far, 23 states and 6 Union Territories have informed that steps have been initiated for adoption of the same.

*[English]*

**Inflow of Foreign Capital**

\*112. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inflow of foreign capital into the domestic market has slowed down in the current fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has informed that as per the Balance of Payments (BoP) data, gross capital inflows to India during Q1 of 2008-09 (i.e., April-June 2008) amounted to US \$ 88.4 billion (US

\$ 68.5 billion in Q1 of 2007-08). The outflows during Q1 of 2008-09 were US \$ 75.2 billion (US \$ 51.2 billion in Q1 of 2007-08). Thus, the net capital inflows (gross inflows-outflows) were lower at US \$ 13.2 billion in Q1 of 2008-09 than that of US \$ 17.3 billion in Q1 of 2007-08. The available data for the subsequent period show a moderation in capital inflows. The latest available information on certain items of capital flows for 2008-09 so far reveals the following:

- (i) Foreign institutional investors recorded net outflows of US \$ 7.3 billion during 2008-09 (up to October 10, 2008) in contrast to net FII inflows (US \$ 18.9 billion) in the corresponding period of the previous year.
- (ii) FDI flows into India stood at US \$ 16.7 billion during April-August 2008 as compared with US \$ 8.5 billion during April-August 2007.
- (iii) The funds raised through issuances of ADRs/GDRs abroad amounted to US \$ 1.1 billion during April-August 2008 (US \$ 2.8 billion in April-August 2007).
- (iv) NRI deposits recorded a net inflow of US \$ 273 million during April-August 2008 as against a net outflow (US \$ 168 million) during April-August 2007.
- (v) External Commercial Borrowings recorded a net inflow of US \$ 1.559 billion during April-June 2008 as against a net inflow of US \$ 6.99 billion during April-June 2007.

(c) The following policy measures have been taken by the Government/RBI and SEBI in this regard:

### 1. NRI Deposits

*September 16, 2008:* Increase in interest rate ceiling on FCNR (B) deposits by 50 basis points, *i.e.*, to Libor/Euribor/Swap rates minus 25 basis points.

Increase in interest rate ceiling on NR(E)RA deposits by 50 basis points, *i.e.*, to Libor/Euribor/Swap rates plus 50 basis points.

*October 15, 2008:* Increase in interest rate ceiling on FCNR (B) deposits by 50 basis points, *i.e.*, to Libor/Euribor/Swap rates plus 25 basis points.

Increase in interest rate ceiling on NR(E)RA deposits by 50 basis points, *i.e.*, to Libor/Euribor/Swap rates plus 100 basis points.

### 2. Bank Overseas Borrowings

*October 15, 2008:* Banks permitted to borrow funds from their overseas branches and correspondent banks up to a limit of 50 per cent of their unimpaired Tier I capital as at the close of the previous quarter or USD 10 million, whichever is higher, as against the existing limit of 25 per cent.

### 3. External Commercial Borrowings

*September 22, 2008:* The ECB limit of US \$ 100 million was raised to US \$ 500 million per financial year for the borrowers in the infrastructure sector for Rupee expenditure under the Approval Route. ECBs in excess of US \$ 100 million for Rupee expenditure should have a minimum average maturity period of seven years. In view of widening of credit spreads in the international financial markets, the all-in-cost ceilings for ECBs for more than seven years was revised upwards from 350 basis points to 450 basis points.

*October 8, 2008:* As per ECB policy, Infrastructure included power telecom, railways, roads (including bridges), seaports and airports, industrial parks and urban infrastructure (water supply, sanitation and sewage projects). The definition of infrastructure was expanded on October 8, 2008 to include mining, exploration and refining firms.

### 4. Participatory Notes

*October 7, 2008:* Securities and Exchange Board of India decided to lift curbs on the issuance of the Participatory Notes by the Foreign Institutional Investors. The regulator will remove the 40 per cent restriction for issuance of PNs for both cash and derivative segments.

### 5. FII Investment in Debt

*October 15, 2008:* Following the Government of

India's announcement, SEBI enhanced the FII investment in corporate debt limit from US \$ 3 billion to US \$ 6 billion. Further in order to accord flexibility to the FIs to allocate the investments across equity and debt, it has been decided to do away with the conditions pertaining to restrictions of 70:30 ratio of investment in equity and debt respectively, with immediate effect.

[Translation]

**US Financial Crisis and  
Economic Reforms**

\*113. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the current financial crisis in the United States of America, the Government of India has decided to defer economic reforms in the country;

(b) whether the Government is reconsidering the issue of giving more autonomy to the management of private sector banks and increasing equity cap of foreign companies in the insurance sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to reconsider banking, insurance and pension reforms in view of the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The approach of the Government to economic reforms involves a continuous review of public policies and the institutions that conduct and implement such policies. It also involves re-working policy priorities with a view to improving opportunities and minimising the adverse effects of specific national and international developments on the economy.

(b) There is no question of granting more managerial autonomy to the private sector banks as there is no management control of the Government on private sector banks. The legislative amendment, *inter alia*, including enhancement of equity cap of foreign companies in the insurance sector is under consideration.

(c) and (d) There is no change in Government's stance regarding banking, insurance and pension reforms.

[English]

**Review of Norms for BPL People**

\*114. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the norms/parameters for identification of Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in the country;

(b) if so, whether any expert group has been set up for the purpose;

(c) if so, the observations of the above group in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to update the list of BPL people in the country every year in view of the price-rise of essential commodities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) The Ministry has constituted an Expert Group on 12th August 2008 under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Shankar, former Secretary (RD) with 16 other members drawn from various field such as academics, administration and civil society etc. The Terms of Reference of the Expert Group are:

- (i) To recommend more suitable methodology to conduct the next BPL Census with simple, transparent and objectively measurable indicators for identification of BPL for providing assistance under the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (ii) To recommend institutional system for conducting survey, processing of data validation and approval of BPL List at various levels.

- (iii) To recommend institutional mechanism to address grievances of public on exclusion/inclusion in the BPL List.
- (iv) To briefly look at the relationship between estimation and identification of poor and the issue of putting a limit on the total number of BPL families to be identified.
- (v) Any other recommendation to make the exercise of BPL Census simple and acceptable.

The Expert Group is to submit its report within six months.

#### **BRT System**

\*115. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:  
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds granted for Bus Rapid Transit System (BRT) projects under the Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether the Government has taken into consideration the difficulties being faced in the implementation of BRTS in Delhi while approving these projects in other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether safety of pedestrians has been paid due attention in approving BRT projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) 16 projects received from various States have been approved by the Government for funding under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with an approved cost of Rs. 408458.70 lakhs with Additional Central Assistance committed of Rs. 189508.05 lakhs. Details in this regards is enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (e) Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), though an established system globally for more than 30 years, is being implemented for the first time in India. As such, the experience gained in any city, including Delhi are being taken note of and shared with other cities through regular workshops. Cities have been advised to incorporate all such experiences adequately in the detailed designs for their BRTS projects. For the safety of the pedestrians, separate dedicated path in all BRTS project corridors is included as part of the project. At grade pedestrian crossings are also regulated and protected through traffic signals.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Sector	State	City	Project Name	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No. 5 (v) S.N. Puram Road (vi) Loop Road	26-Mar-07	15264.00	7632.00	1908.00
2.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit Corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor	18-May-07	45293.00	22646.50	5661.63
3.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 km long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	11-Aug-06	8760.00	3066.00	766.50
4.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System (stretch of 46 km)	6-Oct-06	40572.00	14200.20	3550.05
5.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II	19-Aug-08	48813.00	17085.00	4271.00



6. Mass Rapid Transport System	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I)	20-Jul-07	11000.00	5500.00	1375.00
7. Mass Rapid Transport System	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat	7-Mar-08	46902.00	23451.00	5862.75
8. Mass Rapid Transport System	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (21.715 km long)	10-Nov-06	23776.00	11888.00	2972.00
9. Mass Rapid Transport System	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System-Pilot Project	10-Aug-06	9845.00	4922.50	2461.24
10. Mass Rapid Transport System	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 km)	11-Aug-06	10313.50	5156.75	2337.00
11. Mass Rapid Transport System	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	5-March-07	43422.00	21711.00	3358.13
12. Mass Rapid Transport System	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport (Phase I) for Pune city	25-Oct-06	47662.20	23831.10	11903.88
13. Mass Rapid Transport System	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 kms)	28-Dec-07	31214.00	15607.00	3901.75
14. Mass Rapid Transport System	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 km from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	19-Aug-07	3703.00	1851.50	462.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road	20-July-07	7519.00	3759.50	1879.76
16.	Mass Rapid Transport System	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Bus Rapid Transport System under package tours	28-Dec-07	14400.00	7200.00	1800.00
Total						408458.70	189508.05	54471.57

**Growth Rate of the Economy**

\*116. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic growth of the country has registered a slow down during the last two years;

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

(c) whether the Government has identified the infrastructure bottlenecks that stand in the way in achieving high growth rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to remove such bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Growth of GDP and its broad sectors is indicated below:

(Year-on-year growth in per cent)

Sectors	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Q 1)
Agriculture	0.0	5.9	3.8	4.5	3.0
Industry	10.3	10.2	11.0	8.6	6.9
Services	9.1	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.0
GDP at factor cost (1999-2000)	7.5	9.4	9.6	9.0	7.9

Overall GDP growth in 2008-09 is expected to witness some moderation because of slower growth of real sectors and a moderation in global economic growth.

(c) to (e) Physical infrastructure such as electricity, railways, ports, airports, irrigation and urban and rural water supply and sanitation, suffer from a substantial deficit in terms of capacities. The nature and quantum of deficits identified in the Eleventh Five-year Plan document are as follows:—

Sector	Identified Deficit
Roads/Highways	65590 km of NH comprise only 2% of network; carry 40% of traffic; 12% 4-laned 50% 2-laned; and 38% single-laned.
Ports	Inadequate berths and rail/road connectivity
Airports	Inadequate runways, aircraft handling capacity, parking space and terminal buildings

Sector	Identified Deficit
Railways	Old technology; saturated routes; slow speeds (freight; 22 kmph: passengers : 50 kmph); low payload to fare ratio (2.5)
Power	13.8% peaking deficit; 9.6% energy shortage; 40% transmission and distribution losses; absence of competition.
Irrigation	1123 BCM utilizable water resources, yet near crisis in per capita availability and storage; only 43% of net sown area irrigated.
Telecom/IT	Only 18% of market accessed; obsolete hardware; acute human resources shortages.

The Eleventh Plan envisages improving the infrastructure. The investment in physical infrastructure is envisaged to increase from 5.4 per cent of GDP in the base year of the Plan (2006-07) to 9.3 per cent of

GDP by the end of the Plan period through direct public provisioning and leveraging of resources through special purpose vehicles (SPVs).

#### **Role of Private Sector/Foreign Banks**

\*117. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of private sector banks and foreign banks functioning in the country, State-wise, bank-wise;

(b) the details of amount mobilized and loan provided by these banks during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, bank-wise;

(c) whether these banks have provided credit to the agriculture and the other priority sectors as per the guidelines issued by RBI;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to enforce a better social role for the private sector/foreign banks in the country's banking system?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to information provided by RBI a total of 8,270 private sector bank branches and 279 foreign bank branches were functioning in the country as on 31st March 2008. State-wise, bank-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement I to III respectively.

(b) Details of State-wise, bank-wise outstanding credit and deposits for the last three years and the current year are not readily available and will be compiled and placed on the Table of the House in due course. However, the overall bank-wise details for the last three years are given below:—

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Bank name	March 2006		March 2007		March 2008	
	Total Deposits	Total Outstanding Advances	Total Deposits	Total Outstanding Advances	Total Deposits	Total Outstanding Advances
Foreign Banks	113471	98862	150795	127868	191198	162999
New private sector banks	289434	219664	404721	298117	501007	359305
Old private sector banks	130088	84129	138250	93752	165628	113040

Data source: Off-site Returns, RBI

(c) to (e) The domestic scheduled commercial banks including private sector banks and foreign banks are required to extend credit to the priority sector as per the extant guidelines, in this regard. The data on lending to agriculture and other priority sectors by private sector and foreign banks as on the last reporting Friday during the last 3 years is furnished at enclosed Statement IV. Performance against targets is also indicated therein.

Disincentive for non-achievement of priority sector targets/sub-targets is by way of contribution of an allocated amount of shortfall to the RIDF administered by NABARD. This is obligatory for the domestic scheduled commercial banks, including private banks.

For the foreign banks, the shortfalls are deposited with SIDBI or funds with other financial institutions as specified by Reserve Bank for such purposes as may be stipulated by Reserve Bank from time to time.

**Statement-I**  
**State-wise details of number of branches of Private Sector Banks and Foreign Banks functioning in the Country**

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Branches of Private Sector Banks functioning				No. of Branches of Foreign Banks functioning			
		As on 31st March 2006	As on 31st March 2007	As on 31st March 2008	As on 31st March 2006	As on 31st March 2007	As on 31st March 2008	As on 31st March 2008	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	477	540	610	11	11	11	11	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
4.	Assam	13	28	45	1	1	1	1	
5.	Bihar	19	29	32	1	2	2	2	
6.	Chandigarh	35	39	43	3	3	3	3	
7.	Chhattisgarh	21	29	40	—	1	1	1	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	8	9	—	—	—	—	
9.	Daman and Diu	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	
10.	Delhi	339	366	421	40	42	44	44	
11.	Goa	57	61	65	—	—	—	—	
12.	Gujarat	243	299	334	14	15	16	16	
13.	Haryana	115	145	192	8	8	9	9	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	25	28	—	—	—	—	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	362	372	401	—	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	27	38	49	—	—	—
17.	Karnataka	652	697	776	17	18	18
18.	Kerala	1200	1258	1323	6	6	6
19.	Madhya Pradesh	82	98	126	5	5	5
20.	Maharashtra	980	883	1010	74	76	78
21.	Meghalaya	4	4	4	—	—	—
22.	Mizoram	—	1	2	—	—	—
23.	Nagaland	1	4	4	—	—	—
24.	Orissa	36	59	86	2	2	2
25.	Puducherry	22	22	22	1	1	1
26.	Punjab	207	248	287	6	6	6
27.	Rajasthan	338	386	437	3	5	5
28.	Sikkim	3	6	6	—	—	—
29.	Tamil Nadu	1168	1250	1307	23	25	25
30.	Tripura	1	3	4	—	—	—
31.	Uttar Pradesh	167	205	264	11	12	12
32.	Uttarakhand	56	69	83	—	—	—
33.	West Bengal	177	221	254	33	33	34
<b>All Total</b>		<b>6819</b>	<b>7401</b>	<b>8270</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>279</b>

Source: Master Office File (latest updated version) on Banks.

Note: 1. '—' Denotes 'nil'

**Statement-II***Bank-wise details of number of branches of Private Sector Banks functioning in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Private Sector Banks	Number of Branches Functioning		
		As on 31st March 2006	As on 31st March 2007	As on 31st March 2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Axis Bank Limited	352	501	644
2.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	418	458	478
3.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	103	103	—
4.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	327	345	363
5.	Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	242	280	419
6.	City Union Bank Ltd.	143	164	183
7.	Development Credit Bank Ltd.	91	93	104
8.	Federal Bank Ltd.	487	552	618
9.	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd.	33	—	—
10.	HDFC Bank Ltd.	516	666	745
11.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	569	716	1269
12.	Indusind Bank Ltd.	152	185	195
13.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	388	413	421
14.	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	455	461	499
15.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	412	428	453
16.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	263	289	296
17.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	79	110	182
18.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	241	250	253
19.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	119	119	—
20.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	81	82	89
21.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	78	80	81

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	194	195	—
23.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	3	3	3
24.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	458	484	508
25.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	184	194	217
26.	The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	186	189	189
27.	United Western Bank Ltd.	236	—	—
28.	Yes Bank Ltd.	9	41	61
All Total		6819	7401	8270

**Statement-III***Bank-wise details of number of branches of Foreign Banks functioning in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Banks	Number of Branches Functioning		
		As on 31st March 2006	As on 31st March 2007	As on 31st March 2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AB Bank Limited	1	1	1
2.	ABN Amro Bank N.V.	23	28	28
3.	Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	2	2	2
4.	American Express Bank Ltd.	8	8	—
5.	American Express Banking Corp.	—	—	2
6.	Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	1	1	1
7.	Bank Internasional Indonesia	1	1	1
8.	Bank of American N.T. and S.A.	5	5	5
9.	Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	2	2	2
10.	Bank of Ceylon	1	1	1



1	2	3	4	5
11.	Bank of Nova Scotia	5	5	5
12.	Barclays Bank PLC	1	3	5
13.	BNP Paribas	9	9	9
14.	Calyon Bank	6	6	6
15.	China Trust Commercial Bank	1	1	1
16.	City Bank N.A.	40	40	40
17.	DBS Bank Ltd.	2	2	2
18.	Deutsche Bank (Asia)	8	8	10
19.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	43	47	47
20.	JP Morgan Chase Bank National Association	1	1	1
21.	Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	1	1	1
22.	Mashreq Bank PSC	2	2	2
23.	Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	1	2	2
24.	Oman International Bank S.A.O.G.	2	2	2
25.	Shinhan Bank	1	2	2
26.	Societe Generale	2	2	2
27.	Sonali Bank	2	2	2
28.	Standard Chartered Bank	82	82	91
29.	State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	3	3	3
30.	The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	3	3	3
<b>All Total</b>		<b>259</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>279</b>

Source: Master Office File (latest updated version) on Banks.

Note: 1. '—' Denotes 'nil'

**Statement-IV****Advances to the Priority Sector by Private Sector Banks (As on the last reporting Friday)**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sector	March 2006		March 2007		March 2008 <sup>①</sup>	
	Amount	Percentage to Net bank credit	Amount	Percentage to Net bank credit	Amount	Percentage to ANBC or credit equivalent amount of OBE** whichever is higher
<b>Priority Sector Advances*</b>	<b>1,06,586</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>1,44,549</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>1,63,223</b>	<b>47.5</b>
<i>Of which:</i>						
I. Agriculture	36,712	13.6	52,034	12.7	57,702	15.4
II. Small-scale industries	10,421	4.2	13,136	3.9	—	—
III. Small Enterprises	—	—	—	—	46,069	13.4
IV. Other priority sectors	57,777	23.2	76,919	22.9	—	—
V. Retail Trade	—	—	—	—	8,065	2.4
VI. Micro Credit	—	—	—	—	3,883	1.2
VII. Education	—	—	—	—	509	0.2
VIII. Housing	—	—	—	—	46,990	14.0

**Advances to the Priority Sector by Foreign Banks (As on the last reporting Friday)**

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sector	March 2006		March 2007		March 2008 <sup>①</sup>	
	Amount	Percentage to Net bank credit	Amount	Percentage to Net bank credit	Amount	Percentage to ANBC or credit equivalent amount of OBE**, whichever is higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Priority Sector Advances</b>	<b>30,439</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>37,831</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>50,301</b>	<b>39.5</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Of which:</i>						
I. Export Credit	17,326	19.6	20,711	18.3	29,007	22.8
II. Small-scale Industries	8,430	9.5	11,637	10.3	15,489	12.2

⊙ Data are provisional.

\* In terms of revised guidelines on lending to priority sector, broad categories of advances under priority sector include agriculture, small enterprises sector, retail trade, microcredit, education and housing.

\*\* Off Balance Sheet Exposure

**Note:** Indirect agriculture is reckoned up to 4.5 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit for calculation of percentage of Agriculture.

**Sub targets for Domestic Commercial Banks (including Private Banks) under total PSL target of 40% of ANBC**

Agriculture (18%),

Small Enterprises (under overall 40%),

Micro Enterprises within small enterprises (40% of total advances to small enterprises sector for micro manufacturing upto Rs. 5 lakhs and micro service enterprises upto Rs. 2 lakhs and 20% for Micro manufacturing above Rs. 5 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs and Micro service above Rs. 2 lakh and upto Rs 10 lakhs

Weaker Sections (10%),

DRI (1%)

**Sub targets for Foreign Banks under total PSL target of 32% of ANBC**

Small Enterprises (10%)

Micro Enterprises within small enterprises (same as domestic banks)

[Translation]

#### Loans to Farmers

\*118. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the farmers are facing difficulties in

borrowing new loans after availing of the loan waiver scheme of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government had proposed to advance agricultural loans at the interest rate of six percent and also to bear the burden of one percent of interest on it provided to the farmers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has decided to grant loans to the farmers at a higher rate of nine per cent through the State Cooperative Banks;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure availability of loans to the farmers at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no specific report which suggests that the farmers, who are otherwise eligible to borrow, are facing difficulties in getting new loans after availing of the loan waiver scheme of the Government. All farmers who have been granted debt waiver or debt relief are eligible for fresh loans.

(c), (d) and (g) Since Kharif 2006-07, the

Government of India (GoI) is providing interest subvention to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their own funds and concessional refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs through NABARD to ensure Short Term crop loans upto Rs. 1 lakh in 2005-06 and upto Rs. 3 lakh thereafter to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum at the ground level. To enable the lending institutions to continue disbursing crop loans at an interest rate of 7% per annum, in spite of increase in their cost of funds, the Government has increased the rate of interest subvention from 2% till 2007-08 to 3% in 2008-09.

(e) and (f) NABARD is providing credit facilities to State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) against their surplus investments in securities in excess of requirements to enable them to finance credit requirements of otherwise ineligible District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs). This limit is extended at 9.5% p.a. against pledge of approved securities.

Besides, NABARD also provides refinance assistance to SCBs at 9% p.a. for meeting the credit requirements of DCCBs for marketing of agriculture and pisciculture. NABARD is extending this credit support out of its borrowed funds without any subvention from Government of India.

*[English]*

#### **External Debt**

\*119. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's external debt has increased manifold during the last three years;

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

(c) the extent to which India's external debt has increased during the financial year 2007-08 as compared to 2005-06;

(d) whether India's short term debt has also substantially increased during the financial year 2007-08;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) India's external debt amounted to US \$ 133.0 billion, US \$ 138.1 billion, US \$ 169.7 billion and US \$ 220.7 billion at end-March 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

(d) and (e) The short-term external debt at end-March 2008 stood at US \$ 43.8 billion as compared to US \$ 26.4 billion as on March 31, 2007. The increase in short-term debt during 2007-08 was essentially on account of rise in trade credits due to surge in imports.

(f) External debt management policy of the Government aims at maintaining external debt within manageable limits. This includes emphasis on raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, prepaying high cost loans as warranted, rationalizing interest rates on NRI deposits, regulating end-use of external commercial borrowings, monitoring of short-term debt and encouraging non-debt creating capital flows.

#### **Arsenic Free Drinking Water**

\*120. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any long term strategy to provide arsenic free water to the people across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any task force has been constituted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by it?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) To address the drinking water quality problem in the rural areas in a focused manner, Government of India launched the Revised Sub-Mission on water quality in 2006-07. Under

this component, up to 20% ARWSP funds can be utilized for addressing water quality problems which includes Arsenic contamination. Under the Revised Sub-Mission on Water Quality, addressing arsenic contamination has been given top priority.

A Task Force was constituted by the Planning Commission in August, 2005 for formulating an action plan for removal of Arsenic contamination in West Bengal. The Task Force submitted its recommendations in July, 2007. The main recommendation was that the best solution to arsenic problem lies in providing alternate sources of arsenic free water by tapping surface water sources and not treatment of arsenic wherein it is pumped from ground water and may leach into the surface environment. It was also stated that treatment of arsenic and unsafe disposal of effluents can lead to further serious water contamination problem including leaching into hitherto uncontaminated surface water and the general environment. The Task Force constituted by the Planning Commission highlighted the need the intensive education, community awareness, and water quality surveillance mechanisms to prevent the continued or increased use of arsenic contaminated water for drinking and cooking purposes.

Based on the Task Force's report, a Strategy paper developed by the Department has been sent to the States where arsenic contamination in ground water is severe. As arsenic occurs in a certain sub-strata of the ground, intensive efforts are also being made to develop hydrogeomorphological maps (ground water prospect maps) using satellite data as a forewarning to the States about potential for arsenic contamination.

The Department is continuously monitoring all arsenic mitigation efforts and providing sufficient financial and technical assistance as per the request projected by the concerned States.

#### **Liquidity in the Domestic Market**

1083. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outflow of portfolio capital has aggravated the fall of rupee;

(b) if so, the comments of the Government thereupon; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India to increase the supply of dollars and augment liquidity in the domestic market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The movement of exchange rate is largely determined by demand-supply conditions in the foreign exchange market. The depreciation of the rupee against US dollar in the current financial year is mainly due to: lower levels of net capital inflows on the supply side arising out of the turbulence in global financial markets, of which net outflows on account of Foreign Institutional Investors is a major component; increased demand from market participants, particularly on account of higher international crude petroleum prices; and the appreciation of the US dollar against major currencies since the worsening of the global financial crisis in September 2008. The exchange rate policy in recent years has been guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, without a fixed target or a pre-announced target or a band, coupled with the ability to intervene, if and when necessary. The exchange rate movements are closely monitored and intervention as deemed appropriate in the domestic foreign exchange markets is made by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) depending upon overall market conditions.

(c) Recently, the RBI has taken a number of measures aimed at improving domestic and foreign currency liquidity as under:

- On October 20, 2008, the RBI reduced the repo rate to 8 per cent from the earlier level of 9 per cent.
- On September 16, 2008, the RBI announced that it will continue to supply dollars to meet demand-supply gaps directly or through agent banks; modulated interest rates on non-resident deposits to attract capital flows; as a purely temporary measure, scheduled

banks were allowed additional liquidity support to the extent of one per cent of their net demand and time liability, which was further enhanced by 0.5 per cent on October 15, 2008; the second liquidity adjustment facility introduced on August 1, 2008 on reporting Fridays (every two weeks) was made a daily facility (LAF) with effect from September 17, 2008.

- The RBI reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio from a level of 9.0 per cent as of October 10, 2008 to 6.5 per cent with effect from October 11, 2008 releasing about Rs. 1,00,000 crore additional liquid funds.
- On October 14, 2008 the RBI also conducted a special 15-day repo at 9 per cent per annum for a notified amount of Rs. 20,000 crore under LAF to meet the liquidity requirements of mutual funds. This facility was made daily on October 15, 2008.
- On October 15, 2008, at the request of the Government, the RBI has announced that it would provide Rs. 25,000 crore as first installment immediately as liquidity support to concerned financial institutions under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme.
- On October 15, 2008, the RBI announced that banks were allowed to borrow funds from their overseas branches and correspondent banks up to a limit of 50 per cent of their unimpaired Tier I capital as at the close of the previous quarter or US \$ 10 million whichever is higher as against the existing limit of 25 per cent.

Earlier, to obviate the difficulties arising out of a tightening in the money and foreign exchange markets, the public sector oil marketing companies were facilitated through special market operations for oil bonds in June-July 2008. Besides the above measures taken by the RBI, the SEBI has relaxed the restrictions on offshore

derivative instruments and decided to increase the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment limit in corporate bonds from \$ 3 billion to US \$ 6 billion.

#### **Unauthorised Activities in Government Colonies**

1084. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3253 dated 15 April, 2008 regarding unauthorised activities in Government colonies and to state:

- (a) whether the Government has since collected the information;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the information is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Information is being collected from relevant agencies/offices. Information will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt of the same.

#### **Customs Duty on Palm Oil**

1085. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the rates of customs duty currently applicable on import of palm oil;
- (b) whether a huge quantity of palm oil has been smuggled into the country; and
- (c) if so, details thereof and corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The current customs duty rate applicable to import of crude palm oil is nil and on refined palm oil is 7.5%.

(b) and (c) The details of cases booked relating to

smuggling of Palm oil during the period 2005-06 to 2008-09 (April-September '08) are as under:—

Year	No. of cases	Qty. of Palm oil (in MTs)	Value involved (Rs. in lakhs)
2005-06	295	20541.49	4031.98
2006-07	47	492.8	156.51
2007-08	2	453.7	95.99
2008-09		Nil	

The field formations and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been directed to be alert and vigilant to thwart any attempt of smuggling of Palm oil into the country.

#### **Mass Rapid Transit System**

1086. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether metro rail/sub-urban rail is covered under the Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) scheme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to encourage metro rail/sub-urban rail in place of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Projects pertaining to the following are admissible under the sub-mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG):—

(i) Urban Transport, including roads, highways/ expressways/MRTS/metro projects.

(ii) Parking lots/spaces on Public Private Partnership basis.

The Government would assign higher priority in sanctioning projects of urban renewal, water supply including sanitation, sewerage, solid waste management, drainage, urban transport including roads.

(c) and (d) The choice of a technology for public transport depends upon various factors such as the urban form, terrain, availability of waterways, level of demand, direction and extent of sprawl, projections for future growth, extent of population density, construction cost, O and M costs involved, impact on cities' aesthetics etc. As such, as envisaged in National Urban Transport Policy, the Central Government would encourage all proven technologies and not promote any specific technology.

#### **Varying Inflation Rates**

1087. SHRI RANEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether varying rates of inflation prevail in the urban and rural areas;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The year-on-year inflation is measured in terms of GDP-Deflator, Wholesale Price Index and four type of Consumer Price Indices for Industrial Workers, Urban Non-Manual Employees, Agricultural Labourers and Rural Labourers. Variation in inflation rates stems from different consumer groups with different basket for whom different indices have been constructed. The details of inflation for recent months are indicated in the table below:

Month	WPI	CPI-IW	CPI-UNME	CPI-RL	CPI-AL
April-2008	8.04	7.81	7.0	8.6	8.9
May-2008	8.86	7.75	6.8	8.8	9.1
June, 2008	11.82	7.69	7.3	8.8	8.8
July, 2008	12.36	8.33	7.4	9.4	9.4
August, 2008	12.49 Prov.	9.02	8.5	10.3	10.3
September, 2008	12.04 Prov.	NA	NA	11.0	11.0

It is proposed to compile separate Consumer Price Index (CPI) for entire urban area. The field work pertaining to price data collection for CPI (Urban) has already started. Attempts are being made to finalize the agency for collection of rural price data for compilation of CPI (Rural). Working Group on revision of Wholesale Price Index (WPI) has also submitted its report recommending shifting of the base year to 2004-05 for the new series of WPI as against the current series with its base year of 1993-94. A total of 1225 commodities have been identified for the new series of WPI. However, adjustments in product basket would be required depending on the response from the sources.

#### **Kollam Port**

1088. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request from the Government of Kerala has been received by the union Government for declaring Kollam Port as Customs Port;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken a decision thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes Sir. A request from the Government of Kerala for declaring Kollam Port as Custom Port was received in the month of April, 2007.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The Government of India has taken the decision to declare Kollam Port as Custom Port under Section 7 of the Customs Act, 1962. Notification No. 66/2007 (N.T.)-CUSTOMS dated 27-06-2007 notifying Kollam Port as a Custom Port has already been issued.

#### **Frauds in Banks**

1089. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalized banks have lost huge amounts owing to frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to detect the increasing incidents of frauds and to recover the losses incurred to the banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the amount lost in fraud cases in respect of public sector banks during the years 2006, 2007 and 2008 (upto June) were Rs. 614.43 crore, Rs. 617.91 crore and Rs. 330.55 crore respectively as against their total business of Rs 30,31,047 crore,



Rs. 37,11,303 crore and Rs. 31,39,406 crore as at the end of the year 2006, 2007 and upto June, 2008 respectively. The amounts lost in fraud cases constitute hardly 0.02%, 0.02% and 0.01% respectively of the total business of the banks during the above said period. Thus it is evident that amount lost by banks in fraud cases is not very large.

(c) to (e) Reserve Bank of India as a part of its supervisory process has been sensitizing banks from time to time about common fraud prone areas, modus operandi of frauds and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidence of frauds in banks.

On receipt of fraud report from banks, RBI advises the concerned banks to report the case to CBI/Police/SFIO, to examine staff accountability and complete proceedings against the erring staff expeditiously, take steps to recover the amount involved in the fraud, claim insurance wherever applicable and streamline the system and procedures so that frauds do not recur. Some of the important measures taken by RBI in this regard are furnished below:

- Introducing a system of concurrent audit.
- Reviewing working of internal inspection and audit machinery in banks by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.
- Constituting a Special Committee of the Board exclusively for monitoring frauds of Rs. 1 crore and above.
- Examining staff accountability and instituting disciplinary action expeditiously against the staff involved in frauds.
- On the basis of recommendations made by the Mitra Committee on legal aspects of bank frauds, banks were advised to take various preventive steps viz. Development of Best Practice Code (BPC), System of Internalization of BPC, strengthening internal checks and internal controls and introducing Legal Compliance Audit.

- As the frauds in the area of housing loans were on the increase, RBI had issued several circulars including steps to be taken by banks to prevent such frauds, such as conduct of due diligence of borrowers/builders, scrutiny of documents by legal experts, verification of identity of the borrowers, multi layered decision making process, pre-sanction visit to a project site and strict post disbursement supervision etc.

*[Translation]*

#### **Closure of NTPC Units**

1090. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several units of NTPC in the country have been closed down or are on the verge of closure due to shortage of fuel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, there have been loss of generation during the current year on account of fuel shortage. Farakka Unit 1 and Unit 2 were stopped for a few days (Unit 1 for 12 days in June 2008 and Unit 2 for 2 days in October 2008) due to coal shortage.

(c) The coal supply position to thermal power stations is monitored by the Central Electricity Authority and the Ministry of Power on daily basis. Shortage of coal is being monitored by the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee headed by Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat and its Sub Group under the aegis of the Ministry of Coal (MOC). In order to bridge the gap between requirement and availability of indigenous coal, NTPC Ltd. has been advised by this Ministry to import coal during the year 2008-09. NTPC Ltd. has

issued Letter of Intent (LOI) to M/s STC for supply of 8.25 million tonnes of imported coal. NTPC Ltd. has imported about 0.8 million tonne of coal during April to September 2008.

The gas shortage in NTPC Ltd. plants has been partially mitigated by arranging for Spot Regasified Liquefied Natural Gas (RLNG) from major domestic suppliers, viz. Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL), Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation (GSPC), Hazira LNG Ltd. (HLL) from time to time based on the requirement and the availability of Spot RLNG.

Further, NTPC Ltd. has contracted 1 MMSCMD Panna-Mukti-Tapti (PMT) spot gas from GAIL for a period of one year with effect from May 2008 on best endeavour basis. The PMT spot gas supply received for this financial year (April to September 2008) is 0.10 MMSCMD. Efforts are also being made to tie up future domestic gas/RLNG.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has initiated various steps to augment gas supplied for the domestic market including:

- (i) Intensification of domestic Exploration and Production (E and P) activities;
- (ii) Exploitation of Coal Bed Methane (CBM) gas;
- (iii) Implementation of Natural Gas Hydrate Programme (NGHP) for evaluation of hydrate resources and their possible commercial exploitation;
- (iv) Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import; and
- (v) Gas sourcing through transnational gas pipelines.

[English]

#### **Indian Trusts Act, 1882**

1091. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposes to amend the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 in the near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to amend Section 20 of the Indian Trust Act, 1882 to deal, *inter alia*, with some obsolete provisions relating to investment by trusts.

[Translation]

#### **Complaints Against Insurance Companies**

1092. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued guidelines for the protection of the interests of the insurance policy holders;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any mechanism for the redressal of the complaints of the insurance policy holders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. One of the objectives of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) *inter alia*, is to protect the interests of the policyholders. Accordingly, IRDA has notified the Insurance and Development Authority (Protection of Policyholders' Interest) Regulations, 2002. These Regulations stipulate the duties and obligations of the insurers and policyholders in respect of an insurance contract, both at the point of sale and in the event of a claim, and setting up of in-house grievance redressal mechanism in the insurance companies. In pursuance of these regulations, the companies have set up in-house grievance redressal mechanisms. In addition to this, for grievances relating to settlement of claims, policyholders may also approach the Insurance Ombudsmen, IRDA Grievance Cell, Consumer Fora or the Courts.

With a view to ensure expeditious redressal of public grievances relating to the settlement of the claims, the Government has introduced a system of Ombudsman in the Insurance Sector with effect from 11th November, 1998. Insurance Ombudsmen are currently located in 12 cities. Each Ombudsman is empowered to redress customer grievances in respect of insurance contracts on personal lines where the insured amount is less than Rs. 20 lakhs. The insurer shall comply with the award given by the Ombudsman within 15 days of the receipt of the acceptance letter from the complainant and it shall intimate the compliance to the Ombudsman.

[English]

#### **Strike by SBI Employees**

1093. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether officers and staff of the State Bank of India observed a strike recently demanding the security to their counterparts in the North-Eastern Region;

(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 FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Disinvestment of PSUs**

1094. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised and invested so far out of disinvestment made in the various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), sector-wise; and

(b) the total number of employees and officers rendered surplus on account of disinvestments carried out so far in the various public sector departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Total proceeds from disinvestment in various Central Public Sector Undertakings from 1991-92 till date are Rs. 53,423.03 crore. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The National Investment Fund was set up on 23rd November, 2005 with the objective of crediting disinvestment proceeds from Central Public Sector Undertakings. Disinvestment proceeds prior to the setting up of National Investment Fund were credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The disinvestment proceeds so far credited into the National Investment Fund are Rs. 1814.45 crore.

(b) The agreements entered into between the Government and the Strategic Partner in respect of disinvestment through strategic sale of Central Public Sector Undertakings/units of Central Public Sector Undertakings concluded during the years 1999-2000 to 2003-2004, *inter-alia*, provided that the employees of the Company on the date of the agreement would continue to be in the employment of the Company concerned, and also that the Strategic Partner shall not retrench any of the employees for a period of one year from the Closing/ Transfer Date, other than any dismissal or termination in accordance with the applicable staff regulations and standing orders of the Company or applicable laws. Furthermore, the agreements also provided appropriate protection of the terms and conditions of employment of the employees. There have been no strategic sales after 2003-04.

## Statement

## Summary of Receipts from Disinvestment : 1991-92 to till 20-10-2008

Year	Receipts through sale of minority share-holding in CPSEs (Rs. crore)	Receipts through sale of majority share-holding of one CPSE to another CPSE (Rs. crore)	Receipts through strategic sale (Rs. crore)	Receipts from other related transactions (Rs. crore)	Receipts from sale of residual share-holding in disinvested CPSEs/ companies (Rs. crore)	Total receipts (Rs. crore)	Transactions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1991-92	3,037.74	—	—	—	—	3,037.74	Minority shares sold in Dec. 1991 and Feb. 1992 by auction method in bundles of "very good", "good" and "average" companies.
1992-93	1,912.51	—	—	—	—	1,912.51	Shares sold separately for each company by auction method.
1993-94	—	—	—	—	—	—	Equity of 6 companies sold by auction method but proceeds received in 94-95
1994-95	4,843.10	—	—	—	—	4,843.10	Shares sold by auction method.
1995-96	168.48	—	—	—	—	168.48	Shares sold by auction method.
1996-97	379.67	—	—	—	—	379.67	GDR-VSNL
1997-98	910.00	—	—	—	—	910.00	GDR-MTNL
1998-99	*5,371.11	—	—	—	—	5,371.11	GDR-VSNL; Domestic offerings of CONCOR

1999-00	**1,479.27	—	105.45	275.42	—	1,860.14	and GAIL; Cross purchase by 3 Oil sector companies; i.e. GAIL, ONGC and IOC. GDR-GAIL; Domestic offering of VSNL; capital reduction and dividend from BALCO, strategic sale of MFIL.
2000-01	—	1317.23	554.03	—	—	1,871.26	Sale of KRL, CPCL and BRPL to CPSEs; Strategic sale of BALCO and LJMC.
2001-02	—	—	3,090.09	2,567.60	—	5,657.69	Strategic sale of CMC, HTL, VSNL, IBP, PPL, hotel properties of ITDC and HCI, slump sale of Hotel Centaur Juhu Beach, Mumbai and leasing of Ashok Bangalore; Special dividend from VSNL, STC and MMTTC; sale of shares to VSNL employees.
2002-03	—	—	2,252.72	1,095.26	—	3,347.98	Strategic sale of HZL, IPCL, hotel properties of ITDC, slump sale of Centaur Hotel Mumbai Airport, Mumbai; Premium for renunciation of rights issue in favour of SMC; Put Option of MFIL; Sale of shares to employees of HZL and CMC.
2003-04	12,741.62	—	342.06	—	2,463.73	15,547.41	Strategic sale of JCL; Call Option of HZL; Offer for Sale of MUL, IBP, IPCL, CMC, DCI, GAIL and ONGC; Sale of shares of ICI Ltd.
2004-05	2700.06	—	—	64.81	—	2,764.87	Offer for Sale of NTPC and spill over of ONGC; sale of shares to IPCL employees.
2005-06	—	—	—	2.08	1,567.60	1,569.68	Sale of MUL shares to Indian public sector financial institutions and banks and employees.
2006-07	—	—	—	—	—	—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2007-08	1814-45	—	—	—	2,366.94	4,181.39	Sale of MUL shares to public sector financial institutions, public sector banks and Indian mutual funds and sale of PGCIL and REC shares through Offer for Sale.
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,358.01</b>	<b>1,317.23</b>	<b>6,344.35</b>	<b>4,005.17</b>	<b>6,398.27</b>	<b>53,423.03</b>	

\* Out of Rs. 5371.11, Rs. 4184 crore constitute receipts from cross purchase of shares of ONGC, GAIL and IOC.

\*\* Out of Rs. 1479.27, Rs. 459.27 crore constitute receipts from cross purchase of shares of ONGC, GAIL and IOC.

BALCO—Bharat Aluminium Company Limited

BRPL—Bongaingaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited

CPCL—Chennai Petroleum Corporation Limited

CMC—CMC Limited

CONCOR—Contrainer Corporation of India Limited

CPSEs—Central Public Sector Enterprises

DC/DCIL—Dredging Corporation of India

GAIL—GAIL (India) Limited

GDR—Global Depository Receipt

HTL—Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

HZL—Hindustan Zinc Limited

HCI—Hotel Corporation of India Limited

IBP—IBP Company Limited

ICI—ICI Limited

IOC—Indian Oil Corporation Limited

ITDC—India Tourism and Development Corporation Limited

IPCL—Indian Petro Chemicals Corporation Limited

JCL—Jessop and Company Limited

KRL—Kochi Refineries Limited

LJMC—Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited

MUL—Maruti Udyog Limited

MMTC—Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

MFIL—Modern Food Industries (India) Limited

NTPC—National Thermal Power Corporation Limited

ONGC—Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.

PPL—Paradeep Phosphates Limited

PGCIL—Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.

REC—Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.

STC—State Trading Corporation of India Limited

SMC—Suzuki Motor Corporation

VSNL—Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited

**Interest Subsidy for Houses of  
Urban Poor**

1095. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started any scheme providing interest subsidy for houses to the urban poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets set under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A provision of Rs. 95 crores has been made in the budget for the year 2008-09 of this Ministry for the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

*[English]*

**Price Rise**

1096. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) in a report has stated that the steps taken by the Government to control import and export with a view to check price rise are not conducive for development; and

(b) If so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per the report released by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), many countries have resorted to restricting food exports and reducing restrictions on imports through tariff cuts to check price rise. According to the Report, such price controls and change in import and export policies may address problems of poor consumers but some of these policies are likely to make

the international market smaller and more volatile. The Report suggests that any long-term strategy to stabilize food prices will need to include increased agricultural production.

While the government agrees with the view that agricultural production must increase to stabilize food prices, the government does not concur with the proposition that ban on exports and easing imports would limit production. Export restrictions and ease of imports are intended to increase domestic availability of food-grains, thereby insulating consumers from global price increases. As a long-term strategy to stabilize food prices, government has initiated the National Food Security Mission to increase production of rice, wheat, and pulses by 10 million tonnes, 8 million tonnes and 2 million tonnes respectively. Government, by increasing the support price of major crops is also providing adequate incentive to farmers.

**Profit/Loss of NTPC**

1097. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has reduced during the last three years;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of reply (a) above.

**Indo-Sri Lanka Co-operation in Power  
Transmission Networking**

1098. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:



(a) whether India and Sri Lanka are working on a plan to lay a transmission line under the sea to connect the power distribution networks between two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total investment proposed to be made thereon; and

(d) the extent to which both countries are likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A feasibility study is being proposed for establishing a High-Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Transmission System of 1000 MW capacity using overhead and sub-marine cables between India and Sri Lanka. The System will have two HVDC terminal stations at both sides of the link. According to preliminary estimates, the length of the HVDC line may be approximately 350-400 kms. This would consist of about 200-250 kms overhead HVDC line in India and between 30 to 50 kms undersea cables and finally about 125-150 kms of overhead line in Sri Lanka.

(c) and (d) The study would facilitate estimation of capital cost based on route survey, benefits and would also examine the techno-economic feasibility of the interconnection. It is envisaged that the proposed interconnection would enable both the countries to exchange electricity for mutual benefit through optimization of resources and economy of scale.

*[Translation]*

#### Unauthorized Constructions In Government Colonies In Delhi

1099. SHRI CHANDRA DEV PRASAD RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised constructions identified in Government colonies in Delhi location-wise; and

(b) the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*[English]*

#### Farming on Private/Public Land under NREGS

1100. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal for relaxation in the existing norms for the implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to make such relaxation in the scheme to involve the farming activity on private/public land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The Ministry received a proposal from Chief Minister of Rajasthan for enhancement of the number of days of guaranteed wage employment under NREGA from 100 to 200 days. Another proposal was received from Shri Lalit Kishore Chaturvedi, Member Parliament (Rajya Sabha) for increasing the number of days of employment in Scheduled Tribe areas. Both the proposals have been examined and they have been informed that NREGA provides for a legal guarantee for 100 days of wage employment in a financial year. However, Section 3(4) of the NREG Act, 2005, provides that the Central Government or the State Government may, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make provisions for securing work to every adult member of a household under a scheme for any period beyond the period guaranteed under Section 3(1) of the Act, as may be expedient.

(c) and (d) Activities of work which can be taken up under NREGA have been listed in Para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act. Sub Para (iv) of Para 1 of Schedule-I has been amended vide Notification dated 6-3-2007 to provide for the following activities on individual lands:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on the land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or to Below Poverty Line families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India."

[Translation]

**Protection of Constitutional Rights of Women of Weaker Sections**

1101. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1238 on 7 March, 2008 and state:

(a) whether the said information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

[English]

**Guidelines to PSBs for Senior Citizens**

1102. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that senior citizens facing lots of difficulties in making transactions with banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue guidelines to Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and insurance companies for helping senior citizens;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued guidelines to banks regarding operation of bank accounts by old/sick/incapacitated persons, which *inter-alia*, include operation of bank account by persons who are too ill to sign a cheque or cannot physically present in the bank to withdraw money.

In order to encourage a formal channel of communication between the customers and the bank at the branch level, banks have been advised by RBI to take necessary steps for strengthening the branch level customer service committees with greater involvement of customers. Further as senior citizens usually form an important constituency in banks, banks were advised to preferably include a senior citizen in the branch level committees.

IRDA has also issued instructions to all general insurance companies to institute such a separate grievance channel for senior citizens in their respective organizations.

**Indo-US Discussion on Economic Development and Terrorist Funding**

1103. SHRI AMITAVA NANDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion has been held between India and the United States of America regarding economic development and terrorist funding; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and agreement reached in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

**Statement**

The details on Indo-US discussion on Economic Development and terrorist funding are listed below:

(i) **Bilateral Investment Treaty:** After two rounds of exploratory talks on the proposed Bilateral Investment Treaty held in New Delhi in April 2008 and in Washington in June 2008, the two sides have decided to start formal negotiations. The dates for the same are being worked out. The treaty would be mutually beneficial as the US happens to be one of the largest foreign investors in India and Indian investments in the US are also growing at a fast rate.

(ii) **Totalisation Agreement:** Two rounds of informal discussions on the Indo-US social security cooperation to have the way for negotiating a Totalisation Agreement between the US Social Security Administration and the Indian Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs took place in December 2007 and June 2008. The two sides have agreed to meet early to start negotiations on a Totalisation Agreement. A formal request in this regard has been made to the US Government.

(iii) **Trade Policy Forum:** The fifth Ministerial level meeting of the India-USA Trade Policy Forum took place on 19 February 2008 at Chicago, USA. A range of issues were discussed including the Social Security Agreement and Bilateral Investment Treaty between the two countries and providing market access for items of interest to both sides.

(iv) **Indo-US Commercial Dialogue:** The India-United States Commercial Dialogue agreement was signed in March 2000 at New Delhi. Interactions under this Dialogue have been taking place from time to time to sort out concerns of both sides on bilateral commercial issues. The 2008 Work Plans under the

India-US Commercial Dialogue agreed to include (i) Entrepreneurship Work Plan and (ii) US-India Standards Programme.

(v) **India-US Financial and Economic Forum:** The fourth Cabinet level meeting was held on 30th October 2007 in New Delhi. Issues of mutual interest in areas such as Financial Services, Banking, Insurance, Pensions, Security and Corporate Bond Markets were discussed during the meeting. The latest technical meeting was held in June 2008 in Washington.

(vi) **US-India Aviation Cooperation Programme (ACP):** An India-US Steering Committee has been set up to take action on the ACP. The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held in October 2007. The US-India Steering Committee has set up Working Groups on Air Worthiness, Flight Standards and Airports and Environment.

(vii) **Indo-US Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Working Group:** The 6th Indo-US ICT Working Group held its meeting in Washington in June-July 2008. Bilateral issues concerning Information Technology, Information Technology Enabled Services, E-Commerce and the broadcasting sector were discussed at the meeting.

(viii) **Terrorist Funding:** Countering terrorist financing was discussed at the 10th India-US Joint Working group on Counter Terrorism held in New Delhi on 25 August 2008. The Department of Revenue, Department of Economic Affairs and Financial Intelligence Unit participated in the meeting. The issues relating to Prevention of Money Laundering Act, India's membership bid to Financial Action Task Force were discussed in the meeting.

**Supreme Court Judgement  
on Dowry**

1104. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:  
SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has given any judgement regarding after marriage gifts and in the recent past dowry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 1613 of 2005 decided on 5-1-2007, in the matter of Appasaheb and anr. Vs. State of Maharashtra has held that:

"Demand for money on account of some financial stringency or for meeting some urgent domestic expenses cannot be termed as a demand for dowry as the said word is normally understood. Dowry means any property or valuable security to be given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly at or before or any time after the marriage and in connection with the marriage of the said parties hence a correlation between the giving or taking of property or valuable security with the marriage of the parties is essential".

In view of the above, the National Commission for Women has proposed amendments to 'Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961' which are under consideration.

#### **Inclusion of Gowari Community in the STs List**

1105. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Joint Committee on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether the Joint Committee had recommended the inclusion of Gowari community as Scheduled Tribes in the Districts of Amravati, Bhandara, Buldhana, Chanda, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal of Maharashtra State;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to introduce a legislation for the revision of the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) if so, the time by which it would be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Bill, which was taken up for consideration in Lok Sabha in 1970, lapsed with its dissolution.

(d) and (e) The proposal for inclusion of 'Gowari' Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Maharashtra has been processed as per the modalities approved in June, 1999 for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. According to these modalities, only those proposals, which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are to be considered for amendment of legislation. The State Government of Maharashtra has not agreed to the proposal for inclusion of 'Gowari' community in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rationalisation of Taxes on Petro Products**

1106. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to rationalize taxes on petro-products in view of price-rise in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The following changes in the rates of basic customs duty and excise duty on Crude and petroleum products were made w.e.f. 4th June, 2008:

Product	Duty rate	
	From	To
1. Crude	5%	Nil
2. Motor Spirit (Petrol) and HSD	7.5%	2.5%
3. Other petroleum products	10%	5%
<b>Central Excise</b>		
1. Motor Spirit (Petrol) intended for sale without a brand name	Rs. 6.35/litre	Rs. 5.35/litre
2. HSD intended for sale without a brand name	Rs. 2.60/litre	Rs. 1.60/litre

At present, there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government for any further rationalization of taxes on petro-products in view of price-rise in the country.

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

#### **Illegal Transaction of Foreign Exchange**

1107. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases where persons found involved in the illegal transaction of foreign exchange went scot-free;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the laws in this connection; and

(d) if not, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, in those cases, in which consequent

to adjudication proceedings conducted under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), the Adjudicating Authority does not come to a conclusion of guilt attributable to the Noticee, appropriate orders of acquittal are passed. The details are as under

Period	Total number of cases in which the notices were acquitted by the Adjudicating Authority
2005-06	87
2006-07	24
2007-08	05
2008-09 (up to sep. 2008)	116

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The adjudicating authorities take appropriate decision in each case based on the evidence on record. Moreover, the order of the adjudicating Authority is duly reviewed in the Directorate of Enforcement under the Department of Revenue and wherever so necessary, Revision Petition is filed against such adjudication order before the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange. In view of the foregoing, there

appears to be no further action required to be taken by the Government.

#### **Counter Magnet Areas in NCR**

1108. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the highlights of the Regional Plan 2021, National Capital Region;

(b) the objectives of developing Counter Magnet Areas in the above plan; and

(c) the loan assistance sanctioned, disbursed and utilised so far for the infrastructure projects therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Regional Plan-2021 approved and notified by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) on 17-9-2005, is a policy document for the development of National Capital Region. The Regional Plan 2021 aims to promote growth and balanced development of the whole region through providing economic base in the identified major settlements (Metro Centres/Regional/Centres) for absorbing economic development impulse of Delhi, efficient transport network, development of physical infrastructure, rational land use pattern, improved environment and quality of life.

(b) The objective of developing Counter Magnet Areas (CMA) as envisaged in Regional Plan 2001 was to check flow of migratory population into NCR and to develop these towns as Regional Growth Centres to achieve harmonized urbanization in the region.

(c) Since its inception, the NCRPB has sanctioned Rs. 5907.58 crore for 13 infrastructure projects in five CMA towns namely—Gwalior, Bareilly, Kota, Hissar and Patiala and the loan assistance sanctioned for these projects is Rs. 927.82 crore. The total loan amount disbursed by the Board up till September 2008 for these projects is Rs. 461.94 crore. NCRPB has

reported that the utilization in terms of total expenditure on these 13 projects, till September 2008 is Rs. 1051.27.

*[English]*

#### **Appointment of Independent Directors in Companies**

1109. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the provisions under the Companies Act, 1956 regarding appointment of independent directors and audit committees in the Companies;

(b) whether the companies are complying with such provisions of the Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The term 'Independent Director' has not been defined in the Companies Act, 1956. The constitution of 'Audit Committee' and manner of its functioning has been provided in section 292A of the Act.

(b) and (c) The statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 are required to be complied with by all companies. In keeping with the law, legal action is initiated against defaulting companies as and when any violation in this behalf comes to the knowledge of the Government.

#### **NPAs of Cooperative Banks**

1110. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines for Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of Cooperative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NPAs of Cooperative Banks have continuously increased; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to check NPAs of Cooperative Banks in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued initial Guidelines on prudential norms for income recognition, asset classification and provisioning for the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) vide their circular dated 22nd June 1996. Thereafter, RBI has issued four more Circulars on 10 October, 2000, 27 March, 2002, 30 December, 2002 and 12 July, 2004 on the subject.

As per the Guidelines issued by the RBI, prudential norms for income recognition should be objective and based on record of recovery rather than on any subjective considerations. Likewise, the classification of assets of banks has to be done on the basis of objective criteria, which would ensure a uniform and consistent application of norms based on record of recovery. Accordingly, SCBs/DCCBs are required to classify the advances into (i) Standard (ii) Substandard (iii) Doubtful and (iv) Loss Assets categories and provisioning is required to be made accordingly at 10% on Sub-standard assets, 20 to 100% on Doubtful assets depending upon secured and unsecured status of the advances and at 100% on Loss assets.

(c) and (d) The status of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to loans outstanding in respect of SCBs and DCCBs have shown a decreasing trend over the last three years. Year-wise details of NPAs for the last three years are as follows—

(Figures in %)

Agency	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
SCBs	16.4	17.0	14.2
DCCBs	20.1	19.8	18.5

### Unclaimed Amount in Banks

1111. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a large amount of unclaimed money is lying in commercial banks for the last several years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any instructions to banks to trace the legal heirs of unclaimed accounts;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the procedure being followed in this regard; and

(e) the manner by which such amount is likely to be utilised in case of unclaimed money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) As reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) the details of total amount of unclaimed money lying in the saving bank accounts of nationalized banks as on 31-12-2006 is Rs. 485,77,40,549.08. The bank-wise details are enclosed in the statement.

RBI has already instructed banks to ensure that their branches segregate and maintain, in separate ledger(s), deposit accounts which have not been operated upon for two years. In case of accounts that have remained, inoperative for one year, banks are required to advise their customers. In case the advice letter is returned undelivered, the branch is expected to enquire into the whereabouts of such customers, or about legal heirs

As per Section 26 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, every banking company is required to submit to RBI within 30 days after the close of each calendar year, return in the prescribed form in respect of all accounts

in India which have not been operated upon for 10 years or more. Most of the Public Sector Banks have reported

that they are adhering to the guidelines, issued by RBI in this regard.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Nationalised Banks	Savings Accounts	
		No. of Accounts	Amount
1.	Allahabad Bank	14404	48546886.00
2.	Andhra Bank	272206	170349863.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	354572	167008497.00
4.	Bank of India	146394	97263925.00
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	220000	147184428.02
6.	Canara Bank	1497108	1474830964.73
7.	Central Bank of India	300045	219307496.00
8.	Corporation Bank	372903	35297325.00
9.	Dena Bank	60235	61957339.00
10.	Indian Bank	258969	120587975.00
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	225963	321524931.00
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	53313	76551709.00
13.	Punjab and Sind Bank	538559	974115000.00
14.	Punjab National Bank	48946	63562000.00
15.	Syndicate Bank	72849	62428674.00
16.	UCO Bank	436019	443588335.87
17.	Union Bank of India	99653	132770449.00
18.	United Bank of India	282926	184106796.55
19.	Vijaya Bank	75139	56757954.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>5339111</b>	<b>4857740549.08</b>



**Encroachment of Government  
Land**

1112. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of encroachment on Government land DDA, NDMC and MCD areas, location-wise;

(b) whether Delhi High Court has directed DDA, MCD and Revenue Department, Government of NCT, Delhi to remove illegal encroachments from Government land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by DDA, MCD and Revenue Department, Government of NCT, Delhi to comply with the said order of Delhi High Court?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) DDA and MCD has reported that the High Court of Delhi in CWP No. 4582/2003 titled as Kalyan Sanstha Social Welfare Organization has given directions regarding removal of encroachments from Government land. Encroachment removal is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time. DDA has reported that approx. 1398.53 acres of acquired land is under encroachment in different parts of Delhi. DDA has informed to have reclaimed 95.191 acres in 2007-08. Another 32.69 acres of land is informed to have been removed of encroachments during the period April to September, 2008. MCD has instructed all the Zonal Deputy Commissioners to carry out survey of the area under encroachment in Government/municipal land in each ward in a time-bound manner so as to take necessary action against encroachment. The Revenue Department of Government of NCT of Delhi has reported that it has issued legal notices under the provisions of Delhi Reforms Act, 1954 for misuse of agricultural land and encroachment on Gaon Sabha land.

**Inclusion of New Communities  
in STs List**

1113. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from State Government of Gujarat for inclusion of new communities in Scheduled Tribes list; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) Union Government has not received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for inclusion of new communities in Scheduled Tribes list of the State after the notification of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 2002 (No. 10 of 2003) dated 08-01-2003.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bio-Gas from Kitchen Waste**

1114. SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to produce Bio-gas from Kitchen Waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

**Small Hydro Power Projects**

1115. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:  
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:  
PROF. M. RAMADASS:

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

(a) whether private investment in small hydro power projects is not forthcoming due to delay in getting clearances from the various concerned agencies;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy to expedite the clearance of these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) 23 States have announced policy for private sector participation in Small Hydro Power (SHP) projects. The response of private sector has been quite good. During the 10th Plan, out of a capacity addition of 537 MW from SHP projects, 336 MW have been set up by the private sector.

(c) and (d) SHP projects are governed by State Government Policies. The procedures of allotment of sites and other statutory clearances take some time in the State Governments. The Ministry has been pursuing the States to expedite the process in order to avoid delays.

#### **Farmers' Clubs**

1116. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Farmers' Clubs set up and in operation in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the manner in which the banks are assisting these Farmers' Clubs;

(c) the nature of difficulties being faced by such clubs in their operation; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to remove such difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Upto 30th September, 2008, a total of 31,800 Farmers Clubs have been set up and are functional in the country. The year-wise cumulative details of Farmers' Clubs are as follows:

Year	Cumulative No. of Farmers' Clubs
2005-06	17,976
2006-07	22,949
2007-08	28,226
2008-09 (Upto 30-09-2008)	31,800

The State-wise details of functional Farmer's Clubs are enclosed as statement.

(b) NABARD provides an assistance of Rs. 10,000 per Club per annum for a period of three years towards meeting their routine activities. The banks in turn, provide assistance to the Club for a period of three years and thereafter, it is expected that they would maintain the Club for another two years out of their own resources. NABARD also provides need based assistance for meeting "Non-Routine" activities. It has also set up a "Farmers Technology Transfer Fund (FITF)" with a corpus of Rs. 25 crore to be used for linking Farmers' Clubs with technology and markets.

(c) Farmers' Clubs face difficulties such as lack of leadership, awareness, access to credit, information, technologies, market, self sustainability, etc.

(d) NABARD has advised banks to conduct Awareness/Orientation Programmes for Club Members and avail assistance from FTTF so as to link the Farmers' Clubs with technologies and market. NABARD has also advised banks to explore the possibility of building up the corpus of Farmers' Clubs through membership fee, agency commission for insurance products, etc.

**Statement****Farmers' Clubs—Position as on: 30 September 2008**

Sl. No.	Name of ROs	State-wise Position of functional FCs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2014
3.	Assam	554
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
5.	Bihar	1549
6.	Chhattisgarh	822
7.	Delhi	7
8.	Goa	43
9.	Gujarat	2414
10.	Himachal Pradesh	428
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	94
12.	Jharkhand	971
13.	Karnataka	4159
14.	Kerala	809
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1836
16.	Maharashtra	2274
17.	Manipur	20
18.	Meghalaya	41
19.	Mizoram	54
20.	Nagaland	8
21.	Orissa	869
22.	Punjab	464

1	2	3
23.	Haryana	573
24.	Rajasthan	1992
25.	Sikkim	128
26.	Tamil Nadu	1933
27.	Tripura	133
28.	Uttar Pradesh	5234
29.	Uttarakhand	577
30.	West Bengal	1766
<b>Total</b>		<b>31800</b>

*[Translation]***Incentives to Development Officers of LIC**

1117. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reduced the incentive for the Development Officers of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[English]***Coal-Based Power Plants**

1118. SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up more coal-based power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost and capacities of these plants, State-wise;

(c) whether the private sector participation is being sought in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) State-wise details of coal based power plants of a total capacity of 48561 MW presently under construction in the country alongwith estimated cost (for public sector plants only) and capacity of each plant are given in the enclosed statement. This includes captive power plants. The private sector is already involved in setting up power plants of capacity of 14316 MW out of the 48561 MW under construction.

**Statement**

*Coal Based Thermal Projects under Construction*

(As on 22 Oct-08)

State	Project Name	Sector	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. MW	Estimated Cost Rs. in lacs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. PROJECTS TO BE COMMISSIONED IN 11TH PLAN</b>						
Andhra Pradesh	Kakatiya TPP	State	APGENCO	U-1	500	205900
	Kothagudem TPP Extn.			U-1	500	220300
	Lanco Kondapalli Ext. Ph-II	Private	M/s Lanco Kondapalli	GT	236	
				ST	130	
	Rayalseema St-III	State	APGENCO	U-5	210	280000
	Simhadri STPP Extn.	Central	NTPC	U-3	500	503853
				U-4	500	
	Vijayawada TPP-IV	State	APGENCO	U-1	500	195000
Assam	Bongaigaon TPP	Central	NTPC	U-1	250	437535
				U-2	250	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				U-3	250	
Bihar	Barh STPP-I			U-1	660	869297
				U-2	660	
				U-3	660	
	Kahalgaon St-2, Ph-			U-7	500	586838
	Nabi nagar TPP(JV of NTPC and RLY)			U-1	250	535200
				U-2	250	
				U-3	250	
Chhattisgarh	Bhilai TPP Expn.		NSPCL	U-2	250	269050
	Korba STPP		NTPC	U-7	500	244849
	Korba West St-III.	State	CSEB	U-1	500	216500
	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-2	Private	Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd	U-2	300	263197
	Lanco Amarkantak TPS Ph-1, U-1		Lanco Amarkantak Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	300	
	Marwa TPP	State	CSEB	U-1	500	463984
				U-2	500	
	Sipat-I	Central	NTPC	U-1	660	832339
				U-2	660	
				U-3	660	
Gujarat	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Private	Tata Power Co.	U-1	800	
				U-2	800	
	Ukal TPP Extn.	State	GSECL	U-6	490	221800
Haryana	Indira Gandhi TPP	Central	APCPL	U-1	500	829300
				U-2	500	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				U-3	500	
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	State	HPGCL	U-1	600	429800
				U-2	600	
Jharkhand	Bokaro TPS "A" Expansion	Central	DVC	U-1	500	231300
Jharkhand	Chandrapura TPS Extn.	Central	DVC	U-7	250	206645
				U-8	250	
	Kodarma TPP			U-1	500	431300
				U-2	500	
	Maithon RBC			U-1	525	445000
				U-2	525	
Karnataka	Bellary TPP St-II	State	KPCL	U-2	500	217100
	Raichur U-8			U-8	250	98600
Maharashtra	Chandrapur TPP		Maha Gen	U-1	500	550000
				U-2	500	
Maharashtra	Bhusawal TPS		MSPGCL	U-1	500	412400
				U-2	500	
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.			U-1	500	217000
	New Parli TPP			U-2	250	109100
	Paras TPS Extn.			U-2	250	122400
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP	Private	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-1	660	0
				U-2	660	
	Satpura TPP Extn	State	MPPGCL	U-1	250	263700
				U-2	250	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	Sterlite TPP	Private	Sterlite Energy Limited	U-1	600	
Punjab	Goindwal Sahib		GVK Power	U-1	270	
				U-2	270	
Rajasthan	Chhabra Ext	State	RRVUNL	U-1	250	220000
				U-2	250	
	Chhabra TPS			U-1	250	235000
				U-2	250	
	Kalisindh TPS			U-1	600	463000
				U-2	600	
	Kota TPP			U-7	195	68000
	Suratgarh TPP			U-6	250	111700
Tamil Nadu	Mettur TPP Ext		TNEB	U-1	600	355004
	North Chennai Extn			U-1	600	271875
	North Chennai Extn, U-2			U-2	600	
	Vallur TPP	Central	NTECL	U-1	500	555278
				U-2	500	
Uttar Pradesh	Anpara D	State	UPRVUNL	U-1	500	535879
				U-2	500	
	Anpara-C	Private	Lanco Anpara Power Pvt. Ltd.	U-1	500	
				U-2	500	
	Harduaganj Ext	State	UPRVUNL	U-8	250	222500
				U-9	250	
	National Capital Power Project St-II, U-5	Central	NTPC	U-5	490	513533

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh	National Capital Power Project, St-II, U-6	Central	NTPC	U-6	490	513533
	Parichha Extn.	State	UPRVUNL	U-5	250	210000
				U-6	250	
	Rosa TPP	Private	Rosa Power Supply Co. Ltd.-Reliance Energy	U-1	300	264100
				U-2	300	
				Rosa TPP St-II	Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3
			U-4	300		
West Bengal	Bakereshwar TPS	State	WBPDCCL	U-5	210	210000
	Budge-Budge III	Private	CESC	U-3	250	106800
	Durgapur Steel TPS	Central	DVC	U-1	500	445700
				U-2	500	
	Farakka STPS St III		NTPC	U-6	500	257044
	Mejia Extn.		DVC	U-1	500	467689
				U-2	500	
	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-I			U-1	600	412200
U-2				600		
Santaldih TPP Extn. Ph 2	State	WBPDCCL	U-6	250	100000	
				<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>41471</b>	
<b>B. PROJECTS TO BE COMMISSIONED IN 12TH PLAN</b>						
Bihar	Nabi Nagar TPP (JV of NTPC and RLY)	Central	NTPC	U-4	250	535200
Gujarat	Mundra Ultra Mega TPP	Private	Tata Power Co.	U-3	800	



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				U-4	800	
				U-5	800	
Madhya Pradesh	Sasan UMPP		Reliance Power Ltd.	U-3	660	0
				U-4	660	
				U-5	660	
				U-6	660	
Orissa	Sterlite TPP		Sterlite Energy Limited	U-2	600	
				U-3	600	
				U-4	600	
				<b>Sub- Total:</b>	<b>7090</b>	
<b>Total (Under Construction):</b>					<b>48561</b>	

**Target under IAY**

1119. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of houses under Indra Awas Yojana (IAY) has achieved its target during each of the last three years;

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

(c) whether any deficiencies have been noticed in the implementation of IAY during the said period;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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 targets fixed under IAY and the targets achieved during the last three years are given below:

Year	Target	Achievement	%age achievement
2005-06	1441241	1551923	107.67
2006-07	1533498	1498367	97.70
2007-08	2127184	1992349	93.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>5101923</b>	<b>5042639</b>	<b>98.83</b>

As may be seen from the above, achievement of target was more than 100% in 2005-06 and more than 90% in 2006-07 and 2007-08. This short achievement of target is mainly because some houses under construction during a particular year get completed in the next year.

(c) to (e) On the whole, the Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme is functioning satisfactorily. However, whenever any deficiency/irregularity in the implementation of IAY is noticed by the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the State Government/UT concerned for remedial measures.

#### **UIDSSMT Projects**

1120. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects covered under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in the country during 2008-09, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the funds released for these projects State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) State-wise details of the projects sanctioned and release of funds during 2008-09 (as on 30-9-2008) under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) are given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise details of projects sanctioned under UIDSSMT during 2008-09*

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	ACA released during 2008-09 (Including incentive)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>I. Gujarat</b>					
1.	Chota Udepur	Water Supply	371.67	297.34	148.67
2.	Balasinor	Water Supply	521.60	417.28	208.64
3.	Wadhwan	Water Supply	1539.28	1231.42	615.71
4.	Sutarpada	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	263.10
5.	Khambhat	Water Supply	881.93	705.54	352.77
6.	Jasdan	Water Supply	337.90	270.32	135.16
7.	Mahudha	Water Supply	528.52	422.82	211.41
8.	Umreth	Water Supply	762.96	610.37	305.18
9.	Kathlal	Water Supply	392.44	313.95	156.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Upleta	Water Supply	1450.48	1160.38	580.19
11.	Keshod	Water Supply	1080.96	864.77	432.38
12.	Gandevi	Water Supply	362.94	290.35	145.18
13.	Bardoli	Water Supply	512.64	410.11	205.06
14.	Viramgam	Water Supply	770.22	616.18	308.09
15.	Unjha	Water Supply	1699.78	1359.82	679.91
16.	Shehera	Water Supply	369.72	295.78	147.89
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12240.78</b>	<b>9792.62</b>	<b>4896.31</b>
<b>II. Himachal Pradesh</b>					
1.	Hamirpur	Rehabilitation of Soil Erosion	188.52	150.82	75.41
2.		Preservation of Water Bodies	25.46	20.37	10.18
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>213.98</b>	<b>171.18</b>	<b>85.59</b>
<b>III. Karnataka</b>					
1.	Malbagalu	Water Supply	1894.76	1515.81	757.90
2.	Kerur	Water Supply	1173.23	938.58	469.29
3.	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14
4.	Mundgod	Water Supply	376.58	301.26	150.63
5.	Bujapura	Water Supply	6277.57	5022.06	2511.03
6.	Chikkodi	Water Supply	2039.91	1631.93	815.96
7.	Hunagunda- Ilkalkustagi	Water Supply	5821.20	4656.96	2328.48
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18451.09</b>	<b>14760.87</b>	<b>7380.44</b>
<b>IV. Madhya Pradesh</b>					
1.	Rehti	Water Supply	276.48	221.18	110.59
2.	Nasrullaganj (Sehore)	Water Supply	488.96	391.17	195.58
3.	Dewas	Water Supply	5837.00	4669.60	2334.80
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6602.44</b>	<b>5281.95</b>	<b>2640.98</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>V. Rajasthan</b>					
1.	Bikaner	Sewerage	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44
2.	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2715.00	2172.00	1086.00
3.	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2601.00	2080.80	1040.40
4.	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4279.00	3423.20	1711.60
5.	Pali	Sewerage	3329.53	2663.62	1331.81
6.	Virat Nagar	Urban Renewal	102.41	81.93	40.96
7.	Beawar	Water Supply	4979.31	3983.45	1991.72
8.	Makama	Water Supply	4870.41	3896.33	1948.16
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>26752.76</b>	<b>21402.21</b>	<b>10701.10</b>
<b>VI. Tamil Nadu</b>					
1.	Hosur	U.G. Sewerage	5155.33	4124.26	2062.13
2.	Aruppukottai	Sewerage	4006.07	3204.86	1602.43
3.	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3034.23	2427.38	1213.69
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12195.63</b>	<b>9756.50</b>	<b>4878.25</b>
<b>VII. Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1.	Gazipur	Water Supply	681.50	545.20	272.60
2.	Bagpat	Water Supply	318.15	254.52	127.26
3.	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management	1100.87	880.70	440.35
4.	Hapur	Water Supply	2848.96	2279.17	1139.58
5.	Modinagar	Water Supply	2339.17	1871.34	935.67
6.	Nanpara	Water Supply	237.78	190.22	95.11
7.	Laharpur (Sitap)	Water Supply	178.25	142.60	71.30
8.	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management	1220.39	976.31	488.16
9.	Barabanki	Solid Waste Management	537.43	429.94	214.97
10.	Khurza	Water Supply	1243.81	995.05	497.52

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Loni		Solid Waste Management	1181.28	945.02	472.51
12. Sambhal		Water Supply	1201.29	961.03	480.52
13. Muzaffarnagar		Water Supply	3214.33	2571.464	1285.73
14. Moradabad		Water Supply	3719.24	2975.392	1487.70
15. Fatehpur		Solid Waste Management	937.93	750.344	375.17
16. Basti		Road	2376.94	1901.552	950.78
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23337.32</b>	<b>18669.85</b>	<b>9334.93</b>
<b>VIII. West Bengal</b>					
1. Kaliyaganj		Water Supply	1167.84	934.27	484.65
2. Contai		Water Supply	2317.88	1854.30	961.92
3. Dhullian		Water Supply	2062.64	1650.112	825.06
4. Diamond Harbor		Water Supply	3479.9	2783.92	1391.96
5. Kandi		Water Supply	3740.29	2992.232	1496.12
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12768.55</b>	<b>10214.84</b>	<b>5159.70</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>112562.55</b>	<b>90102.32</b>	<b>45077.30</b>

[Translation]

**Ban on Exit Polls**

1121. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose ban on the exit polls and post poll surveys during elections in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government proposes to impose restriction on exit poll only and as such there is no proposal to ban post poll surveys.

(b) The necessary steps are being taken for introduction of an Amendment Bill for restricting exit poll

in the current session of Parliament?

[English]

**Disbursement of Pension to Disabled Pensioners in Hilly/Rural Areas**

1122. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pension to Central Government employees in different parts of the country is being disbursed through banks, Treasury and Post offices;

(b) if so, whether old disabled pensioners, particularly from the hilly, rural and inaccessible areas having no cheque facility are required to travel a long distance to withdraw their pensions causing them great inconvenience;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide facility of disbursement of pension to such disabled/old persons at their residence by relaxing rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, the pension to the Central Government Pensioners is disbursed through authorised banks all over India under the 'Scheme for payment of pensions to Central Civil Government and other non-civil Ministries/Departments i.e. Defence, Railways and Telecom.' Department of Post manages their pension related work departmentally.

In terms of para 18.2 of the 'Scheme for Payment of Pension to the Central Government Civil Pensioners through Authorized Banks' a pensioner who is old, sick, incapacitated and handicapped, too ill to sign and is unable to be physically present in the bank, can withdraw money from his account in the following manner:

- (i) Pensioner who is too ill to sign a cheque and cannot be physically present in the bank to withdraw money from his account, but can put his thumb/toe impression on the cheque/withdrawal form: In this case, the thumb or toe impression should be identified by two independent witnesses known to the bank, one of whom should be responsible bank official.
- (ii) Pensioner who is not only unable to be physically present in the bank, but is also not even able to put his thumb/toe impression on the cheque/withdrawal form due to certain physical defect/incapacity: In this case a mark can be obtained on the cheque/withdrawal form in the same manner as described in the opening of the accounts. That mark should be identified by two independent witnesses one of whom should be a responsible bank official.

- (iii) The pensioner might also be asked to indicate to the bank as to who would withdraw pension amount from the bank on the basis of cheque/withdrawal form as obtained above and that person should be identified by two independent witnesses. The person who is actually drawing money from the bank should be asked to furnish his signatures to the bank.

*[Translation]*

#### **Kota Thermal Power Plant**

1123. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) The installed capacity and the total power being generated from Kota Thermal Power Plant Presently;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to expand its power generation capacity;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;
- (e) whether coal supply is being made to this plant as per its requirement; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) At present, the installed capacity of Kota Thermal Power Plant in Rajasthan is 1045 MW. According to the information available with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the power generated during April, 2008 to September, 2008 is 4106 MU.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Expansion Unit-7 having 195 MW capacity is presently under construction at Kota Thermal Power Plant, at an estimated cost of Rs. 880.00 crores. The schedule date of commissioning of this Unit is 15-03-2009.

- (e) and (f) Kota Thermal Power Station had coal

stock of 147 thousand tonnes which is sufficient for 7 days' operation of the power station as on 16th October, 2008 and no generation loss has been reported by the power station during April to September, 2008.

#### **Voters' Identity Cards**

1124. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from some States regarding irregularities in preparing Voters Identity Cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof, and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the funds sought by each State for the preparation of Voter Identity Cards and funds released by the Union Government to each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Inclusion of Dhangar Community in the List of STs**

1125. SHRI SARDINHA FRANCISCO COSME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of proposal for inclusion of Dhangar Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Goa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (Dr. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) The proposal for inclusion of 'Dhangar' Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes for Goa has been processed as per the modalities approved in June, 1999 for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists, which requires consultation with the concerned State Government, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. Further justification sent by the State Government in support of the proposal has been sent the Office of the Registrar General of India. As process of consultation takes time, no specific time-frame can be mentioned in the matter.

#### **Financial Results of Companies**

1126. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many companies listed on domestic stock exchanges have forged their financial results as reported in the *Times of India* dated 23 September, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts in the matter;

(c) the action taken against such companies; and

(d) further steps taken/to be taken by the Government to check such incidents in future to protect the interests of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) In the *Times of India* dated September 23, 2008, an article titled "1200 listed companies forged accounts: Study" mentioned, *inter-alia*, that according to a report named "Early Warning Signals of Corporate Frauds" prepared by Indiaforensic Consultancy Services (ICS), a Pune-based organization, at least 1,200 companies listed on

domestic stock exchanges have forged their financial results.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has vide its Press Release dated 24th September 2008 stated that at no point of time, the ICAI has conducted any survey/study on the subject "Early Warning Signals of Corporate Frauds" either with ICS or with any other organization.

SEBI has brought the contents of the said article to the notice of the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and have advised them to look into the matter.

#### **Increase in Tax Exemption Limit**

1127. SHRI M. APPADURAI:

DR. M. JAGANNATH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government in consequent upon the implementation of the recommendation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission is considering to increase the tax exemption limit for the Government Employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) No proposal for increasing the tax exemption limit for Government employees consequent upon the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission is presently under Consideration.

Vide Finance Act, 2008, the basic exemption limit for individual taxpayers has already been enhanced. The basic exemption limit in case of women below the age of 65 years has been raised from Rs. 1,45,000 to Rs. 1,80,000; the exemption limit in case of individuals above the age of 65 years has been raised from Rs. 1,95,000 to Rs. 2,25,000 and the exemption in case of all other individuals has been raised from Rs. 1,10,000 to Rs. 1,50,000.

#### **Education Loan**

1128. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of education loan disbursed by Public Sector Banks to poor rural students during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, bank-wise;

(b) whether the Public Sector Banks are not following the necessary guidelines while disbursing education loans to the poor rural students in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to facilitate hassle free education loan to the poor rural students in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As per information furnished by Public Sector Banks, the amount of education loan disbursed by Public Sector Banks (Bank-wise and State-wise) in rural areas during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto September, 2008) are given in the enclosed Statements I and II.

(b) and (c) The Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) stipulates broad operational guidelines for the implementing banks. The guidelines contained in the Scheme are uniformly followed for all categories of students including poor rural students in the country. The Model Education Loan Scheme is available on web-site of IBA at [www.iba.org.in](http://www.iba.org.in). Further, the Public Sector Banks have been advised that the loan applications should not be rejected without any valid ground.

(d) In order to provide better services to students across the country, the Government has advised Public Sector Banks to institute an on-line system of loan applications which will enable the students to download loan application form, apply on-line and learn the status of his loan application.



**Statement-I**

*Bank-wise disbursement of education loan in Rural areas during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto Sept. 2008)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Education loan disbursed			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Spt. 08)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad bank	1623	1555	1597	807
2.	Andhra Bank	9866	14769	21341	25134
3.	Bank of Baroda	1433	2280	19404	13045
4.	Bank of India	4245	5720	6005	4249
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	495	852	1354	951
6.	Canara Bank	11255	17828	24410	17180
7.	Central Bank of India	806	2731	3134	1515
8.	Corporation Bank	729	1782	2506	1544
9.	Dena Bank	755	644	763	NR
10.	Indian Bank	4305	6449	7468	5388
11.	Indian Overseas Bank	2827	3692	5046	3965
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce*	321	381	1256	568
13.	Punjab National Bank	1649	2671	3998	2922
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	576	705	808	418
15.	Syndicate Bank	2228	3593	4291	2757
16.	Union Bank of India	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	United Bank of India	1942	2247	1831	1208
18.	Uco Bank	793	1078	1523	923
19.	Vijaya Bank	739	1047	1513	898

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	State Bank of India*	4889	5831	7833	1322
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	311	388	666	819
22.	State Bank of Patiala	477	593	952	622
23.	State Bank of Hyderabad	420	773	1234	581
24.	State Bank of Mysore	133	781	1125	956
25.	State Bank of Travancore	3105	2886	3709	2256
26.	State Bank of Indore	75	70	146	81
27.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	—	—	314	38
<b>All Banks</b>		<b>55998</b>	<b>81345</b>	<b>124227</b>	<b>90147</b>

Note: 1 \*Figures for 2008-09 are upto June, 2008.

2. Information in respect of Union Bank of India is not available.

3. NR=Not Reported

#### **Statement-II**

*State-wise disbursement of education loan by Public Sector banks in Rural areas during the years 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto Sept. 2008)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Education loan disbursed			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (Spt. 08)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	4	19	23	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13036	18809	27280	27455
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	14	26	21
4.	Assam	518	414	467	268
5.	Bihar	640	911	2283	1764

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chandigarh	93	84	211	95
7.	Chhattisgarh	179	256	528	318
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	3	2
9.	Daman, Diu	2	2	8	0
10.	Delhi	580	820	1677	928
11.	Goa	131	231	320	191
12.	Gujarat	1671	2236	5347	2706
13.	Haryana	720	892	1753	974
14.	Himachal Pradesh	535	793	1211	733
15.	Jharkhand	681	735	1336	923
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	60	146	283	65
17.	Karnataka	8197	14092	14788	10154
18.	Kerala	7307	9940	14231	9094
19.	Lakshadweep	0	47	15	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	977	1391	2068	801
21.	Maharashtra	2503	3559	7041	3995
22.	Manipur	27	24	129	43
23.	Meghalaya	30	52	82	63
24.	Mizoram	1	1	1	1
25.	Nagaland	2	13	22	12
26.	Orissa	1194	1582	3118	1668
27.	Puducherry	281	341	449	402
28.	Punjab	1481	2134	2779	1510
29.	Rajasthan	706	878	2553	2237
30.	Sikkim	29	47	40	20
31.	Tamil Nadu	9440	14259	23822	16464

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Tripura	42	93	92	50
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2345	3045	5895	4608
34.	Uttarakhand	545	929	1448	819
35.	West Bengal	2013	2554	2900	1760
All India		55999	81345	124227	90147

Note: 1. Information in respect of Union Bank of India is not available.

2. The information in respect of SBI and OBC for 2008-09 was upto June, 2008.

#### **Unutilized Government Money with the RBI**

1129. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several crores of rupees of Government remain unutilized with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No Sir. The cash balances vary on a day to day basis. The cash balances of the Government of India keep fluctuating based on revenue receipts, market borrowings, investments by State Governments in auction treasury bills, intermediate treasury bills, and drawdown on cash balances to meet various items of Government expenditure. The cash balance of the Government of India as on October 17, 2008 deposited with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was Rs. 33,556 crore including an investment balance of Rs. 33,455 crore. In comparison, as on March 31, 2008, cash balance of Government of India deposited with RBI was Rs. 76,686 crore including an investment balance of Rs. 20,000 crore.

In terms of Section 21(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Central Government shall entrust RBI, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all its money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India, and in particular, shall deposit free of interest all its cash balances with RBI.

However, in terms of para (8) of the Supplemental Agreement between RBI and the Government of India signed on March 26, 1997, surplus cash balances of the Government, above a minimum level and upto a specified ceiling, are invested by RBI at face value, in the securities made available by RBI from its own portfolio. Effective October 15, 2008, the ceiling for such investment is Rs. 50,000 crore.

#### **Grievances of Bank Employees**

1130. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Forum of Bank Employees have requested the Government for early settlement of long pending charter of demands/pending grievances of bank employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As reported by Indian Banks' Association (IBA), United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU) submitted a charter of demands in October 2007 to them, for wage revision and other issues, including modification in compassionate appointment scheme, another option for pension, outsourcing etc.

(c) IBA has initiated discussions with UFBU on these issues.

**Debt Relief as Per Twelfth  
Finance Commission**

1131. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise amount released by the Union

Government under debt relief scheme of the 12th Finance Commission, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received any suggestions with regard to the single cut off date for overdue debt relief; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A Statement showing year-wise amount released by the Union Government under debt relief scheme of the 12th Finance Commission to States is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Year-wise Amount of Debt Relief given to States*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	483.23	703.08	703.08
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		20.21	20.21
3.	Assam			105.41
4.	Chhattisgarh	93.26	93.26	93.26
5.	Goa		20.21	20.20
6.	Gujarat	315.89	471.87	471.87
7.	Haryana	96.67		96.67
8.	Himachal Pradesh	27.20	45.29	45.29
9.	Karnataka	358.33	358.33	358.31
10.	Madhya Pradesh	363.06	363.06	363.06

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra		339.97	339.97
12.	Manipur	37.54	37.54	37.54
13.	Meghalaya		14.90	14.90
14.	Mizoram		12.93	12.92
15.	Nagaland		15.87	15.87
16.	Orissa	381.90	381.90	381.90
17.	Punjab	63.92	67.50	85.89
18.	Rajasthan	308.70	308.70	308.70
19.	Tamil Nadu	263.28	263.28	263.27
20.	Tripura	22.25		
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1063.71	1063.91	1063.91
22.	Uttaranchal		13.08	9.40
<b>Total</b>		<b>3878.94</b>	<b>4594.89</b>	<b>4811.63</b>

#### **Monitoring of Insurance Companies**

1132. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMSIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the performance of the private insurance companies;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to formulate mechanism for monitoring the performance of the private insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that performance of all insurance companies

Including private insurance companies is monitored at periodic intervals. All insurance companies are required to file their annual accounts and solvency position with IRDA on quarterly and annual basis. While monitoring the performance of insurance companies, the Authority ensures that they meet the stipulated solvency margin of 150%. IRDA has also put in place a mechanism to supervise insurance companies and reviews the performance of companies through various returns covering broad areas such as Financials, Actuarial, Investments; and Re-insurance, The premium details, claims and grievances are also being monitored by the Authority.

#### **Conference on Drinking Water**

1133. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of Union and State Ministers was held recently to discuss the drinking water conditions in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the recommendations made therein; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) A two-day conference of Ministers in-Charge of rural drinking water supply and rural sanitation in the States and the Union Territories was held on July 4-5, 2007 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. The theme of the conference was Sustainability in Rural Drinking Water Supply Systems and Sanitation for All. During the inauguration the Prime Minister released theme documents on sustainability in the rural drinking water supply projects and sanitation.

(b) The important issues which were stressed during the conference were as follows:

- State Governments are to ensure sustainability in drinking water sources both surface and ground water to prevent slippage in terms of quality and quantity of drinking water supply;
- Need for effective convergence with other government programmes like NREGA, Water and Soil Conservation, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF);
- Dovetailing of funds with the grants provided under the XII Finance Commission;

- Promotion of cost-effective technologies and revival of traditional water bodies and drinking water sources;
- Regular updation of progress on online monitoring system, and
- Improved data management for planning and implementation of projects.

(c) The State Governments are in various stages of operationalisation of the recommendations of the annual State Minister's conference and follow up action taken by the Department in this regard.

#### Home Loan

1134. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of home loan borrowers and the amount disbursed by Banks during the last three years and the current year, Region-wise, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Bank-wise outstanding credit to housing for the last three years and the current year upto August, 2008 is given in the enclosed Statement. Data on number of home loan borrowers and amount of loan disbursed by banks, region-wise and bank-wise is not available.

#### Statement

##### *Bank-wise Outstanding Credit to Housing*

(Rs. crore)

Bank	Outstanding at the end of			
	March 2006	March 2007	March 2008	August 2008
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of India	32,002	37,975	45,683	48,608
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,848	2,050	2,135	2,174

---

1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of Hyderabad	2,262	2,689	3,211	3,392
State Bank of Mysore	1,497	1,921	1,978	2,231
State Bank of Patiala	2,886	3,537	3,075	2,813
State Bank of Saurashtra	954	1,110	1,226	1,305
State Bank of Travancore	2,840	3,494	4,153	4,158
State Bank of Indore	915	1,592	1,165	1,200
Allahabad Bank	2,473	3,749	3,634	3,137
Andhra Bank	1,572	1,772	1,996	2,062
Bank of Baroda	4,241	6,083	7,130	7,527
Bank of India	4,263	6,030	6,808	7,001
Bank of Maharashtra	2,681	3,298	4,514	4,765
Canara Bank	9,090	9,207	8,580	8,291
Central Bank of India	2,885	3,784	3,813	7,192
Corporation Bank	3,838	4,195	4,432	4,480
Dena Bank	1,089	1,516	1,853	1,749
Indian Bank	3,275	3,897	4,549	4,796
Indian Overseas Bank	3,037	3,212	3,041	3,709
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3,601	5,819	5,443	6,228
Union Bank of India	4,587	6,560	7,106	7,370
Punjab National Bank	7,995	7,283	9,638	9,172
United Bank of India	1,766	1,797	1,733	1,741
Punjab and Sind Bank	1,223	983	1,008	1,071
Syndicate Bank	4,119	5,105	5,671	6,286
Vijaya Bank	3,361	5,223	4,114	4,285
UCO Bank	2,372	3,864	4,251	4,758
IDBI Bank	7,385	9,162	10,269	10,042

---



1	2	3	4	5
Axis Bank	779	759	1,630	8,675
IndusInd Bank	145	163	180	174
ICICI Bank	41,362	56,692	60,570	58,821
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	224	279	267	268
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	340	356	351	342
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	398	486	540	667
Tamilnadu Mercantile Bank Ltd.	184	378	395	432
Federal Bank Ltd.	1,659	2,494	3,210	3,741
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	485	609	745	745
South Indian Bank	801	1,066	1,455	1,617
Vysya Bank Ltd.	611	869	1,923	2,568
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	922	1,022	1,036	1,257
HDFC Bank	0	0	0	0
American Express Bank	4	4	6	0*
Bank of America	2	0	0	0
Standard Chartered Bank	6,250	5,879	5,321	5,195
Citi Bank NA	3,015	4,333	4,719	5,071
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	5,469	6,197	5,918	5,563
Deutsche Bank	23	181	532	561
Calyon Bank	0	0	0	0
ABN AMRO Bank NV	2,388	2,320	1,783	1,588
BNP Paribas	0	0	0	0
Nova-Scotia Bank	0	0	0	0

\*Merged with Standard Chartered Bank.

Note: Data are provisional.

**Homeless Women**

1135. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought information regarding the number of homeless women in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of rehabilitation centres for them, State-wise;

(c) whether the present number of rehabilitation centres are sufficient;

(d) if not, whether the Union Government proposes to increase such centres with the co-operation of State/Voluntary agencies; and

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

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

(b) Government has sanctioned Swadhar Homes and Short Stay Homes which provide rehabilitation. A state-wise list of such homes is given in the annual report of the Ministry of Women and Child Development which is also available on the web site [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in).

(c) to (e) To cater to the homeless women, the Ministry is continuously engaged in sanctioning more such shelter homes through States/Voluntary agencies.

**ADB Assistance**

1136. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is going to strengthen rural credit structure and bring reforms in the co-operative sector with the financial assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which the States are likely to be benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(d) whether any plans have been prepared by the Government for State-specific programmes or projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India is strengthening the Rural Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS) and introducing reforms in the cooperative sector through the implementation of a Revival Package in consultation with the State Governments.

The Revival Package has three components (i) recapitalization of STCCS; (ii) capacity building training and computerization and (iii) legal reforms by the State Governments. Financial assistance would be available to the participating States subject to legal and institutional reforms. Government of India is availing of a financial assistance of US\$ one billion from ADB through its OCR lending for implementing the Revival Package. The ADB is providing the financial assistance in four tranches. The first tranche of US\$ 250 million has been drawn so far.

(c) to (e) Five States, i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan are covered. No State specific allocations have been made for State specific programme projects. The assistance availed from ADB shall be utilized for meeting the needs of the individual States based on special audit, number of units and the progress made in implementation of the Revival Package by these States.

*[Translation]*

**Housing Loan from HUDCO**

1137. SHRI MITRASEN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) provides housing loan;

(Rs. in crore)

(b) if so, the norms fixed for providing housing loan; and

(c) the amount of housing loan provided by HUDCO during the last three years and current year, organisation-wise?

Sl. No.	Year	Loan Amount*
1.	2005-06	1546
2.	2006-07	2879
3.	2007-08	2152
4.	2008-09 (up to September, 2008)	501

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copy of latest financial norms are enclosed as Statement-I and II.

(c) Amount of loan provided by HUDCO are as follows:—

\*Including HUDCO Niwas.

Organization-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement-I****Financing Norms (effective from 01-10-2008)****For Housing/Infrastructure Project Loans and Take-out Finance (Except HUDCO Niwas)**

Sl. No.	Category	Extent of Max. Finance upto (%)	Floating Base Rate (BR)=14% p.a.	Fixed Rate (FR)=(BR+1%) p.a.
1	2	3	4	5
A.	EWS Housing by all borrowers	90		
	(a) Housing Projects for Widows, SC/STs, physically handicapped, Single woman above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas.		1.75% less than BR	1.75% less than FR
	(b) Others including schemes, benefiting EWS family and action plan Projects		1.25% less than BR	1.25% less than FR
B.	LIG Housing Projects by all borrowers.	As per Guidelines	0.50% less than BR	0.50% less than FR
C.	All other schemes i.e. other than as per A and B above			
	(i) Police Organization and Government/Public Sector Borrowers	90	At BR	At FR

1	2	3	4	5
(ii)	Direct Government Borrowings/ Rated Government Agencies (‘AA’ and above or equivalent rating by CRISIL, ICRA, CARE and FITCH) and Navaratna/ Miniratna PSUs and their SPVs	90	0.25% less than BR	0.25% less than FR
(iii)	Other borrowers <sup>⊗</sup>	70		
(a)	Not rated		BR + 1%	FR + 1%
(b)	Rated Private Companies (‘AA’ and above or equivalent rating by CRISIL, ICRA, CARE and FITCH)		BR + 0.75%	FR + 0.75%

**INTEREST RATE REBATES AVAILABLE FOR ALL LOANS:**

Loan secured by Bank guarantee alone	0.25%
--------------------------------------	-------

⊗ For Real Estate Projects (i.e. Malls, Market Complex, Office Complex, IT Parks, Hotels, Resorts, Entertainment, SEZ, SPA, Health Club, Wellness Centres) the applicable rates will be BR/FR+2% for (C)(iii)(a).

- Extent of Finance is maximum available. However, actual loan will be based on Debt Equity Ratio, Means of Financing as per DPR, extent of security requirement or Maximum Extent of Finance, whichever is less.
- HUDCO reserves the right to review and revise the Floating Base Rate (BR) as and when necessary.
- Loan sanctioned/released at Fixed Rate (FR) shall be automatically reset upon expiry of every 3 years at then prevailing fixed rates (FR) from the date of first release.
- A rebate of 0.25% p.a. will be provided for loan over and above Rs. 100 crores to all categories of borrowers.

**Statement-II**

*Revision in Interest Rates—HUDCO Niwas—Home Loans*

It has been decided to change the interest rate as per details given below effective from 1-10-2008

**Individual Loans:**

**Revised Rate of Interest for Individual Loans**

**For loans up to Rs. 20 lakhs**

Particulars	Period	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate
for Construction/Purchase/Composite Loan/Purchase of Plot/Extension/	upto 5 years	11.50%	13.00%

Particulars	Period	Floating Rate	Fixed Rate
Improvement/Registration of Existing House/Refinance	upto 15 years	11.75%	13.00%
	upto 25 years	11.75%	13.00%
Loan to Professional for non-residential premises	upto 5 years	11.75%	14.00%
	upto 10 years	12.50%	14.00%
Loan against residential premises	upto 5 years	11.75%	14.00%
	upto 10 years	11.50%	14.00%
<b>For loan over Rs. 20 lakhs</b>			
For Construction/Purchase/Composite Loan/Purchase of Plot/Extension/Improvement/Registration of Existing House/Refinance	upto 5 years	11.50%	13.00%
	upto 15 years	11.75%	13.00%
	upto 25 years	11.75%	13.00%
Loan to Professional for non-residential premises	upto 5 years	11.75%	14.00%
	upto 10 years	12.50%	14.00%
Loan against Residential Premises	upto 5 years	11.75%	14.00%
	upto 10 years	12.50%	14.00%

- Fixed interest rates will be automatically reset after every 3 years instead of 5 years w.e.f. 1st October, 2008.
- That there is no reset for the fixed rate loan agreements executed before 05-02-2004 (date from which OC/DF/2004—092 date 11th February, 2004 became active) and which have not been amended till date.
- Loan agreement executed on or after 05-02-2004 till the date of effect of this order will be reset on completion of 5 years for the first time and then after 3 years from the date of first reset
- In case of floating rate loans the revised rates shall effect EMI. The EMI may be kept same by extending the repayment tenure. In some cases this will have consequential effect of extending the tenure of loan beyond 25 years. However in such cases, the last date of repayment should not go beyond the age of 65 years (or 70 years, if approved by Regional Chief). In the cases where HUDCO is not able to recover interest due, EMI may accordingly be changed.

#### **Bulk Loans under HUDCO Niwas.**

Rate of interest applicable on housing projects in the latest Project Financing Pattern will be applicable on bulk loans under HUDCO NIWAS

**Statement-III***Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO during 01-04-2005 to 31-03-2006*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Agency	Loan Amount
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	.00
	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	.00
	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	.00
	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	.00
	Vijayawada, Guntur Tenali Mangalagiri DA	.00
	M/s Vasudeva Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	955.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>955.00</b>
Assam	Gauhati Metropolitan Dev. Authority	5000.00
	Endocarp Builders Pvt. Ltd.	40.00
	Landmark Establishments (P) Ltd.	180.00
	Saraighat Hospitals Pvt. Ltd.	80.00
	M/s S.R. Plaza	150.00
	Sun Valley Diabetic Care and Research Centre	33.00
	TCG Construction Company Pvt. Ltd.	150.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>5633.00</b>
Bihar	Adisons Construction Limited	50.00
	Goswami Developers Pvt. Ltd.	94.00
	Milestone Estates Pvt. Ltd. A Pvt. Ltd.	150.00
	Nutan Constructions, Hariom Complex	200.00
	Nagar Parishad Begusarai	.00
	Savita Buildwell (P) Ltd.	50.00
	Sarvottam Multicon P. Ltd.	50.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>594.00</b>

1	2	3
Chandigarh	Sulabh International Chandigarh	35.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>35.00</b>
Chhattisgarh	M/s Aarti Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	248.00
	M/s Dolphin Promoters and Builders	380.00
	M/s Gokul Education and Developers P. Ltd.	250.00
	Municipal Corp., Korba	531.00
	M/s Singhania Buildcon P. Ltd.	150.00
	Raipur Dev. Auth.	2020.00
	Raipur Dev. Auth.	653.41
	State Urban Dev. Agency Chhattisgarh	400.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4632.41</b>
Gujarat	Ashirvad Commercial Properties Pvt. Ltd.	500.00
	Abhishek Estate Ltd.	300.00
	Agriculture Produce Market Committee	200.00
	M/s Labh Properties Pvt. Ltd.	1200.00
	Rajkot Municipal Corporation	.00
	Navsari NP	.00
	M/s New Star City Multiplex Pvt. Ltd.	470.00
	Pinky Fabrics Pvt. Ltd.	170.00
	Sabarmati River Front Dev. Corp. Ltd.	35000.00
	Vishamangalam Shardagram Trust	200.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>38040.00</b>
Haryana	Omaxe Limited	10000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>10000.00</b>
Himachal Pradesh	HP Housing Board	118.88
	Himachal Pradesh Urban Dev. Authority	378.85
<b>Sum</b>		<b>497.73</b>

1	2	3
Jharkhand	Gautam Constructions and Developers P. Ltd.	250.00
	Mont Blanc Constructions (P) Ltd.	250.00
	UDD, Government of Jharkhand	.00
	Welfare Deptt. Government of Jharkhand	4800.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>5300.00</b>
Karnataka	Karnataka Slum Clearance Board	.00
	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corpn. Ltd.	12500.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>12500.00</b>
Kerala	Kerala State Housing Board	3723.72
	Kudumbashree	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>3723.72</b>
Madhya Pradesh	Basera Building Centre	10.00
	M/s E2 Securities and DK Const. Pvt. Ltd.	354.06
	Global Mega Ventures Pvt. Ltd.	994.92
	Indore Development Authority	191.00
	J.R. and Company, Bhopal	100.00
	Municipal Corporation, Bhopal	303.50
	HP Housing Board	.00
	Nagar Panchayat, Maheshwar	.00
	M/s Shanti Colonisers and Developers	100.00
M/s. Soumya Homes Pvt. Ltd.	550.00	
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2603.48</b>
Maharashtra	Goel Ganga Construction	2250.00
	Goel Properties	700.00
	Goel Raisonni Associate	1175.00
	Jai Jinendra Builders	600.00
	Kukreja Construction Company	1250.00



1	2	3
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	Maharashtra HSG Area Dev. Auth.	.00
	M/s Neptune Enterprises	9500.00
	Padmahastha Developers Pvt. Ltd.	1240.00
	Shree Ganesh Constructions	1235.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>17950.00</b>
Manipur	Manipur Urban Development Agency	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>.00</b>
Mizoram	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation	835.00
	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation	165.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1000.00</b>
Nagaland	Civil Administrative Works Division	300.00
	Government of Nagaland, Works and HSG Deptt.	800.00

1	2	3
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	1000.00
	Hornbill Finance Ltd. Nagaland	250.00
	Look East Construction Pvt. Ltd.	250.00
	Land Resources Development	15.00
	Nagaland Industrial Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	200.00
	Public Works Department (Housing)	150.00
	Nagaland/Suda	.00
	Taxation Department	50.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>3015.00</b>
Orissa	Neelachal Builders and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	200.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>200.00</b>
Punjab	Adhinath Textile Ltd.	4.16
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4.16</b>
Rajasthan	M/s Siddha PSIDL Township Pvt. Ltd.	9800.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>9800.00</b>
Tamil Nadu	Concept Homes India Pvt. Ltd.	154.00
	Kgeyes Residency Private Limited	757.00
	Kgeyes Residency Private Limited	226.00
	Kgeyes Residency Private Limited	315.00
	Virgo Properties Pvt. Ltd.	354.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1806.83</b>
Tripura	Municipal Council, Agartala	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>.00</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Development Authority	475.00
	Kanpur Development Auth.	8092.00
	M/s Supertech Limited	10000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>18567.00</b>

1	2	3
Uttaranchal	M/s Delhi Apartment Pvt. Ltd.	2500.00
	M/s J.J. Bulld-Tech., Partnership Firm	125.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2625.00</b>
West Bengal	M/s Aster Creations Private Limited	547.00
	B. Ghosh and Associates	270.00
	M/s Joita Enterprise Private Limited	550.00
	Larica Township at Barasat	900.00
	Naman Commercial Pvt. Ltd.	340.00
	Pragati Residencies Services Pvt. Ltd.	1500.00
	M/s Sunsam Pragati Infra. Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	5105.00
	State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal	.00
	State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal	.00
	State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal	.00
	State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal	.00
	State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>9212.00</b>
<b>Sum</b>		<b>148894.33</b>
123 rows selected.	HUDCO Niwas	5881.00
		154575.33

*Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO during 01-04-2006 to 31-03-2007*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Agency	Loan Amount
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin	.00
	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin	.00

1	2	3
	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin	.00
	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin	.00
	AP State Police Housing Corporation	20200.00
	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	907.20
	AP State Housing Corporation Ltd.	14000.00
	M/s Manjeera Constructions Ltd.	1240.00
	Panchayat Raj Circle Nellore	.00
	M/s Radha Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	2500.00
	M/s Splendid Aparna Projects Pvt. Ltd.	5000.00
	M/s Toilets and Toilets Pvt. Ltd.	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>43847.20</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	Niausa CD Block Longding	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>.00</b>
<b>Assam</b>	Assam State Coop HSG Society	500.00
	Assam State Coop HSG Society	2300.00
	Medi Aids Private Limited	200.00
	Magus Construction Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
	Meghamallar Estates and Services Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>3200.00</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	M/s Awas Construction	51.00
	M/s Asha Construction (P) Ltd.	70.00
	Adarsh Rahnuma Vikash Sansthan	.00
	Better and Best Bricks	75.00
	City Service	250.00
	Durga Mechanised Bricks Industries	150.00
	Gangotri Creative (P) Ltd.	151.00
	Hi-Tech Ashiana Pvt. Ltd.	100.00

1	2	3
	M/s Imperial Foundation	125.00
	Kamini Developers (P) Ltd.	100.00
	Mont Blanc Construction (P) Ltd.	125.00
	Meridian Construction India Limited	75.00
	MA Sudama Construction Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
	Prasambhi Design and Const. (P) Ltd.	250.00
	Prem Nagar Construction (P) Ltd.	200.00
	M/s Quick and Quality Construction (P) Ltd.	100.00
	M/s Shalimar Builders and Developers	150.00
	M/s SRK Constructions (P) Ltd.	185.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2257.00</b>
Chandigarh	M/s Parasvnath Developers Ltd.	4000.00
	Sulabh International Chandigarh	3.37
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4003.37</b>
Chhattisgarh	M/s A.T. Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	850.00
	M/s Chiripal Builders and Contractors	217.00
	Jayshree Builders	220.00
	K.L. Real Estate (P) Ltd.	230.00
	Naya Raipur Development Authority	55500.00
	Raipur Entertainment World Private Ltd.	9000.00
	RP Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	400.00
	Srivastav Associates Builders	230.00
	M/s Singhania Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	95.00
	M/s Surya Land Developers	503.04
	State Urban Development Agency	43.83
	State Urban Development Agency	42.20
	State Urban Development Agency	90.31

1	2	3
	State Urban Development Agency	43.83
	State Urban Development Agency	3902.00
	State Urban Development Agency	62.80
	State Urban Development Agency	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>71430.01</b>
<b>Delhi</b>	Jas Techno Construction	1000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1000.00</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin	.00
	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran EGV Sansthan	.00
	M/s Aekadashi Enterprises	400.00
	Abhishek Estate Ltd.	1130.00
	M/s Gandhi Nagar Hotels Limited	181.00
	Gujarat Mari Time Board	.00
	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	.00
	M/s Hast Builders	650.00
	M/s Harekrishna Developers	850.00
	M/s Harekrishna Developers	500.00
	M/s Kastbhanjandev Developers	275.00
	M/s Maxiim Associates	425.00
	M/s Manpasand Builders Pvt. Ltd.	374.00
	M/s Chanakya Buildcon	698.00
	M/s Manav Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00
	M/s Samarthya Developers	587.00
	M/s Sanmay Construction Pvt. Ltd.	320.00
	M/s Sangani Infrastructure	851.00
	Sujan Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	900.00

1	2	3
	M/s Takshashila Gruh Nirman	1175.00
	M/s Uma Construction Co.	220.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>10536.00</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	M/s Chd Developers Ltd.	4486.02
	M/s JTPL Township Pvt. Ltd.	3700.00
	M/s Parsvnath Developers Ltd.	7500.00
	Sulabh International Social Services Org.	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>15686.02</b>
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	HP Housing and Urban Dev. Authority	4500.00
	Sulabh International	2.10
	Sulabh International	7.80
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4509.90</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Anumeha Construction and Developers P. Ltd.	250.00
	Gautam Construction and Developers P. Ltd.	250.00
	Kashyap Construction, Patna	125.00
	Kejriwal Inst. of Management and Dev. Stud.	100.00
	Mont Blanc Constructions (P) Ltd.	125.00
	Shree Triveni Developers Pvt. Ltd.	975.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1825.00</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	Arun Shelters Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00
	Goel Reality Pvt. Ltd.	1150.00
	M/s Toilets and Toilets Pvt. Ltd.	.00
	M/s Upkar Developers (I) Pvt. Ltd.	4600.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>6750.00</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	Sulabh International Social Service Org.	14.24
<b>Sum</b>		<b>14.24</b>

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	M/s Adarsh Aavas Vikas Private Ltd.	200.00
	M/s Elixir Infrastructure Bhopal	550.00
	M/s Fortune Associates Bhopal	200.00
	M/s Fortune Builder Bhopal	425.00
	M/s Ishaan Builder and Developers	610.00
	M/s Indus Colonisers Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	350.00
	Municipal Corporation, Bhopal	2199.00
	Indore Municipal Corporation	.00
	Pachorwala Builders and Developers P. Ltd.	130.00
	M/s Shree Rishikesh Construction	350.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>5014.00</b>
Maharashtra	Adhiraj Construction Co. Pvt. Ltd.	4000.00
	Balaji Developers	1240.00
	Goel Ganga Construction	2400.00
	Ganga Galaxy Developers	615.00
	Goel Raisonni Associate	1225.00
	M/s Neptune Enterprises	6100.00
	M/s Reward Real Estate Company Ltd.	7000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>22580.00</b>
Manipur	Municipal Admn. Hsg. and Urban Development	.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>.00</b>
Mizoram	Mara Autonomous District Council	100.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>100.00</b>
Nagaland	Civil Administrative Works Division	360.00
	Department of Power	420.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	1000.00
	PWD, Government of Nagaland	200.00



1	2	3
	Taxation Department	50.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2030.00</b>
Orissa	Icon Properties (P) Ltd.	100.00
	Neelachal Builders and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	300.00
	Neelachal Builders and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>500.00</b>
Punjab	M/s Metcalfe Properties Pvt. Ltd.	4000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4000.00</b>
Rajasthan	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gamin	.00
	Katihar Dist. Sulabh Shauchalaya Sansthan	.00
	Rajasthan State Road Dev. and Const. Corpn.	45125.00
	M/s Siddha PSIDL Township Pvt. Ltd.	5000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>50125.00</b>
Tamil Nadu	M/s Kgeyes Nelsun Projects Pvt. Ltd.	1035.00
	M/s Kgeyes Nelsun Projects Pvt. Ltd.	4000.00
	Marg Construction Ltd.	1240.00
	M/s Pragathi Housing Pvt. Ltd.	350.00
	M/s Sabari Constructions and Hsg. P. Ltd.	135.00
	SFL Properties Private Limited	4042.00
	M/s Vairam Constructions	275.00
	Virgo Properties Pvt. Ltd.	1180.00
	Virgo Properties Pvt. Ltd.	510.80
<b>Sum</b>		<b>12767.80</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Industrial Development Authority	7320.50
	Mathura Vrindavan Dev. Auth.	1900.00
	Raibareilly Development Authority	412.00
	Ram Nath Housing Pvt. Ltd.	550.00

1	2	3
	State Urban Development Agency, Uttar Pradesh	.00
	Unnao Shuklagani Development Authority	600.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>10782.50</b>
Uttaranchal	M/s Delhi Apartment Pvt. Ltd.	2388.00
	M/s P.C. Developers Pvt. Ltd.	800.00
	M/s Pragati Promoters and Developers	500.00
	M/s SG Estates Ltd.	220.00
	M/s Sidhant Promoters Pvt. Ltd.	200.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4108.00</b>
West Bengal	Adya Complex Pvt. Ltd.	165.00
	AJ Builders and Developers	84.00
	Avani Projects and Infrastructure Ltd.	4000.00
	Merlin Projects Ltd.	500.00
	Sinchi Constructions Pvt. Ltd.	600.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>5349.00</b>
<b>Sum</b>		<b>282415.04</b>
HUDCO Niwas		5444.00
		<b>287859.04</b>

*Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO during 01-04-2007 to 31-03-2008*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Agency	Loan Amount
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Akhil Bhartiya Paryavaran Avam Gramin	.00
	M/s Capstone Construction Pvt. Ltd.	177.50
	Gharonda Builders and Developers	1106.00

1	2	3
	M/s Global Shelter Pvt. Ltd.	9000.00
	M/s Livewell Constructions	125.00
	M/s Incor INF Pvt. Ltd.	2500.00
	M/s MVS Suryanarayana Raju and Others	130.00
	M/s Vertex Homes Pvt. Ltd.	900.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>13938.50</b>
<b>Assam</b>	Tinsukhia Dev. Auth.	968.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>968.00</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	M/s Asha Construction (P) Ltd.	77.00
	Amar Homes Pvt. Ltd.	150.00
	M/s Bihar State Rural Co-op Hsg. Fed.	890.56
	M/s Friendlies Estate and Essentials Pvt.	250.00
	M/s Imperial Foundation	125.00
	Kashyap Construction Pvt. Ltd.	170.00
	Kamini Developers (P) Ltd.	80.00
	Kamini Developers (P) Ltd.	200.00
	M/s Lakhan Homes and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	75.00
	Lakhan Homes Limited	160.00
	Lakhan Homes Limited	140.00
	Lakhan Homes Limited	155.00
	Mont Blanc Construction (P) Ltd.	86.00
	M/s Mateshwari Constn. and Developer	123.00
	Meridian Construction India Limited	150.00
	MKS Engicon Pvt. Ltd.	185.00
	ORB Developer Pvt. Ltd.	50.00
	Prasambhi Design and Const. (P) Ltd.	125.00
	M/s Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd.	220.00

1	2	3
	M/s Star India Construction Pvt. Ltd.	80.00
	M/s SRK Constructions (P) Ltd.	100.00
	Sark Engicon	200.00
	M/s Tirupati Homes Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
	M/s Tirupati Homes Pvt. Ltd.	65.00
	M/s Tirupati Homes Pvt. Ltd.	200.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4156.56</b>
Chandigarh	Indian Railway Welfare Organisation	25000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>25000.00</b>
Chhattisgarh	Amrit Homes Pvt. Ltd.	250.00
	Amrit Homes Pvt. Ltd.	185.00
	M/s Prayas	200.00
	Gaurav Promoters and Builders	100.00
	M/s Harsh Jain	229.81
	Municipal Corporation, Bilaspur	0.00
	Municipal Corporation, Jagdalpur	169.36
	Raipur Dev. Auth.	2880.00
	Raipur Dev. Auth.	1555.20
	Sitaram Agrawal and Sons	120.00
	State Urban Development Agency	328.84
	State Urban Development Agency	420.42
	State Urban Development Agency	44.97
	State Urban Development Agency	1961.87
	State Urban Development Agency	43.82
<b>Sum</b>		<b>8489.29</b>
Delhi	Aerens Builders Pvt. Ltd.	2500.00

1	2	3
	Assotech Supertech Joint Venture	10000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>12500.00</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	M/s Bhagwati Enterprise	600.00
	Dobaria Developers	500.00
	Ghelani Builders	790.00
	Ghelani Builders	4800.00
	M/s Kantan Corporation	81.90
	M/s Jagdamba Corporation	0.00
	M/s Jolly Developers	1000.00
	Jay Kesar Bhavani Developers Pvt. Ltd.	1250.00
	Jay Kesar Bhavani Developers Pvt. Ltd.	750.00
	M/s Manav Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	720.00
	M/s Manav Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	850.00
	M/s Mrugee Traders and Developers	103.18
	M/s Vraj Developers	725.00
	Nirmal Corporation	200.00
	M/s Neet Enterprise	1000.00
	M/s Rekha Construction Company	1150.00
	Rajhans Construction Pvt. Ltd.	1175.00
	M/s Suryam Developers	435.00
	Sun Developers	500.00
	M/s Saraswat Enterprise	417.00
	M/s Samarthya Infrastructure	590.00
	Shree Krishna Infrastructure	400.00
	M/s Salasar Corporation	700.00
	Ved Corporation	300.00

1	2	3
	M/s Yash Developers	250.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>19687.00</b>
Haryana	Haryana Police Housing Corporation	6000.00
	Tulip Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	2500.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>8500.00</b>
Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh Hsg. and Urban Dev. Auth.	2500.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2500.00</b>
Jharkhand	Anushka Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	160.00
	Anumeha Construction and Developers P. Ltd.	250.00
	B.N. Civitech Jamshedpur	250.00
	Deepak and Associates	125.00
	Lata Colonisers Pvt. Ltd.	80.00
	Lata Colonisers Pvt. Ltd.	143.00
	Trimurti Apartments Pvt. Ltd.	250.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1258.00</b>
Karnataka	Avva Developer	275.00
	Astitva Promoters and Developers Pvt. Ltd.	4000.00
	Donata Developers	522.60
	Dhammanagi Developers Pvt. Ltd.	2275.00
	GR Constructions	900.00
	Infinite Builders and Developers	487.00
	Infinite Builders and Developers	790.00
	Kristal Projects (India) Pvt. Ltd.	470.00
	Manjunatha Land Developer and Construction	1170.00
	Mahaveer Estates	1100.00
	SLN Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	10000.00

1	2	3
	Spectrum Realtors	850.00
	Sai Snigdha Construction Pvt. Ltd.	400.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>23239.60</b>
<b>Kerala</b>	Kristal Infrastructure Ltd.	1200.00
	Golf View Project at Trivandrum	326.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1526.00</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	Aakriti Dwelling Private Limited	2300.00
	M/s Elixir Infrastructure Bhopal	600.00
	M/s E2 Securities and DK Const. Pvt. Ltd.	550.00
	M/s Ideal Properties Jabalpur	618.00
	Krishna Builders and Developer Jabalpur	615.00
	MP Housing Board	918.36
	M/s Shree Builder and Developer	550.00
	Shri Kabra Homes and Fical Ltd. Indore	250.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>6401.36</b>
<b>Maharashtra</b>	M/s Bansal Ispat Pvt. Ltd.	1100.00
	EIFFEL Developers and Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	1250.00
	EIFFEL Developers and Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	1250.00
	Goel Brothers and Raison Dev. Pvt. Ltd.	675.00
	Goel Ganga Associates	800.00
	Goel Ganga Construction	950.00
	Ganga Galaxy Developers	1250.00
	Goel Properties	1130.00
	Nandgude Patil Developers Pvt. Ltd.	1250.00
	Shakti Developers	865.00
	Shree Ganesh Constructions	1240.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>11780.00</b>

1	2	3
Mizoram	Zoram Industrial Development Corporation	723.30
<b>Sum</b>		<b>723.30</b>
Nagaland	Civil Administrative Works Division	250.00
	Department of Forest, Government of Nagaland	800.00
	Department of Forest, Government of Nagaland	100.00
	Department of Excise, Government of Nagaland	100.00
	Geology and Mining Department	150.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	427.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	1000.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	900.00
	Information and Public Relations	194.00
	Nagaland State Transport	118.00
	PWD, Government of Nagaland	400.00
	Taxation Department	50.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4489.00</b>
Orissa	Srabani Construction Pvt. Ltd.	116.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>116.00</b>
Punjab	Central Government Employees Welfare Hsg. Org.	2200.00
	Central Government Employees Welfare Hsg. Org.	2000.00
	Central Government Employees Welfare Hsg. Org.	15000.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>19200.00</b>
Tamil Nadu	Kumararaja Foundations	486.96
	M/s Kgeyes Nelsun Projects Pvt. Ltd.	1190.00
	Kgeyes Residency Private Limited	425.00
	Virgo Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	4242.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>6343.96</b>
Uttar Pradesh	Amarapali Homes Project Private Ltd.	2200.00



1	2	3
	Jai Kishan Estates Pvt. Ltd.	2500.00
	Mathura Vrindavan Dev. Auth.	3142.00
	Nikhil Homes Ltd.	1200.00
	M/s SG Estates Ltd.	1500.00
	Samiah International Builders Pvt. Ltd.	1924.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>12466.00</b>
Uttaranchal	M/s Hansmukhi Projects Pvt. Ltd.	1350.00
	Samiah International Builders Pvt. Ltd.	2400.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>3750.00</b>
West Bengal	Calcutta Metropolitan Dev. Authority	20000.00
	Oasis Infracon Ltd.	128.00
	Oasis Infracon Ltd.	97.00
	RDB Industries Ltd.	1000.00
	Shrachi Developers	840.00
	Satabdi Merchants Pvt. Ltd.	200.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>22265.00</b>
<b>Sum</b>		<b>209277.65</b>
HUDCO Niwas		5909.00
		<b>215186.65</b>

*Loan Sanctioned by HUDCO during 01-04-2008 to 30-09-2008*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Agency	Loan Amount
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Indu Royal Homes Pvt. Ltd.	1000.00
	M/s Lakshmi Infratech India Ltd.	470.00

1	2	3
	M.N.R. and Sons	580.00
	M/s Samvit Infrastructure Projects Pvt.	500.00
	M/s Vasudeva Realtors Pvt. Ltd.	1250.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>3800.00</b>
<b>Bihar</b>	M/s Frindlies Estate and Essentials Pvt.	250.00
	Sugandha Agro Private Ltd.	100.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>350.00</b>
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	Dadu Builders and Developers	190.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>190.00</b>
<b>Gujarat</b>	Amrut Enterprise	600.00
	M/s Manav Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	415.00
	M/s Mrugee Traders and Developers	327.32
	Swagat Infrastructure Ltd.	2500.00
	Tilak Reality Estate Private Ltd.	590.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4432.32</b>
<b>Haryana</b>	Mapsko Builders Pvt. Ltd.	9157.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>9157.00</b>
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Anushka Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	90.00
	Anushka Buildcon Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
	B.N. Civitech Jamshedpur	248.00
	Tribhuban Awas Pvt. Ltd.	100.00
	Vikramshila Engicon Pvt. Ltd.	250.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>788.00</b>
<b>Karnataka</b>	Concorde Group	10000.00
	Daadys Developers and Builders	972.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>10972.00</b>

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	Atlanta Construction Co.	250.00
	M/s Mangalmay	425.00
	Modern Builders and Developers	180.00
	M/s Ramnath Housing Pvt. Ltd.	1600.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2455.00</b>
Maharashtra	Mahanagar Associates	1000.00
	Mantri Reality Ltd.	3759.13
	Sky Home Makers	360.00
	Satyam Developers	700.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>5819.13</b>
Nagaland	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	1000.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	900.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	400.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	400.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	1000.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	400.00
	Home Department, Government of Nagaland	400.00
	Justice and Law Department	400.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>4900.00</b>
Orissa	Neelanchal Build-Tech and Resorts Pvt. Ltd.	200.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>200.00</b>
Punjab	JMD Township Pvt. Ltd.	2490.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>2490.00</b>
Tamil Nadu	Kumararaja Foundations	1175.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1175.00</b>
Uttaranchal	Datt Infrastructure and Services Ltd.	240.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>240.00</b>

1	2	3
West Bengal	Bengal Shristi Infrastructure Dev. Ltd.	970.00
<b>Sum</b>		<b>970.00</b>
<b>Sum</b>		<b>47938.45</b>
HUDCO Niwas		3188.00
		50126.45

**National Policy on Subsidies**

1138. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the sector-wise details of subsidy provided during each of the last three years;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to target subsidy on fertilizers, petroleum products and foodgrains towards the really needy;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to chalk out a national policy on subsidies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The sector-wise details of subsidy provided during each of the last three years is given below:

(Rs. crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (R.E.)
1	2	3	4
<b>A. Major Subsidies</b>	44480	53495	65689
1. Food subsidy	23077	24014	31546
2. Indigenous (Urea) fertilisers	10653	12650	12900
3. Imported (Urea) fertilisers	1211	3274	6754
4. Sale of decontrolled fertilizers with concession to farmers	6596	10298	10847
5. Petroleum subsidy	2683	2699	2882
6. Grants to NAFED for MIS/PPS	260	560	760
<b>B. Others Subsidies</b>	3042	3630	4053
7. Interest subsidies	2177	2809	2658

1	2	3	4
8. Others Subsidies	865	821	1395
<b>Total—Subsidies</b>	<b>47522</b>	<b>57125</b>	<b>69742</b>

Source: Expenditure Budget, Volume 1 (2008-09).

(b) to (d) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) mandates the Government to target all subsidies to the poor and truly needy sections of the society. While the subsidies on food and kerosene are largely designed to be targeted to people Below the Poverty Line (BPL), the subsidies on fertilizers and LPG are available to all users/consumers. Based on various evaluation studies and feedback received from states, a nine point action plan has been jointly formulated by the Central and the State/UT governments to strengthen the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). These include regular reviews of the BPL and Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) lists to ensure coverage of eligible families, involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the public distribution system (PDS) operations, use of information technology, creating awareness among public about PDS operations, etc. Government has endeavoured to target subsidies towards the poor and truly needy and requisite policy measures are taken from time to time in this regard.

[English]

**Disbursal of Farm Credit by  
Public Sector Banks**

1139. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of farm credit disbursed by the banks during the last three years and the current year, region-wise;

(b) whether farmers from backward regions of the country including Orissa are facing difficulty in getting farm credit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The total amount of credit given to agriculture sector by banks during the last three years and the current year, region-wise, is detailed below:—

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Region	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2008-09**
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Northern	50448.38	63458.00	21483.23	9470.04
2.	North Eastern	935.71	825.29	177.91	79.14
3.	Eastern	12216.27	15393.56	4365.24	1569.18
4.	Central	23133.65	31293.12	13536.77	4224.13

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Western	26177.93	33520.62	10418.13	4616.84
6.	Southern	63512.06	80212.63	18516.50	6452.74
7.	Others	4061.57	4696.66	—	—
8.	Commercial Banks	—	—	175072.13 #	53,296.76 #
<b>Total</b>		<b>180485.57</b>	<b>229399.88</b>	<b>243569.91</b>	<b>79708.83</b>

\* Provisional figures upto March, 2008

\*\* Provisional figures upto August, 2008

# State/Region-wise figures are yet to be compiled.

(b) and (c) There is no specific report which suggests that farmers from backward regions of the country including Orissa are facing difficulty in getting farm credit. The Government of India (GoI) has taken the following steps to ensure increased accessibility of credit for farmers:—

- Since Kharif 2006-07, the GoI is providing interest subvention to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their own funds and concessional refinance to Cooperative Banks and RRBs through NABARD to ensure Short Term crop loans upto Rs. 1 lakh in 2005-06 and upto Rs. 3 lakh thereafter to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum at the ground level. To enable the lending institutions to continue disbursing crop loans at an interest rate of 7% per annum, in spite of increase in their cost of funds, the Government has increased the rate of interest subvention from 2% till 2007-08 to 3% in 2008-09.
- Banks have simplified the procedure for documentation for agricultural loans.
- Loans upto Rs. 50,000 have been made collateral and margin free and the requirement of 'No Dues Certificate' has been dispensed with.

- Banks have been advised to provide all eligible farmers with Kisan Credit Cards.
- Banks have been instructed to achieve financial outreach through provision of a General Credit Card to households, to open "No Frills" accounts with limited overdraft facilities, to extend financial outreach by utilizing services of Civil Society Organisation like Farmers Clubs, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Post Offices as Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model, etc.

[Translation]

#### Protection of Primitive Tribes

1140. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the primitive tribes in some parts of the country are on the verge of extinction;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts being made by the Government for their protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any formal

report from any State Government/Union Territory informing that Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) are on the verge of extinction.

(c) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme viz. "Development of Primitive Tribal Groups" since 1998-99 for over all development of Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs). It is a very flexible scheme. Any activity/work, which is connected with the survival, protection and development of PTGs, can be taken up under the scheme. The activities/works may include provisions for housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health-care, infrastructure development, social security, etc. During loth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 105.03 crores has been released on the basis of annual activities proposed by various States/UT. This includes Rs. 20.48 crores released for insurance coverage of 4.09 lakhs heads of PTG families under Janashree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India. Further, from the 11th Five Year Plan, the Ministry has started funding long-term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for the entire Plan period, aiming at hamlet/habitat development of PTGs, prepared by each State/UT on the basis of need assessed through baseline surveys or other surveys conducted by them. Rs. 57.46 crores and Rs. 97.99 crores have been released to States/UT and NGOs during 2007-08 and 2008-09 (as on 22-10-2008), respectively under these CCD Plans.

[English]

#### Land for Mother Dairy Booth

1141. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA"  
SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA":

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has allotted land for opening of Mother Dairy milk and vegetables booths in Delhi during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of land allotted to Mother Dairy and vegetables booths in Delhi during the current year by Delhi Development Authority are as follows:

Location/Area	Date of Allotment
(1) Local Shopping Centre (LSC) Gazipur, Milk Booth, Area-25 sq.m	1-2-2008
(2) Local Shopping Centre (LSC-2), Sector-3, Dwarka, Milk and Vegetable Booth, Area-74 sq.m	1-2-2008
(3) C-10 Yamuna Vihar, Milk Booth, Area-25 sq.m	6-2-2008
(4) Vasant Apartments, Vasant Vihar, Milk Booth, Area-25 sq.m	31-7-2008

#### Ultra Mega Power Projects

1142. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) in the country are facing problem of land shortage;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps in this regard so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir, no shortage of land has been reported in respect of the projects awarded for Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW capacity.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Engineers in DMRC**

1143. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is facing shortage of trained engineers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its resultant impact on the ongoing construction projects;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to bridge the shortage of engineering staff for the timely completion of ongoing projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Changes in Master Plan Delhi, 2021**

1144. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make certain changes in the Master Plan Delhi, 2021, after its notification in February, 2007; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Government has made certain modifications in the Master Plan for Delhi (MPD), 2021 on 12th August, 2008. Amendments pertain to various provisions like control for building(s) within residential premises, developmental control norms for hotels, fixation of conversion charges, activities permitted in sub-use zones, mixed use regulations, special area regulations and use premises in use zones. These modifications have been published in the Gazette of India vide S.O.

No. 2035-E on 12th August, 2008. The provisions of MPD are required to respond to the evolving need of the city and, hence, modifications are made in the MPD as necessitated from time to time.

#### **Urban Development Schemes in Rajasthan**

1145. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 1133 on November 23, 2007 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) The information in respect of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1133 on 23rd November, 2007 regarding Schemes of Urban Development in Rajasthan was collected and the assurance was fulfilled vide Implementation Report furnished vide this Ministry's O.M. No. H-11016/34/2007-Coord dated 9th June, 2008.

*[English]*

#### **Creche Facilities under NREGS**

1146. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether creche facilities to the children below the age of six year are being provided under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) where their mothers are employed; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Para 27 of Schedule II of the NREG



Act, 2005 provides that facilities of safe drinking water, shade for children and periods of rest, first-aid box with adequate material for emergency treatment for minor injuries and other health hazards connected with the work being performed shall be provided at the work site. Para 28 of the Schedule also provides that in case the number of children below the age of six years accompanying the women working at any site are five or more, provision shall be made to depute one of such women worker to look after such children. Expenditure incurred towards work site facilities is met out of the 4% administrative expenses paid by the Central Government. As deputation of women worker to look after the five or more children of working women at a worksite may vary on day-to-day basis and this facility is to be provided by the implementing agency, the information in this regard is not maintained at the Central level.

*[Translation]*

#### **Swayamsidha Scheme**

1147. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether second phase of Swayamsidha Scheme has been launched in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of districts covered under the scheme, State-wise?

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

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

*[English]*

#### **India Energy Congress**

1148. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any conference of India Energy Congress was held recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main points discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Indian Energy Congress Conference has been held on 22nd October, 2008 at New Delhi. The details of the Conference have not been received in the Ministry.

#### **Merger of under Performing Banks**

1149. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee set up by the Government has mooted a proposal to sell the small and under performing Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to merge the small and under performing public sector banks with profit earning banks rather than selling them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) With a view to outline a comprehensive agenda for the evolution of the financial sector indicating especially the priorities and sequencing decision which the Government may keep in mind, Planning Commission had set up a High Level Committee on Financial Sector Reforms headed by Shri Raghuram G. Rajan. On a proposal to sell small under-performing public sector banks, possibly to another bank or to a strategic investor, to gain experience with the process and gauge outcomes, the Committee has, in its report, opined as under:—

"For the largest PSBs, the options are more limited. The selling of large PSBs to large private sector

banks would raise issues of concentration. The selling of banks to industrial houses has been problematic across the world from the perspective of financial stability because of the propensity of the houses to milk banks for "self-loans". Without a substantial improvement in the ability of the Indian system to curb related-party transactions, and to close down failing banks, this could be a recipe for financial disaster. While large international banks could swallow our largest banks, it is unlikely that this would be politically acceptable, at least in the foreseeable future. That leaves a sale through a public offering. But such a sale would require confidence in the corporate governance of these enterprises so that a high price can be realized. This Committee therefore believes that the second aspect of the pragmatic approach, especially for large and better performing public sector banks, should be to focus on reforming the governance structure, while perhaps also acquiring strategic partners, with the eventual disposition determined based on experience with privatization, the public mood, and the political environment".

The draft report of the Committee is available at Planning Commission's website [www.planningcommission.gov.in](http://www.planningcommission.gov.in).

(c) and (d) There is no proposal to sell Government's stake in any public sector bank. As regards consolidation, Government is of the view that any such proposal by way of merger etc., of one public sector bank with another public sector bank, should emanate from the concerned banks with Government playing a supportive role.

#### **PSBs and Foreign Banks**

1150. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have taken steps to face the challenges from the foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the foreign banks have been allowed to be merged with the Public Sector Banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) With the globalization of the Indian economy and the increased presence of foreign banks in India, that are more nimble-footed and have access to a wealth of technology and managerial resources, Public Sector Banks have taken many initiatives to remain competitive which, *inter-alia*, include introduction and upgradation of technology, bringing their branch network under Core Banking Solutions (CBS), Installation of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs), simplification and improvement in processes, increased use of Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system, Rationalisation of bank branches and use of advanced management techniques. Further, to gainfully utilize the services of available manpower and keeping in view the convenience of the customers, public sector banks have been examining various options including extended working hours in branches, venturing into insurance sector, setting up of subsidiaries for Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services, deployment of staff for recovery of Non-performing Assets (NPAs) and marketing of products and services, cross selling of banking and insurance products etc. Government, as the principal stakeholder in these banks, has granted enhanced managerial autonomy to the public sector banks to enable them to take quick and efficient decisions.

(c) and (d) Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Seismic Metres in Metro Rail**

1151. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has any proposal to install Seismic Metres to raise alarm in case of earthquakes; and

(b) If so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for installing the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) Ltd. has reported that seismic meters are already installed at two locations, namely, Vidhan Sabha and Patel Chowk.

### **Bank Charges**

1152. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has found that the Commercial Banks are charging heavily on credit cards and current accounts;

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

(c) whether the RBI has some control over them as per the terms and conditions of license;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to initiate an enquiry and issue directions to these banks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Normally bank do not charge from their customer for depositing money to their own account. However, some of the banks levy charges for cash payment against credit card bills. Charges are collected at the time of accepting cash. As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines banks need to inform about changes in rates or charges to their customer one month before implementation.

(c) to (f) RBI, vide its circular dated September 7, 1999 had given freedom to banks to decide on service charges or various services offered to customers. Banks have been asked to fix service charges having regard

to the cost of rendering the services. Banks were also advised to ensure that the charges are reasonable and are not out of line with the average cost of providing these services. Bank should also take care to ensure that customers with low volume of activities are not penalized.

Further, RBI vide its circular dated May 7, 2007 has advised that the Boards of the banks should lay out appropriate internal principles and procedures so that usurious interest rates including processing and other charges are not levied.

### **Stock Exchanges for SMEs**

1153. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have separate stock exchanges for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the parameters drawn for opening of such exchanges;

(d) whether the Government proposes to develop new and effective safeguards to protect interests of investors in SME stock exchange and have a separate regulator for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) SEBI has decided to encourage promotion of exchanges and/or platforms of exchanges for listing and trading of securities issued by SMEs. SEBI has further decided that in the interest of competition, more than one platform may be allowed for this purpose.

(c) Broad parameters for opening of such exchanges as put up in the discussion paper by SEBI include the following:

(i) To be listed on the SME exchange/platform of

an existing exchange, a company should have a maximum post-issue paid up capital of Rs. 25 crore.

- (ii) The requirements of having net tangible assets of at least Rs. 3 crore in each of the preceding three full years, a track record of distributable profits for at least three out of immediately preceding five years and a net worth of at least Rs. 1 crore in each of the preceding three years, as per the existing DIP Guidelines, may be relaxed completely for SMEs.
- (iii) Reporting of unaudited results by the companies listed on the SME Exchange may be on a half yearly basis instead of quarterly basis.
- (iv) The companies may post their annual reports on their web-sites and the website of the exchange. Physical copies of the same may be provided to the shareholders only on the specific request. The requirement of sending annual reports to all the shareholders may be dispensed with.
- (v) The companies listed on the SME exchange may be allowed to migrate to the bigger exchanges as and when they meet the listing requirements of the bigger exchanges.

(d) and (e) To ensure that informed, financially sound and well researched investors with a certain risk taking ability participate in such exchange/platform of an existing exchange, the discussion paper prescribes a minimum application size of Rs. 1 lakh in the IPO and a minimum trading lot of Rs. 1 lakh in the secondary market.

#### **Allocation under Annapurna Scheme**

1154. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recommended Central assistance to several States under the Annapurna Scheme regarding distribution of 10 kg of rice free of cost to poor families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Central Assistance under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) which includes Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna scheme is released as combined Allocation in the form of Additional Central Assistance to the States. The States have been given flexibility in the implementation of the schemes under NSAP. During 2008-09 Rs. 173487 lakhs have been released so far under NSAP.

*[Translation]*

#### **Protection of Interests of Depositors**

1155. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate any special law to protect the interests of Depositors in the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation extends insurance cover to small depositors with an objective of maintaining confidence of the small investors in the banking system of the country. Deposit insurance is compulsory for all banks in the country and the Deposit Insurance Scheme covers all commercial banks including local area banks, regional rural banks, cooperative banks and private banks (including foreign private banks) in all States and Union Territories of India.

In the event of liquidation, reconstruction/ amalgamation of an insured bank every depositor of that bank is entitled to repayment of his deposit held by him in the same right and same capacity in all branches of that bank upto a monetary ceiling of Rs. one lakh. As at the end March 2008, fully protected deposit accounts constituted 92.6 per cent of total number of deposit accounts.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **NRIs and Private Institutions in Rural Development**

1156. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is involving NRI's and private institutions in the projects relating to rural development; and

(b) 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) and (b) NRIs are not involved in the projects relating to rural development of the Ministry. The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART), an autonomous body under the aegis of Ministry of Rural Development encourages, promotes and assists implementation of projects relating to rural development through Non Governmental Orga-nizations (NGOs). CAPART released Rs. 26.45 crores for 759 projects in 2007-08 and Rs. 10.42 crores for 131 projects in 2008-09 (upto September 2008).

#### **Sharing of Revenue Losses**

1157. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested the Union Government to share part of revenue loss caused by tax and duty reduction on fuels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. State Governments through Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) had requested the Union Government to share part of revenue forgone by them due to reduction of tax and duties on fuels.

(b) The States had requested through the EC that the Government of India should compensate at least 50 per cent of the losses likely to be incurred by the States, which were estimated to be Rs. 8,000 crore for the ten month period from June 2008 to March 2009. The Union Government had examined the request and did not find it justified.

#### **National Judicial Commission**

1158. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

DR. M. JAGANNATH:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR.

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute National Judicial Commission and introduce a National Level examination system to appoint judges on the lines of the Civil Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) A statement is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

The First National Judicial Pay Commission recommended constituting an All India Judicial Service in the cadre of District Judges as per the provisions of Article 312 (3) of the Constitution. They also proposed broad outlines for consideration of the Government for

constituting the All India Judicial Service, which provided *inter alia*, that the selection for direct recruitment should be by National Judicial Commission/UPSC and promotees by the respective High Courts.

The views and comments of the State Government and the High Courts have been sought on the proposal.

[Translation]

**Employment to Displaced Persons  
Employees of Thermal Power Plants**

1159. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons employees of Bokaro Thermal Power Plant, Damodar Valley Corporation and other Thermal Power Plants have not been provided employment so far;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to launch a special drive to provide employment to these persons;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH ): (a) to (d) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) has informed that depending on the availability of vacancies in unskilled posts, eligible empanelled land losers are absorbed in the concerned projects along with other empanelled persons like compassionate cases, casual and contract labourers. The status of employment position of eligible empanelled land losers in the concerned projects of Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is given below:

(i) Bokaro Thermal Power Station: All eligible empanelled land losers have either been provided employment or have been paid lumpsum amount of Rs. 3 lakh in lieu of employment.

(ii) Chandrapura Thermal Power Station and Meja Thermal Power Station: All eligible and empanelled land losers have been provided employment.

(iii) Durgapur Thermal Power Station: Most of the eligible and empanelled land losers have either been provided employment or have been paid lump-sum amount of Rs. 3 lakhs in lieu of employment. However, there are 18 left out cases of land losers and the same are under scrutiny.

[English]

**Corruption in Rural Development  
Schemes**

1160. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of bribe being paid by Below Poverty Line (BPL) people in connection with the Rural Development Schemes have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the current year;

(c) whether any study has been done by the Government/NGOs on the above subject;

(d) if so, the findings of the study; and

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

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) Two complaints regarding bribes being paid in connection

with the Rural Development Schemes have come to the notice of the Ministry of Rural Development during the

last two years and the current year. Details of the complaints received are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the complainant	Gist of the complaint
1.	Complaint dated 02-01-06 made by Shri Sanjay Kumar Gupta, Member of Bihar Vidhan Sabha, Sheohar, Bihar	He alleged that there was rampant corruption in selection of beneficiaries for IAY in Sheohar District of Bihar State
2.	Complaints received from the villagers of Jalalpur Gangti of Vaishali district, Bihar in June, 2008	They alleged that Mukhia of the village Panchayat had taken a bribe of Rs. 5000 from each beneficiary

(c) and (d) Transparency International India has issued a report titled 'TII-CMS Corruption Study 2007 with focus on BPL households'. In the report, it has been mentioned that rural BPL households paid bribe to avail benefits of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). However, no specific details of the rural BPL households who paid bribe to avail benefits of NREGS have been provided in the report.

(e) If any irregularity in the implementation of the schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the State Government/UT concerned. If required, National Level Monitors (NLMs) on the panel of the Ministry are asked to investigate the complaints.

*[English]*

#### **Development of Forest Villages**

1161. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for development of forest villages during the

Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) The programme for Development of Forest Villages was launched in 2005-06, during the Tenth Plan. There are 2,474 forest villages/habitations in the country, spread over 12 States and so far proposals covering 2,413 forest villages in 12 States have been approved and Rs. 59856.26 lakh has been released towards this purpose. A Statement showing State-wise release of funds since 2005-06 is enclosed.

Under the programme, infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. and activities related to livelihood are taken up for implementation, as the inhabitants of such habitations have been traditionally deprived of development available in the revenue villages.

Initially this programme was expected to last till the end of the 10th Plan; however, this is being continued during 11th Plan period, keeping in view the need for providing sufficient amenities to these forest villages.

## Statement

## State-wise fund released under the programme of Development of Forest Villages

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Forest Villages	Fund Released			Total Fund Released so far	
			2005-06	2006-07	2007-08		2008-09
1.	Assam	499	4059.00	1817.42	0.00	4696.05	10572.47
2.	Chhattisgarh	425	4359.00	4161.37	1034.00	0.00	9554.37
3.	Gujarat	199	1979.00	1434.38	593.62	0.00	4007.00
4.	Jharkhand	24	129.71	173.87	0.00	0.00	303.58
5.	Meghalaya	23	0.00	390.71	0.00	0.00	390.71
6.	Madhya Pradesh	893	6190.65	10472.42	2829.00	6502.50	25994.57
7.	Mizoram	85	202.50	1317.5	190.00	435.00	2145.00
8.	Orissa	20	157.14	133.46	0.00	180.00	470.60
9.	Tripura	62	0.00	930.00	0.00	558.00	1488.00
10.	Uttarakhand	61	0.00	566.96	0.00	0.00	566.96
11.	Uttar Pradesh	13	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	30.00
12.	West Bengal	170	2104.00	699.00	0.00	1530.00	4333.00
Total			19181.00	22097.09	4646.62	13931.55	59856.26



**Village Electrification**

1162. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

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

(a) the total energy being generated from various renewable energy sources and its ratio in electrification of the villages in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals in the recent past from some of the State Governments for the electrification of inaccessible and tribal villages in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to oversee the implementation of various schemes for generation of renewable energy sources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) It is estimated that around 31.7 billion units of electrical energy will be generated annually for feeding into the grid through 13450 MW of power generation capacity from various renewable energy sources, installed so far. This electrical energy is fed into the Grid. Most of the electricity fed into the Grid currently is of conventional form. Accordingly, its subsequent division for various uses such as village electrification is not feasible. However, under a separate Programme for Remote Village Electrification, Ministry has provided financial support for creation of facilities of lighting/basic electricity in 8719 villages. Renewable energy technologies used for this purpose include solar photovoltaic homelighting systems and decentralized small hydro and biomass gasification systems.

(b) and (c) Under the Remote Village Electrification (RVE) Programme, proposals are received from the

State Governments, for financial support for creation of facilities for lighting/basic electricity through renewable energy sources in eligible remote unelectrified villages and hamlets including tribal villages. Such proposals are sanctioned once they are complete in all respects and are in conformity with the provisions of the RVE Programme, subject to budget provisions. The State-wise details of such proposals received and sanctioned during 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Implementation of renewable energy Programmes is routinely monitored at different levels. Such monitoring may be carried out by the officers implementing the Programmes themselves, or, through other independent agencies. Further, the Ministry also undertakes independent monitoring and evaluation of Programmes from time to time on a random sample basis through reputed monitoring agencies.

**Statement**

*State-wise Details of Proposals Received and Sanctioned for Financial Support under Remote Village Electrification Programme during 2007-08*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Villages Covered in the Proposal
1.	Assam	1485
2.	Chhattisgarh	36
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	27
4.	Karnataka	46
5.	Kerala	49
6.	Madhya Pradesh	75
7.	Manipur	14
8.	Tamil Nadu	32
9.	Tripura	205
10.	Uttarakhand	23
Total		1992

*[English]***Rajiv Ratan Awas Yojana**

1163. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is providing funds under Rajiv Ratan Awas Yojana (RRAY); and

(b) if so, the progress of slum-dwellers and urban poor in the registration of the multi-storied flats under RRA, Yojana State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The Government of India is providing assistance to States/Union Territories under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for housing and basic services to the urban poor.

(b) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Equal Status of Parents**

1164. SURI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make a legal provision for making it mandatory to write the name of mother alongwith the father's name for indicating parentage of a child as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated 19th September, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

**Pumping Money in Banking System**

1165. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has taken a decision to pump 84,000 crore rupees into the banking system in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Against the backdrop of the sub-prime crisis, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) initiated a series of meetings with fifteen major banks in the month of September 2007, to assess its impact on banks in India and take necessary remedial measures. Further, to ensure uninterrupted and adequate credit to the productive sectors of economy, Reserve bank of India (RBI)/Government have taken some proactive measures such as—

- (i) Reduced Cash Reserve Ratio of the banks by 250 basis points from 9.00% to 6.50% of their Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) w.e.f. the fortnight beginning 11th October, 2008 thereby releasing additional liquidity into the system.
- (ii) Issued advisory to banks to allow drawal of the sanctioned working capital limits and term loans to their clients and to consider restructuring the dues of the Small and Medium Enterprises,
- (iii) Permitted banks to avail additional liquidity support to the extent of upto 1% of their NDTL w.e.f. 17-09-2008.
- (iv) Conducting a special fixed rate Repo at 9% per annum against SLR securities to the extent of upto 0.5% of their NDTL to enable banks to meet the liquidity requirement of mutual funds.
- (v) Providing a sum of Rs. 25,000 crore as the

1st instalment immediately to the commercial banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operative credit institutions under the Agriculture Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008.

- (vi) Increased the interest rates on FCNR (B) and NR(E)RA Deposits w.e.f. 15-10-2008.
- (vii) Allowed banks to borrow funds from their overseas branches and correspondent banks upto a limit of 50% of their unimpaired Tier 1 capital or US \$ 10 million, whichever is higher, as against the existing limit of 25%.
- (viii) In order to alleviate the pressures on liquidity and, in particular, to maintain financial stability, RBI has reduced the Repo Rate under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) by 100 basis points to 8.0 per cent w.e.f. 20-10-2008.

RBI would review these measures on a continuous basis in the light of the evolving liquidity conditions, and would respond swiftly, and even preemptively, to any adverse external developments impinging on domestic financial stability.

[English]

**Indo-Turkmenistan Cooperation in  
Power Sector**

1166. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India and Turkmenistan have signed any agreement to cooperate in the power sector of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the salient features of the said agreement; and
- (d) the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a)  
No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Solar Energy Generation**

1167. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the country is capable of producing around five trillion kilowatts of solar energy as reported in *The Hindu* dated 24 August, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a solar energy mission to promote/popularise the use of solar energy in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received proposals from any foreign country regarding solar power generation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The amount of solar energy incident over the land area of the country is around five trillion kilowatt hour. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing schemes on promotion of solar energy in the country. A total of 4.02 lakh solar home lights, 6.7 lakh solar lanterns, 70,500 solar street lights, 7148 solar pumps, 5 MWp off-grid and grid connected PV power plants, 2.45 million sq.

mtr solar thermal collector area and 6.2 lakh solar cookers have been installed in the country. In addition, around 8,000 remote villages and hamlets have been supported for electrification illumination with solar energy systems. However, the high initial cost of solar energy systems is currently a barrier in large scale utilization.

(c) and (d) The National Action Plan on Climate Change has proposed to develop solar energy in the country by setting up a Solar Mission. The details of the solar mission have not been finalized as yet.

(e) and (f) No firm proposal has been received by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for setting up of solar power generation plants from any foreign country as yet.

*[Translation]*

#### **Allocation to Panchayati Raj Institutions**

1168. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allocate some fixed percentage from the Central Fund to the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Investment of Pension Fund in Stock Market**

1169. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various trade unions are opposing moves to put the pension funds in the stock market;

(b) if so, the facts in the matter;

(c) the response of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Investment Pattern for Non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds was revised in January, 2005 with a view to providing wider avenues for investment by such Funds. The Investment Pattern provides for an option to invest in the shares of companies that have an investment grade debt rating from at least two credit rating agencies. Investment decisions are taken by trustees of the Funds based on their assessment of risk-return trade-off. The matter was discussed by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund and it was decided that no investment would be made in the stock market.

#### **National Energy Fund**

1170. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission and distribution losses in power sector in the country have increased during the last few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Energy Fund to help State Electricity Boards to plug transmission and distribution losses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND

INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Prior to year 2001-02, utilities used to monitor Transmission and Distribution (T and D) losses. Concept of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT and C) loss was introduced in 2001-02. AT and C loss captures not only technical losses, but also captures theft, pilferages and commercial losses due to poor metering and billing and non-realization of dues. The draft report on Performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 prepared by the Power Finance Corporation indicates that the AT and C Loss of the State Power Utilities at the national level for 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 was 34.82%, 35.18% and 33.07% respectively of the total energy available for sale.

(c) and (d) Finance Minister (FM) in his Budget Speech of 29-02-2008 has proposed to provide Rs. 800 crore in 2008-09 for the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP). He has further stated that it is the poor state of transmission and distribution (T and D) that is a drag on the sector and huge investments are required to be made in T and D, but linked to fundamental reforms. Hence, it has been proposed by Finance Minister to create a national fund for transmission and distribution reform. In pursuance of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in the Budget Speech (2008-09) for creation of a National Fund, a Committee under the chairmanship of the Member (Power), Planning Commission has been constituted to consider various aspects of establishing the National Electricity Fund (NEF).

*[Translation]*

#### **Black Money in Housing Sector**

1171. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH  
DEO:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Urban Development has approached the Ministry of Finance to eliminate the involvement of black money from the housing sector; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Urban Local Bodies**

1172. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has engaged credit rating agencies to assess the fiscal performance and capabilities on project execution of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs);

(b) if so, whether the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) would now be eligible to raise funds directly from lending institutions such as world Bank and Asian Development Bank; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Four credit rating agencies namely, Indian Credit Rating Agency (ICRA) Ltd., FITCH Ratings India Ltd., Credit Analysis and Research Ltd. (CARE) and CRISIL Ltd. have been entrusted with the task of assigning credit ratings, to 69 ULBs under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The credit ratings of the cities will facilitate ULB's access to funds from different financial institutions as well as municipal bond markets subject to their fulfilling other requisite criteria.

(b) and (c) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) cannot borrow directly from the multilateral lending institutions such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank. However, ULBs can borrow from them with the permission of the respective State Governments who may also require the prior concurrence of the Government of India in accordance with provisions of Article 293 (3) of the Constitution of India.

**Displacement of Tribals**

1173. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal families displaced due to construction of dams, canals, defence related works and mining in the forest areas in various States during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of tribal families rehabilitated and the amount of financial assistance provided by the Government in this regard, State-wise/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time limit to rehabilitate the remaining affected families; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (d) "Land" is a 'State subject' under the Constitution. Therefore, the acquisition of land for construction of various development projects, leading to displacement of people including scheduled tribes, is done by the State Governments/UT Administrations under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. For the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced persons including scheduled tribes, specific provisions have been made in the "National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy (NRRP) 2007", notified by Ministry of Rural Development, the nodal Ministry. However, State Governments/Project Authorities are at liberty to offer greater benefit levels than those prescribed in the NRRP 2007 and the respective State Governments/UT Administrations accordingly settle the claims of displaced, resettled and rehabilitated persons. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is concerned only with the clearance of the Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R and R) Plan of irrigation/flood control projects submitted by State Governments/Project Authorities, in accordance with the provisions of NRRP 2007, in so far as they pertain to scheduled tribe project

affected families. There is no scheme under which the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides financial assistance for rehabilitation of displaced/project affected persons belonging to scheduled tribes.

**Import Duty on Cancer Drugs**

1174. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import duty on some cancer drugs is as high as 35 per cent;

(b) if so, the details of such drugs;

(c) whether the government had exempted life saving cancer drugs from import duty in 2007;

(d) if so, whether the Government is yet to notify most of such cancer drugs on the customs list;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay;

(f) whether any official responsible for the situation has been brought to the book; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Currently drugs and medicines attract general rate of basic customs duty @ 10%, countervailing duty equal to excise duty @ 8% and 4% additional duty of customs in lieu of state/local taxes. In addition, education cess @ 3% of the aggregate of duties of customs is also charged on such drugs. Thus, the total incidence of import duty on drugs and medicine including cancer drugs is about 24.55%, unless they are otherwise exempt.

(c) and (d) No life saving drugs including cancer drugs were exempted in 2007. Exemption from customs duty/concessional rate of customs duty have been provided by the Government from time to time on specified life saving drugs including cancer drugs taking into account all relevant factors such as local availability, domestic production, need for such drugs in the country,

safety and efficacy of the drug and whether such drugs are of life saving nature etc.

(e) to (g) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

[Translation]

#### Privatisation of LIC

1175. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to privatise the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and other insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been sharp decline in the

market shares held by the LIC during the last three years and the current year;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that the decline in market share is a natural corollary of addition of new players in the insurance industry. However, LIC has shown continuous growth in First Premium Income (FPI). Growth Rate of the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of Policies	FPI	Growth Rate EPI	Market Share	
				FPI	NOP
2005-06	31572547	18085.49	48.56	71.44	89.08
2006-07	38208575	39549.58	118.64	71.18	82.83
2007-08	37589995	43812.86	10.80	63.64	73.93
2008-09 (upto 30-09-2008)	11933094	10909.51	-35.72	*	*

\*Not available till date.

LIC has initiated measures like aggressive recruitment of Development Officers, providing large scale training exposure to its field force to improve their competence, introduction of Chief Life Insurance Agent (CLIA) Scheme for the senior and experienced Agents to introduce suitable persons to work as supervised agents under them, etc., to improve upon its market share.

[English]

#### World Bank Assisted DPIIP

1176. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved the proposal to launch the second phase of the District Poverty Initiative Project (DPIP) in the selected blocks across the country;

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

(c) the estimated cost of second phase of DPIP; and

(d) the assistance proposed to be provided by the World Bank for implementation of DPIP, 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 (d) As per

information provided by the Department of Economic Affairs, there are two DPIP phase-II projects posed to the World Bank for financial assistance. The details of these projects are as under:—

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Project Outlay	Objective	Status
1.	Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiative Project-Phase-II	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 5400 crores (approximately)	Rural Development	Posed to the World Bank on 5-9-2007 for assistance of US\$ 100 million. The World Bank's preparation Mission visited the state during 17th to 27th June, 2008.
2.	Rajasthan-District Poverty Initiative Project-Phase-II	Rajasthan	Rs. 825 crores (approximately)	Rural Development	Posed to the World Bank on 25-7-2008 for assistance of Rs. 600 crores.

**JBIC Assistance for Urban Infrastructure**

1177. SHRI B. MAHTAB: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) has been providing funds for the development of urban infrastructure in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the projects funded by JBIC during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of projects funded by JBIC during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited Phase-I project has been completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	State	Project
1.	Delhi	(i) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Phase-I
		(ii) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. Phase-II
		(iii) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase-2 (III)
2.	Karnataka	(i) Bangalore Metro Rail Ltd.
		(ii) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project



Sl.No.	State	Project
		(iii) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project-II
		(iv) Bangalore Distribution Upgradation Project
3.	West Bengal	(i) Kolkata Metro Rail Ltd.
		(ii) Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project (Phase-II)
4.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Phase IIB.
		(ii) Hussainsagar Lake and catchment area improvement project
		(iii) Transmission System Modernization Project in Hyderabad
5.	Punjab	Water supply, Sewerage and Sewage Treatment in Amritsar town
6.	Uttar Pradesh	(i) Ganga Jal Project for drinking water supply to Agra City
		(ii) Ganga Action Plan Project (Varanasi)
7.	Orissa	Integrated Sewerage and Sanitation Project for Bhubaneshwar and Cuttack Towns of Orissa
8.	Goa	Water and Sanitation Project for Goa
9.	Kerala	Kerala Water Supply Project for Thiruvananthapuram, Kozikhode, Pattuvam, Meenad, Cherthala and adjoining villages
10.	Tamil Nadu	Urban Infrastructure Project

**SJSRY**

1178. SHRI 'AJAY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of activities undertaken under Swarn Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for urban poverty alleviation during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise; and

(c) the number of people benefitted therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The activities undertaken in the Scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) and the number of beneficiaries under this, during last 3 years, State-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I and the State-wise, year-wise Central funds released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

## Statement-I

## State-wise, Year-wise Physical Achievement under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08		
		Setting up individual/group micro enterprises- No. of urban poor assisted	Skill training- No. of urban poor	Urban Wage Employment Programme- No. of man-days of work generated (in lakhs)	Setting up individual/group micro enterprises- No. of urban poor assisted	Skill training- No. of urban poor	Urban Wage Employment Programme- No. of man-days of work generated (in lakhs)	Setting up individual/group micro enterprises- No. of urban poor assisted	Skill training- No. of urban poor	Urban Wage Employment Programme- No. of man-days of work generated (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5887	11613	0.00	2195	4945	0.11	16436	27599	5.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	100	2.59	23	3	0.00	0	0	0.07
3.	Assam	0	2085	0.63	1305	0	0.26	30	102	1.89
4.	Bihar	0	0	0.00	8315	31	26.11	0	0	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2155	602	0.38	2814	6203	0.63	3910	3247	0.77
6.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4892	2776	0.12	8339	4171	1.44	8707	11283	0.58
8.	Haryana		7965	0.69	4413	6226	0.61	4427	6638	0.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	394	0.06	370	962	0.00	166	243	0.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	918	5165	0.00	350	0	0.38	488	1347	0.90
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

12. Karnataka	3451	1241	0.58	7359	5064	6.68	13955	11502	11.47
13. Kerala	3847	4527	0.53	4420	4908	1.21	3432	3982	0.16
14. Madhya Pradesh	9187	19645	0.52	10200	39078	2.60	17043	14200	4.91
15. Maharashtra	20611	20140	2.77	21422	31436	0.76	42370	78002	5.02
16. Manipur	0	0	2.47	0	628	0.76	6	1256	0.37
17. Meghalaya	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	144	1692	0.76
18. Mizoram	48	1346	22.36	0	1906	1.44	0	2149	1.84
19. Nagaland	0	333	0.53	520	18	0.00	255	255	0.47
20. Orissa	8375	1703	0.00	7671	5770	0.78	9719	7657	0.78
21. Punjab	17	597	0.01	0	1185	0.15	0	1315	0.32
22. Rajasthan	6643	3340	0.16	9301	6036	0.82	8832	4645	0.96
23. Sikkim	44	118	0.00	0	0	0.00	71	350	0.19
24. Tamil Nadu	7433	19920	0.00	21574	12763	20.51	13026	8193	0.78
25. Tripura	578	4253	0.48	1286	1728	0.17	655	4316	0.24
26. Uttaranchal	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
27. Uttar Pradesh	11789	24255	4.69	18880	31997	9.99	26080	54869	5.20
28. West Bengal	5349	3986	1.46	4859	876	6.38	9468	1547	0.38
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	0.62	21	0	0.00	53	0	0.00
30. Chandigarh	24	794	0.00	36	937	0.00	30	745	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
33.	Delhi	624	775	0.00	107	230	0.00	1297	250	0.00
34.	Puducherry	2738	4400	1.83	398	263	0.43	450	880	0.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>94741</b>	<b>142073</b>	<b>43.48</b>	<b>136178</b>	<b>167364</b>	<b>82.209</b>	<b>181050</b>	<b>248264</b>	<b>45.385</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise, Year-wise Central Funds Released during 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 under  
Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1526.17	2295.94	2058.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	46.68	148.64
3.	Assam	0.00	368.27	1974.81
4.	Bihar	681.66	586.83	1225.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	405.67	698.46	741.48
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	0.00	894.65	958.18
8.	Haryana	681.12	571.67	553.03
9.	Himachal Pradesh	45.36	9.24	7.69
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.06	849.38	105.86
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	480.90
12.	Karnataka	822.99	1416.98	2410.37
13.	Kerala	681.26	639.22	629.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1596.76	2388.35	3120.18
15.	Maharashtra	2552.92	3776.34	5944.50
16.	Manipur	111.39	0.00	297.28
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	97.65	254.81
18.	Mizoram	351.90	533.40	233.58
19.	Nagaland	194.51	145.23	191.11
20.	Orissa	469.86	808.97	1099.33

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	39.68	135.71	159.24
22.	Rajasthan	495.38	852.93	1832.21
23.	Sikkim	0.00	10.38	115.77
24.	Tamil Nadu	924.36	1891.51	2650.59
25.	Tripura	0.00	127.08	297.28
26.	Uttaranchal	309.14	93.96	350.61
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3071.43	4566.49	4545.23
28.	West Bengal	617.47	1063.13	1205.19
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	100.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>15588.09</b>	<b>24868.45</b>	<b>33691.56</b>

*[Translation]*

**TRIFED**

1179. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) has provided any assistance for the sale of products manufactured by tribals during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide remunerative prices to the tribals for their products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) is engaged in marketing development of tribal products as under:

(1) TRIFED undertakes purchase of tribal products from tribal artisans, Tribal Self-Help Groups (SHGs), organizations working with tribals etc. and sells these items through a network of 35 retail outlets situated all over the country.

(2) TRIFED has taken eight stalls on long lease at Delhi Haat, Pitampura, Delhi where tribal artisans from various States are invited on rotation to exhibit and sell their products. They are provided free facilities for transport and stay.

- (3) TRIFED organises Tribal Artisans Melas as an exercise to reach tribals for sourcing their art and craft items. These are held at State/istrict level. TRIFED's merchandising teams visit these melas to source items and provide them the inputs to make their items more marketable.
- (4) TRIFED has also been organising National Tribal Craft Expos (called "*Aadhishilp*") by which the tribal artisans are provided the venue to show case their skill and products.
- (5) TRIFED in association tribal artisans participates in the exhibitions/craft melas organized by other agencies of the Central Government/State Governments throughout the country where they exhibit and sell their products.
- (6) TRIFED also provides training for Skill Upgradation and Design Development Trainings for handicraft products and Vocational Training and Capacity Building Trainings for tribals who collect/gather of Minor Forest Produce like honey, gum karaya etc. Such trainings help tribal artisans produce good quality products which, in turn, ensures remunerative prices on a sustainable basis.

(c) The Government of India has been extending grants-in-aid to TRIFED under the Central Sector Scheme "Market Development of tribal products/produce" for the following four main activities:

- (a) Retail Marketing Development Activity
- (b) MFP Marketing Development Activity
- (c) Vocation Training, Skill Upgradation and Capacity Building of ST Artisans and MFP Gatherers
- (d) Research and Development/IPR (Intellectual Property Rights) Activity

So that tribals artisans could get remunerative prices for their products.

[English]

**Assistance to Small and Medium Entrepreneurs**

1180. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI AMITAVA NANDY:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN"

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial facilities available to Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs) through banks;

(b) whether the quantum of loan provided to SMEs is very low in comparison to the loan provided to the industrial sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India has observed that the banks are not fully equipped to promote SMEs and they are not properly being financed by banks;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to simplify the banking norms to provide assistance to SMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Besides normal credit facilities available from Public Sector Banks for Business Organisations including those in SME sector, under Credit Guarantee Scheme, SIDBI is providing a special collateral free and third party/guarantee free credit facility to Micro and Small Enterprises by Member Lending Institutions upto a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakh per borrower,

guaranteed by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The quantum of credit provided by the banks to Industrial and SME Sector over the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Total credit by public sector banks to	
	SME Sector	Industrial Sector
2005	68000	438503
2006	82434	556357
2007	127322	731157

(d) and (e) In the report on Currency and Finance 2006-08 (Vol. II) regarding the Banking Sector in India on "Emerging Issues and Challenges", RBI has observed that "the difficulties faced by the banks in extending credit to SMEs mainly stem from informational opacity and lack of credit history. Unlike large corporations, small businesses are typically much more informationally opaque, because they often do not have certified audited financial statements to yield credible financial information on a regular basis. Also, these firms usually do not have publicly traded equity or debt, yielding no market prices or public ratings that might suggest their quality..." Other reasons often stated by banks for the weak growth of SME credit are (i) the large number of unregistered enterprises, which require different lending and risk management techniques, processes, and skills; (ii) lack of a secured transactions law to regulate assignment and registry of movables; and (iii) the difficulty and high cost of registering property and enforcing contracts."

(f) Government of India had announced a Policy Package in Parliament on August 10, 2005 advising all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks to fix their own targets for funding Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in order to achieve a

minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector. Further, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has formulated a scheme to encourage banks to establish mechanisms for better co-ordination between their branches and branches of SIDBI for co-financing of SMEs on mutually agreeable operational modalities. Modification in Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme for upgradation of SSI sector, introduction of Credit Rating Scheme by National Small Industries Corporation and setting up of SME Rating Agency by SIDBI are some other measures taken by the Government and RBI to increase the credit flow to SME sector. Further, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been enacted to cater to the needs of SME sector. Following the Budget Announcement 2008-09, RBI has allocated Rs.1600 crore for the MSME (Refinance) Fund and Rs.1000 crore for the MSME (Risk Capital) Fund to SIDBI.

#### **Loan Sanctioned by Banks**

1181. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise, bank-wise; and

(b) the percentage and amount of loan disbursed to the farmers by these banks and refunded by the farmers to these banks during the said period, State-wise, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Bank-wise data on gross advances outstanding and total agricultural credit outstanding in respect of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement. The data also contains total outstanding agricultural credit as percentage of total outstanding advances. Information regarding bank-wise and State-wise disbursement of loan to farmers alongwith amount refunded by farmers is not available.



## Statement

Public Sector Banks Data: Total outstanding advances and outstanding credit to agriculture sector

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Bank Name	March 2006				March 2007				March 2008				
	Total Out- standing Agricultural credit	Total Gross Advances	Agricultural credit as % to Total Gross advances	C=100*A/B	Total Out- standing Agricultural credit	Total Gross Advances	Agricultural credit as % to Total Gross advances	F=100*D/E	Total Out- standing Agricultural credit	Total Gross Advances	Agricultural credit as % to Total Gross advances	G	H
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10				
Allahabad Bank	5725	30061	19.04	7986	41914	19.05	9146	50152	18.24				
Andhra Bank	3810	22481	16.95	4975	28233	17.62	6156	34556	17.82				
Bank of Baroda	6624	51685	12.82	9976	68236	14.62	11940	85352	13.99				
Bank of India	8379	54023	15.51	10664	69411	15.36	12689	91388	13.89				
Bank of Maharashtra	2750	17075	16.10	3588	23461	15.29	4936	29797	16.57				
Canara Bank	10474	79735	13.14	15521	98172	15.81	17996	106223	16.94				
Central Bank of India	6967	37800	18.43	7861	51989	15.12	10681	72562	14.72				
Corporation Bank	1743	24423	7.14	2325	30422	7.64	3228	39664	8.14				
Dena Bank	2378	14527	16.37	3125	18258	17.12	2765	23181	11.93				
IDBI Bank Ltd.	1050	53419	1.97	1208	62831	1.92	2769	82632	3.35				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indian Bank	4249	21627	19.65	5761	28141	20.47	6294	38204	16.47
Indian Overseas Bank	5954	33714	17.66	8099	45107	17.96	8689	57260	15.17
Oriental Bank of Commerce	3583	35549	10.08	4740	45395	10.44	6021	55327	10.88
Punjab and Sind Bank	1558	9800	15.89	2424	11948	20.29	2371	18409	12.88
Punjab National Bank	12418	76501	16.23	15206	98206	15.48	16522	120932	13.66
Syndicate Bank	5339	33247	16.06	7238	47233	15.32	9037	59188	15.27
UCO Bank	4922	35543	13.85	6153	43398	14.20	7998	51129	15.64
Union Bank of India	7182	54644	13.14	9618	63658	15.11	9772	75879	12.88
United Bank of India	1710	15963	10.71	1995	22640	8.81	2465	28152	8.76
Vijaya Bank	2456	17062	14.39	3029	24644	12.29	3959	32019	12.37
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	2889	16096	17.95	3765	20766	18.13	4493	25304	17.76
State Bank of Hyderabad	2879	21141	13.62	3799	28299	13.42	5290	35901	14.73
State Bank of India	25872	240458	10.76	33857	303937	11.14	42613	365985	11.64
State Bank of Indore	2131	12022	17.73	2645	15487	17.08	3018	18356	16.44
State Bank of Mysore	1658	12063	13.74	2181	16783	13.00	2911	21305	13.66

State Bank of Patiala	3128	22503	13.90	3643	29077	12.53	4585	36724	12.48
State Bank of Saurashtra	1268	8513	14.90	1931	11132	17.35	2190	12309	17.79
State Bank of Travancore	1801	19197	9.38	2561	25059	10.22	3266	28440	11.48
<b>Total (Public Sector Banks)</b>	<b>140695</b>	<b>1070872</b>	<b>13.16</b>	<b>185873</b>	<b>1373777</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>223801</b>	<b>1696333</b>	<b>13.19</b>

Data Source: off-site returns (domestic, unaudited and provisional)

**North East Industrial Technical  
Consultancy Organisation**

1182. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the business activity of N.E. Industrial Technical Consultancy Organisation, sponsored by SBI, IDBI and PSBs, is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for its revival during the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As reported by IDBI Bank, the North Eastern Industrial and Technical Consultancy Organisation (NEITCO) started incurring losses after 1996 mainly due to lack of opportunities for its services arising out of very slow pace of industrialization in the North Eastern Region and due to various other reasons. IDBI appointed Moores Rowland Consulting Pvt. Ltd. as consultant in 2002 for undertaking a viability study of NEITCO who had considered it for closure as it had lost its long term viability. IDBI, in consultation with ICICI Bank Ltd. and IFCI Ltd. had prepared a Status Paper which recommended to merge NEITCO with North Eastern Industrial Consultants Ltd. (NECON) to reduce expenditure and duplication of work and to perform effectively. However, the Board of NECON resolved that merger was not feasible. Thereafter with the approval of Government of India, North Eastern Council has been requested by IDBI to take over the management control and operational activities of NEITCO.

**Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional  
Forest Dwellers Act, 2006**

1183. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have constituted Committees under the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006 for recognition and vesting of the forest rights in the forest dwelling scheduled tribes and other forest dwellers; and

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to persuade the State Governments/UT Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Ministry, the following States and UTs have constituted the prescribed Committees under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and have progressed in varying degrees in implementation of the Act:—

States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal

Union Territories: Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been interacting with all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations urging them to take all necessary steps for expeditious implementation of the Act. Review meetings with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are being held and the officers of the Ministry are also visiting the States to assess and guide the pace of implementation.

**MOU between LIC and Nomura**

1184. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India

(LIC) has signed Memorandum of Understanding with the Nomura Group of Japanese financial services to explore possibilities of expanding ties as reported in the 'Business Standard' dated 6th July, 2008; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that it has entered into a triparties, non-binding, exclusive and confidential Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for a period of six months with Nomura Asset Management Company alongwith LIC Mutual Fund Asset Management Company on 30th June, 2008.

(b) The purpose of the MOU is to explore a way forward to structure a strategic partnership for creating a leading asset management platform to pursue the significant opportunities presented by the Indian Financial Services landscape.

#### Income of LIC through Rent

1185: SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings owned by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) the income earned by LIC from renting of buildings during the last three years, and the current year;

(c) whether the rent of some of these buildings have not been revised since a long time; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A Statement on buildings owned by Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) State-wise and UT-wise is enclosed.

(b) The income earned by LIC from renting of

buildings during the last three years and the current year (upto 30-09-2008) is as under:—

Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (upto 30-9-08)
Rental Income (in Rs. crores)	143.13	155.99	182.31	51.05

(c) and (d) LIC could not revise rent for some of its buildings due to reasons such as tenants taking shelter under local rent control laws; litigation initiated by tenants against revision of rent proposed by LIC and rent revision pending in respect of many Government departments as Government departments pay rent fixed by CPWD/PWD.

#### Statement

##### State-wise and Union Territory-wise buildings owned by LIC of India

Sl. No.	States	No. of buildings
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	36
4.	Bihar	17
5.	Chhattisgarh	32
6.	Goa	16
7.	Gujarat	74
8.	Haryana	18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	38

1	2	3
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	19
12.	Karnataka	118
13.	Kerala	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	119
15.	Maharashtra	246
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	59
21.	Punjab	32
22.	Rajasthan	108
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	129
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttarakhand	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	114
28.	West Bengal	125
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1521</b>
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
2.	Chandigarh	19
3.	Delhi	65
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
5.	Daman and Diu	0
6.	Lakshadweep	0

1	2	3
7.	Puducherry	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>

#### **Training Institutes of PSBs**

1186. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Training Institutes set up by Public Sector Banks in the country, bank-wise, location-wise; and

(b) the norms for setting up of such Training Institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Fee Charged by Banks**

1187. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks including the State Bank of India are charging fee from their customers for cheques/cash deposits made by them in their own account or some other account;

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

(c) the time since when the fee is being charged;

(d) whether the banks have apprised their customers regarding above charges; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has reported that normally banks do

not charge from customers for depositing money to their own account. However, some of the bank levy charges for cash payment against credit card bills.

(c) to (e) Generally these charges are collected at the time of accepting cash. As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines banks need to inform about changes in rent or charges to their customer one month before.

[Translation]

#### Loans by IREDA

1188. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) provides loans to the States for setting up of Non-Conventional Power Projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of loans provided to each State during the last three years, and current year;

(d) whether any State has defaulted in repaying the loan during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action

taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) The Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) does not provide loans to state government departments. Loans are, however, provided to the eligible project promoters/developers for setting up renewable energy/energy conservation projects.

(c) State-wise details of loans disbursed by IREDA to promoters/developers during the last three years, and current year i.e. 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 (upto 30-9-2008) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Loans sanctioned by IREDA to some borrowers have become non performing assets (NPAs). State-wise details of NPAs as on 31-3-2008 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) IREDA has taken a series of steps against defaulters for recovery of loans that include sending recall notices, filing cases before the Debt Recovery Tribunals and the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction; and taking action under the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise details of loan disbursed by IREDA during the last three years and the current year (As on 30-9-2008)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Year			
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(*)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.49	6.01	25.21	8.34
2.	Chhattisgarh	35.72	21.56	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
4.	Gujarat	0.00	3.99	77.75	0.00
5.	Haryana	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.30	37.74	46.99	1.03
7.	Karnataka	115.87	86.69	118.00	76.25
8.	Madhya Pradesh	0.65	0.87	0.00	20.79
9.	Maharashtra	26.04	162.45	137.41	7.09
10.	Nagaland	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.00
11.	Orissa	28.37	31.75	14.22	3.02
12.	Punjab	4.13	0.51	0.00	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	2.34	41.14	1.00	6.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	20.19	17.15	17.30	1.80
15.	Uttar Pradesh	0.44	0.40	68.30	0.00
16.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	46.79	36.57
17.	West Bengal	3.53	0.54	0.54	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>302.51</b>	<b>410.87</b>	<b>553.64</b>	<b>160.89</b>

**Statement-II****State-wise details of loan Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) as on 31-3-2008**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	NPA
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.70
2.	Assam	0.001
3.	Bihar	0.03

1	2	3
4.	Chhattisgarh	3.24
5.	Gujarat	0.01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.001
7.	Karnataka	61.64
8.	Kerala	8.90
9.	Madhya Pradesh	0.33
10.	Maharashtra	78.59
11.	Nagaland	0.66
12.	Orissa	47.07



1	2	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	73.46
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0.002
15.	West Bengal	9.65
16.	Delhi	1.63
<b>Total</b>		<b>415.914</b>

[English]

### Assessment of NREGS

1189. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to assess the impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) through Indian Institute of Management (IIMs) and Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Ministry of Rural Development held a Round Table Conference on Professional Support to NREGA on 1-8-2008 in which representatives from IITs (IIT Mumbai, IIT Roorkee, IIT Delhi and IIT Kharagpur); IIMs (IIM Ahmedabad, IIM Kolkatta and IIM Shillong); Agricultural Universities and other Universities across India had participated. The objective of the Conference was to involve professional institutions with NREGA implementation through a variety of activities like debates, seminars, research, action research internships, curricula, training, monitoring and evaluation. No proposals have so far been received from the IITs and IIMs whose representatives had attended the conference.

[Translation]

### Relaxation of Norms for Recovery of Loan

1190. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain customers are given relaxation in recovery of loans disbursed by the banks; and

(b) if so, the details of criteria adopted alongwith the relaxation granted to non-agricultural loans during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no fresh guidelines on One Time Settlement (OTS) have been issued since January, 2003. The OTS guidelines issued earlier were withdrawn vide their circular dated December 18, 2006. However, banks are permitted to have their compromise or negotiated settlement of Non Performing Assets in terms of their circular dated July 28, 1995. The data base maintained by RBI does not generate information on relaxations granted to non-agricultural loans.

[English]

### New Pension Scheme

1191. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount credited under the New Pension Scheme since its inception with interest accrued thereon;

(b) the details of management of the corpus of the fund; and

(c) the benefits available to the contributors under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As on 19-10-2008, the total amount transferred to the New Pension System Trust representing accumulated contributions in respect of the Central Government employees covered by the New Pension System (NPS) since 1st January, 2004 stood at around Rs. 1545.94 crore.

(b) The accumulations under the NPS w.e.f. 1-4-2008 are being managed by three Pension Fund Managers appointed by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, namely SBI Pension Funds Pvt. Ltd., LIC Pension Fund Ltd. and UTI Retirement Solutions Ltd. These are Pension Fund Companies incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 by their sponsors, i.e., State Bank of India, LIC and UTI Asset Management Company, respectively.

The investment of the NPS funds by these pension funds is being guided by the investment guidelines issued by the Government for Non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds.

(c) The NPS subscribers shall, at the age of superannuation/exit, be entitled to the sum total of the accumulated contributions in their NPS account (Government contribution plus employee contribution) along with the returns generated thereon. At superannuation/exit the subscribers would be mandatorily required to invest 40% of their accumulated pension wealth to purchase an annuity from a life insurance company regulated by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.

#### **Working Women's Hostels**

1192. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of working women's hostels in the country, State-wise and location-wise;

(b) the quantum of assistance released to each State Government for the purpose during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether new hostels are to be set up in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The State-wise status of working women's hostels in the country is available in

the annual report of the Ministry and the website [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in).

(b) Working Women's Hostel Scheme envisages financial assistance for the construction of hostel building directly to the applicant organization and no grant is released to any State Government.

(c) and (d) Opening of new hostels depends on receipt of viable proposals duly recommended by the State Government.

#### **Increase in Strength of Judges**

1193. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) The exact strength and vacancy position of judges in High Courts and Supreme Court as on 30 September, 2008;

(b) whether the Government proposes to increase the strength of judges in the above Courts and also to fill up vacancies in the near future: and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Against an approved strength of 26 Judges in the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice of India, 23 Judges were in position as on 30-9-2008 leaving 3 vacancies to be filled up. In the High Courts, against an approved strength of 886 Judges, 620 Judges were in position on 30-9-2008, leaving 266 vacancies to be filled up.

(b) and (c) The Judge strength of the High Courts is reviewed every three years, the last being in the year 2006. In view of the large number of cases pending in the Courts, judge strength of some of the High Courts was reviewed in the years 2007 and 2008 also. As a result of the review in the years 2006, 2007 and 2008, 163 posts of Judges have been created in various High Courts.

As regards the Supreme Court, Government has already introduced "The Supreme Court (Number of

Judges) Amendment Bill, 2008" in the Lok Sabha on 29-4-2008. The Bill envisages increase in the Judge strength of the Supreme Court from the present 26 to 31 Judges, including the Chief Justice of India.

Filling up of the vacancies in the Supreme Court and the High Courts is a continuous process, as vacancies keep arising due to retirements, resignation etc. Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 in the Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record and Anr. Vs. Union of India, read with the Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the entire process of initiation of proposal for appointment of a Judge of a Supreme Court lies with the Chief Justice of India and for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court, with the Chief Justice of that High Court. Government has been periodically reminding the Chief Justices of the High Courts to initiate proposals for filling up all vacant posts of judges in the High Courts as also those which will be falling vacant during the next six months. The proposals received are processed by the Government promptly for filling up of the vacancies.

[Translation]

#### **Bokaro Thermal Power Plant**

1194. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 546, dated the November 25, 2005 and state:

(a) whether the power station No. A of Bokaro Thermal Power Plant has since been re-opened;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be re-opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Due to inherent trouble and poor performance of Bokaro Thermal Power Station (BTPS) Unit 4

since its inception, a joint assessment was made by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) and NTPC Ltd. On their recommendation, CEA approved retirement of BTPS Unit 4 from 10th June, 2005.

In May, 2006, CEA advised that in view of the prevailing condition of the Units 1, 2 and 3 of Bokaro 'A' Thermal Power Station at that time and high cost of R and M work involved (Rs. 2.42 crore/MW) as well as the difficulty to achieve the design parameters and to meet Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) norms even after so much investment, it was not techno-economically advisable to revive these units and carry out Renovation and Modernization/Life Extension (R and M/LE) work. CEA also recommended that Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) may plan new units of higher capacity and retire the existing units of Bokaro 'A' Thermal Power Station. Accordingly, DVC decided to retire these units and install a new (1x500) MW unit in place of the existing units.

[English]

#### **Minimum Public Holding In Listed Companies**

1195. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to take a decision regarding minimum public holding of twenty five per cent in the listed companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives behind this move; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Government had put up a discussion paper in the web site of Ministry of Finance suggesting, *inter alia*, that the threshold level

of minimum public holding be prescribed as 25% of the issued capital. The discussion paper also suggests that for a company to be listed and continue to be listed, it must have a "public" stake of 25%. If for any reasons the public holding reduces below 25%, the promoters, management and company be made jointly and severally liable to bring the public holding to 25%, in the manner prescribed by Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

The objective is to bring reasonable depth in the market so that the prices of the securities are not susceptible to manipulation. As this issue is at an early conceptual stage, some time will be required before a finally agreed view and decision thereafter is arrived at.

*[Translation]*

#### **Domestic Violence Act**

1196. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the cases of domestic violence against women have increased despite after enactment of the stringent law in this regard;

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

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to enforce the Act effectively;

(d) whether there is any provision in the Act to

provide any kind of compensation or financial assistance to the victims; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Statistics available with the National Crime Records Bureau indicate that number of cases being registered under the Protection of Women Against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 shows an increasing trend. It is possible that after the new enactment of the Act, more cases are being registered, which were unreported earlier.

(b) The information compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs for the year 2005, 2006 and 2007 is enclosed as Statement.

(c) To enforce the Act effectively, Protection Officers have been appointed in all States/UTs except Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(d) yes, Sir.

(e) As per the provision of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005:—

- (1) The Magistrate may direct the respondent to return to the possession of the aggrieved person her stridhan or any other property or valuable security, to which she is entitled.
- (2) The Magistrate may direct the respondent to pay monetary relief to meet the expenses incurred and losses suffered by the aggrieved person and any child of the aggrieved person as a result of the domestic violence.

## Statement

## Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons Convicted under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2005

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1390	1186	184	2076	1927	254
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0

Central Act and its provisions are not applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	4	2	0	4	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	21	13	0	26	44	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2106</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>254</b>
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	3	0	11	7	0
30.	Chandigarh*	75	56	0	148	120	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	2	2	0	2	2	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total All India</b>	<b>1497</b>	<b>1262</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>2267</b>	<b>2102</b>	<b>254</b>

*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons convicted under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2006*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	2	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1421	1214	139	2028	1977	182
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	150	147	1	382	371	0
8.	Haryana	1	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	2	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	9	8	0	21	22	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*						
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0

Central Act and its provisions are not applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa*						
21.	Punjab	17	11	0	43	41	0
22.	Rajasthan	3	2	0	4	4	0
23.	Sikkim	6	5	1	6	5	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	7	0	20	28	0
27.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal	1	1	0	1	0	0
	<b>Total States</b>	<b>1624</b>	<b>1395</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2507</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>183</b>
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	8	0	16	14	0
30.	Chandigarh**	102	68	0	199	160	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu*	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Delhi*						
34.	Lakshadweep*						
35.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total UTs</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total all India</b>	<b>1736</b>	<b>1471</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>2722</b>	<b>2624</b>	<b>183</b>

Note: \*\* Indicates data not available.

\*\*\* Include\* IPC cases also.



*Number of Cases Registered, Cases Charge-Sheeted, Cases Convicted, Persons Arrested, Persons Charge-sheeted and Persons convicted under Domestic Violence Act 2005 during 2007*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases* Registered	Cases Charge-Sheeted	Cases Convicted	Persons Arrested	Persons Charge-sheeted	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh*						
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	2	0	0	1	1	0
4.	Bihar*						
5.	Chhattisgarh	1651	1249	89	2206	2066	101
6.	Goa	3	1	0	5	3	0
7.	Gujarat	883	862	27	2491	2231	6
8.	Haryana	17	10	0	21	21	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir						
11.	Jharkhand*						
12.	Karnataka*						
13.	Kerala	14	9	1	11	12	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh*						
15.	Maharashtra	117	109	1	480	495	3
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya*						

Central Act and its provisions are not applicable

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18. Mizoram			0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Nagaland			0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Orissa*								
21. Punjab			37	14	0	68	35	0
22. Rajasthan			25	14	0	14	14	0
23. Sikkim			6	4	0	10	9	0
24. Tamil Nadu			0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Tripura			0	0	0	0	0	0
26. Uttar Pradesh			25	20	0	33	51	0
27. Uttaranchal			0	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal			5	2	0	2	0	0
<b>Total States</b>			<b>2788</b>	<b>2296</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5344</b>	<b>4940</b>	<b>111</b>
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands			20	6	0	37	7	0
30. Chandigarh*			112	37	0	142	75	0
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Daman and Diu			1	1	0	3	3	0
33. Delhi*								
34. Lakshadweep*								
35. Pondicherry			0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total UTs</b>			<b>113</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total all India</b>			<b>2921</b>	<b>2340</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>5526</b>	<b>5025</b>	<b>111</b>

**Dowry Prohibition Act**

1197. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 more stringent as reported in the Dainik Jagran dated 19th September 2008; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The National Commission for Women has proposed amendments to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 which are under consideration.

[English]

**Projects under Area Development Programmes**

1198. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects being implemented under the Area Development Programmes have been evaluated during the last three years;

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

(c) whether these projects have been completed in time;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to complete the projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three area development programmes viz. Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) on watershed basis. Evaluation on the sample basis was

being done at instance of this Department by the International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad.

(b) As per interim report from ICRISAT in the sample projects taken for evaluation, it has been observed that across various States, there has been reduction in degraded and wastelands, increases in irrigated areas, enhancement of agricultural productivity.

(c) While large number of projects have been completed in time, there are also projects which are ongoing beyond the stipulated project period.

(d) About 43% of the projects due for completion have been completed. Balance projects are at various stages of implementation. The reasons for delay in execution of the projects are late start of the projects by the Project Implementing Authorities in the Districts, conflict at the village level, late release of matching share by the State Governments etc.

(e) The Department has reviewed time to time very closely in regional meetings with State Governments, sending area officers to various States, ensuring online monitoring and pursuing the matter with States for timely completion of the projects.

**Diversion of NREGS Funds**

1199. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding diversion of funds meant for National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) in some States;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of the Complainant	Allegations made	Action taken by the Ministry of Rural Development and the concerned State Government
1	2	3	4
1.	Sh. Ngursanglur, member, Manipur Legislative Assembly	It was alleged that the Government of Manipur was diverting NREGS funds for buying FCS rice in view of the famine due to bamboo flowering and rodent menace.	The State Government was requested to submit a report. According to the report received from the State Government, no funds under NREGS have been diverted for purchasing FCS rice. The State Government has issued orders on 16-2-08 and 13-3-08 regarding distribution of foodgrain as a part of wages under NREGS with the approval of State Cabinet.
2.	Two news articles appeared in "The Hindu" dated 10-9-08 and "The Indian Express" dated 20-9-08.	Uttar Pradesh Government was accused of diverting Rs. 219 crore from funds allocated under National Rural Development Programme out of a sum of Rs. 409 crore sanctioned by the State Government for planting saplings in the seven districts of the Bundelkhand region in the State.	The complaint was forwarded to the State Government. The State Government has reported that Afforestation is an approved work under NREGS and to make best use of the good monsoons after a long gap in the Bundelkhand region, government has launched a massive plantation drive in the area. Funds made available to the Forest Department for plantation by District Programme Coordinators of the 7 districts of Bundelkhand from NREGS is Rs. 56.01 crore against which the utilisation reported till 30-9-08 is Rs. 43.27 crore. The State Government has taken a decision to bear the cost of the plants from the State resources. Funds made available to the Horticulture Department for plantation of fruit trees on the land of approved category of farmers under NREGS is Rs. 4.25 crore against which no payment is made till now. So the allegation of transferring Rs. 219 crore from NREGA and its misutilisation is not

1

2

3

4

correct. The State Government has ordered a detailed enquiry in the matter. From the findings of an enquiry team of the State officers, it appears that the allegations made are not true.

The matter was also investigated by two teams of two National level Monitors (NLMs) each deputed by the Ministry of Rural Development. According to the reports submitted by the NLMs, allegations have not been proved.

### Review of Outdated Laws

1200. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to set up State Law Commissions to review outdated laws and to update their legal system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir. The Hon'ble Chairman, Law Commission of India has however, addressed a letter dated 17th September, 2008 to the Chief Ministers of 21 States, who have not set-up State Law Commissions to set up a Law Commission.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Frozen DEMAT Accounts

1201. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount lying in frozen DEMAT accounts at present;

(b) whether the Government is considering to forfeit the said amount;

(c) if so, the details of the procedures mandated to be followed in this regard;

(d) whether the above procedures are followed in letter and spirit; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The number of frozen accounts and value of holding in frozen accounts in the two depositories i.e. National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) and Central Depository Services Limited (CDSL) as on October 15, 2008 are as given below:

Particulars	Number of frozen accounts	Value of holdings in frozen accounts (Rs. crore)
NSDL	7,35,179	10,476.34
CDSL	2,63,599	1,401.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,98,778</b>	<b>11,878.01</b>

(b) to (e) No such measure has been proposed so far.

**Safe Drinking Water**

1202. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing serious crisis of safe drinking water;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any national policy to check exploitation and wastage of water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per 54th Round of National Sample Survey, 70% of urban households reported being served by tap and 21% by tubewells or hand pumps. Considerable effort is needed to ensure availability of adequate and safe drinking water in the country. Government of India is supplementing efforts of State Governments in this regard in urban areas through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Schemes (UIDSSMT) for Small and Medium Towns. In the rural areas, financial assistance is provided through Rural Drinking Water Component of Bharat Nirman and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

(c) and (d) To comprehensively address various issues related to drinking water supply including checking exploitation and wastage of water, the Government of India, Ministry of Water Resources has formulated National Water Policy 2002 which accords highest priority to drinking water supply over all other requirements. Further, the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India

is monitoring the exploitation of ground water across the country.

The Ministry is also promoting a number of reforms in the water sector like revision of bye-laws to make rain water harvesting mandatory in all buildings and reuse of recycled water through JNNURM and UIDSSMT. The Ministry is also promoting implementation of Service Level Benchmarks which specifies that the loss/leakages of water should be restricted to a maximum of 20%.

**Welfare Schemes for Tribals**

1203. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:

SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes being implemented for betterment and upliftment of tribals along with the financial assistance granted to these schemes during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the number of tribals benefited thereby;

(c) whether Government has instituted any study to assess the impact of these schemes, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. The details of these schemes are available in the Ministry's Annual Report, 2008, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library, and also on the Ministry's website ([www.tribal.gov.in](http://www.tribal.gov.in)). The details of total funds released under these schemes to the States/UTs during the last three years and the current year (upto 30-9-2008) are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Actual Expenditure
2005-06	1391.95
2006-07	1647.73
2007-08	1524.32
2008-09 (as on 30-9-2008)	871.88

The State-wise/UT-wise details of funds released during the last three years is being compiled and will be furnished.

(b) The schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs are implemented through the States/UTs and the funds are released to State/UT Governments who are required to ensure that the benefits of projects sanctioned under the schemes reach the beneficiaries. The data relating to the number of beneficiaries is not specifically maintained in the Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs got the following evaluation studies conducted to assess the impact of the schemes implemented by the Ministry on the lives of tribals:

- (i) Evaluation of the scheme of "Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan" and "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution" through Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd., New Delhi (WAPCOS);
- (ii) Assessment of scheme of "Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes" through Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai;
- (iii) Evaluation of schemes of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for development of Women Literacy, Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Area,

Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys, Coaching and Allied for Scheduled Tribes, and Studies of Primitive Tribal Groups scheme and Studies on Vocational Training Centres scheme through Indian Social Institute, New Delhi;

- (iv) Evaluation of the scheme of "Development of Primitive Tribal Groups" and the scheme of "Vocational Training Centres (VTC) in Tribal Areas" through Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

#### Central Taxes and Grants to States

1204. SHRI B. MAHTAB:

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Tax collected from and grants-in-aid provided to each state during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the share of some States do not commensurate with their contribution;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Central Direct Taxes collected from each state and Union Territories are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III. However as the indirect taxes are not collected state-wise, amount collected at the all India level for the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. Grants-in-aid provided to each state during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-V.

(b) to (d) As the net proceeds of the Union Taxes to the State Government are released as per recommendations of the Finance Commission, Question does not arise.

## Statement-I

## State and U. T.-wise Break-up of Collection for the year 2005-2006 (Direct Taxes)

(Figures in crores)

States	0020 Corp'n. Tax	0021 Income Tax	0023 Hot. Rect. Tax	0024 Interest Tax	0026 FBT	0028 Expdtr. Tax	0031 Est. Duty	0032 Wealth Tax	0033 Gift Tax	0034 Sec. Trans. Tax	0036 BCTT	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	4059.58	2477.86	4.25	0.48	121.09	1.60	0.00	5.95	0.50	1.46	20.54	6693.31
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	7.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.61
Assam	498.86	1093.77	0.01	0.01	2.46	0.19	0.06	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.09	1596.12
Bihar	140.41	448.87	0.00	0.03	6.39	0.03	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	595.95
Jharkhand	431.79	534.99	0.00	0.14	11.83	0.06	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.05	979.19
Goa	810.15	258.91	0.00	0.01	12.71	0.06	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	1083.12
Gujarat	3080.89	2971.72	0.70	0.29	120.21	2.73	0.01	7.71	0.05	0.09	3.42	6187.82
Haryana	868.62	1218.87	0.01	0.02	125.00	0.10	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.24	2211.99
Himachal Pradesh	60.97	169.82	0.00	0.00	3.28	0.62	0.00	0.07	-0.01	0.00	0.01	234.76
Jammu and Kashmir	128.48	109.81	0.00	0.00	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.38	243.91
Karnataka	7386.03	6224.82	0.03	0.94	406.54	3.12	0.00	9.41	1.13	2.54	41.12	14075.68
Kerala	576.15	1069.56	0.04	4.54	29.72	0.07	0.00	3.61	0.14	0.00	10.63	1694.46
Madhya Pradesh	1295.56	915.64	0.01	-0.14	36.20	0.00	-0.79	0.84	0.01	0.00	4.73	2252.06





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Pondicherry</b>	43.73	51.70	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.82
<b>Lakshadweep</b>	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
<b>Sivasa</b>	0.16	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65
<b>Total-(I)</b>	<b>318.17</b>	<b>420.58</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>27.34</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>767.95</b>
<b>Total-(I) and (II)</b>	<b>101008.07</b>	<b>54794.62</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>4772.28</b>	<b>30.69</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>250.35</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2559.38</b>	<b>231.33</b>	<b>163757.09</b>
<b>C.T.D.S.</b>	<b>269.08</b>	<b>1182.25</b>										<b>1451.33</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>101277.55</b>	<b>55976.87</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>4772.28</b>	<b>30.69</b>	<b>-0.72</b>	<b>250.35</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>2559.38</b>	<b>321.33</b>	<b>165208.42</b>

## Statement-II

## State and U.T.-wise Break-up of Collection for the year 2006-2007 (Direct Taxes)

(Figures in crores)

States	0020	0021	0023	0024	0026	0028	0031	0032	0033	0034	0036	Total
	Corpn. Tax	Income Tax	Hot. Rect. Tax	Interest Tax	FBT	Expdtr. Tax	Est. Duty	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax	Sec. Trans. Tax	BCTT	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	5298.93	4607.63	0.08	0.55	230.60	4.72	0.00	7.95	0.02	1.95	20.57	10172.99
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30
Assam	202.62	1269.87	0.00	0.00	6.33	-17.14	0.01	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.11	1462.62
Bihar	100.94	445.81	0.00	0.11	6.69	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.03	553.87
Jharkhand	672.84	763.96	0.00	0.08	24.76	0.62	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.07	1462.62
Goa	1229.40	390.80	0.00	0.01	20.22	0.40	0.00	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.09	1642.32
Gujarat	4968.43	3941.97	0.07	0.68	182.78	2.64	0.03	7.23	0.00	0.18	4.44	9108.45
Haryana	1356.98	1716.00	0.00	0.29	118.21	0.58	0.00	3.05	0.00	0.00	1.04	3196.15
Himachal Pradesh	241.21	169.52	0.00	0.00	5.82	0.86	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.01	416.46
Jammu and Kashmir	170.31	204.72	0.01	0.01	4.06	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.03	379.46
Karnataka	9931.98	8430.36	1.52	0.94	561.46	1.81	0.02	21.57	0.01	0.08	65.08	19014.83
Kerala	784.86	1295.75	0.00	0.02	48.85	4.77	0.00	1.92	0.36	0.00	16.61	2153.14



Chandigarh	404.43	476.05	0.00	0.09	28.44	1.73	0.00	0.60	0.01	0.00	0.06	911.41
Daman	9.40	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.46
Diu	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.77
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	64.58	68.77	0.00	0.00	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.25
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Silvasa	5.18	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.33
<b>Total-(II)</b>	<b>487.57</b>	<b>553.51</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>31.92</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>1075.58</b>
<b>Total-(I) and (II)</b>	<b>144187.57</b>	<b>73687.26</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5316.04</b>	<b>62.01</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>240.33</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>4645.50</b>	<b>507.01</b>	<b>228659.15</b>
C.T.D.S. (Prov.)	130.14	1392.05										1522.19
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>144317.95</b>	<b>75079.31</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>5316.04</b>	<b>62.01</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>240.33</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>4645.50</b>	<b>507.01</b>	<b>230181.34</b>

## Statement-III

## State and U.T.-wise break-up of collection for the year 2007-2008 (Direct Taxes)

(Figures in crores)

States	0020	0021	0023	0024	0026	0028	0031	0032	0033	0034	0036	Total
	Corp'n.	Income	Hot. Rect.	Interest	FBT	Expdtr.	Est.	Wealth	Gift	Sec. Trans.	BCTT	
	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Duty	Tax	Tax	Tax		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Andhra Pradesh	6711.88	6736.57	3.86	0.51	336.74	3.15	0.00	15.79	0.29	4.22	22.64	13835.65
Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	8.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.56
Assam	902.52	739.67	0.00	0.09	6.25	-26.08	0.00	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.12	1623.38
Bihar	112.22	673.47	0.00	0.43	5.01	0.09	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.06	791.42
Jharkhand	1088.70	843.49	0.00	0.06	25.51	0.11	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.32	1958.57
Goa	1728.42	403.81	0.00	0.00	19.84	0.86	0.00	3.26	0.00	0.00	0.07	2156.26
Gujarat	6177.42	5459.79	0.07	0.79	247.86	3.19	0.05	10.60	0.00	0.28	9.09	11909.14
Haryana	2465.45	2599.48	0.00	0.06	176.64	0.77	0.00	3.66	0.00	0.00	0.20	5246.26
Himachal Pradesh	237.55	217.63	0.00	0.00	9.60	0.52	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.22	465.53
Jammu and Kashmir	289.75	233.88	0.00	0.00	7.21	-0.04	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	2.42	533.34
Karnataka	17950.05	11904.58	0.21	-3.70	854.59	1.99	0.06	18.97	0.05	9.14	70.99	30806.93
Kerala	1174.92	1514.89	0.02	0.33	65.07	1.73	0.00	2.27	-0.18	0.00	16.74	2775.79



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Diu	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pondicherry	59.99	79.62	0.00	0.00	4.27	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	143.96
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15
Sivasa	0.02	0.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.93
<b>Total-(II)</b>	<b>606.02</b>	<b>574.58</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>38.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1222.69</b>
<b>Total-(I) and (II)</b>	<b>190973.06</b>	<b>104671.23</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>7100.38</b>	<b>37.69</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>340.33</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>8576.03</b>	<b>585.87</b>	<b>312293.63</b>
C.T.D.S. (Sy-I)	144.32	1894.65										2038.97
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>191117.38</b>	<b>106565.88</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>7100.38</b>	<b>37.69</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>340.33</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>8576.03</b>	<b>585.87</b>	<b>314332.60</b>



**Statement-IV***Amount collected at the All-India level from Indirect Taxes for the last three years*

(Rs. in crore)

Year	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008(P)
Customs	65067	86327	104091
Central Excise *	111226	117613	124245
Service Tax	23055	37598	51224
<b>Total Indirect Taxes</b>	<b>199348</b>	<b>241538</b>	<b>279560</b>

**Statement-V***Grants-in-aid provided to each state during the last three years i.e 2006-07 to 2008-09*

(In crore of Rupees)

Sl. No.	State	2006-07	2007-08	BE
				2008-09
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8866.00	10493.06	13168.46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	347.14	410.85	515.59
3.	Assam	3898.99	4614.52	5791.07
4.	Bihar	13291.72	15730.96	19741.85
5.	Chhattisgarh	3198.80	3785.83	4751.1
6.	Goa	312.11	369.39	463.56
7.	Gujarat	4301.63	5091.02	6389.09
8.	Haryana	1295.64	1533.42	1924.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.16	744.64	934.5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1413.33	1654.86	2071.04
11.	Jharkhand	4050.90	4794.30	6016.68

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Karnataka	5374.33	6360.63	7982.38
13.	Kerala	3212.04	3801.49	4770.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8088.54	9572.92	12013.71
15.	Maharashtra	6022.76	7128.05	8945.48
16.	Manipur	436.33	516.41	648.09
17.	Meghalaya	447.18	529.24	664.17
18.	Mizoram	288.05	340.89	427.81
19.	Nagaland	316.93	375.08	470.73
20.	Orissa	6220.42	7361.96	9239.02
21.	Punjab	1565.65	1852.96	2325.39
22.	Rajasthan	6760.37	8001.04	10041.04
23.	Sikkim	273.59	323.81	406.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	6393.86	7567.24	9496.64
25.	Tripura	515.78	610.43	766.08
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23218.31	27479.21	34485.55
27.	Uttarakhand	1131.83	1339.54	1681.09
28.	West Bengal	8505.60	10066.54	12633.18
<b>Total</b>		<b>120376.99</b>	<b>142450.29</b>	<b>178764.82</b>

[Translation]

**Violation of Land Allotment Rules**

1205. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has allotted land to various hospitals, societies and institutions in Delhi during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of them have violated the terms and conditions of land allotment rules;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken against them during the period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details as furnished by DDA are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) DDA has reported that action has been initiated for termination of lease deed in such cases.

**Statement****1. List of Allotment of land for Temple/Church**

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Area/Location	Date of Allotment	Date of Possession	Purpose
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Shri Sanatam Dharam Mahadev Mandir Sabha	180 Sqm, Sector-7, Rohini	13-5-2003	Not handed over	Temple
2.	Gopal Krishan Mandir Samiti	115.52 Sqm, Sector-11, Rohini	3-06-2003	27-02-2004	Temple
3.	Sindhi Panchayat Paschim Vihar	400 Sqm, Subham Enclave Paschim Vihar	13-6-2003	5-3-2004	Temple
4.	Taruvar Society	351 Sqm, Sector-11, Rohini	17-6-2003	Court case, not handed over	Temple
5.	The Delhi Bhajana Samaj	400 Sqm, HAF, Sector-7 Dwarka	28-7-2003	5-3-2004	Temple
6.	Sri Jain Swetambar Tera Panthi Sabha	465 Sqm, Sector-14, Blk-B Rohini	8-8-2003	19-7-2004	Temple
7.	The Diocesan Society North of India Church	400 Sqm, Khirki Village	6-2003	Not handed over	Church
8.	New Delhi Church of Christ	400 Sqm, Chitranjan Park	18-6-2003	Not handed over	Church
9.	Manav Kalyan Adhyatmik Sansthan	236.46 Sqm, Lajpat Nagar Ph-I	30-6-2003	July, 2004	Religious purpose
10.	S.S. Jain Verma Sabha	289 Sqm, Karkardoria Village	26-8-2003	22-12-2003	Jain Smarak Temple
<b>2. List of Allotment of land for Community Hall</b>					
1.	Two Wings Welfare Society	628.75 Sqm, Sector-15, Blk-A Rohini	8-4-2003	15-12-2003	Community Hall

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Sar Dharam Welfare Society	658 Sqm, BU-Blk, Plot No. 2, Pitampura	8-4-2003	22-7-2003	Community Hall
3.	Milantar Welfare Society	628.52 Sqm, Sector-15, Blk-A, Rohini	8-4-2003	Handed over	Community Hall
4.	Sanskriti Social Welfare Society	658.52 Sqm, BU-Block Pitampura	24-4-2003	29-8-2003	Community Hall
5.	National Co-Operative House Building Society	493 Sqm, Ram Vihar, Delhi-92	29-5-2003	14-6-2005	Community Hall
6.	Oswal Samaj	774 Sqm, Jhilmil B-Blk (Vivek Vihar Ph-1)	19-6-2003	10-12-2003	Community Hall
7.	Central Government Indl. Workers CHBS Society	400 Sqm, Pitampura (Anand Vihar)	9-9-2004	11-2-2005	Community Hall
<b>3. List of Allotment of land for Nursery School</b>					
1.	Better Future Education Society	772.50 Sqm, Sector-15, Rohini, Blk.-A	7-4-2003	27-1-2004	Nursery School
2.	Shri Narain Dass Goel Memorial Educational Society	772.50 Sqm, Sector-15, Rohini, Blk.-A	8-4-2003	10-3-2004	Nursery School
3.	Adhunik Vigyan and Kala Educational Society	800 Sqm, HAF Pkt-4, Sec.-4, Rohini	8-4-2003	16-9-2004	Nursery School
4.	New Krishna Education Society	1000 Sqm, Sector-8, Dwarka	8-4-2003	16-9-2004	Nursery School
5.	Vedhata Educational Society	800 Sqm, Sector-8, Dwarka	8-4-2003	17-11-2003	Nursery School
6.	The Moonlite Education Society	800 Sqm, Sector-21, Rohini Ph-II	16-4-2003	24-11-2003	Nursery School
7.	Spashat Education Society	807 Sqm, Blk.-BU, Pitampura	24-4-2003	21-11-2003	Nursery School
8.	Child Welfare Sangathan	800 Sqm, HAF, Pkt-E, Sector 12	13-5-2003	21-1-2004	Nursery School

9. Smt. Droupati Devi Man Education Society	800 Sqm, Sector-A, Pkt. 2-3, Vasant Kunj	13-6-2003	25-11-2004	Nursery School
10. Smt. Janak Sachdeva Education Society	989 Sqm, Dilshad Garden	16-6-2003	22-12-2003	Nursery School
11. Children Mother Pride Education Society	800 Sqm, Priyadarshini Vihar	17-6-2003	2-1-2004	Nursery School
12. Dr. Ambedkar Seva Mission	800 Sqm, Sector-4 Rohini	17-6-2003	11-2-2003	Nursery School
13. Vikas Deep Educational Society	800 Sqm, Blk.-CP, Pitampura	19-6-2003		Nursery School
14. Child Education Society	810 Sqm, Sector-25, Rohini	20-6-2003	18-12-2003	Nursery School
15. K.K. Mehra and Dr. Rajeev Mehra Memorial Education Society	627 Sqm, Yojna Vihar East Zone	20-6-2003	16-6-2004	Nursery School
16. Late Shri Ram Bhaj Vaid Ashram Sansthan	971 Sqm, Jagriti Enclave	23-6-2003	25-5-2004	Nursery School
17. Prime Education Welfare Society	814 Sqm, Vivek Vihar Ph-I	27-6-2003	12-12-2003	Nursery School
18. Shiva Shiksha Samiti	850.50 Sqm	18-7-2003	31-10-2003	Nursery School
19. Durga Education Society	800 Sqm	28-7-2003	17-11-2003	Nursery School
20. Ojas Shiksha Sansthan	800 Sqm	1-8-2003	16-12-2003	Nursery School
21. Sh. H.D. Garg Memorial Education and Social Welfare Society	800 Sqm, Sector-11 Dwarka	18-8-2003	22-1-2004	Nursery School
22. Preety Education Society	800 Sqm, H-4, H-5, Pitampura	18-8-2003	Not handed over	Nursery School
23. Lord Ganesh Educational Society	800 Sqm, Sector-10, Dwarka	19-8-2003	23-9-2004	Nursery School
24. Vedana Educational Welfare Society	805 Sqm, B-5 B-6 Vasant Kunj	21-8-2003	11-12-2003	Nursery School
25. Miher Educational Cultural and Welfare Society	799.96 Sqm, HAF, Pkt-A, Sector-22, Dwarka	21-8-2003	12-11-2003	Nursery School

## 4. List of Allotment of land for Hospitals

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Area/Location	Date of Allotment	Date of Possession
1.	M/s Max Health Institute	0.9 Hect./Saket 9050 Sqm	5-9-03	16-6-03
2.	M/s PCL-JDRC	3.44 Hect./Dwarka	Do	2-6-03
3.	Oscar Biotech Pvt. Ltd.	2.97 Hect./Block-A, Shalimar Bagh	22-12-03	30-06-05
4.	Aakash Institute Pvt. Ltd.	0.60 Hect./Sector-3, Dwarka	Do	27-10-04
5.	Metro Hospital	1.0 Hect./Sector A-7	Do	17-11-04
6.	Wockhardt Hospital Ltd.	0.72 Hect./H4-H5 Road No. 43 Pitam Pura	Do	15-10-04
7.	Muthoot Hospital Ltd.	3.50 Hect./Sector-10, Dwarka	Do	31-5-04
8.	Dr. Lal Path Lab Pvt. Ltd.	3717 Sqm, Rohini/Sec-18	28-4-04	17-11-04
9.	Ganesh Diagnostic and Imaging Centre	616.6 Sqm, Rohini/Sec-8	Do	30-11-04
10.	Shri Agarsen North Ex. Welfare Society	720 Sqm. CSE-5, Sector-1, Rohini	21-07-06	8-1-07
11.	Sanjeevani Health Care	0.276 Hect. A-7, Plot-19, Narela	Do	
<b>5. List of Allotment of land for Schools</b>				
1.	Phoolan Wanti Edu. Society	2 Acres, Sector-10, Dwarka		2 Acres
2.	Fadeout Edu. Society	2 Acres, Sector-12, Dwarka	16-6-2003	2 Acres
3.	.Delhi Bharti Shiksha Samiti	8000 Sqm, Sector-23, Dwarka	12-10-2003	8000 Sqm
4.	Jyatika Edu. and Welfare Society	800 Sqm, A-10, Narela		8000 Sqm
5.	Dr. Wallia Ch. Trust	6806.50 Sqm, Mayur Vihar	26-7-2003	6806.50 Sqm

6. High Brow Edu. Society	Preet Vihar			
7. Nav Jagriti Niketan Edu. Society	2 Acres, Dwarka	6-6-2003	2 Acres	
8. Laxman Das Sachdeva Memorial Edu. Society	2 Acres, Sector-18, Dwarka	23-1-2004	2 Acres	
9. Ferry Edu. Society	4830 Sqm, Sector-6, Dwarka	8-8-2003	4830 Sqm	
10. Sri Saulare Edu. Society	4000 Sqm, Pkt-A, Sector-12, Dwarka		4000 Sqm	
11. M.D. Edu. Society	4050 Sqm, Sector-24, Rohini	10-3-2004	4050 Sqm	
12. Asudes Edu. and Welfare Society	1.50 Actes, Sector-13, Rohini		1.50 Acres	
13. Kailash Memorial Society	8000 Sqm, Sector-19, Dwarka	10-10-2003	8000 Sqm	
14. Millennium Cultural Edu. Society	4044 Sqm, Sector-10, Dwarka	13-1-2004	4000 Sqm	
15. Ved Du. and Welfare Society	4000 Sqm, Sector-10, Dwarka	13-1-2004	4000 Sqm	
16. Manav Dharam Society	8220 Sqm, Sector-10 Dwarka		8220 Sqm	
17. Durga Provali Khaitan Memorial Center	8000 Sqm, Sector-8 Dwarka	30-6-2004	8000 Sqm	
18. Florence's Nightingale Edu. Society	3999.42 Sqm, HAF-Pkt. A, Sector-16, Dwarka		3999.42 Sqm	
19. Ritmand Balved Edu. Foundation	5670 Sqm, Mayur Vihar Ph-I	1-7-2004	5670 Sqm	
20. Nanaksar Thath Ishvar Darbar	2.74 Acres, Greater Kailash-II		2.74 Acres	
21. Anand Education Society	8000 Sqm, Sector-19, Dwarka		8000 Sqm	

## 6. List of Allotment of land for Higher/Technical Education Institutions

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Area/Location	Date of Allotment	Date of Possession	Purpose
1.	Temengion Area Women's and Children's Backward Class Development Association	2800 Sqm.	5-6-2003	5-6-2003	Women's Hostel
2.	Ch. Devi Lal Memorial Society	3.4 Acre, Vasant Kunj, Ph-II	26-2-2003	18-7-2003	Institution Centre for Agriculture and Irrigation
3.	All India Medical Association	100 Sqm, Janak Puri	13-10-2003	22-9-2004	Office
4.	Oscar Biotech Pvt. Ltd.	2.97 Hect./Block-A Shalimar Bagh	22-12-2003	30-6-2005	
5.	Aakash Institute Pvt. Ltd.	0.60 Hect./Sector-3, Dwarka	Do	27-10-2004	
6.	Metro Hospital	1.0 Hect./Sector-A-7, Narela	Do	17-11-2004	
7.	Wockhardt Hospital Ltd.	0.72, Hect./H4-H5 Road No. 43, Pitam Pura	Do	15-10-2004	
8.	Muthoot Hospital	3.50 Hect./Sector-10, Dwarka	Do	31-5-2004	
9.	Dr. Lal Path Lab Pvt. Ltd.	3717 Sqm, Rohini/Sec-8	28-4-2004	17-11-2004	
10.	Ganesh Diagnostic and Imaging Center	616.6 Sq., Rohini/Sec-8	Do	30-11-04	
11.	Shri Agarsen North Ex. Welfare Society	720 Sqm, CSE-5, Sector-1, Rohini	21-7-06	8-1-07	
12.	Sanjeevani Health Care	0.276 Hect. A-7, Plot-19, Narela	Do		
13.	Max Healthcare Institute	FC-50, Shalimar Bagh	17-12-07	1-10-2008	



- |                                     |                                     |          |                           |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 14. Agarsen North-X Welfare Society | Sector-22, PSP, Rohini              | 17-12-07 | Under Processed           |
| 15. Maharaja Agarsen Hospital       | Sector-1, Dwarka                    | 17-12-07 | 4-7-2008                  |
| 16. Rock Land Hospital Ltd.         | Sector-12, Dwarka, Phase-I<br>HAF-B | 17-12-07 | Possession handed<br>over |
| 17. Dr. Kuldeep Singh               | Sector-17, Dwarka, Phase-II<br>HAF  | 17-12-07 | Under Processed           |
-

*[English]*

**De-Regulation of Banking and  
Insurance Sectors**

1206. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals and submissions opposing the decision to further deregulate/open up Banking and Insurance sector; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Government has been receiving representations both in favour and against further opening-up the banking and insurance sectors by increasing FDI limit, amending statutory provisions to remove cap on voting rights, etc.

(b) There is no proposal to increase FDI limit in the banking sector. However, a proposal to increase FDI limit in Indian Insurance Companies from 26% to 49% is under consideration of the Government. The proposal to amend the relevant provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to remove cap on voting rights is pending consideration/passage by the Parliament.

**Fake Currency**

1207. SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Name of the bank	Rs. 1000	Rs. 500	Rs. 100	Rs. 50	Total
SBI, Dumariaganj	6948	65812	3524	09	76293
Oriental Bank of Commerce, Kavinagar, Gaziabad	34	219	1	—	254

At all other currency chests, very few counterfeits were detected.

Government of India have taken a number of steps

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh has become a major fake currency hub as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 26 September, 2008;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the RBI team during their raids at several branches of the banks have found fake currency worth several lakhs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken by the Government particularly in regard to the branches of Public Sector Banks in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the National Crime Record Bureau, 31360 pieces of fake currency have been seized/recovered in the year, 2008 (upto June) in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) RBI has informed that their Kanpur and Lucknow offices carried out inspection of all the currency chests located in the districts bordering Nepal and progressively in other parts of Uttar Pradesh and counterfeit notes were detected in SBI, Dumariaganj and Oriental Bank of Commerce, Kavinagar, Gaziabad as detailed below:

to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes in the country which include stepping up of Vigilance by the Border Security Force and Customs authorities to prevent smuggling; creating public awareness through

print and electronic media; periodical upgrading of security features in the banknotes; setting up of State Level Committees headed by Directors General of Police specifically for detecting fake notes, strengthening mechanism in commercial banks to detect fake notes and periodical instructions to State Governments to remain vigilant in this regard.

After detection of counterfeits at SBI, Dumariaganj, RBI, Lucknow and Kanpur offices carried out inspection of all the 98 currency chests along the International border and progressively of all the currency chests in Uttar Pradesh which were identified as sensitive.

*[Translation]*

#### **Fund Utilisation under NREGS**

1208. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:  
 SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:  
 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
 SHRI JUAL ORAM:  
 DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:  
 SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise break up of the expenditure incurred under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) during the last two years in terms of wage material ratio; and

(b) the proportion of funds spent by the Gram Panchayats, State-wise under the scheme during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) State-wise details for the years 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) In accordance with Section 16(5) of the NREG Act, 2005, at least fifty per cent of the works in terms of its cost under a Scheme are to be implemented through the Gram Panchayats. Data relating to the proportion of funds spent by the Gram Panchayats is not maintained at Central level.

## Statement

## Wage-material ratio of Expenditure incurred under NREGS

Sl. No.	State	Financial Year 2006-07						Financial Year 2007-08					
		Cumulative Expenditure (in Lakhs)			%age Expenditure on Wages	%age Expenditure on Material	%age Expenditure on Total	Cumulative Expenditure (in Lakhs)			%age Expenditure on Wages	%age Expenditure on Material	%age Expenditure on Total
		On Wage	On Material	On Contingency				On Wage	On Material	On Contingency			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58422.46	1196.14	8401.72	68020.32	85.89	1.76	166929.79	27474.56	13970.40	208374.75	80.11	13.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	218.91	0.00	2.43	221.34	98.90	0.00	187.28	111.01	5.61	303.90	61.63	36.
3.	Assam	38369.19	20002.56	881.18	59252.93	64.75	33.76	35749.39	17780.80	1384.75	54914.94	65.10	32.38
4.	Bihar	41859.88	28984.73	431.55	71276.16	58.73	40.67	68323.63	33991.79	2907.24	105222.66	64.93	32.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	43156.49	22677.09	1048.58	66882.16	64.53	33.91	90069.51	46901.46	3212.23	140183.20	64.25	33.46
6.	Gujarat	5583.01	1255.95	1746.06	8585.02	65.03	14.63	5785.81	1596.84	801.59	8184.24	70.69	19.51
7.	Haryana	2329.77	1213.14	51.76	3594.67	64.81	33.75	4440.87	659.25	134.89	5235.01	84.83	12.59
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2057.58	1858.76	23.77	3940.11	52.22	47.18	7355.50	5103.24	106.12	12564.86	58.54	40.62
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2242.15	1162.48	49.81	3454.44	64.91	33.65	2639.44	1488.11	72.70	4200.25	62.84	35.43
10.	Jharkhand	41286.36	29020.46	848.31	71155.13	58.02	40.78	61595.90	42434.30	2223.65	106253.85	57.97	39.94

11. Karnataka	14774.24	9769.23	286.20	24829.67	59.50	39.34	14306.79	8381.21	962.53	23650.53	60.49	35.44
12. Kerala	2474.63	139.03	176.07	2789.73	88.71	4.98	7139.51	870.87	326.45	8336.83	85.64	10.45
13. Madhya Pradesh	117350.36	65999.60	2918.67	186268.63	63.00	35.43	175006.42	106934.72	7231.46	289172.60	60.52	36.98
14. Maharashtra	16517.89	859.88	83.41	17461.18	94.60	4.92	16585.97	1606.16	715.09	18907.22	87.72	8.49
15. Manipur	1385.87	599.13	40.50	2025.50	68.42	29.58	4184.72	1810.60	280.83	6276.15	66.68	28.85
16. Meghalaya	1767.46	321.40	22.99	2111.85	83.69	15.22	3650.64	1280.70	159.84	5091.18	71.71	25.16
17. Mizoram	1375.63	190.11	77.37	1643.11	83.72	11.57	4020.62	20.53	159.56	4200.71	95.71	0.49
18. Nagaland	863.62	544.20	49.80	1457.62	59.25	37.33	1690.59	545.04	161.94	2397.57	70.51	22.73
19. Orissa	42197.66	30298.99	849.97	73346.62	57.53	41.31	31228.30	25183.25	1545.35	57956.90	53.88	43.45
20. Punjab	1464.01	975.06	61.14	2500.21	58.56	39.00	1939.67	1016.57	48.05	3004.29	64.56	33.84
21. Rajasthan	50726.51	17658.71	920.92	69306.14	73.19	25.48	98424.20	45697.51	3612.01	147733.72	66.62	30.93
22. Sikkim	211.23	50.66	0.00	261.89	80.66	19.34	808.31	357.61	19.84	1185.76	68.17	30.16
23. Tamil Nadu	14628.18	0.00	535.45	15163.63	96.47	0.00	49890.71	0.00	1751.67	51642.38	96.61	0.00
24. Tripura	3007.80	1419.88	80.00	4507.68	66.73	31.50	13134.34	6804.19	921.80	20860.33	62.96	32.62
25. Uttar Pradesh	46209.24	30267.35	1490.87	77967.46	59.27	38.82	126278.96	58784.26	4761.92	189825.14	66.52	30.97
26. Uttaranchal	2942.07	1748.55	159.08	4849.70	60.66	36.05	5930.12	3236.35	408.54	9575.01	61.93	33.80
27. West Bengal	30814.68	7664.01	983.94	39462.63	78.09	19.42	76549.66	21675.67	2209.28	100434.61	76.22	21.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>584236.88</b>	<b>275877.10</b>	<b>22221.55</b>	<b>882335.53</b>	<b>66.21</b>	<b>31.27</b>	<b>1073846.65</b>	<b>461746.60</b>	<b>50095.34</b>	<b>1585688.59</b>	<b>67.72</b>	<b>29.12</b>

**Budgetary Support for Development  
of Tribals**

1209. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing budgetary support for the development of tribals in proportion to their population;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the State Governments have fully utilized the above budgetary support;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. Funds under the schemes of the Ministry are allocated to the State/UT Governments based on the ST population in the State/UT as a percentage of the total ST population in the country.

(b) The requisite details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Budget Provision		Actual Expenditure
	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	
2005-06	1498.82	1398.82	1391.95
2006-07	1656.90	1652.68	1647.73
2007-08	1719.71	1719.71	1524.32
2008-09 (as on 30-9-2008)	2121.00	—	871.88

(c) to (e) The funds released by the Ministry under the various schemes/programmes are required to be utilised within 12 months from the date of sanction. The utilisation position submitted by the States shows that most of them have utilised more than 75% of the amount released within the stipulated time limit. In order to ensure that the funds released by the Ministry are utilised properly and expeditiously, the Ministry has reiterated to the States/UTs that release of further funds would be dependent on the utilisation of funds within the time limit prescribed.

[English]

**Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks**

1210. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are long pending demands from various States including Tamil Nadu for opening of branches of the nationalized banks in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the new branches of the nationalized banks are likely to be opened location-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The opening of new bank branches is governed by the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act 1949. The proposals for

opening new branches at specific centers in States are submitted to the RBI by individual banks on an annual basis in a prescribed proforma for approval. Normally within four weeks from its submission the proposal is discussed with the bank and approvals are communicated thereafter. While considering applications for opening branches, the RBI gives weightage to the nature and scope of banking facilities provided by banks to common persons particularly in under-banked areas (districts), actual credit flow to the priority sector, overall efforts for financial inclusion, etc. At centers where a bank fails to open a branch within a valid period of authorization i.e. one year, it could include the same in the next annual plan.

[Translation]

#### **Acid Attacks on Women**

1211. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:

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

(a) the steps Government proposes to take against the persons found guilty of throwing acid on girls and women as reported in the 'Dainik jagran' dated 19 September, 2008;

(b) whether any action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Women (NCW) has proposed a draft legislation titled "Prevention of Offences (by Acid) Act, 2008" which also provides for punishment for persons found guilty of throwing acids on girls and women. The NCW has been holding wider consultations to finalise the draft.

[English]

#### **Documentary Films for NREGS**

1212. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to make documentary films to popularize National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) through electronic media;

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

(c) the funds allocated so far for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 18 films have been made documenting various aspects of NREGS.

(c) A sum of Rs. 32.72 lakh has been spent on production of these films.

#### **Prevention of Money Laundering Act**

1213. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has found several shortcomings in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended changes in the Prevention of the Money Laundering Act to include terror financing within its ambit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Government has introduced the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2008, in order to strengthen the legal framework on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism. The Bill seeks to bring certain financial institutions like Full Fledged Money Changers, Money Transfer Service Providers such as Western Union and International Payment Gateways including VISA and Master Card within the reporting regime of the Act. The Bill incorporates provisions to combat financing of terrorism and it introduces a new category of offences which have cross-border implications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Prevention of Money-Laundering Amendment Bill, 2008, seeks to expand the list of scheduled offences including *inter-alia* offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

#### **Foreign Exchange Reserve**

1214. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India's foreign exchange reserve fell sharply in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for fall in foreign exchange reserve; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) India's foreign exchange reserves fell from a level of US \$ 309.7 billion at end March 2008 to a level of US \$ 274.0 billion (as on October 10, 2008).

(c) and (d) The extent of capital flows and the levels of intervention by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the foreign exchange markets are major factors affecting the level of foreign exchange reserves. The lower levels of capital inflows on the supply side arising out of the turbulence in global financial markets and increased demand from market participants have resulted in a sharp depreciation of the rupee against US dollar in the current financial year. Foreign exchange reserves are instruments to maintain or manage the exchange rate, while enabling orderly absorption of international money and capital flows. In the face of inadequate supply in the current financial year, the RBI intervened in the foreign exchange market to maintain

orderly conditions through sales of US dollar. Hence the decline in foreign exchange reserves. The RBI will continue to sell foreign exchange (US dollar) through agent banks to augment supply in the domestic foreign exchange market or intervene directly to meet any demand-supply gaps.

The exchange rate policy in recent years has been guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, without a fixed target or a pre-announced target or a band, coupled with the ability to intervene, if and when necessary. To improve supply of US dollars in the foreign exchange market, the following measures have been taken/announced by the RBI and the Securities and Exchange Board of India: modulated interest rates on non-resident deposits to attract capital flows; banks were allowed to borrow funds from their overseas branches and correspondent banks up to a limit of 50 per cent of their unimpaired Tier I capital as at the close of the previous quarter or US \$ 10 million whichever is higher as against the existing limit of 25 per cent; to obviate the difficulties arising out of a tightening in the money and foreign exchange markets, the public sector oil marketing companies were facilitated through special market operations for oil bonds in June-July 2008; relaxed the restrictions on offshore derivative instruments; and decided to increase the Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment limit in corporate bonds from \$ 3 billion to US \$ 6 billion.

#### **Kendriya Bhandar**

1215. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government premises allotted to Kendriya Bhandar in the country as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government has decided to take over the premises presently housing Kendriya Bhandar to augment general poor accommodation for Government servants in the country;



(c) if so, the details in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide alternative sites to these premises of Kendriya Bhandar in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. Statement-I and II containing list of premises allotted to Kendriya Bhandar location-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government decided in the year 2005 that the units of residential accommodation allotted to the Kendriya Bhandar may be got vacated in a phased manner over a period of three years with one-third of the units of accommodation being vacated at the end of the each calendar year (twelve months) from the month of November, 2005.

(d) and (e) As per decision taken on 16-4-2008, shops not exceeding 20 sq.m. area for trading or dealing with 24 items of activities listed in para 15.6.3 of the Master Plan can be permitted on the ground floor of residential premises. Offer was accordingly made to Kendriya Bhandar and Kendriya Bhandar has accepted the offer.

**Statement-I**

*Residential Accommodation Allotted to Kendriya Bhandar at Delhi and other Stations*

Sl. No.	Name of Location in Delhi	Type of Quarter Allotted
1	2	3
1.	321, Pandara Road	VA
2.	12/143, Dev Nagar	III
3.	S-II/1, Sadiq Nagar	III
4.	S-IX/821, R.K. Puram	III
5.	S-I/107/3, M.B. Road	III
6.	10/165, Lodhi Colony	III

1	2	3
7.	9/4, Andrews Ganj	III
8.	11/4, Andrews Ganj	III
9.	F-147, Nauroji Nagar	III
10.	20/A, Vasant Vihar	III
11.	20/B, Vasant Vihar	III
12.	D-808, Nandir Marg	III
13.	H-634, Sarojini Nagar	III
14.	H-638, Sarojini Nagar	III
15.	S-VII/1013, R.K. Puram	II
16.	S-VII/1015, R.K. Puram	II
17.	S-V/299, R.K. Puram	II
18.	H-379, Nanak Pura	II
19.	G-519, S.N. Puri	II
20.	H-313, Kali Bari Marg	II
21.	H-314, Kali Bari Marg	II
22.	H3-315, Kali Bari Marg	II
23.	B-83, Kidwai Nagar	II
24.	B-85, Moti Bagh-I	II
25.	B-87, Moti Bagh-I	II
26.	535, Timar Pur	II
27.	33, North-West Moti Bagh	III
28.	Sector-IX/329, R.K. Puram	II
29.	15/190, Prem Nagar	I
30.	15/192, Prem Nagar	I
31.	I-437, Kasturba Nagar	I
32.	I-441, Kasturba Nagar	I

1	2	3	1	2	3
33.	I-445, Kasturba Nagar	I	38.	N.H. IV, Faridabad	VI
34.	I-433, Kasturba Nagar	I	39.	Indira Nagar, Chennai	IV
35.	69, Lancer Road	II	40.	Basant Nagar, Chennai	IV
36.	B-245, Sarojini Nagar	III	41.	Thirumangalam, Chennai	III
37.	Sector-III/1115, R.K. Puram	II	42.	Ghatkopar, Mumbai	V

**Statement-II****Office Space Allotted to Kendriya Bhandar at Delhi**

Sl. No.	Name of Building	Office Space Allotted
1.	Block No. 12, CGO Complex	500 Sq. ft.
2.	Block No. 9, CGO Complex	700 Sq. ft.
3.	Dholpur House (Garage No. 7 and 8)	458 Sq. ft.
4.	Dholpur House (Garage No. 9)	205 Sq. ft.
5.	Pushpa Bhawan	14627 Sq. ft.
6.	East Block-X, Ground Floor (Cycle Stand) and West Block-III wing-III GF, R.K. Puram, New Delhi	8000 Sq. ft.

**[Translation]****Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers  
In Delhi**

1216. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is considering to implement an action plan to rehabilitate Jhuggi/Jhopari dwellers in a time-bound manner in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expenditure likely to be incurred on the said action plan;

(c) whether the DDA has allocated land for the same;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay;

(e) whether the DDA has rehabilitated some JJ clusters in Delhi during the last three years; and

(f) if so, the year-wise details thereof alongwith the amount incurred on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) DDA is adopting following strategies for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers:—

(i) Relocation of JJ dwellers by constructing EWS houses under JNNURM Scheme.

(ii) In-situ rehabilitation of Jhuggi/Jhopari Dwellers under which the following cases are in process for relocation of JJ Cluster:

zone	Total No. of JJ Cluster	Location of Jhuggies	Area of Scheme (In Hec.)	Tentative No.s of Jhuggies	No. of DU's (Proposed)
SWZ	3	Kushum Pur Pahari, Vasant Vihar	17.32	5000	5000
		Bhanwar Singh Camp, Vasant Vihar	4.01	2500	2500
		Siva and Sewa Camp, Vasant Vihar	0.37	244	244
Dir (MM)	6	Krishna Park near Vikaspuri	0.73	450	450
		Indra Camp, J-Block, Keshopur, Vikaspuri	0.81	530	530
		Shyam Nagar, 'K' Block	0.40	400	400
		Shanker Garden, Vikas Puri	0.63	613	613
		JJ Cluster Subhash Nagar-I	1.484	600	600
		Raghubir Nagar Behind Booster Pump	1.760	4000	1161
Rohini	3	Distt. Centre in Se.-3, Rohini	1.17	850	850
		Relocation in Sec 34 and 35 Rohini Sec. 18, Pocket BE and F Rohini	1.64	850	850
		Sec. 19, B and C earmarked for health facility Rohini	2.00	1200	1200
North Zone	5	Jailor Wala Bagh, Ashok Vihar	10.20	1200	1200
		Kathputali Colony, Shadipur Depot	5.364	2800	2800
		HSS GP Block Pitampura	1.00	1056	1056
		Metro Apartment Jahangirpuri	4.00	2000	2000
		N-86 Lawrence Road	0.30	198	198
East Zone	3	Distt Centre Dilshad Garden	4.21	2779	2779
		In front of Sanjay Lake, Patparganj	6.59	4349	4349
		Khichripur Kalyanpuri and in front of Sanjay Lake	0.93	613	613
SEZ	1	JJ Cluster at Kalkaji Extension	10.07	8086	6646
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>32992</b>	<b>36803</b>

Out of above, the schemes for Kathputali Colony, Jailor Wala Bagh, Block E and F Sector-18, Rohini and Camp-2, Keshopur, Vikashpuri have been finalized and proposed to be developed through public private partnership for which PQ applications have been received.

(iii) Allotment of 12.5 sqm and 18 sqm plots (this is being discontinued except for the plots which are already developed).

(b) Besides In-situ rehabilitation, approximately 6000 EWS houses shall be build up every year to achieve the target of 29200 EWS houses under JNNURM scheme in five years. Approximate expenditure will be Rs. 900.00 crores. Further, about 10000 families are likely to be rehabilitated in next five years through in-situ development.

(c) DDA has reported that it is allocating the land for the purpose as per requirement. For in-situ rehabilitation, no separate land is required.

(d) Not applicable in view of (c) above.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(f) DDA has rehabilitated 1184 and 507 JJ dwellers under general scheme during the year 2006 and 2007 respectively. During the year 2008, approx. 1650 JJ dwellers are to be rehabilitated. The total expenditure is Rs. 1949.44 lakh approx.

*[English]*

#### **Appointment of Judges**

1217. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Law Commission has given some recommendations regarding appointment of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court in the country as reported in the 'Navbharat Times', dated 7 October, 2008;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **National Family Benefit Scheme**

1218. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated/released and utilized under the National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBT) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of applications received and beneficiaries selected out of them under the Scheme during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether a number of applications are still pending for approval;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) comprises of Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna scheme. The Programme has been transferred to State Plan from the year 2002-03. The funds are released in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) as Combined Allocation for NSAP to the States. The States have been given flexibility in implementation of the scheme under NSAP in accordance with their priorities and needs. During the last 3 years from 2005-06 to 2007-08 the amount of funds released under NSAP are Rs. 118971 lakh, Rs. 248961.44 lakh and 288973.21 lakh

respectively. During the 2008-09 Rs. 173487 lakh have been released so far under NSAP.

(b) to (e) The identification of beneficiaries under NSAP including NFBS and processing the applications is the responsibility of the State Governments. Hence, details of individual beneficiary are not maintained at the Central Government level. The total number of beneficiaries during NFBS during 2007-08 has been 3.34 lakh. However, State Governments are impressed upon to implement the schemes under NSAP including NFBS as per the guidelines.

#### **On-Going Power Projects**

1219. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public sector power projects under construction at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the estimated cost, the power generation capacity and the time by which these projects are likely to be completed;

(c) the expenditure incurred on each project during the last three years; and

(d) the strategy adopted by the Government to complete these projects in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):  
(a) to (c) State-wise details of thermal, hydro and nuclear power projects which are presently under construction in Central/State Sector with details of their estimated cost, power generation capacity, expenditure incurred, likely completion dates are indicated at enclosed Statement I, II and III respectively.

(d) Ministry of Power has taken the following steps to ensure timely completion of the projects under construction:

- PFC and REC have mobilized themselves to ensure that execution of good projects is not hampered due to lack of funds.
- Monitoring mechanism has been strengthened in the following manner:
  - Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has a nodal officer associated with each on-going project who continuously monitors the progress at site through frequent visits and regular interaction.
  - Regular meetings are being organized in Ministry of Power with CEA, Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and other stakeholders with a view to reviewing the critical milestones associated with each on-going project.
  - A Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) has been set up to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism.

**Statement-I**  
**Details of Thermal Plants under construction in the Central and State Sector**

State	Project Name	Sector	Impl. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Expt. Date of syn	Latest Proj. Cost	(Rs. in crore)			
								Exp. incurred 2005-06	Exp. incurred 2006-07	Exp. incurred 2007-08	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>											
	Simhadri STPP Extn.	Central	NTPC	U-3	500	11/2010	5038.53	0	273.98	173.06	
	Kakatiya TPP	State	APGENCO	U-4	500	05/2011					
	Kothagudem TPP Extn.			U-1	500	09/2009	2059.00	110.50	287.22	712.84	
	Rayalseema St-III			U-1	500	03/2010	2203.00	0	89.52	157.11	
	Dr. NT Rao (Vijayawada) TPP-IV			U-5	210	12/2009	998.00	0	0	105.95	
				U-1	500	03/2009	1950.00	93.02	461.64	734.40	
<b>Assam</b>											
	Bongoigason TPP	Central	NTPC	U-1	250	11/2010	4375.35	0	0	238.31	
				U-2	250	03/2011					
				U-3	250	07/2011					
	Lakwa Waste Heat Unit	State	APGCL	ST	37.2	09/2009	236.40	0	0	110.10	

**Bihar**

Barh STPP-1	Central	NTPC	U-1	660	01/2011	8692.97	195.75	525.06	1283.57
			U-2	660	07/2011				
			U-3	660	01/2012				
Kahalgau St-2 Ph-2 (Incl. Ph-1)		NTPC	U-7	500	12/2008	5868.38 (Incl. Ph-1)	1188.85 5	1341.52	626.20
Nabi Nagar TPP (JV of NTPC and Rly.)			U-1	250	12/2010	5352.00	0	0	250.00
			U-2	250	04/2011				
			U-3	250	08/2011				
			U-4	250	12/2011				

**Chhattisgarh**

Bhilai TPP Extn.	Central	NSPCL	U-2	250	12/2008	2690.50 (Incl. U-1)	240.45	544.98	919.77
Korba STPP		NTPC	U-7	500	02/2010	2448.49	130.06	160.10	519.59
Sipat-I		NTPC	U-1	660	03/2009	8323.39	1079.41	1543.53	2019.38
			U-2	660	09/2009				
			U-3	660	03/2010				
Korba West St. III	State	CSEB	U-1	500	10/2011	2309.34	10.44	0.59	0
Marwa TPP			U-1	500	06/2011	4639.84	0.29	4.66	0.58
			U-2	500					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Delhi</b>	Pragati CCGT-III	State	Pragti Power Corpn. Ltd.	GT-1	250	03/2010	5195.81	0	0	0
	GT-2			GT-2	250	05/2010				
	GT-3			GT-3	250	07/2010				
	GT-4			GT-4	250	09/2010				
	ST-1			ST-1	250	07/2010				
	ST-2			ST-2	250	11/2010				
<b>Gujarat</b>	Hazira CCPP Extn.	State	GSECL	GT+ST	351	12/2010	1215.00	0	0	115.20
	Kutch Lignite TPS Extn			U-4	75	10/2008	490.00	0	292.03	162.16
	Pipavav CCPP			Block-1	351	09/2010	2334.30	0	0	232.13
				Block-2	351	03/2011				
	Sikka TPP Extn.			U-3	250	01/2010	2282.00	0	0	155.00
				U-4	250	05/2010				
	Surat Lignite TPP Extn.	State	GIPCL	U-3	125	02/2009	1455.85	0	273.98	460.73
	Ukai TPP Extn.			U-4	125	03/2009				
	Utran CCPP Extn.			U-6	490	02/2011	2218.00	0	0	117.50
				GT+ST	374	08/2009	1263.00	0	20.79	295.52



<b>Haryana</b>	Indira Gandhi TPP	Central	APCPL	U-1	500	07/2010	8293.00	0	0.57	1080.90	
				U-2	500	10/2010					
				U-3	500	01/2011					
	Rajiv Gandhi TPS, Hissar	State	HPGCL	U-1	600	1.1/2009	4298.00	0	190.00	389.97	
			U-2	600	02/2010						
<b>Jharkhand</b>	Bokaro TPS 'A' Expansion	Central	DVC	U-1	500	09/2011	2313.00	0	4.25	0	
	Chandrapura TPS Extn.			U-7	250	10/2008	2066.45	403.06	588.11	463.06	
				U-8	250	02/2009					
	Kodarma TPP			U-1	500	05/2010	4313.00	0	25.30	275.56	
				U-2	500	09/2010					
	Maithon RBC			U-1	525	08/2010	4450.00	0	14.25	1.84	
			U-2	525	01/2011						
<b>Karnataka</b>	Bellary TPP St-II	State	KPCL	U-2	500	11/2010	2171.00	0	0.19	167.73	
	Raichur U-8			U-8	250	07/2009	986.00	0.31	53.69	134.42	
<b>Maharashtra</b>	Chandrapur TPP	State	MSPGCL	U-1	500	12/2011	5500.00	0	0	0	
										Orders placed on 25-7-08	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Bhusawal TPS Expn.	State	MSPGCL	U-2	500	03/2012				
	Khaperkheda TPS Expn.			U-2	500	09/2010				
	New Parli TPP			U-2	250	04/2009	1091.00	0	6.47	376.85
	Paras TPS Extn.			U-2	250	07/2009	1224.00	0	0	365.20
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	Satpura TPP Extn.	State	MPPGCL	U-1	250	11/2010	2673.00	0	0	
				U-2	250	03/2011				
<b>Rajasthan</b>	Barsingsar Lignite	Central	NLC	U-1	125	02/2009	1114.18	0	288.10	441.25
	Chhabra Ext.	State	RRVJNL	U-1	250	08/2011	2200.00	0	0	0
	Chhabra TPS			U-2	250	10/2011				
				U-1	250	01/2009	2350.00	14.72	405.23	1063.26
				U-2	250	08/2009				
	Giral Lignite-II			U-2	125	11/2008	750.00	40.30	172.04	321.75
	Kota TPP			U-7	195	03/2009	880.00	0	0	353.88

<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Suratgarh TPP	U-6	250	02/2009	1117.00	0	0	455.53
	Kalisindh	U-1	600	10/2011	4600.00	0	0	10.73
		U-2	600	01/2012				
	Neyveli TPS- II Exp.	U-1	250	07/2009	2453.57	161.75	252.39	734.97
	Vallur TPP	U-2	250	09/2009				
		U-1	500	11/2010	5552.78	0.28	2.96	393.88
		U-2	500	05/2011				
	Mettur TPP Ext.	U-1	600	06/2011	3550.04	0	0	2.20
	North Chennai Extn., U-1	U-1	600	02/2011	3095.29	0	0	0
	North Chennai Extn., U-2	U-2	600	08/2011	2718.75	0	0	0
<b>Tripura</b>	Tripura Gas	Module-1	375	06/2011	400.00	Order placed on 23-6-08	—	—
		Module-2	375	12/2011	—	—	—	—
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	National Capital Power Project St-II	U-5	490	09/2009	5135.33	0	316.73	966.40
		U-6	490	12/2009				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Anpara D	State	UPRVJNL	U-1	500	05/2011	5358.79	0	0	468.37
	Harduaganj Ext.			U-2	500	08/2011				
				U-8	250	03/2010	2225.00	0	161.70	249.20
				U-9	250	06/2010				
	Parichha Extn.			U-5	250	12/2009	2100.00	0	222.79	372.56
				U-6	250	04/2010				
<b>West Bengal</b>										
	Durgapur Steel TPS	Central	DVC	U-1	500	06/2010	4457.00	0	0.32	387.32
				U-2	500	10/2010				
	Farakka STPS St III		NTPC	U-6	500	08/2010	2570.44	0	140.11	362.56
	Mejia Extn.		DVC	U-1	500	10/2009	4676.89	0	397.46	663.22
				U-2	500	01/2010				
	Raghunathpur TPP, Ph-1			U-1	600	09/2010	4122.00	0	0.41	396.20
				U-2	600	12/2010				
	Bakereshwar TPS	State	WBPDCL	U-5	210	11/2008	2100.00	0	1170.00	505.00
							(Incl. U-4)			
	Santalidih TPP Extn. Ph-2			U-6	250	07/2009	1000.00	0	25.00	110.00

**Statement-II**  
**Details of Hydro Projects under Construction in the Central and State Sector**

Sl. No.	Name of Project/ Implementing Agency	Sector	Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. Crores)	Year of Commissioning	Expenditure incurred during (Rs. Crores)		
						2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
1.	Parbati St-II NHPC	Central	4x200=800	3525.25	2011-12	382.09	373.19	252.21
2.	Chamera-III NHPC	Central	3x77=231	1532.52	2010-11	50.52	101.37	202.27
3.	Parabati-III NHPC	Central	4x130=520	2129.89	2010-11	48.34	127.47	193.37
4.	Kol Dam NTPC	Central	4x200=800	4527.15	2009-10	283.82	406.48	314.43
5.	Rampur SJVNL	Central	6x68.67=412	2047.03	2011-12	22.82	52.77	141.82
6.	Uhi-III Beas Valley Power Corp. Ltd. (BVPC)	State	3x33.33=100	431.56	2010-11	36.52	53.39	52.30
7.	Swara Kuddu Pabbar Valley Corpn. (PVC)	State	3x36.6=110	648	2011-12	19.80	14.35	58.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
8.	Uti-II NHPC	Central	4x60=240	1351.88	2010-11	16.38	101.38	169.74
9.	Sewa-II NHPC	Central	3x40=120	849.98	2009-10	93.81	133.80	174.91
10.	Chutak NHPC	Central	4x11=44	747.10	2011-12	4.38	28.47	94.02
11.	Nimoo Bazgo NHPC	Central	3x15=45	723.99	2011-12	4.94	35.02	89.44
12.	Baglihar-I JKPDC	State	3x150=450	5200	2008-09 (one unit comnd.)	611.85	810.74	710.34
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>							
13.	Koteshwar THDC	Central	4x100=400	1301.56	2010-11	65.02	121.42	224.30
14.	Loharinagpala 4x150=600 MW	Central	NTPC	2895.10	2011-12	95.95	43.67	61.68
15.	Tapovan Vishnugad 4x130=520 MW	Central	NTPC	2978.48	2011-12	72.62	20.39	70.73
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
16.	Priyadarshni Jurala 6x39=234 MW	State	APGENCO	547	2008-10 (2 units comnd.)	30.05	154.03	85.84

17.	Nagarajana Sagar TR 2x25=50 MW	State	APGENCO	464.70	2009-10	5.72	21.15	44.18	
18.	Pulichintala 4x30=120 MW	State	APGENCO	390	2011-12	Nil	0.01	2.21	
19.	Lower Jurala 6x40=240 MW	State	APGENCO	908.34	2011-13 (3 units in 11th Plan)	Nil	0.17	1.96	
<b>Kerala</b>									
20.	Kuttiyadi Addl. Ext. 2x50=100 MW	State	KSEB	168.28	2008-10	32.31	24.63	15.63	
21.	Pallivasal 3x20=60 MW	State	Kerala/KSEB	242.95+ US \$ 57m	2010-11	—	—	1.62	
<b>Karnataka</b>									
22.	Varahi Extn. 2x15+230 MW	State	KPCL	291	2008-09	0.94	53.45	63.61	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>									
23.	Bhawani Barrage-II 2x15=30 MW	State	TNEB	400.59	2010-11	0.93	8.96	28.22	
24.	Bhawani Barrage-II 2x15=30 MW	State	TNEB	398.60	2009-10	0.58	1.25	20.60	
<b>West Bengal</b>									
25.	Teesta Low Dam-II 4x33=132 MW	Central	NHPC	1073.29	2009-10	102.61	187.61	266.45	
26.	Teesta Low Dam-IV 4x40=160 MW	Central	NHPC	1061.38	2010-11	39.61	30.29	137.43	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>							
27.	Subansiri Lower 8x250=2000 MW	Central	NHPC	7451.99	2011-12	287.95	275.25	452.19
28.	Kameng 4x150=600 MW	Central	NEEPCO	2496.90	2011-12	140.10	157.71	134.31
	<b>Meghalaya</b>							
29.	Mymtdu 2x42=84 MW	State	MeSEB	671.29	2009-10	61.10	104.84	95.39
30.	New Umitru 2x20=40 MW	State	MeSEB	194.30	2011-12	Nil	Nil	—



## Statement-III

## Nuclear Power Units under construction

State	Project Name	Sector	Imp. Agency	Unit No.	Cap. (MW)	Expected Date of Synch.	Latest Proj. Cost	(Rs. in crore)		
								Exp. 2005-06	Exp. 2006-07	Exp. 2007-08
<b>Karnataka</b>										
	Keiga APP	Central	NPCIL	U-4	220	03/2009	3282.00 (including U-3)	434.00	381.00	205.00
<b>Rajasthan</b>										
	Rajasthan APP	Central	NPCIL	U-5	220	12/2008	3072.00	424.00	407.00	209.00
				U-6	220	2009				
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>										
	Kudankulam APP	Central	NPCIL	U-1	1000	2009	13171.00	2081.00	1897.00	1092.00
				U-2	1000	12/2009				
	Proto type fast breeder reactor	Central	Bhavini	U-1	500	02/2011	3492.00	179.00	216.00	380.00

*[English]***NGOs Implementing Scheme  
for Women**

1220. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHI:  
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:  
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

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

(a) the names of the Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in implementing various schemes for women in the country, scheme-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds released by the Government to each NGO during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, State-wise/UT-wise:

(c) whether the Government has noticed any irregularity in the disbursement of grants under the various schemes including short stay homes for women;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The information is available on the website [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in) of the Ministry.

(c) to (e) No irregularities with respect to sanction or disbursement of funds by the Ministry to the applicant organization have been noticed.

**RIDF Assistance**

1221. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI AJIT JOGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects submitted by each State under the Rural Infrastructure Development Funds (RIDF) along with funds released, State-wise during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Union Government has received project proposals during 2007-08 and 2008-09 in this regard;

(c) if so, the details of projects sanctioned, rejected and still lying pending with the Union Government alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

*[Translation]***Loan Taken by States**

1222. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans taken by the various State Governments from the Union Government State-wise;

(b) the names of States which have requested for additional loan during the current financial year; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be arrived at in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A Statement is enclosed.

(b) No request has so far been received during current year from any State Government in the Ministry of Finance for Additional Central Loan.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**

**Central loans (Ministry of Finance) outstanding  
against each State as on 01-04-2008**

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14896.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	405.85
3.	Assam	2098.94
4.	Bihar	8200.60
5.	Chhattisgarh	2085.96
6.	Goa	680.95
7.	Gujarat	10486.69
8.	Haryana	1990.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	953.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1833.80
11.	Jharkhand	2485.93
12.	Karnataka	9250.82
13.	Kerala	5426.94
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8566.85
15.	Maharashtra	8214.58
16.	Manipur	916.72
17.	Meghalaya	313.61
18.	Mizoram	302.27
19.	Nagaland	323.40
20.	Orissa	8247.91

1	2	3
21.	Punjab	3179.07
22.	Rajasthan	7405.72
23.	Sikkim	175.67
24.	Tamil Nadu	6694.11
25.	Tripura	453.06
26.	Uttaranchal	367.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20707.38
28.	West Bengal	13933.03
Total		140597.35

**Review of Criminal Justice System**

1223. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed criminal justice system;

(b) if so, the discrepancies observed therein;

(c) the action taken by the Government to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Various Commissions/ Committees were set up from time to time to make recommendations on different aspects of Criminal Justice System. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Madhava Menon was constituted on 3-5-2006 for drafting a National Policy Paper on Criminal Justice System. The Committee has submitted its report. Some of the major recommendations suggested in the report, *inter alia* include, suggestions relating to reclassification of crimes with the objective of empowering victims, speedy and efficacious delivery of justice, sentencing guidelines for purposive punishment, safeguarding the interest of the weaker sections, use of science and

technology for Criminal justice Reforms and compensation for victims etc.

Considering that, the Criminal Justice System falls in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, and, the recommendations could have wide ranging implications, copies of the Report have been sent to all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations as also to the various Ministries/Organizations in the Central Government for their comments and suggestions.

[English]

#### Smuggling of Toys

1224. SHRI NARAYAN CHANDRA BORKATAKY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has found Chinese manufactured toys smuggled through Border areas of North-East States; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been instances of smuggling of Chinese manufactured toys through the Border areas of North-East States. The details during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Year	No. of cases	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
2005-06	20	18.00
2006-07	19	09.61
2007-08	19	10.19
2008-09 (upto Sept. 08)	11	04.70

(b) The field formations and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have been directed to be alert and vigilant to thwart any attempt of smuggling of toys.

#### Unpaid Customs Duty

1225. MOHD. MUKEEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of Drug Companies which have not paid customs duty for Import of drugs from China;

(b) whether cases of over invoicing have been detected by the D.R.I. against some companies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of Drug Companies which have not paid customs duty for import of drugs from China are as under:—

Year	Names of Drug Companies
2005-2006	(i) M/s. GPPL
	(ii) KDL Bio Tech
2006-2007	Nil
2007-2008	(i) KDL Bio Tech
	(ii) Unimark Remedies

It has been alleged that the aforesaid importers imported the drugs free of duty under the export promotion schemes and diverted the goods into the Domestic Tariff Area.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are given as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	No. of cases	Names of Drug Companies	Value of Goods
2005-06	5	(i) Sidhi Impex	2043.25
		(ii) Mejda International	192.15
		(iii) Helpline	549.50
		(iv) Venkat Pharma Ltd.	11961.86
		(v) S. Impex (P) Ltd.	2194.97

(d) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 was initiated and Show Cause Notices issued to the errant Drug Companies for demanding duty and imposing fine/penalties.

#### Skill Development

1226. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funding the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC);

(b) the details of shortage of skilled manpower for different sectors;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve private sector in the development and functioning of NSDC for creation of infrastructure and training facilities in larger number of trades to cater to sectors with high growth and high employment potential; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) NSDC has been registered on July 31, 2008 as a 'not for profit' public company with limited liability under Section 25 of the Companies' Act, 1956 with a capital base of Rs. 10 crore, of which 51% shall be subscribed by the private sector.

(b) No specific survey of shortage of skilled manpower has been carried out and sector-wise details in this regard are not available.

(c) and (d) NSDC has been envisaged as a 'private sector led' entity, driven by market needs for imparting world class skills. One of the objectives to be pursued by the company on its incorporation is to establish, manage, run and promote institutes and polytechnics for imparting skill training in a number of areas.

#### Malnutrition

1227. SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

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

(a) whether a large number of children have died in various parts of the country including Madhya Pradesh during the past few months due to malnutrition as reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 13 September 2008;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any report from the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) if so, the findings of the report and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) There have been reports, in recent months, of death of Children due to malnutrition in some districts of Madhya Pradesh. However, the State Government has reported that there have been no deaths of children below 6 years due to malnutrition, accordingly to their investigation report in the four districts of Madhya Pradesh since May, 2008 till date. However, malnutrition is high in some parts of Madhya Pradesh and is often a contributing factor for deaths due to disease among the children.

The State Government has also informed that it has taken various actions and steps for improvement of health and malnutrition status of the children like Bal Sanjivini Abhiya, Project Muskan, Bal Shakti Yojana, Mangal Diwas, Project Shaktiman etc.

The State Government also takes action to organize, health check-up camps and refer severely malnourished children to Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre.

*[Translation]*

• **Review of Anganwadi Scheme**

1228. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to review the Anganwadi Scheme in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme seeks to achieve its enunciated objective of holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers through a package of six services comprising (i) supplementary nutrition; (ii) immunization; (iii) health check-up; (iv) referral services; (v) pre-school non-formal education; and (vi) nutrition and health education. An Anganwadi Centre is the grassroots unit

which serves as a platform for delivery of these six services under the Scheme.

Review of the ICDS Scheme is an on-going process and the Scheme has been reviewed periodically through consultations with State Government/UTs at State Secretary level meetings.

12.00 hrs.

**OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER**

**Notices of Adjournment Motion regarding  
Attack on Christian Minorities**

...(Interruptions)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion regarding the attack on Christian minorities from S/shri Ramji Lal Suman, Devendra Prasad Yadav, P.C. Thomas, Basu Deb Acharia and Gurudas Das Gupta.

I have also received notices regarding the attack on minorities, with particular reference to incidents of this and other States, under Rule 193. I am inclined to allow a discussion on the subject under Rule 193, Sarvashri Basudeb Acharia, Ramji Lal Suman, Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan' have given notices under Rule 193. At the same point of time when they take up the discussion, Shri Basudeb Acharia may initiate the discussion after Papers are laid on the Table.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, yesterday you told us that you would allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I said that. Let us see. A discussion is important. You will initiate the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on? Mr. George, what do you propose to do?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): I have given notice too, Sir, but my name was not mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: For what?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: For Adjournment Motion.

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Please, Sir. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will see. If by mistake it has not been done, I am sorry, it will be included.

Hon. Members, I have received notices of question of privilege.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing, I do not understand.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, may I make a submission?

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, I have given a notice  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? I have not called you. You stand up and say whatever you like. Please take your seats.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, my submission is this. I have given a notice for adjournment because the issue is more important. We can take up any issue we like under Short Duration Discussion. But the House adjourns to discuss means, the House attaches much more importance to the attack that has been unleashed on the minority community deliberately in Orissa, Karnataka, Assam and other places.

MR. SPEAKER: This habit of questioning the Speaker's decision has to stop.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I implore upon you not to take a view like this. Kindly ask the Government whether the Government has any objection to take up the issue on adjournment. Let the Government make its position clear.

12.03 hrs.

## RULING BY THE SPEAKER

### Notices of Question of Privilege

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of question of privilege from Sarvashri Basudeb Acharia, Rupchand Pal, K. Yerrannaidu, Varkala Radhakrishnan, N.N. Krishna Das and P. Rajendran, Members of Parliament against the Prime Minister wherein it has been alleged that the Prime Minister in his reply to the Motion of Confidence on 22nd July, 2008, which was laid on the Table of the House, *inter alia* stated as follows:

"I say in all sincerity that this session and debate was unnecessary because I have said on several occasions that our nuclear agreement after being endorsed by the IAEA and the Nuclear Suppliers Group would be submitted to this august House for expressing its view. All I had asked our Left colleagues was: please allow us to go through the negotiating process and I will come to Parliament before operationalising the nuclear agreement."

Members have contended that the Prime Minister, by not coming to Parliament before operationalising the nuclear agreement, has violated the assurance made by him to Parliament which amounts to a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

The Prime Minister is a member of the other House. According to Kaul and Shakhder, "Neither House of Parliament can claim or exercise any authority over a member of the other House. Consequently, neither House can take upon itself to punish any breach of privilege or contempt offered to it by a member or officer of the other House." It is in the Fifth Edition, page 299, of Kaul and Shakhder.

The procedure to be followed in such cases has been stated at page 301 by Kaul and Shakhder as follows:—

"... when a question of breach of privilege or contempt of the House is raised in either House in which a member, officer or servant of the other

[Mr. Speaker]

House is involved, the procedure followed is that the Presiding Officer of the House in which the question of privilege is raised, refers the case to the Presiding Officer of the other House, only if he is satisfied on hearing the member who raises the question or on perusing any document where the complaint is based on a document that a breach of privilege has been committed".

Since the hon. Prime Minister is a member of the other House, before referring the matter to the hon. Presiding Officer of the other House, it is necessary, as per the established procedure, for me as the Presiding Officer of this House, where the matter is raised, to be satisfied that a breach of privilege has been committed.

I heard Shri Basu Deb Acharia in the matter on 20 October, 2008. As the notices of question of privilege given by other members are almost identical to that of Shri Acharia, it is not necessary for me to hear all the members. The allegation against the Prime Minister is that he has not fulfilled an assurance given by him to this House on 22 July, 2008. I have also perused the contents of the extracts of the speech of the hon. Prime Minister, as set out in the notices and quoted earlier.

According to Kaul and Shakhder, it is well established that "Non-implementation of an assurance given by a Minister on the floor of the House is neither a breach of privilege nor a contempt of the House..." (Fifth Edition, page 293)

In support of this, there are rulings in the past.

In view of the above, I am not satisfied that a breach of privilege has been committed by the Prime Minister. No reference to the Presiding Officer of the other House is, therefore, required. Accordingly, I have disallowed the notices of question of privilege.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Why are they clapping? ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot control them. I have not persuaded them to do that.

Now, Papers to be laid. We have to start the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can bring a Motion that Speaker has misled the House.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): I am not saying that. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You write to me. If necessary, I shall reconsider.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If I am wrong, I will reconsider. Write to me.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are you saying, Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I have every right to rise the matter of privilege against the Prime Minister. Every citizen of India has the privilege. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can take any step or action you like. You write a new law of privilege which I shall see.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the 10th Progress Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Action Taken Pursuant to the Recommendations of the Joint



Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and Matters Relating thereto, May, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9143/08]

- (2) A copy of the Reverse Mortgage Scheme, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2310(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2008, under Section 296 of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9144/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003:—

- (i) Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of the financial year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9145/08]

- (ii) Statement on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of first quarter of the financial year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9146/08]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi for the year 2005-2006, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9147/08]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9148/08]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9149/08]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Permanent Lok Adalat (Other Terms and Conditions of Appointment of Chairman and Other Persons) Amendment Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 373(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 2008 under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9150/08]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 2002:—

- (i) O.N. 27 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st March, 2008 determining the extent of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of West Bengal.

- (ii) O.N. 31 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2008 determining the extent of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

- (iii) O.N. 60 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2008 determining the

[Shri H.R. Bhardwa]

- extent of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of Tamil Nadu.
- (iv) O.N. 62 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2008 determining the extent of Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies in the State of NCT of Delhi.
- (v) O.N. 59 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2008 containing corrigenda to the Notification No. 282/GJ/2006 dated 12th December, 2006.
- (vi) O.N. 61 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2008 containing corrigenda to the Notification No. 282/BR/2007 dated 17th August, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9151/08]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9152/08]
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9152/08]
- (4) A copy each of the following Law Commission of India Reports (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Two Hundred and Third Report on Section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as amended by the code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005 (Anticipatory Bail)—December, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9153/08]
- (ii) Two Hundred and Fourth Report on Proposal to amend the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 as amended by Act 39 of 2005—February, 2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9154/08]
- (iii) Two Hundred and Fifth Report on Proposal to amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and other allied Laws—February, 2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9155/08]
- (iv) Two Hundred and Sixth Report on Proposal for enactment of new Coroners Act applicable to the whole of India—June, 2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9156/08]
- (v) Two Hundred and Seventh Report on Proposal to amend Section 15 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 in case a female dies intestate leaving her self acquired property with no heirs—June, 2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9157/08]
- (vi) Two Hundred and Eighth Report on Proposal for amendment of Explanation to Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to include oral partition and family arrangement in the definition of "partition"— July, 2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9158/08]
- (vii) Two Hundred and Ninth Report on Proposal for omission of Section 213 from the Indian Succession Act, 1925—July, 2008.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9159/08]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JAY PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV): On behalf of Shri Prem Chand Gupta I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. I-CA(7)/111/

2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 2008 determining the fee for certificate of practice with effect from 1st day of April, 2008 under section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9160/08]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9161/08]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9162/08) and 2005-2006 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9163/08]

- (ii) Review by the Government of the working

of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006.

- (iii) Action Taken Report on the Recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the National Commission for Women, New Delhi, for the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006.

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9164/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9165/08]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavarati, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Building Development Board, Kavarati, for the year 2006-2007.

[Kumari Selja]

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9166/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following annual Reports for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following Centres:—

(i) Population Research Centre (Institute of Economic Growth), Delhi.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9167/08]

(ii) Population Research Centre, Bhubaneswar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9168/08]

(iii) Population Research Centre, Hazratbal.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9169/08]

(iv) Population Research Centre (Institute for Social and Economic Change), Bangalore.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9170/08]

(v) Population Research Centre (Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development), Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9171/08]

(vi) Population Research Centre (JSS Institute of Economic Research), Dharwad.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9172/08]

(vii) Population Research Centre, Visakhapatnam.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9173/08]

(viii) Population Research Centre, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9174/08]

(ix) Population Research Centre (The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust), Dindigul.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9175/08]

(x) Population Research Centre, Guwahati.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9176/08]

(xi) Population Research Centre, Udaipur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9177/08]

(xii) Population Research Centre, Lucknow.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9178/08]

(xiii) Population Research Centre, Vadodara.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9179/08]

(xiv) Population Research Centre, Sagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9180/08]

(xv) Population Research Centre, Chandigarh.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9181/08]

(xvi) Population Research Centre (Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics), Pune.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9182/08]

(xvii) Population Research Centre, Shimla.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9183/08]

(xviii) Population Research Centre, Patna.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9184/08]

- (2) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the above Centres for the year 2007-2008.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor

- General of India—Union Government (Railways) (No. PA 8 of 2008) Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9185/08]
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Railways) (No. PA 18 of 2008) Information Technology Audit for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9186/08]
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Railways) (No. CA 6 of 2008) Compliance Audit for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9187/08]
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No. PA 3 of 2008)—Autonomous Bodies—Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9188/08]
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. PA 2 of 2008)—Scientific Departments—Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9189/08]
- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No. CA 1 of 2008)—Compliance Audit Observations for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9190/08]
- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil and Postal Departments) (No. PA 1 of 2008)—Performance Audit for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9191/08]
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services) (No. PA 4 of 2008)—Army and Ordnance Factories (Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9192/08]
- (ix) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Defence Services) (No. PA 5 of 2008)—Air Force and Navy (Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9193/08]
- (x) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Commercial)(Review of selected activities of Public Sector General Insurance Companies) (No. PA 15 of 2008)—(Performance Audit) for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9194/08]
- (xi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. PA 13 of 2008)—National Programme for Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Midday Meal Scheme)—(Performance Audit), Ministry of Human Resource Development, for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9195/08]
- (xii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (Civil) (No. PA 11 of 2008)—Performance Audit of Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Ministry of Rural Development for the year ended March, 2007.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9196/08]

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

(2) A copy of each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Railways-Part-I—Review for the year 2006-2007.

(ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Railways-Part-II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts for the year 2006-2007.

(iii) Appropriation Accounts of the Indian Railways-Part-II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts for the year 2006-2007 (Annexure-G).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9197/08]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India for the year 2007-2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 18 of Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9198/08]

(4) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2008 together with Auditor's Report thereon:—

(i) Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9199/08]

(ii) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9200/08]

(iii) Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9201/08]

(iv) MGB Gramin Bank, Pali-Marwar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9202/08]

(v) Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank, Gandhinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9203/08]

(vi) Vananchal Gramin Bank, Dumka.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9204/08]

(vii) Prathama Bank, Moradabad.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9205/08]

(viii) Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9206/08]

(ix) Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9207/08]

(x) Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank, Indore.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9208/08]

(xi) Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9209/08]

(xii) Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Haldwani.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9210/08]

(xiii) Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9211/08]

(xiv) Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9212/08]

(xv) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9213/08]

(xvi) Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9214/08]

(xvii) Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnia.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9215/08]

(xviii) Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9216/08]

(xix) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9217/08]

- (xx) Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9218/08]
- (xxi) Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9219/08]
- (xxii) Pragathi Gramin Bank, Bellary.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9220/08]
- (xxiii) Pallavan Grama Bank, Salem.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9221/08]
- (xxiv) Parvatiya Gramin Bank, Chamba.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9222/08]
- (xxv) Purvanchal Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9223/08]
- (xxvi) Solapur Gramin Bank, Solapur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9224/08]
- (xxvii) Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9225/08]
- (xxviii) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9226/08]
- (xxix) Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9227/08]
- (xxx) Ratnagiri Sindhudurg Gramin Bank, Ratnagiri.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9228/08]
- (xxxi) Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank, Jaipur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9229/08]
- (xxxii) Jharkhand Gramin Bank, Ranchi.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9230/08]
- (xxxiii) North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9231/08]
- (xxxiv) Mizoram Rural Bank, Alzawl.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9232/08]
- (xxxv) Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Mysore.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9233/08]
- (xxxvi) Faridkot-Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bathinda.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9234/08]
- (xxxvii) Langpi Dehangi Rural Bank, Diphu, Karbi Anglong.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9235/08]
- (xxxviii) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Papum-Pare.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9236/08]
- (xxxix) Aryavart Gramin Bank, Lucknow.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9237/08]
- (xl) Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Alwar.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9238/08]
- (xli) Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raebareli.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9239/08]
- (xlii) South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9240/08]
- (xliii) Utkal Gramya Bank, Balangir.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9241/08]
- (xliv) Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Munger.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9242/08]
- (xlv) Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9243/08]
- (xlvi) Deccan Grameena Bank, Hyderabad.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9244/08]
- (xlvii) Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9245/08]
- (xlviii) Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9246/08]

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (xlix) Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Orai Jalaun.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9247/08]
- (l) Shreyas Gramin Bank, Aligarh.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9248/08]
- (ii) Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Surguja.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9249/08]
- (iii) Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9250/08]
- (iiii) Wainganga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chandrapur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9251/08]
- (liv) Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittor.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9252/08]
- (lv) Ratlam Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsaur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9253/08]
- (lvi) Satpura Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Satpura.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9254/08]
- (lvii) Jammu Rural Bank, Narwal, Jammu.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9255/08]
- (lviii) Sarva Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Meerut.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9256/08]
- (lix) Maharashtra Godavari Gramin Bank, Aurangabad.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9257/08]
- (lx) Neelachal Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9258/08]
- (lxi) Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9259/08]

- (lxii) Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9260/08]
- (lxiii) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Bharuch.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9261/08]
- (lxiv) Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank, Ajmer.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9262/08]
- (lxv) Chambal-Gwalior Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gwalior.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9263/08]
- (lxvi) Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9264/08]
- (lxvii) Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9265/08]
- (lxviii) Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jabalpur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9266/08]
- (lxix) Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sitapur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9267/08]
- (lxx) Uttaranchal Gramin Bank, Dehradun.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9268/08]
- (lxxi) Chhattisgarh Gramin Bank, Raipur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9269/08]
- (lxxii) Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Akola.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9270/08]
- (lxxiii) Madhya Bharat Gramin Bank, Sagar.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9271/08]
- (lxxiv) Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9272/08]
- (lxxv) Etawah Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Etawah.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9273/08]



- (lxxvi) Marathwada Gramin Bank, Nanded.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9274/08]
- (lxxvii) Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9275/08]
- (lxxviii) Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9276/08]
- (lxxix) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9277/08]
- (lxxx) Kalinga Gramya Bank, Cuttack.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9278/08]
- (lxxxi) Baitarani Gramya Bank, Baripada Mayurbhanj.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9279/08]
- (lxxxii) Pandyan Grama Bank, Virudhunagar.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9280/08]
- (lxxxiii) Assam Gramin Vikas Bank, Guwahati.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9281/08]
- (lxxxiv) Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9282/08]
- (lxxxv) Chikmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9283/08]
- (5) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9284/08]
- State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur,  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9285/08]
- State Bank of Patiala,  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9286/08]
- State Bank of Hyderabad,  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9287/08]
- State Bank of Mysore,  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9288/08]
- State Bank of Travancore,  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9289/08]
- State Bank of Indore  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9290/08]
- State Bank of Saurashtra, for the year 2007-2008 alongwith Audited Accounts and Auditors Report thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 43 of the State Bank of India (subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9291/08]
- (6) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9292/08]
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9293/08]
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9294/08]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.  
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9295/08]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9296/08]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9297/08]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9298/08]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9299/08]

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9300/08]

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9301/08]

- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9302/08]

- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year

2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9303/08]

- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9304/08]

- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9305/08]

- (xv) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9306/08]

- (xvi) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9307/08]

- (xvii) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9308/08]

- (xviii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9309/08]

- (xix) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9310/08]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

(i) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Registration of India Insurances Companies) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/3/44/2008 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 2008.

(ii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Conditions of Service of Officers and other Employees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/4/45/2008 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 2008.

(iii) The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Investment) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2008 published in Notification No. F. No. IRDA/Reg/5/47/2008 in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9311/08]

(8) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9312/08]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Insurance

Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9313/08]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oriental Insurance, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9314/08]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:—

(i) The Triiveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2868 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.

(ii) The Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2869 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.

(iii) The Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2870 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.

(iv) The Aryavart Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2871 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (v) The Wainganga Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2872 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (vi) The Jharkhand Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2873 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (vii) The Narmada Malwa Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2874 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (viii) The Baroda Eastern Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2875 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (ix) The Baroda Western Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2876 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (x) The Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2877 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xi) The Baroda Rajasthan Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2878 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xii) The Shreejas Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2879 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xiii) The Pragathi Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2880 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xiv) The Chambal Gwalior Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2881 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xv) The Vidharbha Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2882 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xvi) The Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2883 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xvii) The Satpura Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2884 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xviii) The Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2885 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xix) The Pallavan Grama Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2886 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xx) The Saptagiri Gramina Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2887 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxi) The Neelachal Gramya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in

- Notification No. S.O. 2888 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxii) The Panjab Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2889 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxiii) The Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2890 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxiv) The Rajasthan Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2891 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxv) The Haryana Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2892 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxvi) The Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2893 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxvii) The Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2894 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxviii) The Pachim Banga Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2895 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxix) The Kalinga Gramya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2896 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxx) The Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2897 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxi) The Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2898 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxii) The Assam Gramin Vikash Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2899 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxiii) The Kashi Gornti Samyut Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2900 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxiv) The Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2901 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxv) The Dena Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2902 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxvi) The Chhatisgarh Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2903 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxvii) The Vananchal Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2904 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xxxviii) The Uttaranchal Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2905 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (xxxix) The Madhya Bharath Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2906 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xi) The Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2907 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xli) The Purvanchal Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2908 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xlii) The Utkal Gramya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2909 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xliii) The Cauvery Kalpatharu Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2910 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xliv) The Saurashtra Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2911 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xlv) The MGB Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2912 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.
- (xlvi) The Deccan Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 2913 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9315/08]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications

(Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the Actuaries Act, 2006:—

- (i) The Actuaries (Nomination of Member to the Council) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R No. 341(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2008.
- (ii) The Actuaries Quality Review Board (Procedure for Meetings, and the Terms and Conditions of service and Allowances of the Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R No. 342(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2008.
- (iii) The Actuaries Tribunal (Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Presiding Officer and Members) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R No. 343(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 2008.
- (iv) The Actuaries (Election to the Council) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R No. 494(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2008.
- (v) The Actuaries (Procedure for Enquiry of Professional and other Misconduct) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R No. 495(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9316/08]

- (11) A copy of the Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd. (Transfer of Undertaking to the Indian Overseas Bank) Amended Scheme, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 501(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2007 under sub-section (6) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9317/08]

(12) A copy of the General Insurance (Rationa-

lization of Pay Scales and other conditions of Service of Development Staff) (Amendment) Scheme, 2008, published in Notification No. S.O. 1499(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 2008 under sub-section (5) of Section 17A of the General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 together with a Corrigendum thereto (in English version only) published in Notification No. S.O. 1831(E) dated the 23rd July, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9318/08]

- (13) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Management (transfer or Issue of Any Foreign Security) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 209(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 2008 under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9319/08]

- (14) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2008, published in Notification No. LAD-NRO/GN/2008/24/139426 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9320/08]

- (15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873:—

(i) The Post Office Savings Account (Amendment) Rules, 2008, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2008.

(ii) The Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 2008, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2008.

(iii) The Post Office Recurring Deposit

(Amendment) Rules, 2008, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 480(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2008.

(iv) The Post Office Savings Bank General (Amendment) Rules, 2008, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 2008.

(v) The Post Office Savings Account (Second Amendment) Rules, 2008, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 611(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 2008.

(vi) The Post Office Savings Bank General (Second Amendment) Rules, 2008, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 630(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9321/08]

- (16) A copy of the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coined to commemorate the occasion of "Shahid Bhagat Singh Birth Centenary (1907-2007)" Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 2007 under sub-section (3) of Section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9322/08]

- (17) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 2032(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2008 appointing 12th day of August, 2008 as the date on which the provisions of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 shall come into force issued under sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9323/08]

- (18) A copy of the Board for Regulation and Supervision of Payment and Settlement Systems Regulations, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. PSS:

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

194/02-11-01/2007-2008 in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9324/08]

(19) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) S.O. 1033(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (ii) S.O. 1075(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (iii) S.O. 1143(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (iv) S.O. 1245(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (v) S.O. 1285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making

certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.

- (vi) S.O. 1459(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (vii) S.O. 1551(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (viii) S.O. 1595(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (ix) S.O. 1864(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (x) S.O. 1932(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xi) The Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Products under the Duty Free Tariff Preference Scheme for Least Developed Countries) Rules, 2008



- published in Notification No. S.O. 2041(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xii) S.O. 2053(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xiii) S.O. 2109(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xiv) S.O. 2144(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xv) S.O. 2204(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xvi) S.O. 2278(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 102/2008-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 26th August, 2001.
- (xvii) S.O. 2298(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xviii) S.O. 2366(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus.(N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xix) S.O. 718(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant concessions on basic customs duty currently in the negative list for Least Developed Countries.
- (xx) G.S.R. 599(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2008-Cus. dated the 1st March, 2006.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 671(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 147/94-Cus. dated the 13th July, 1994.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 302(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting goods, mentioned therein, when imported into India from Bangladesh through Dhaka-Darsana-Gede-Kolkata route from whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (xxiii) G.S.R. 1945(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 1978(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum fixing tariff Value on Poppy seeds, based on international prices.
- (xxv) S.O. 1990(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th November, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 2074(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 2137(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxviii) S.O. 2184(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xxix) S.O. 2(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxx) S.O. 89(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxi) S.O. 158(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xxxii) S.O. 237(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 337(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 397(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xxxv) S.O. 419(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 2008 together with

- an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 429(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 6/2008-Cus.(N.T.) dated 5th February, 2008.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 519(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 525(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xxxix) S.O. 535(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 59/2005-Cus. (N.T.) dated 20th July, 2005.
- (xi) S.O. 742(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (xii) S.O. 887(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated 3rd August, 2001.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (xxiii) to (xli) of (19) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9325/08]
- (21) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—
- (i) G.S.R. 215(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting intermediate goods, mentioned therein, from excise duty leviable thereon for the period from 1st April, 2003 to 8th July, 2004.
- (ii) G.S.R. 216(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting flavoured milk of animal origin from the whole of duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (iii) G.S.R. 213(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2008-C.E. (N.T.) dated 30th September, 2006.
- (iv) G.S.R. 214(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing officers, mentioned therein, as Central Excise Officers and invests them with all the powers of Chief Commissioner of Central Excise for the territory mentioned in the Notification.

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

- (v) The CENVAT Credit (Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 677(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (vi) G.S.R. 421(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 20/2006-C.E. (N.T.) dated 30th September, 2006.
  - (vii) G.S.R. 431(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the officers of the Directorate General of Audit as Central Excise Officers and invest them with the powers of officers of equivalent rank.
  - (viii) G.S.R. 619(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to grant rebate of duty on the goods, mentioned therein, on their exportation out of India on or after 1st July, 2008.
  - (ix) G.S.R. 620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2002-C.E. (N.T.) dated 8th March, 2002.
  - (x) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 694(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
  - (xi) G.S.R. 697(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/2004-(N.T.) dated 25th November, 2004.
  - (xii) G.S.R. 698(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 17/2006-C.E. (N.T.) dated 1st August, 2006.
- (22) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (iv) of (21) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9326/08]
- (23) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 659(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Maleic Anhydride, originating in, or exported from, the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei and Indonesia and imported into India under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9327/08]
- (24) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994:—
- (i) G.S.R. 175(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 30/2005-Service Tax dated the 10th August, 2005.
  - (ii) The Dispute Resolution Scheme Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) The Service Tax (Provisional Attachment of Property) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 489(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Service Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 2008 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 633(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The Service Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9328/08]
- (25) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 74 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002:—
- (i) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Appointment and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members of Appellate Tribunal) Amendment Rules, 2008 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 255(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of the employees of Adjudicating Authorities) Rules, 2007 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 62(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Appointment and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members of Adjudicating Authorities) Rules, 2008 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 199(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Adjudicating Authority Administrative Officer and the Superintendent (Group 'A' and Group 'B') Recruitment Rules, 2008 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The Adjudicating Authority Assistant and Stenographer Grade-II (Group 'C') Recruitment Rules, 2008 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 396(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Salaries, Allowances and other Conditions of Service of the employees of Appellate Tribunal) Rules, 2008 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 430(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) The Appellate Tribunal Private Secretary (Group 'B') Recruitment Rules, 2008 published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 477(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (26) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (iii) of (25) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9329/08]
- (27) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 695(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 together with an explanatory

[Shri S.S. Palanimanickam]

memorandum specifying the forms mentioned therein, issued under rule 12 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9330/08]

- (28) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 696(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2008 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-C.E. (N.T.) dated the 26th June, 2001 issued under rule 33 of the Central Excise Rules, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9331/08]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): On behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cable Television Networks (Second Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R 413(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9332/08]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): On behalf of Shri Jairam Ramesh, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9333/08]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, for the year 2006-2007.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9334/08]

- (5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the NTPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9335/08]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NHPC Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9336/08]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9337/08]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9338/08]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9339/08]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Power for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9340/08]

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"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. 4 Bill, 2008, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd October, 2008 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."

12.09½ hrs.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION  
IN THE 53RD COMMONWEALTH  
PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Report on Participation

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the report on Participation of Indian Parliamentary Delegation in the 53rd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at New Delhi (India) from 21 September to 30 September, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9341/08]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on there? Please maintain silence in the House. What are you going to do? It is a very strange behaviour.

...(Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA\*—Contd.

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"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 Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd October, 2008."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2008 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 23rd October, 2008.

12.10½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

(i) Report on Study Tour

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): I beg to lay on the Table the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on their visit to Kolkata, Gangtok and Siliguri during July, 2008.

**(ii) Statement**

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter-I of the Twenty-third Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Reservation for the Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)".
- (ii) Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter-I of the Twenty-fifth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject "Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Syndicate Bank and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them".

12.11 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD,  
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC  
DISTRIBUTION**

**25th Report**

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Committee on the subject 'Consumer Movement in the Country' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).

12.11½ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**32nd and 33rd Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:—

1. Thirty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour and Employment for the year 2008-2009; and
2. Thirty-third Report of the Standing Committee on Labour on the subject "Development Schemes for Handicraft Sector" of the Ministry of Textiles.

12.12 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM  
AND NATURAL GAS**

**(i) 21st and 22nd Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Visakhapatnam): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas:—

1. Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Strategy for Development of Alternative Sources of Oil and Gas'; and
2. Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the



Government on the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2008-09) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'.

**(II) Statements**

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2008-09) showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and Chapter V of the following Reports of the Committee:—

1. Fifteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 12th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Activities of Directorate General of Hydrocarbons—A Review'; and
2. Nineteenth Report (14th Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 14th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas'.

12.12% hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
COMMERCE**

**87th and 88th Reports**

*[English]*

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce:

1. Eighty-seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/

observations of the Committee contained in its Eighty third Report on the Functioning of Special Economic Zones (SEZs); and

2. Eighty-eighth Report on the Patents and Trade Marks Systems in India.

12.13 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH  
AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**(I) 32nd Report**

*[English]*

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I beg to lay on the Table the Thirty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2007.

**(II) Evidence**

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Bill, 2007.

12.14 hrs.

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

- (i) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KONDIAH): Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the status

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9342/08.

[Shri P.R. Kyndiah]

of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2007-08) relating to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, on the direction of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha in pursuance of the Direction—73A of the Directions by hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

The Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (14th Lok Sabha) examined the demands for grants of the Ministry of Tribal affairs for the year 2007-08 and presented their Twenty-fifth Report in this regard to Lok Sabha on 28-4-2007. It contained action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants 2007-08 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

The Report contained 22 recommendations. The present status of implementation of all the 22 recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure, which is laid on the Table of the House.

12.14½ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 35th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Rural Development.\***

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): I am making this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) (2007-08) (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the Direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated September 01, 2004.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9343/08.

The Thirty Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development (14th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 17th April, 2008. The Report relates to the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development) for the year 2008-09. Action Taken Report on the recommendations/observations contained in the report of the Committee was sent to the Standing Committee on 8th August, 2008.

There are 43 recommendations made by the Committee in the said report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations mainly pertain to the issues concerning the schemes for National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana, Rural Housing, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Vigilance and Monitoring Committee, Right to Information and finalisation of BPL List, etc. for proper implementation of the programmes.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the annexure to my Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.15 hrs.

- (iii) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 205th Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the 191st Report of the Committee on implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States pertaining to the Ministry of Women and Child Development.\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9344/08.

OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): I am laying the Statement on the status of implementations of the recommendations contained in the Two Hundred Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, Ministry of Women and Child Development on Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme and Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir and North-Eastern States in pursuance of the direction 73A of hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 01 September 2004.

The 205th Report of the Parliament Standing Committee on Human Resource Development was presented to the Lok Sabha on 05-12-2007. The Report is related to the action to be taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee.

The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would request that this may be considered as read.

12.15½ hrs

**(iv) Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers.\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): I want to lay the statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Twenty Sixth report of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers in pursuance of direction 73-A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin Pt. II dated September 01, 2004.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9345/08.

2. The Department of Fertilizers (DoF) comes under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. The main objective of the Department is to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilizers for maximizing agricultural production in the country and for this purpose to promote and assist industries in the fertilizer sector and to plan and arrange import and distribution of fertilizers.

3. The main activities of DoF include planning promotion and development of the fertilizer industry, programming and monitoring of production, pricing, import and supply of fertilizers and management of financial resources by way of subsidy/concession for indigenous and imported fertilizers. The Department also disburses payments to manufacturers/importers of decontrolled fertilizers under the concession scheme made available to the farmers at the indicative Maximum Retail Price (MRP).

4. In addition, the activities of DoF also include the administrative control of the following public sector undertakings and cooperatives in the fertilizers sector:—

- (i) FCI (under closure)
- (ii) FACT
- (iii) MFL
- (iv) NFL
- (v) RCF
- (vi) BVFCL
- (vii) HFC (under closure)
- (viii) PDIL
- (ix) PPCL (under liquidation)
- (x) FCI, Aravali Gypsum Minerals India Ltd.
- (xi) KRIBHCO

5. The office of the Executive Director, Fertilizers Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) also works under the Department of Fertilizer. This office provides the secretariat support to FICC which is administering and operating the New Pricing Scheme (NPS) for urea.

[Shri B.K. Handique]

6. In the 26th Report, the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers (2007-08) on Demands for Grants (2008-09), it has been stated that the Report in question has been presented to Lok Sabha on 16th April, 2008 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 23rd April, 2008. In regard to the implementation of the recommendations the committee has stated that out of the total 20 recommendations contained in the 22nd Report of the Standing Committee, 6 recommendations have been implemented by the Department of Fertilizers so far and the implementation process in regard to 9 recommendations is in progress. The recommendations at Sl. Nos. 6, 11, 16, 17 and 18 contained in the 22nd Report relating to disbursement of subsidy, finalization of Fertilizer policy, de-bottlenecking/revamp/modernization of existing urea units, availability of natural gas to fertilizer units and revival of sick and loss making and closed fertilizer PSUs have not been implemented so far.

7. The Department of Fertilizers have furnished replies to 18 recommendations contained in the 26th Report of the Committee which mainly relate to achieving Five Year Plan targets, disbursement of direct subsidy to farmers, Fertilizer policies for investment, revival/restructuring of closed/loss making units, "Sankat Haran Bima Yojana" for farmers, availability and distribution of fertilizers and its monitoring, increase in subsidy amount, performance of PSUs. On most of the recommendation's the Department of Fertilizers have already initiated action and progress made has been stated in the replies.

12.16 hrs.

- (v) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 55th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2008-09), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.\***

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 9346/08.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): On behalf of Shri Anand Sharma, I am laying a Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty Fifth Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology relating to Detailed Demands for Grants 2008-2009 concerning the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in pursuance of direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II, dated September 1, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Information Technology (2007-2008) was constituted on 5th August, 2007. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the year 2008-2009 which was laid on the Table of the House on 18th March, 2008. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry on 28th March, 2008. The Report of the Committee viz. Fifty Fifth Report of the Standing Committee was presented to Lok Sabha on 16th April, 2008. It contained 44 Recommendations/Observations.

The Action Taken Notes of the Government on all 44 Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fifty Fifth Report were forwarded to the Standing Committee on Information Technology on 09-07-2008.

A Statement of the aforesaid Action Taken Notes on the above 44 Recommendations as contained in the Fifty Fifth Report of Standing Committee is now laid on the Table of the House.

12.17 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
NOTIFICATION SEEKING TO AMEND THE  
SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE CUSTOMS  
TARIFF ACT, 1975**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move the following resolution:—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 78/2008-Customs, dated the 13th June, 2008 [G.S.R. 457(E), dated the 13th June, 2008] which seeks to amend the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act so as to increase export duty leviable on iron ores, all sorts, falling under Heading No. 11 of the said Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from Rs. 300 per tonne to 20% ad valorem."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 78/2008-Customs, dated the 13th June, 2008 [G.S.R. 457(E), dated the 13th June, 2008] which seeks to amend the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act so as to increase export duty leviable on iron ores, all sorts, falling under Heading No. 11 of the said Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from Rs. 300 per tonne to 20% ad valorem."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.17½ hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF NOTIFICATION SEEKING TO AMEND THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO CENTRAL EXCISE TARIFF ACT, 1985**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move the following resolution:—

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 39/2008-Central Excise, dated the 13th June, 2008 [G.S.R. 460(E), dated 13th June, 2008] which seeks to

amend the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act so as to increase basic duty of excise leviable on motor vehicles and motor cars falling under tariff item Nos. 8702 10 11, 8702 10 12, 8702 10 19, 8702 90 11, 8702 90 12, 8702 90 19, 8703 23 10, 8703 23 91, 8703 23 92, 8703 23 99, 8703 24 10, 8703 24 91, 8703 24 92, 8703 24 99, 8703 32 10, 8703 32 91, 8703 32 92, 8703 32 99, 8703 33 10, 8703 33 91, 8703 33 92, 8703 33 99 and 8703 90 90 of the First Schedule from '24%' ad valorem to '24%' ad valorem + Rs. 20,000 per unit."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 39/2008-Central Excise, dated the 13th June, 2008 [G.S.R. 460(E), dated 13th June, 2008] which seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act so as to increase basic duty of excise leviable on motor vehicles and motor cars falling under tariff item Nos. 8702 10 11, 8702 10 12, 8702 10 19, 8702 90 11, 8702 90 12, 8702 90 19, 8703 23 10, 8703 23 91, 8703 23 92, 8703 23 99, 8703 24 10, 8703 24 91, 8703 24 92, 8703 24 99, 8703 32 10, 8703 32 91, 8703 32 92, 8703 32 99, 8703 33 10, 8703 33 91, 8703 33 92, 8703 33 99 and 8703 90 90 of the First Schedule from '24%' ad valorem to '24%' ad valorem + Rs. 20,000 per unit."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.18 hrs.

**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193**

**Atrocities Against Minorities with Particular Reference to the Incidents in Orissa and Other States**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Basu Deb Acharia to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called your Leader. If you want to disturb him, it is up to you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot follow what he is saying.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, for the last four days from 20th of this month, I have been giving notices of Adjournment Motion because we consider the way Christian minorities were butchered in the States of Orissa and Karnataka, it is a fit case ...*(Interruptions)*. I will talk about you also and tell what you did at Azamgarh...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very serious subject. I agree that it is merited also an Adjournment Motion but for wider discussion I felt let us have a discussion under Rule 193. You may not agree with me but please carry on with the discussion.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We consider it a fit case for Adjournment Motion. That is why, everyday I tried to raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: I also tried to hear what you were raising.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But I was not allowed.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

*[English]*

Let us not go into the past. I have many things to say on this. You have sufficiently provoked me but I have kept quiet.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I would like to know as to why such an important issue concerning the minorities of our country cannot be admitted under Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a new attempt that has

been developed and a new culture has been developed that go on questioning the Speaker's ruling.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am not questioning your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking me repeatedly why I have not accepted it as an Adjournment Motion.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am not questioning your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Very well. I would request you to speak on the subject.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the entire nation and the entire world is debating this issue. This issue was discussed outside our country and the entire nation also is debating this issue, but in this Parliament we cannot debate this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is most unfortunate. I will again show you the video clippings of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth days proceedings and find out where could it have been allowed.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, there is no point of order.

Shri Acharia, you have made your point. You have expressed your annoyance at the Speaker.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, at page 31 of the Rule Book, in section (2) it is stated and I quote:

"If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifty Members rise, the Speaker shall inform the Member that he has not the leave of the House."

Sir, under this rule it is imperative that Government makes objections to the debate or discussion under Adjournment Motion. I am not questioning your authority.

I am only quoting the Rule Book. The Government must say that they are not in favour of Adjournment Motion and only in that case you can give whatever direction you like.

MR. SPEAKER: You are such a senior Member, but you were in the other House, that is why. Rule 60, sub-rule (1) says, "The Speaker, if he gives consent.." I have not given consent and therefore, that rule does not apply.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are bound by this rule.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not bound to give the consent. What are you talking?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You are using your authority to ensure that it is not an Adjournment Motion. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the most objectionable question you have put. I think, the hon. Deputy-Speaker, may preside over the proceedings of the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have started getting allergic against me.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, no.

MR. SPEAKER: It seems like that. You are deliberately questioning my authority one by one. You are deliberately making allegations against the Chair. If it serves your political purpose, I do not mind. I have tolerated it for five days. There is a limit to everybody's patience. You all have put me here. I am prepared to go here and now. Let the House tell me, I will go here and now.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is no politics. I am only quoting the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is going on here? Do not insult the Chair. If you do, then you are insulting the whole House. Deliberately you are doing it. Either you are deliberately doing it or unknowingly doing it. I am

prepared to give that concession—if you want to insult the Chair and raise the dignity of the House, then do it. I am prepared. Hon. Deputy-Speaker may please preside over the proceedings of the House. I would not sit in this Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the way you are behaving. You have no sense of duty to the House. What is going on in this House? Anything can be said! It is being said that for four days I have not allowed it. At what hour it could have been raised? From 11 o'clock you have started shouting. I have been appealing with folded hands to please allow the matter to be discussed; I will allow all matters to be discussed. Every time you are making allegations against the Speaker. What have I committed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Sir, do not take notice of them.

MR. SPEAKER: They are hon. Members of the House. I have to take notice of them.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Sir, we are with you.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. This is becoming a torture.

Yes, Shri Acharia, I request you to begin your submissions. I myself have said that the matter is important.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I was saying that the entire nation is debating what has happened in the State of Orissa, Karnataka and other parts of the country. The report card is very grim. More than 50 Christians have been killed in the State.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Many of them were set afire and burnt alive, and the dwellings of 4500 Christians were demolished, destroyed and dismantled. More than 50,000 Dalit Christians belonging to tribal and dalit communities, have been rendered shelterless and staying in relief camps.

[Shri Basu Deb Acharia]

Sir, a young nun of 28 years was gang raped in broad daylight. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I take strong objection to this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the turn of your Party comes, you may reply to this point.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: One Hindu woman was criminally assaulted and set on fire. She was mistakenly killed thinking that she was a Christian. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, he is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak when you will get opportunity. You speak when your turn comes.

[English]

This is not the way.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Basudeb Acharia.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, Swami Lakshmananda Saraswati was killed by Maoists. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Everyone knows about it and Maoists leader himself has claimed that Maoists have killed Swamiji. ...*(Interruptions)* They have also explained as to why they killed Swami 'Lakshmananda Saraswati...*(Interruptions)* Within an hour

---

Not recorded.

of Swami Lakshmananda Saraswati was killed, Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad started organizing themselves with guns, lathis, arms, swords, etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When the turn of your party comes then you speak. Presently let Achariaji speak you speak when you will get opportunity.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Then they started attacking the Christian community.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The houses belonging to the Christian community were set on fire. ...*(Interruptions)* Hundreds and thousands of houses belonging to Christians were torched. Thousands of them were thrown out of their houses. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, what was the role of the police and administration of the State of Orissa? ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, they remained silent spectators. ...*(Interruptions)* They did nothing to prevent the Hindutva forces from attacking the Christians. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, at this stage I cannot allow you. You can say whatever you want to say when your turn comes. I cannot allow you at this stage.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This reminds us of what happened in the State of Gujarat in 2002. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will not allow you to speak at this stage.

...*(Interruptions)*

---

\*Not recorded.



SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Like what happened in Gujarat in 2002, this is also a \* organized violence against the minorities by the \* extremist forces. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except Shri Basu Deb Acharia's speech.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is a sustained campaign against Christians in Orissa for decades. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, I have a small request to make. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

---

\*Not recorded.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, you please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Lajuji, you please sit down.

SHRI LALU PRASAD: He opposed 356. Had they not opposed 356, they would not have been here. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request all of you, the Members on the treasury benches as well as on the opposition benches that when your turn comes and the Member of your party speaks only then the reply will be given.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please listen to me. Please have patience.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: First listen to me. If there is anything objectionable, I will see it and I will expunge it.

*[Translation]*

So it is my request that you speak whatever you

---

\*Not recorded.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

want when your turn comes. But it is not proper to disturb others when they are speaking.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We all should agree to this point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: These incidents in Orissa have continued for two months. What happened in Orissa reminds us of what happened in Gujarat in 2002 from 20th February.

It is when 2000 Muslims were killed in Gujarat. Many of them were burnt alive. Muslim women were raped and cut into pieces. \* The Government remained silent spectator. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Why have they become so restless? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Will you please sit down?

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: \* The same thing happened in the State of Orissa. They want to make Orissa a second laboratory of Hindutva. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Devji you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

---

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your speech is not going on record.

(Interruptions)\*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*...

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Salimji, you are a senior Member.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mistryji, only you were left.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)\*...

12.38 hrs.

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

14.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193—*Contd.*

**Atrocities Against Minorities with Particular Reference to the Incidents in Orissa and Other States**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, you may continue your speech.

---

\*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before the House was adjourned, I was saying that what happened in States like Orissa, Karnataka and other States were most atrocious and they were spontaneous.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ten minutes are there at your disposal.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, it was a pre-planned attack on Christian minorities. Swami Lakshmanananda Saraswati was murdered on 23rd August, 2008. Prior to that, last year, in the last week of December, just on the eve of Christmas Day, entire Kandhmal district was burning. In the last week of December last year, when churches were being attacked, what was the role of the State Government? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already said that you may speak whatever you want when the turn of your party comes.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When churches were being attacked, all the police force was withdrawn and Christian minorities were helpless. The Hindutva goons were given a free hand. ...*(Interruptions)* The police force was called away...*(Interruptions)* to help the celebrations in the Capital. ...*(Interruptions)* When Christians were attacked and churches were demolished, a statement came from...\*. He said:

"You are just burning tyres. How many Isai houses and churches have been burnt? Without *kranti*, there can be no *shanti*. ...\* has done *kranti* in Gujarat. That is the reason why *shanti* is there."

\*Not recorded.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Is he a Member of the House? How can he quote him? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will see.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, both the persons whom Shri Basu Deb Acharia has just now mentioned are not Members of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both the names are expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Time and again you are interrupting. Will they allow any Member of your party to speak when he will speak?

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have expunged both the names. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have expunged it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the attack on Christian minority was not sporadic. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to me. Whosoever is not present in the House, if those names have been mentioned, they are expunged.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the tribals have their own religion. ...*(Interruptions)* They have got their own religion in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have expunged the names of those persons who are not present in the House.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Those who are not following the Hindu religion are being forced to convert.

We have not forgotten the gruesome incident that took place in the State of Orissa in the district of Mayurbhanj in Manoharpur in 1999. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb like this.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When Grahm Stains. ...(Interruptions) What crime Grahm Stains had committed? Sir, for several years, he was engaged in the welfare of ...(Interruptions) From morning to evening, he was giving treatment to leprosy patients. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. What is this, when they sit down you rise. When they stop speaking you start speaking. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: One day, after performing his duties ...(Interruptions) he took his two children and he was sleeping in the jeep ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mahtabji, after a long time there is peace in the House.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: When he was sleeping in the jeep, suddenly in the night, Bajrang Dal activists, under the leadership of Dara Singh, burnt them alive...(Interruptions) Can BJP disown that Dara Singh does not belong to Bajrang Dal? ...(Interruptions) With

*mashals* the jeep was put on fire ...(Interruptions) Grahm Stains and his two children were burnt alive. ...(Interruptions) It is quite surprising, in 1999, NDA was in power at the Centre and the Defence Minister of that period, Shri George Fernandes said that it was an international conspiracy. He found international conspiracy when such incident took place at Manoharpur in 1999.

Sir, National Minority Commission visited Orissa. What is the recommendation of National Minority Commission? It says:

"Christians are still forced to live in an atmosphere of extreme insecurity under threat that if they do not convert to Hinduism their lives would not be safe and their properties would be forfeited."

What is now being done? Those who are living in the relief camps...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Who was in power when Grahm Stains was killed? ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)...\*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We might be in power...(Interruptions) but they were at the Centre. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Satpathy, please sit down now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: BJP has not condemned the incident ever...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is more than sufficient now. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the subject to discuss, Mr. Satpathy.

...(Interruptions)

---

\*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It further states:

"The community has suffered immense damage to their property, their places of worship and above all to their psyche in this macabre drama that has played out twice in the space of less than a year."

When the first incident took place in 2007 in the month of December, for quite one month hundreds of Churches were demolished and desecrated.

Christians were killed, murdered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are repeating the same thing.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: In spite of that incident, again in the month of August, serious incidents have taken place in the same district in the State of Orissa. This reflects very poorly on a secular multi-ethnic country like India with a proud tradition of not merely tolerating diverse cultures and beliefs within the body politic but actively encouraging their growth and development. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please. Do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Unless steps are taken immediately to restore normalcy and instil a measure of confidence and security amongst the Christians, we will not only irreparably damage the pluralistic society of which Orissa is so rightly proud but also we leave the door open for lumpen extremist elements to occupy space that should rightly be occupied by the State and civil society groups. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Achariaji, please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, allow me to speak. I spoke for only 10 minutes.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only 10 minutes were allowed to you.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, you cannot control them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am controlling. I am trying my best to control them.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They are interrupting for the last 15 minutes. You could not control them. Now you are asking me to conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I am now in Orissa. I will have to go to Karnataka, another State ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am requesting to you and I am requesting to him also. I am requesting all of you. Please sit down. He is going to conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your leader is speaking.

*[English]*

Dr. Sujan Chakraborty, your leader is speaking; he is on his legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Your leader is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will get them to keep quiet, but you please sit down. Your party leader is speaking.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: There is crime against the dalit section of our community. I know there is some problem in regard to reservation among the two communities. One community is dalit Christians. They are asking for reservation. We also demand that the dalit Christians should get the facility of reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: A communal party, rather a fascist party, is running the Government. That is why the Government is reluctant to take...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He will also sit. I request you to have some patience.

[English]

He is going to conclude his speech.

[Translation]

After him, your turn will come.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: See, if you behave like this, I will adjourn the House under compulsion.

---

\*Not recorded.

[English]

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Sir, kindly tell them not to disturb him. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your leader is speaking, you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are disturbing more as compared to them.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Ram Kripalji, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, when the BJP Government came to power for the first time in the State of Karnataka, the Hindutva forces, Bajrang Dal had organized crimes and started attacking the Christians. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are not obeying even you. They are calling you also minority....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Christian churches and the Christian institutions were demolished and desecrated in the State of Karnataka. The Christians were killed. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, you cannot control them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am trying my best to control to control them.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How can I speak? Sir, you please bring the House to order.

We are debating such an important issue concerning the minority and they are not allowing me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They have allowed you to speak, and I have given you sufficient time to speak. Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, the President of Bajrang Dal himself admitted that under his leadership, several churches were destroyed. In spite of that, the State Government failed to take any action against Bajrang Dal. ...*(Interruptions)* The State Government Police had beaten up the Christian women. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, how can I conclude now? I have just come to Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)* The attacks on Christians and their institutions appear to have been well planned in Karnataka, and the State Government of Karnataka was sleeping like the Gujarat Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude within two or three minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to conclude within two or three minutes. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Hindutva forces want to convert Karnataka also a laboratory of Hindutva as they did in Gujarat. These are the observations of the NCM Team:

"The attacks on Christians and their institutions appear to have been well planned. Given that earlier attacks had occurred in August, 2008, the State Government had sufficient time to prepare for renewed attacks that took place on September 14, 2008. In spite of this, such attacks had not taken place if State would have taken adequate precautions."

When one incident took place in the month of August in Karnataka, the State Government failed to take any action.

Again on 14th September, 2008, attacks on

Christian minority took place. There were attempts by the Minorities Commission to ascertain the number of conversions recorded in the States in one year, particularly in the 100 days of the present Government of Karnataka with no success...*(Interruptions)*

Although allegations of large-scale conversions were made, evidence of not even a single conversion could be found. Instead there is a general acknowledgment of the contribution of Christians in the fields of education, medicine and the work done by their organisations for support of downtrodden people, especially widows and orphans.

Sir, the President of Bajrang Dal himself had admitted but no action was taken against him. Subsequently, when the National Minorities Commission visited the place, it asked and recommended to take action against him. He was arrested but the next day he was released on bail whereas till today, a large number of Christian innocent people are languishing in jail.

What is being done for the last several years in different parts of our country is just to divide the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, no running commentaries, please.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in the name of terrorism, in Uttar Pradesh, in Andhra Pradesh and other parts of the country, people are being arrested. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, in Adilabad District, six members of one family were burnt to death. Several such incidents are taking place in a number of States...*(Interruptions)* They are telling me to refer to Assam. Now, I am referring about Assam.

---

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you have already taken more than 30 minutes.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: But how much time they have taken by interrupting me?...*(Interruptions)*

In Assam, the problem is concerning land. There was a dispute between Bodos and Muslims, wherein one death occurred and hundreds of people rendered shelter-less, who are now residing in the Relief Camp. In spite of the information that the problem would recur, the State Government of Assam failed to do what it was required to do.

Sir, what is required today is the concerted action. If we do not take concerted action and if the communal forces are allowed to rise, our country would not remain united. We have witnessed the communal riots in Mumbai in 1992-93 where thousands of people were killed. We have also witnessed communal riots after the Babri Masjid was demolished by the BJP hoodlums ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I am calling the name of the next speaker.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am just concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, he is going to conclude now. Let me conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, what is required from the Central Government?

The National Integration Council meeting was called, and nothing came out of this National Integration Council. An advisory note was sent but there was no direction under Article 355. Sir, there is a demand to impose Article 356 against the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you going to conclude or not?

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: From the Left Parties, we are against the imposition of Article 356.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, I would request Mr. Bwiswmuthiary.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Let me conclude. I am initiating. You should give me more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It does not mean that you should take the whole time.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: How much time they have taken? You are always disturbing me. So, I will not speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, thank you. If you do not want to speak, I would request Mr. S.K. Bwiswmuthiary to speak for one minute.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have not concluded. What are you doing?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You said I am not going to speak. You have said that.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: You are intervening. You are not allowing me to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, please conclude. You have to conclude within one minute.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, only once we supported and we had asked for imposition of Article 356 when Babri Masjid was demolished. It is in respect of the three State Governments, which aided and assisted and directly helped in regard to demolition of Babri Masjid, we demanded imposition of Article 356 against these three Governments, and the three Governments were removed. They went to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court also upheld it. It was upheld by the Supreme Court.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Now, I would request Shri Bwiswmuthiary.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, there is a need for a strong action from the Central Government. They are the violators of the Constitution. Bajrang Dal is the violator of the Constitution. You can see that whenever there is a terrorist activity or bomb blast, they blame one community. Now, it has been exposed in Malegaon, Gujarat and in Manipur. ...*(Interruptions)*



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now, nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Swain, now nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, you speak for only one minute.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Nothing should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to Mr. Bwiswmuthiary. You speak for only one minute.

---

14.33 hrs.

**RE: EXPRESSION OF REGRET BY A MEMBER  
OVER HIS CONDUCT IN THE HOUSE**

*[English]*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with great humility and humble submission, I would like to make the following statement:—

Sir, on 20th October, while making my sincere efforts to raise a matter of serious public importance that pertains to the occurrence of very unfortunate, unwanted terrible and gory incidents that took place in Udalguri district within Bodoland and in another district called Darrang in Assam on the 3rd and 4th October, 2008, on the floor of the House, under the compulsion of the most crucial and terrible ground situation mounting in the two affected districts and the unending traumatic tragedies of the affected people, I had been compelled to go even to the Well of the House near the hon. Speaker with holistic mood and mind in order to help

---

\*Not recorded.

obtain permission from the hon. Chair to raise my matter.

Under the aforementioned circumstances, whatsoever unfortunate situation had happened on that very moment of that particular day, I do regret for the same.

---

14.35 hrs.

**DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193—Contd.**

**Atrocities Against Minorities with Particular  
Reference to the Incidents in Orissa and  
Other States**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I request Shri Kharabela Swain to speak.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): Thank you, Sir. You heard the very long and prolonged speech made by the leader of the CPI(M) in this House Shri Basu Deb Acharia. The main thrust of his speech was that the people, the mob led by the Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad murdered, they killed the Christians in the district of Kandhamal, they burnt the churches and they made them to just flee to the forests and they raped the nuns. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Please listen to the hon. Member.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: These were the major allegations made by Mr. Basu Deb Acharia.

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): They were not allegations. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: He said also that the State Government did not take any action. Against whom did he make this allegation? He made this allegation against one of the most affable, mild and honest Chief Ministers of India Mr. Naveen Patnaik. He made this allegation against him. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.K. HAMZA: Nothing wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not interrupt. Please do not disturb.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I want to understand one thing. ...*(Interruptions)* I understand his problem. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is wrong with you? Please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, allow me to handle them. I will handle them.

I understand the difficulty of Mr. Basu Deb Acharia. The elections are coming. He is now addressing to his constituency in Kerala, not even in West Bengal. It is because whenever anything happens in Orissa, there is a ripple effect in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the speech of Shri Kharabela Swain will be recorded.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The ripple effect is made by the CPI(M). ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I also say that the elections are coming. Mr. Dikshit, whose mother is the Chief Minister of Delhi, was not in the House when the debate started. All of a sudden he just enters into the House and he wants to make a statement because he wants to tell the people that he is such a secular person. ...*(Interruptions)* He was not at all present in the House when the debate took place. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, he understands the compulsions of the electoral politics.

Sir, whenever there is something happening in Orissa there will be ripple effect in Kerala and the effect will be made by the CPI(M). What campaign will they make? It is that—'Oh! Christians, you just see; you have been murdered by the Sangh Pariwar elsewhere in India; in Orissa they are raping your women, they are burning your churches, they are burning your houses. So, we are the Party who are in favour of you; only vote for CPI(M).' That is the only reason for which he is making this case. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, now the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, a very highly respected Member of this House since long is here. I have very high regards for him.

He visited Kandhmal area. After visiting the Kandhmal area, what was his comment? He said that it is basically an ethnic conflict. He never said that it is a Hindu-Christian fight. He never said that it is Bajrang Dal people who went and attacked Christians. He never said that—I thank him for that—because he really understood that. We read it from the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dikshit, hon. Home Minister is on his legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, please do not put words into my mouth. ...*(Interruptions)* Now you say whatever you

have to say, but do not say that I said something.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I will ask the hon. Home Minister, who is present here, whether he said that it was a Hindu-Christian conflict. He will reply to it.  
...(Interruptions) So, why did he say so? ...(Interruptions)

Now, I will come to the second point that the Government did not do anything. Already about 1,000 persons have been arrested. There is no space in the three jails which are there in the district. Now the newspapers are reporting that the arrested people are kept and stuffed in the jails like sardines. This is the particular language that has been written in the newspapers. There is no space in jails of Phulbani, Udaigiri and Baliguda. So, now the Government is sending the people, who have been arrested, to Digpahandi special jail in the adjacent district.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Now you agree that something happened. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Yes, something happened. I am coming to what happened....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Shri Swain. Please sit down now.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, if somebody does not want to listen, that is a different matter because the general tendency of many people is that they do not want to listen the truth; they want to listen what they like. Probably he likes that Bajrang Dal is bad and Vishwa Hindu Parishad is bad. That is what he likes to listen. Shri George, if you want to listen the truth, you listen. Then, you can reply. You listen to what I say.  
...(Interruptions)

\*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not interrupt when he is speaking. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I will present documentary evidence. Let me tell what has been reported in the Bhubaneswar edition of *The Times of India* dated 19th October. By no stretch of imagination, you can say that this is a communal paper. What is the banner heading given in it? It says "Fear of Arrest Forces Hindu Tribals to Flee". So, Shri George will definitely understand whether it is ...(Interruptions) I will give it to you. I will lay it on the Table of the House.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is written in October, after two months. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Now, I will come to the conclusion. There is another banner heading in *The Times of India*—"Orissa is safe: Furi Italian Tells Friends". That is being given in *The Times of India*. Here, a lady from Italy, who herself is a Christian, is writing letters to her friends in Italy saying that 'Orissa is totally safe. Why don't you come here?' This is the news item in *The Times of India*. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Further, it is written here that: "The Kandhmal Christians demand separate district." This is also a headline mentioned here. Why do these local newspapers, that is, the local editions print this item at Bhubaneswar, and print a separate item in Delhi edition? I am asking this from the media. All these items are being published in the Bhubaneswar edition of *The Times of India*, and not being published

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Kharabela Swain]

in Delhi. It is because if they publish lies day-in-and-day-out, then nobody will read this newspaper in Orissa. Hence, they publish the truth. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: They are afraid of you. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Mr. Swain, let us send an All-Party Parliamentary Delegation to Orissa, and let us verify for ourselves as to what has happened there. ...(*Interruptions*) Why should we go by the newspaper reports? ...(*Interruptions*) We all will go, and we will see for ourselves as to what has happened there. ...(*Interruptions*) Thereafter, we will come to a final conclusion. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: If nothing has happened there, then we will support your argument. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded except the speech of Mr. Swain.

(*Interruptions*)\*...

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I will come to the point. Why was it not even described as a Hindu-Christian riot by even the hon. Home Minister of this country? Why was it told that it is an ethnic conflict? It is because there are two major caste groups or ethnic groups in Kandhmal. One is the tribals, and they are called Kandhas. They constitute about 52 per cent of the population. The second is the Scheduled Caste, and they are called the Panas in Oriya. It is a coincidence that between 70 per cent and 80 per cent of the Scheduled Castes or Panas have been converted to Christianity, and only five per cent of the tribals, that is, the Kandhas have also been converted. The Kandhas are mostly Hindus and the tribals are Hindus, and the Scheduled Castes are mostly Christians. This is the thing.

\*Not recorded.

Nearly an year ago, the Scheduled Castes, that is, the Panas—who have been converted to Christianity—filed a case in the Supreme Court and they demanded that just like the Gujjars in Rajasthan they should also be given the Scheduled Tribes status. All are very well aware as to what all happened in Rajasthan. When the Gujjars wanted that they should be given Scheduled Tribes status, the Meenas, who were already the tribals, objected to it. The same thing is happening in Kandhmal. In Kandhmal, the Panas are demanding that they should be given the Scheduled Tribes status, and the Kandhas are objecting to it. Why are they objecting to it? ...(*Interruptions*) It is because of the present day rule. What is the present day rule? The rule is that a non-tribal cannot buy a tribal's land, but a tribal can buy another tribal's land. Therefore, the Kandhas or the tribals are thinking that if the Panas or the Scheduled Castes become tribals, then they will buy all the land that belongs to the tribals. This is why they do not want that the Scheduled Castes should be given the status of Scheduled Tribes. ...(*Interruptions*)

They have two other allegations. The Pana Christians are educationally better off; financially better off; and socially better off by virtue of their better education and by virtue of their better contacts with the Government machinery and they have appropriated most of the land belonging to the tribals.

The *pattas* of the land which the tribals have been cultivating for hundreds of years have gone to the Scheduled Castes and it was done without their knowledge. That is their objection.

The second objection is that the Scheduled Castes, who have been converted to Christianity and who are better educated, by manipulation, they have got false certificates as tribals, and they have got Government jobs.

Sir, I will not name one person. He is now a Member of the Rajya Sabha and he is from the Congress Party. He is a Pana Christian, but he has managed to get a false certificate as a tribal and got into the IAS. He is now a Member of the Rajya Sabha. Now, the CBI is investigating the case against him. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: That is the main reason for which the Kandas or the tribals are totally annoyed with the Panas. They think that it is the Pana Christians who are manipulating everything to deprive the STs of their land and of their jobs. That is major reason. It is not a conflict between the Hindus and the Christians.

Sir, they are making all sorts of allegations against the Bajrang Dal. I will just give them the figure. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing should be recorded, except the speech of Mr. Kharabela Swain.

*(Interruptions)\* ...*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I will just give them the figures. There are four MLAs from that district and one MP. That hon. MP is sitting here. The hon. MP from that district does not belong to Bajrang Dal; he does not belong to BJP; and he belongs to Biju Janata Dal. You can say that we are communal, but you cannot say the same thing about Mr. Naveen Patnaik or his Party. He is the MP from that locality. Out of four MLAs, two are from Biju Janata Dal, one is from the Congress and one is from the BJP. If you think that Vishwa Hindu Parishad is so powerful there, if Bajrang Dal is so powerful there, why is there only one BJP MLA from that district? It is because Bajrang Dal is never powerful there; Vishwa Hindu Parishad is never powerful there; and we do not have that much of an existence there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to him and do not make any noise.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We do not have any role to play in the conflict. Since they like to make allegations against us, and it is a fashion in this country to say everything against the Bajrang Dal, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, BJP, Sangh Parivar, and RSS, and they say so because it is very sweet to their ears. ...*(Interruptions)*

---

\*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: What about the news item that has appeared yesterday in *The Indian Express*?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, you should not disturb like this. At least, I do not expect it from you. You are one of the senior-most hon. Members and you should not disturb others like this.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, the Bharatiya Janata Party is not against the Christians. The Bharatiya Janata Party perceives Christians of the world as a highly civilized, educated and sophisticated people. We are also not, like the Communists, paranoid about America or the West. We are not an anti-American party; we are not an anti-Western party. We want to fight against world terrorism along with the United States of America as a friend. We want it. We are not against the Christians. Why should we fight against the Christians who constitute only two or three per cent in this country? Please try to bear with us. We are not doing it.

The Bharatiya Janata Party or the Sangh Parivar is actually not against anybody. If there is an ethnic conflict, what we can do about it? Now, if you arrest more and more tribals, *adivasis*, they will become angry. I told you that the fear of arrest forced the Hindu tribals to flee. I will now read out certain portions from this. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, he is yielding.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am not yielding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to conclude now.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I will conclude in another five, six minutes, Sir.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Mr. Swain, can you yield for a moment?

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I will listen to you afterwards. I am not yielding, Sir. Why is he speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\* ...*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, I will now read out from *The Times of India* of 13th October this year. This was a report by Mr. Anand Sundas, who is not an Oriya, who was deputed from the headquarters to go to Kandhamal to report on this. What does he report? The headline reads, "Kandhamal Crisis—A Mesh of Conflicting Interests". It says:

"Just that now, with modernization and competitive consumerism that it brings, the Kondhs don't like it when the Panas, relatively better off because of their Christian education, carry better cellphones and live in roomier houses. "They have no business calling themselves scheduled caste after converting to Christianity," said Maheshwar Pradhan, a Kondh. "Eventually, aren't they taking away from what is meant for us?" "

That is what the tribals are saying. The tribals are saying that it is the Pana Christians who manipulated everything; taken everything which belonged to them. What can we do? Why do you just fight with us? You have exploited the tribals of this country. The tribals are against you. And you are making allegations against BJP. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, this is not the time to disturb. Please sit down.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Now even after ten years, Mr. Basudeb Acharia made an allegation, he played the old worn out record of 1999, of Graham Steins's murder. He also made an allegation that nuns were raped. Sir, probably he does not know, I have preserved the newspaper cuttings of ten years back. This appeared in *The Asian Age*, whose Editor was Mr. M.J. Akbar then. At that time also a nun made an allegation that she was raped in a running car. I will just read out two, three sentences from the Medical Report. The Medical Report was prepared by Dr. M.K.

---

\*Not recorded.

Mohanti, Associate Professor and Head of Department of the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. He says, "Considering the findings with hymen, with the vaginal inspection of the victim lady, it could be inferred that the victim lady has experienced sex previous to the alleged occurrence." I need not say anything more. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM (Calcutta—North East): Sir, how can you allow the Parliament to be hijacked by...? This is too much. He cannot defend the rapists. These people are mentally sick.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, he is quoting from an unauthenticated document.

MD. SALIM: These are...\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

MD. SALIM: You cannot allow him to read from ten-year old newspapers to defend rapists.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If there is anything objectionable, I will expunge it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: They made this allegation. When it was not proved, they vanished. They said the entire Hindu *samaj*, the entire Oriyas are rapists. Now they are...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: Who said that? You do not represent the Hindu community. You do not represent Oriya culture. ...*(Interruptions)*

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the problem with you?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dixit, this is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I am coming to the

---

\*Not recorded.

second, the nun rape case, the present nun rape case. It is the report submitted to the Supreme Court by the Government of Orissa. Let me read out two or three sentences. In the unfortunate incident of a rape of a nun, eight persons have been arrested; three have been arrested from Kerala-Orissa Crime Branch Team went to Kerala and arrested three people from there; and another six persons from Orissa. A team of lady police officers headed by IG rank officer, Mrs. G. Radhika, IPS, visited New Delhi to offer protection to the nun for her return to her home State and has also requested for her cooperation in identifying the accused. The nun has however declined to cooperate with the team. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: They went to the Supreme Court and demanded. ...*(Interruptions)* And the Supreme Court refused. They went to the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)* They said that the case should go to CBI for investigation. ...*(Interruptions)* It is only two days before, the Supreme Court refused. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, this is not the way. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri George, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: The case of nun was sent to the Forensic Laboratory for examination. The Forensic Laboratory has given a report, which said that there is no sign of rape available on the dress of the

nun. And the nun is unwilling to come and cooperate. The Father who made this allegation and filed FIR in the police station, went away; one of their colleagues went to Kerala and requested him to come back; cooperate with us and identify the culprit. He said, I am not coming. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: You are proud of Dara Singh but you are ashamed of Graham Stein. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Md. Salim, no. This is an allegation.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George, sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: What do we do? The Government is going to provide all protection. The Government is going on its own out of the way, sending police officers to Kerala; sending police officers to Delhi requesting the accuser to come and identify. Do you know a funny thing which the Government has done? Out of this nine people arrested there are, two father-son duos, one brother-brother duo. What does it mean? That means father and son raped the nun together; brother and brother have also raped together. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down. This is not the way.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Swain.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Swain, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is going to conclude now. Shri Swain, conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Now, he made the allegation and he vanished. The Prime Minister of this country has said that it is a national shame. I just demand that if the rape case on this nun is not proved, I demand a national apology from this type of people who made this allegation against the entire Hindu community.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Shri Swain's speech will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Swain, please conclude now.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Nothing is going on record.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Thousands and thousands of years back there was a Hindu whose name was Jaichand. He invited Mohammad Ghauri. These people are such Hindus by nature. For getting *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. I now call Shri Madhusudan Mistry to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: That is why I humbly appeal. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is now going to make an appeal.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I make an appeal to the Christian community of this country, we are not against them. If anybody...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What are you doing?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: If any individual, anybody has committed a mistake *...(Interruptions)* we make an apology. We will help you in every possible way. Bajrang Dal, VHP or Sangh Pariwar as a whole is not against you. We do not subscribe to any crime that has been committed on you...*(Interruptions)* believe us. Do not believe them. *...(Interruptions)* With this appeal I would like to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

DR. SUJAN CHAKRABORTY (Jadavpur): Sir, since he has given a long speech for more than 40 minutes I would like to seek two clarifications from him. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing, except Shri Madhusudan Mistry, is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mistryji, you continue.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mistryji, nothing is going on record. You may continue.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Swain, nothing is going on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Swainji, now please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*



[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mistryji, you are wasting your time by not starting your speech.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Sabarkantha): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.  
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You sit down. Madhusudanji, now you start.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Francis George and Shri Swain, you can discuss it outside the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen Mr. Mistry.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on this subject. I feel a little bit pity because the discussion has so far been more around the incidents which have taken place in Karnataka and Orissa. Such incidents have happened in other parts of India as well. It is also a pity that such incidents have not been stopping. In fact, they are increasing month after month and year after year which is a little bit shocking...(Interruptions).

[Translation]

You listen to me, you can speak when your turn comes.

[English]

It is also a pity that such incidents are increasing and they do not take a moment to stop. This draws our attention to the fact that the States seem to have failed in exercising their duties which are enshrined in the Constitution. One of them is to protect the lives and

properties of their own citizens. But those who are at the helm of affairs and are in power in those respective States, I feel it is a failure on their part. I just cannot understand that they could not control violence within one district for days together. The goons and other people can attack anybody in a way they like, whenever they like, at the time that they choose and the State Government agencies have simply become the mute spectators. So, they are not doing the duty which is enshrined in the Constitution. It is a complete failure of the State...(Interruptions). Mr. Mahtab hold on. I am not yielding. You can speak when your turn comes. I would not disturb you. What is this? ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he is saying something incorrect. You can give him reply when your turn comes.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am saying that all those States have failed to protect the lives and properties of their citizens. It is a violation of the article of the Constitution. These things are on the increase. Such incidents are happening in State after State. Such things had happened in 2002. I am asking Mr. Swain when his Prime Minister described the Gujarat riots as a blot on the nation saying that what face of the country he would show to the world. Are you going to tender apology to this country for that? What is wrong if this Prime Minister has said that it is a national shame if such things happen in any part of the country? Why do you not tell your own Government that they could not control violence for days together in a small district? Now I come to another issue. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not provoke other Members. It is not in your own interest.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You please stop for heaven's sake. I know he is disturbed. He is disturbing ever since this debate has started. He has

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

never done this before. But ever since this discussion has started, every time Mr. Satpathy gets up and tries to disturb or derail the thinking or the ideas of the speaker...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let me come to the second point. Most of the States, be it Gujarat or Rajasthan or Karnataka or Orissa, the State Police ...*(Interruptions)*. Sir, when his turn comes, he can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Please speak when your turn comes...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Since the law and order is a State subject under the Constitution, most of the State Governments are using the police forces the way they like. A few days back there was a blast in my constituency in Moraso town where the inhabitants are 100 per cent Muslims. A boy was killed and nine people were injured. Again, there were blasts in Ahmedabad where bombs were hung on trees; there were blasts in Surat where the bombs were hung on the frame of the doors in Surat. To my dismay, what I found was that after 25 to 30 days after the blasts took place, the police called around 200 people from amongst the Minority community alone, even including people who resided in that area in 1972, for interrogation. They did not arrest anyone. That is where the complacency of the State Government lies; that is where the complacency of the Home Minister and the Chief Minister lies. They all are in loggerheads with the police and other establishments. They did not arrest anyone. They wanted to prove that they were SIMI activists or they were activists from other organisations. That is what is happening not only in our State but everywhere in this country. The law and order situation is worsening day by day because every State where Minorities have been attacked, the Chief Ministers

ose States have used the police force at their disposal to achieve political gains in those respective States. It is because the General Elections are approaching. The police is being used more and more to polarise the society...*(Interruptions)* You may speak when your turn comes...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, what I am saying is that there was no point in such interrogation from people of the locality which was inhabited by 100 per cent Muslim population and where the bombs were planted. It is just three days back the news has come that it was the *Hindu Jagran Manch* ...*(Interruptions)* It was their support...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing, except the speech of Shri Madhusudan Mistry, will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am talking facts. I am not like your Chief Minister and Home Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make a provocative speech.

Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: People were taken to the DGP, the DSP-in-Charge. The Home Minister was present. I was there on that night. It was told to the police as to what they should be speaking before the Media. The police was at loggerheads with the State Administration. The Minister concerned directed the authorities to give a particular kind of a version to the public and to the Press thereby accusing and branding the Minority community in my own town. Fortunately, I am very thankful to people of both communities, the Hindus and the Muslims, of that town that a riot did not take place. It happened in Malegoan, but it did not happen in Morasa because both these communities were together. They did not fall a pray to the nefarious designs of the Gujarat Government. That was their design to win the forthcoming elections to the Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

---

\*Not recorded.

Sir, I strongly feel that wherever, in the name of controlling the law and order situation, the States are using the police for their own gains; where the party in power is using the police for their own gain has to stop somewhere. It has to have some kind of a control. I am talking of the investigative agencies. The working of the entire investigative agency, including the Central investigative agencies, needs to be put under a scanner. It needs a total over-hauling. Over the years it has been observed that whenever there is a bomb blast, they would say that they have arrested the mastermind and then another bomb blast takes place and every time innocent people are being killed, property being looted and people have been subjected to all kinds of discrimination. This is too much for this country. We just cannot tolerate this kind of a situation in this country. I demand that law and order should not remain with the State. It should be brought under the Concurrent List and if we will have to amend the Constitution, then we should be prepared to amend the Constitution and I would be very happy if all my friends join hands with us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kharventhan, please sit down. A Member of your own Party is on his legs and you are disturbing him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: My friend and your Chief Minister was saying that the Centre has not given sanction to GCOCA. Sir, they are talking about MCOCA of Maharashtra and GCOCA of Gujarat. My dear friend or the Chief Minister does not know that the two Acts are separate. There are separate provisions. This provision in GCOCA is so draconian that it takes away freedom of each and everybody. Besides that, it is more to shut the dissenting voice against the Chief Minister. You want to arrest those people who in fact raise their voices against the Chief Minister. This entire Act has been designed in such a way that that the person who has been arrested has to prove that he is innocent and not the police who has arrested him. The police need not prove that the person is guilty. That is where the whole thing is lying. I demand that we should move an amendment to the Constitution. I request the Central

Government to move an amendment in our Constitution. Let there be support from all the parties who are preaching communal harmony. My friend was saying that they have nothing to do with it. On the one side, they are saying that they have nothing against the Christians and on the other side, they are attacking them. ...*(Interruptions)* This is intolerable. ...*(Interruptions)* Let there be consensus in the House that law and order should be brought under the Concurrent List. Let the Central Government have the liberty to intervene where the State deliberately fails to control such violence against any minority community anywhere in the country. I know the position and I was just looking at the heads of my Communist friends also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): No. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Nobody would like to give law and order to the Centre. Nobody wants to give up the control on the law and order. It is really a pity that those who are preaching communal harmony do not agree with this. If my friends are innocent, why cannot they agree with this? Why can we not say that we can be independent in this, and we can send the forces there? Why the Central Government has to get the permission of the State Government to send Central Forces to the State? I remember very well that in 2002 we went to meet the then Prime Minister and the Home Minister who were there. We requested them in a meeting to deploy Army in Gujarat and hand over the city to them. They said that, "We will deploy. We do not hand over." Everyday, more than hundred people were killed in 2002 riots in Gujarat. And they were mute spectators at that time. When people were arrested under TADA and POTA, the Supreme Court has given a verdict that it was a wrong arrest, those people were wrongly arrested and those people should be released. That was the Report of the Review Committee. I am asking the Chief Minister of Gujarat about the number of years lost when these people had been kept behind the bars. All these innocent people belong to minority community. Why had the police arrested those people who were not involved in any kind of crime? What was the reason? Is it simply because they were Muslims?

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

Is it simply they were given an order by the State Government? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded. Anything said without my permission should not go on record.

*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, innocent people should not spend their precious life behind bars simply because of the whims of the police establishment itself and simply because the State Government wants to prove that they are champions of only one section of the society and not of the other.

They claim that they protect the interests of five crores of people. But they are adopting a divisive approach. I demand that against the States which have failed to curtail or failed to arrest the violence against the minorities in this country, we have to have some kind of provision in the Constitution, like articles 355 and 356, by which they should be asked to report these incidents immediately to the Union Government here and if they fail to do so they should not be there at the first place and they should be dismissed. I also demand that necessary Constitutional Amendment should be brought in and very stringent measures be taken by the Government in order to protect the minorities throughout the country. Thank you.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Will it be possible for us to lay the speeches on the Table of the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, you can lay it on the Table of the House.

Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches can do so.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I have a

---

\*Not recorded.

very serious point of order or objection. At 3:30 we have to take up Private Members' Business. This is the only day allotted for the Private Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up Private Members' Business at 3:30 p.m.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV (Sambhal): Sir, the subject on which our colleague Shri Basu Deb Acharia has started discussion is a matter of great concern for the unity and integrity of the country. Constitution of India has provided the fundamental right of protection of language and culture of minorities alongwith the freedom of their religion under Fundamental Rights. But after the Independence, as we made progress, communal forces became stronger with the passage of time. It was perhaps the reason that in spite of having the guarantee of these rights under Fundamental Rights, the word 'secular' was added to the introduction of the Constitution of India through the 42nd Constitution Amendment to make the position more clear that our system is very much secular. But even after that, such incidents are taking place in the country due to which minority communities are feeling insecure. It is the responsibility of the majority community to give protection to the minority. Dr. Lohiya had said that in the areas where Hindus are in majority and if the life of a person belonging to the minority community is under threat then the majority Hindus should provide protection to minority even by risking their own lives and if at another place where the Muslims are in majority, they should also give protection to the minority Hindus risking their own lives. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is 3.30, we have to take up Private Members' Business.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: What will happen to this Discussion? We have been waiting. ...*(Interruptions)* I understand your point. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will have to take up Private Members' Business at 3.30 p.m.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the sense of the House in this regard?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, the time of Private Members' Business may be extended and this discussion be continued.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): We would like this Discussion to be continued. Private Members' Business can be taken up on some other day as it is done in Rajya Sabha. ...(Interruptions) We can take it up on any other day.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The sense of the majority of the House is that this discussion be continued.

[English]

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, today is the Private Members' Business. It should be taken up. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when will the Private Member's Business be taken up?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I have announced my decision.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have to make a submission. They will try to bring a legislation after the conclusion of this Discussion under Rule 193. In the Agenda which is distributed today, there

is no Government Business after the Private Members' Business. So, no Government Business can be brought in after this discussion. Their usual practice is to bring in the Government Business at untimely hour and that too not included in the Agenda. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me take the sense of the House. You please sit down.

[English]

MD. SALIM: Sir, there should not be any Government Business after this discussion. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: They have two Ordinances which have to be replaced. The Government can reissue the Ordinances. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Radhakrishnanji, you please sit down.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Now, they have issued the Ordinances on 13th October, 2008 and after that they have called the House to meet on 17th October, 2008. ...(Interruptions) So, after issuing notice, it is quite improper to issue Ordinances. In the instant case, the Lok Sabha is still alive without being prorogued. The House is kept alive for three months and it will be like that till December, 2008. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh): Discussion will take on tribals today in Private Members' Business. ...(Interruptions) This Government is not concerned about tribals. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Why are you so much concerned. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This continuation of the House alive has deprived the rights of the Members to have a regular Session, viz., Monsoon Session and Winter Session, at the proper time. ...*(Interruptions)* Their intention is to prevent a substantive motion coming against them. ...*(Interruptions)* They want to continue as the continuation of the Confidence Motion Session without being prorogued. ...*(Interruptions)* They will usually prorogue the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* It is unprecedented. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let me take the sense of the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Why are we not discussing the Private Members' Business. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, today is the Private Members' Business. So, first we will complete the Private Members' Business till 6 o'clock. Then, we will continue this discussion till 8 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, on very many occasions we have done it in the past. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this subject is very important. Today the whole country is being burnt. So, this should be taken up for discussion.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Minister of Home Affairs wants to say something. Please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, it is really shameful. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, we are discussing a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please listen to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He is on his legs.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, my submission is that this is a very important issue and this has relevance to the unity and integrity of our country. If they have their say and express their views, it will be very useful for the Government, for the people and all of us to decide as to how we should conduct in this matter.

Moreover, this is not an issue which is brought before the House by the Government. This is a Private Member's issue. Shri Basu Deb Acharia is not a Member of the Government. He is a Private Member. ...*(Interruptions)* So, in a way, it is the Private Member's business. My submission is that we do understand that the Private Members do have a right to express their views on the Resolutions or can move the Bills. But this can be done on any other day as we have been doing it. Now, this issue that we are discussing is very important. If we are discussing it, my submission is that it should not be discontinued. It should be continued. The Private Members' Business can be taken up any other day fixed by yourself. The procedure can be decided by your goodself or by the House. It appears that the consensus is that we should continue with this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Has anyone any objection to this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will continue the discussion under Rule 193.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next time when we will meet, we will take up the Private Members' Business that very evening.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): That is all right.

Today, let us complete the Discussion under Rule 193. But beyond that, there should not be any Government business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is all right.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next time when we will meet, we will take up the Private Members' Business instead of other business that evening. Today this discussion will be continued under Rule 193.

[English]

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (Hanamkonda): Sir, today, the Private Members' Resolution is there for discussion. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Sir, will the Agenda for the Private Members' Business be the same for the next day? Please clarify this. ... (Interruptions) Will the same Agenda continue or not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will continue. The same subject will continue.

Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav to continue his speech.

[Translation]

PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV: This is an important subject associated with the unity and integrity of the country, when the hon'ble Member was speaking, there were continuous interruptions but later the discussion started in a proper way. What happened in Kandhmal, Orissa and in various parts of the country was done in a well-planned manner. Our respected colleagues from Gujarat are sitting here. When the Churches were being burnt in the Dang area of Gujarat, I visited the place of incident and the district headquarters and several other places where I talked to the people. Even at that time, it was very clear that all those attacks were done in a well planned manner. Whenever elections are to be held in this country, the communal forces are all set to take

advantage by creating communal violence and committing atrocities against the minorities. Whatever happened in Kandhmal was witnessed by the whole world. I was shocked when an hon'ble Member from BJP was speaking and trying to show as if nothing happened over there. While quoting the people I want to ask as to why that nun refused to go back there? Nobody dares to go over there because the State Government is not able to provide protection to the sisters there. Christian minorities are forced to leave their houses as villages after villages are being burnt over there. Hundreds of houses are burnt at a time over there. People are burnt alive. Graham Stains was also burnt alive and these are the people who were advocating Dara Singh and saying that they were very proud of him.

Sir, when Gujarat faced such an incident, the then Prime Minister ultimately had to say that the State Chief Minister did not discharge his duty as head of the Government. I want to ask them whether he said so or not? What was the meaning of such a statement? I am sorry to say that the BJD-led Government in Orissa is also not discharging its duty. I am sorry to say so. If they want to come to power by creating such an atmosphere, this country will disintegrate. I want to ask on to who will be there to be ruled over? Ours is a vast country. Unity in diversity has been the peculiarity of our country. If such things are not checked in time, our country will be disintegrated like the Balkan countries, infact our country is very big.

15.41 hrs.

[SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG *in the Chair*]

The mentality and tendency to incite and instigate majority people against minorities to grab power should be discarded. It is not in the interest of the country. The oath taken by us as a Member of Parliament on the first day also carries the vow to protect the unity and integrity of the country. We take this oath so that we may work for the country in such a way that the people belonging to weaker sections of society and those belonging to minority community may not feel that nobody is there to listen to them and protect them.

[Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav]

Through you, I would like to submit to the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that if whatever happened or is happening in Gujarat does not stop, stringent possible step should be taken and if necessary Article 356 should also be invoked. Through you, I would like to submit that the representatives of the State Government are present here. Strict action should be taken against the guilty persons because the people of minority communities are feeling themselves insecure. If the name of the persons belonging to minority community figure in any form in respect of any incident, efforts are made to harass the entire community. This has happened in Karnataka as well. The fundamental rights have been given to the people belonging to minority community and it is the responsibility of all of us to protect it. We cannot support any resolution to transfer it from state list to concurrent list. However, the power has been delegated to the state Government by the Central Government for tackling such a situation. Our political system is a quasi-federal system. Sometimes it appears that when the State Government enjoys more power it also takes the form of a unitary Government. The Central Government always have the power to intervene and take action if any State Government is not functioning as per the Constitution. In such a situation action should be taken against them. It is essential for the Central Government to take action regarding whatever is happening in Kandhamal.

With these words, while supporting the objective behind this discussion initiated by Shri Basu Deb Achariaji, I conclude.

[English]

\*SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, I am thanking for giving me this opportunity to participate on the discussion initiated by our Senior Member Shri Basu Deb Acharya under Rule 193 about the attack on minorities in our country.

From the date of inception, the BJP and their

alliance partners are continuously opposing the minorities in the country and attacking them also. Particularly Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal and Hindu Jagarana Samukhya are aiming to remove all minorities from this country. Recent attack against Christians in Orissa is also one of the worst incidents happened in this country. In Kandhamal nearly 36 people died, 315 villages affected, 15,000 people were forced to live in relief camps, 3269 houses were burnt and 154 churches were damaged. Attacks on Christians are continuing till date.

I want to bring certain facts about the incidents happened in this country. From 2001 to 2007 in Madhya Pradesh, 14 occurrences took place, 6 were killed, Gujarat 12 occurrences took place, 54 persons were killed, Rajasthan 7 occurrences took place and 3 were killed, and in Uttar Pradesh 16 occurrences were held 15 were killed. Very recently, Karnataka State also joined in this row. In Mangalore Town, Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore and Udupi District nearly 14 Churches were attacked.

For the past several years, the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and its associates have targeted Christians in Orissa. They are in a minority, they are having only 2.44% of the State's total population. We cannot forget the incident happened during 1999 when Bajrang Dal activists burnt to death the Australian Missionary Graham Strains and his sons. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad is claiming that the Christian Missionaries are forcibly converting Hindus to Christianity. There is no evidence to it. It is totally false. "Freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, participate and propagate religion" is guaranteed as Fundamental right in Article 25 of the Indian Constitution. It can't be opposed by VHP people and others. Furthermore, we can't forget the service rendered by Christian Missionary in this country in the field of Education and Health. Irish Priests and Nuns visited Hilly and remote areas and educated the downtrodden children and treated leprosy patients. At any point of time, they have not tried to convert any Hindu to Christianity. Now they are targeted by these communal forces.

The present Governments in Orissa, Karnataka and

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.



Madhya Pradesh are not able to handle this issue efficiently and properly. They are not able to control these illegal activities. Our Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has described this incident as a "shame on the nation". We cannot ignore these incidents as it is an attack not only on Christians but it is also an attack on whole Indian society. We must take steps to protect all the people in this country.

With these words, I am concluding my speech.

\*SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, Violence on Christian Community in Kandhamal District erupted during December 2007 just prior to the Christmas day. While some villagers were preparing for next day's celebrations by decorating the church premises some people who came armed attacked them. But this seems to be a planned one, because in more than ten locations there were attacks at the same time. The attack continued for three days consecutively. About one hundred churches or prayer halls were destroyed or damaged, hundreds of houses of Christians were burnt, several convents, and other institutions of Christians were destroyed or damaged. Five people died and hundred of Christians were injured. The State Government failed to take proper timely action against the assailants and miscreants. The poor Christians were thereafter living under threat and fear. The Assailants were some fanatic Hindu group. They continued to intimidate Christians and were forcing them to convert to Hindu religion.

I had visited several places of attack in January 2008 and had a direct study of the incidents which occurred in December 2007.

The Central Government also failed to protect the minorities and to assure them confidence.

The recent events started on 23-8-2008 when Vishwa Hindu Parishad Leader Swamy Lakshmanand Saraswathi, a Hindu religious leader was brutally killed by some unknown persons who came to his residence with guns and shot him to death.

Though a naxal group has publically declared that they killed Swamiji, the authorities could not arrest them or take proper action on this brutal murder.

Some extremist Hindu leaders accused that Christians were responsible for killing Swamiji. They took lead to thrash unprecedented violence on Christians. About seventy Christians are said to have been brutally killed in the onslaught on Christians from 23-8-2008 till now. The situation is still not normal. Churches, prayer halls, houses and institutions of Christians have been destroyed and set to fire in hundreds. More than 40,000 christians had to flee into forests and other areas. Many of them now in relief camps.

When I visited a relief camp on October 1, 2008, I was told by one Ravindra Pradhan of Rupa Gaon in Khandamal District, that his brother Roshan Lal (35) was burnt alive on 24-8-08 in his house, though he was a physically disabled person and could not run av.ay. As police did not arrest the assailants though their names were given, Sri Ravindra Pradhan sent a registered complaint to the local police station at Thikabali. It was returned with an endorsement 'refused to accept'. This clearly shows the neglect of the police and gross inaction of the State Government.

A nun was raped. Many girls were raped. Priests, nuns and pastors of Christian churches were brutally manhandled.

The assailants are not being dealt with as per law. Many local Hindu extremists and leaders were not arrested and when crimes were continuously pursued by them on Christians.

This cannot be considered as a law and order problem alone. It is a massacre of minorities and onslaught of human rights.

The Central Government has also failed to protect minorities. The attack has spread to other places and to some other States also. In Kamataka the repeat has taken place in a horrifying manner where also churches and christians have been brutally attacked. In Madhya Pradesh also it has happened to some extent.

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

Minorities Commission should be given more powers so that they can act. But though they have visited and tried to act, their recommendations are only taken as suggestions.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister should visit Orissa. A team from members of Parliament should also be sent. The Government of India should act on the recommendations of Human Rights Commission and Minorities Commission. If the State Government is unable to maintain law and order, the Centre should act under Article 356 of the Constitution.

Peace efforts also should take place in Khandamal District. The affected people should be compensated. The condition of the poor Christians in government relief camps are deplorable. The Government of India and the State Government of Orissa should allow N.G.Os to help their brethren in Khandamal riots. Rehabilitation of the affected, mending of churches and institutions and building confidence for the victims are to be done.

The violence on minorities has brought shame to our nation. World Leaders including the Pope (Vatican) have condemned the violence. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister who went to France for talks with French authorities on nuclear treaty had to face unpleasant questions from the President of France who is also Chairman of European Council (Body of European Union). India, with long history of good culture, tolerance and respect for all religions has been put to a low stature. Hindu religion which is known for tolerance and respect for other religions is not to be blamed.

It is only some extremists and their groups who are maligning the name of India by the inhuman manner in which Christians, a religion minority of India is being attacked and killed.

The Government of India should rise to the occasion and save the honour of this great nation.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur):

Sir, discussion is taking place in the House regarding the very painful and unfortunate incidents of attack on the people of minority community that took place in Kandhamal district of Orissa, Mangalore in Karnataka and Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh. Even the religious places of Christians and Christian women were not spared. Churches were also attacked in a well planned manner. I feel that such incidents are stage managed when election time approaches.

Sir, you might be remembering that at the time of previous election Gujarat—was chosen as a 'experimental spot'. Two thousand people belonging to minority community were killed in attack on minorities there. In the year 2002, especially Muslims were targeted and killed and the incident took place in Gujarat. When Lok Sabha election is round the corner and assembly elections are going to be held in five states, such a period is chosen for this. After all there must be some planning for choosing such time period. Burning of hundreds of houses, burning the people alive and continuous attack on minorities is a matter of national concern.

Sir, the hon'ble professor has rightly said about the ideology of fundamentalists. It is mentioned in the preamble of our Constitution that our constitution is secular. Still attack is made by encouraging such mentality. Some people say that Swami Lakshmanand was killed in Orissa, however, fair inquiry should be held regarding the episode and the guilty persons should be punished. To what extent it is justified to target the entire community especially the Christian minority? what type of justice it is? The mind infested with communal virus and fundamentalist ideology is certainly a form of terrorism. I feel that targeting Christian community is only a very recent development in this chain. So, I would like to submit that the mentality of the fundamentalists is a kind of terrorist mentality and it is on account of this that communal harmony has been disturbed. The communal harmony was disturbed continuously for two days. The internal security of that country cannot remain intact where communal harmony is disturbed and here communal harmony has been completely disturbed. If the communal harmony is disturbed the internal security

of the country will also be threatened and it will also be a blow to national unity and integrity. Thus efforts have been made to harm the national unity and integrity. So, such elements should be identified. Some of our colleagues from BJP were saying they are with Christians. All indicators are pointing towards them. I would clearly like to state that \* Some states are getting influenced by the persons having the communal mentality especially those where NDA Government is in power. Whether it is Orissa or Madhya Pradesh...(Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): He is mentioning the name of the Chief Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name should be expunged.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I admit that he is the Chief Minister and his mindset is not communal. I feel and do not have any hesitation in saying that he comes from such a political background that he cannot be communal by nature even if he is in NDA. It is his compulsion to take the support of this communal and fundamentalist party to run Government in Orissa and it is on account of their support—that they are compelled not to act. By the time the action was taken the situation worsened...(Interruptions) You please be silent. Socialist people have no patience. You also come from the socialist family. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Now it has also entered into your party.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: There are socialists in the country and have joined your party as well. Wherever there are socialists they will certainly propagate their ideology.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: You were also with us then.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Your Government was discredited in the House in 2002 when there was riot in Gujarat and I had voted. Do you not

remember, that we had parted then. The same day announcement was made from NDA. You may check the record. When Muslims were killed in Gujarat in 2000, they had nothing to say and at that juncture the then Prime Minister had said that as to will we show our face to the world. Narendra Modi, the then Chief Minister had to comply his advice. You do not remember history and talk about NDA. A man of ideology cannot change his ideology. It has been going on and if Janata family gets united they will be in power. The communal virus has entered into the mind.

These incidents are taking place due to this communal virus. I would like to request the Central Government that it should intervene to remove this communal virus and amend the existing Article 355. By amendment of this article I mean that if communal people target any district of the state and attack the minority people, spread riot and involve in the communal riot then the Central Government should have the right to directly interfere in it without the permission of the concerned state. The Central Government guarantee the protection of the secular constitution. The Central Government should not shun its responsibility by saying that the protection of common people and the protection of life and property of the citizens are responsibilities of the State Government. These are the responsibilities of the State Government. Our professor was speaking about the Concurrent list. Law and order is the responsibility of the State Government. However if the State Government fails in this regard then will the Central Government only make statement? If the Central Government seeks to amend Article 355, the Parliament is competent to amend it. Unless communal virus is removed the secular Constitution cannot be protected. I would like to know whether the fundamentalists have a right to violate the Constitution of India, whether the fundamentalists have right to spread communal virus. What is this Bajrang Dal all about? What is Vishwa Hindu Parishad? It is their organization. They rear these organizations and whenever there is election they use these organizations as a tool to divide the people of the country on social and religious lines to garner votes. Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad are the organizations of a particular class which have been

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

formed to get votes. It is evident from the sequence of the events and from the fact that 90 per cent of the total persons arrested so far in this regard belong to the Bajrang Dal and VHP. So now it has become clear that such organizations should be banned. So I was submitting that the Central Government should intervene in it and Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad should be banned. One hon'ble Member was talking about Hindu. Our colleague is a learned person, does extensive study and is a very senior Member. Swainji, it is third-fourth term for you. However, whatever has happened, should be honestly accepted by you. Why do you take side of Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh? It is a dispute among tribals, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He has forwarded a very deft argument. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): It has also happened in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Irrespective of where it has happened, I am not concerned what place he is referring. Wherever it happens whether it is Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, the fundamentalists have continuously attacked the minority Christian community and it is certainly a matter of national concern and the Central Government should control such incidents. I am urging the Central Government to control it because Bajrang Dal and VHP are openly violating the human rights. Alongwith this efforts have been made to disturb the communal harmony and weaken the national unity. I feel that such activities should be treated and identified as terrorist activities. On the basis of some sort of communal virus these activities are terrorist activities and when these are terrorist activities then certainly no citizen of this country should be allowed to shatter the fabric of the Constitution of India because in our country the follower of various religions have right to worship according to their religious belief. However, nobody should be allowed to have freedom to spread communal riot in the country. The Centre should take strict action in such cases. So I would like to submit that there is a need to take strict action against those who spread religious and communal

frenzy and attack minorities in those States where State Governments have failed to protect life and property of the minorities and prevent the violent incidents. The Central Government should intervene in it and amend Article 355 and it should intervene in the event of deterioration in law and order situation in the states. If there is any riot the Central Government asks the State Government to apprise it about the situation and states give report according to their convenience. So I would like to submit that the Central Government should have the right to make direct interference in the matters of those states where communal riots take place against minorities whether they are Muslims, Christian or any other groups. The Central Government should amend the Constitution if it is required. Those who are in the Government have taken oath that they will protect the Secular Constitution of India. But how can they protect it? For that the Government will have to amend Article 355. So, the Central Government should amend Article 355 and identify such districts and send Central Reserve Force and paramilitary forces there. The Centre Government should also have the right to conduct an enquiry by sending a central agency there. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): If it is not possible to amend Article 355 then it should amend Article 356.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It comes only under Article 355. Article 356 is different. Many political parties may agree or may not agree on this issue. Then, the issue of federal structure of the State and Centre will arise and also there is question of relation between State and Centre. That is why I am requesting to amend Article 355 and I was happy that 6 months back the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs had also given a statement in this regard. Wherever such incidents take place, it is said that it is Naxal violence or the violence of separatist militants. This recent incident is aimed at damaging the unity and integrity of the nation. The incidents of attack on minority community in India send wrong signal to the world. The name of the Hindu Jagaran Manch sponsored by ABVP figures in connection with the recent Malegaon incident. Similarly, the people associated with Vishwa Hindu Parishad were

found involved in Kanpur bomb explosion. The Gujarat incidents should also be taken into consideration. Efforts are being made by the majority people in a planned manner to spread communal virus and divide the country. So no force or element should be allowed to spread poison of hatred in the country.

So, a new type of terrorism is spreading in the country. Terrorism does not mean only external terrorism. Though we are committed to fight global terrorism however it is also essential to counter and check those fundamentalists who are a threat to our internal security. Unless we tighten our internal security we will face difficulties in countering the strike of foreign terrorists who attack our country. I would like to submit this because unless there is communal harmony in the country we will not be able to fight terrorists quite effectively. So, Dr. Lohia had said that we should strengthen our internal security through achieving communal harmony only then we can fight the terrorists of the world. If the internal security of our country is in danger and minority communities are attacked by majority communities then neither the democratic fabric nor the principle of secularism of our country for which we are committed, will remain intact. It will also destroy the national unity and integrity of the country. So, I would like to submit that we should define this new type of terrorism. We should fight foreign terrorists however we should also check the activities of elements involved in internal terrorism, who are spreading violence in the country whether it is Karnataka, Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa or Andhra Pradesh, violent incidents are continuously happening during the last two months. It is in the national interest and today we are conducting debate on this issue at national level. I would like to request that the Central Government should immediately control this situation. It is also the responsibility of the Central Government to protect the life and property of the people. No body has the right to violate the Constitution of India. Strict action should be taken against them. If required, the constitution should be amended so that such incident may not take place again. The Central Government should intervene and amend Article 355 to keep the unity and integrity of the country intact.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my colleague Shri D.P. Yadav was speaking just now. He was right that there are various types of terrorism including the one which comes in official garb. Earlier, I had decided that I would not express my views during the remaining term of this Lok Sabha. Though, I am reckoned as one of those Members of Parliament who often express his views on different subjects. Azmi is attached with my name because I was born in Azamgarh and I belong to none other organisation except the BSP. Delhi Police has spread much terror from Delhi to Azamgarh as it unearthed the roots of terrorism from Jamia Nagar to Azamgarh. It is an important issue which could not be discussed seriously. Shri Acharia had raised an important issue. It is a matter of regret that serious discussion was never allowed on this matter by one side or the other. This matter is not related to me or any one Member only. This matter is related to the entire country and society. Earlier, when a particular party used to be in power, a large number of Muslims would be killed with the help of the police. There are thousands of such incidents in which lakhs of people have been killed. These incidents came to an end when that particular party went out of power. People came to think that now our country might be free from communal riots forever. I also felt that citizens of our country have awakened and now communal riots would not take place. But it resurfaced in a different form. People of a particular community were targeted in several states like Delhi, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Ahmedabad etc. in the name of terrorism. Political leaders got the police to torture and kill people of a particular community in fake encounters to satisfy their communal instincts. We have the examples of Sohrabudin and Kausar Bibi. The Government of Gujarat has denied that it was a fake encounter but it has been proved so. Khwaja Yunus was killed in a fake encounter but the Police never admit it. We thought that Khwaja Yunus had escaped from the police custody. But an enquiry was conducted when his dead body was found and then a case was registered.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri D.P. Yadav rightly said and

[Shri Ilyas Azmi]

I also support the anguish expressed by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav. These people do not accept it. They satisfy their Communal instincts. Killing in the name of police encounter is a serious issue. It is a matter of regret that now it has spread upto Karnataka which has never seen communal riots. Communal riots have seldom been witnessed in South. Orissa is a peaceful state. Now Christians are being targeted there if not Muslims. Six persons were burnt alive in Andhra Pradesh which is the neighbouring State of Karnataka. It neither has a communal party in power nor the Government there is being run with the support of a communal party. And what about Maharashtra? Maximum number of fake encounters have been carried out there where 50 youths of a particular community have been killed. The Chief Minister over there is not like that of the Gujarat Chief Minister. The BJP or the RSS is not in power over there. We will have to think over it seriously. I would like to quote Shri Rajnath Singh, the national President of Bharatiya Janata Party, who stated in Rajya Sabha more than a year ago.

16:05 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD *in the Chair*]

He stated that riots or quarrels can take place anywhere. More than 25, 30, 50 people are sitting here, it can take place here also but if it lasts a few hours, it means that either the State Government is incapable of stopping it or it is happening at its instance only. He stated that he himself was the Chief Minister of a big state like Uttar Pradesh and he could say on the basis of his experience that riots could take place anywhere but if it lasts for one or two days then it is because of the State Government's inaction. What is going on at present? Violence continued to prevail in Andhra Pradesh, Burhanpur, Kandhmal, Karnataka for several days. I do not believe that it was only a coincidence. State Governments are responsible for law and order situation. It happened either because of their involvement in riots or due to their inaction. I am particularly saying this about the Government of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa

and Karnataka that if they are unable to tackle such situations then they should come to Lucknow and take training from there. Hindu extremists tried to trigger off riots in more than a dozen places in Uttar Pradesh. Even several incidents of rioting took place there. None of the records can show that rioting last for more than two hours at any place. It was controlled within one to two hours. It could not have been possible and Uttar Pradesh would have topped in the list of communal riots if the Government had not been sensitive, alert and ready to take suitable action to quell riots. They tried to trigger off violence at more than one to two dozen places but it could not last for more than half an hour to one hour. So I would like to invite the other State Governments to come to Lucknow to receive training from Uttar Pradesh Government. They should take training from the Chief Minister of Lucknow to control the riots.

Friends, I will not take much of your time. I would also like Shri Narendra Modi to come and receive training from that Government. It will show the right path to those who want to rectify themselves. They should also ask their veteran colleagues to receive training from the Uttar Pradesh Government; then, they would learn to control riots in one or two hours.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the end I would like to state one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not speak while sitting and do not interrupt.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I have listened to Prof. Sahib very carefully.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue and do not let them divert your attention.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: At the end, I would like to state one thing that some Hindu, criminal and fascist elements have propagated that Hindus would become a minority due to conversion. Such a scare has been generated among them and these riots are the result of that fear only. I would like to state that nobody can convert to any other religion due to temptations or under duress. Strong supporters of Hinduism are sitting here. I am

saying this to them. We have both hardliners and liberals here who support Hinduism. I would like to tell them that the population of Hindus in this country is more than 80 per cent. In this democratic system, Hindus are in majority and 99 per cent of capital is in the hands of Hindus. All the big capitalists are Hindus. They might use their capital to buy Muslims like me to convert to Hinduism. What would be the need to fight then?

If conversion is possible on the basis of money, then they have got all that. Ambani alone can convert all Christians to Hinduism through his money power. A single capitalist can do so and you have all the capitalists. Where is the need to fight? They can spend money to convert all of us... (*Interruptions*). Conversion is not possible by terrorizing the people. Communal riots have broken out a thousand times, two thousand Sikhs were burnt alive in Delhi itself. All these happened with the help of official machinery. Thousands of Muslims have been killed in Gujarat and many other places but not a single Muslim has converted due to fear. They could not do that. So it is totally wrong to think that one can convert to another religion for money or out of fear. Today Europe and America are all powerful in the world. Maximum number of people are converting there. Such large scale conversions are not taking place in our country. Conversion is taking place in the European and American societies. The ratio over there is much more than that of ours. These are more powerful and wealthy societies and they do not find themselves wanting in anything. Then, why is conversion taking place over there? So, one should come out of this fear, the fear that is being fed into the minds of our Hindu brethren that they will be reduced to a minority if conversions continue. Conversion is akin to shifting to another house when a person does not like the home he lives in even if that may be a rented house.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: I would not take much time. I am concluding shortly. That is why, I am appealing to all of you to show mercy towards this country. The people of this country are very simple. Nowhere in the world are the people as simple as in India, whether they are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs or Christians. The

Majority of the people are ingenuous here. 99 per cent people of this country are innocent and good and such a majority of benevolent people can not be found anywhere in the world. All the parties should show some compassion to them and spare them from misguiding. Please don't mislead them so that they fight with one another. Such instigations should be stopped, otherwise this country will disintegrate and we will all perish. It will not be in the fitness of things if the society disintegrates. So, please show some mercy to this society. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole country appreciates the secular fundamentals of the people who framed our Constitution and while framing of our Constitution number of debates actually educate us as to what is our hoary past and how our freedom struggle started throughout the foreign yolk and how we inculcated a sense of brotherhood. But this country achieved Independence at a time when two communities were catching each other's throat. Communal tension in this country is nothing new. But there are places in this country where repeated tensions have prevailed. We as Oriyas have taken pride that Orissa has been comparatively free from communal tensions for the last five or six decades.

When I stand here to speak on a resolution or on a topic which has not only hurt the people of this country and abroad but has grievously hurt us all because Orissa has become a cradle for the last two months of communal and ethnic violence. We accept it. We accept it with a grievous heart and we accept it with full responsibility. When I see the empty chairs in this House, I can only express my anguish at the manner in which some Members raised it today in the afternoon, and did not think it fit to hear what we, as BJD Members and representatives of Orissa, have to say in regard to the situation that has ashamed us.

Two incidents have occurred. One in December, 2007 and another in August, 2008. There is a gap in between of seven-and-a-half months. Today when I am

[Shri B. Mahtab]

discussing about these two incidents, I will be sitting here also to hear the Home Minister's response. I admire him for very many reasons, but one reason I want to express here is that he is a person who does not believe in shifting the goalpost when the game is on, but we have heard a number of people on my left who have a tendency of shifting their goalpost and they think that it is politics.

The responsibility of an elected Government need not be told to a person like Shri Naveen Patnaik who is heading Orissa Government. During his tenure of eight-and-a-half years, these are the two single incidents. Since 2000 till December, 2007 and from January till mid of August, Orissa has witnessed peace and tranquillity much better in comparison to other States of this country. The law and order situation in Orissa is much better than in other nearby States. But I also admit that these two incidents have alerted us, alerted the Government of Orissa and even alerted the Government of India, to prepare itself for such occurrences because these are engineered by a specific type of persons who do it for a specific purpose. Here, the administration has to play a greater role together. There is no doubt that responsibility can be shifted to the State Government, but Central Government also has certain responsibility.

This incident occurred on 23rd August when Swami Lakshmananda, a person who is above 80 years of age, had been working with the Kondh tribals and Pana Scheduled Castes. He has been there for the last 40 to 45 years. He did not land there five years back or ten years back. He has been working with them for the last five decades.

The manner in which that murder took place—along with four others—clearly indicates the swiftness of Maoists. The group, which entered the *ashram*—which is a *kanya ashram* and a parent of a girl was also killed—came swiftly, and murdered and butchered. Some persons were hacked, and I need not explain what other things occurred on that night. It need not be. But heinous things occurred during that night, and

within a span of 90 minutes they swiftly evaporated. They came with automatic guns and ultra-modern ammunitions. Some of them have been arrested, and others have been apprehended. After about 21 to 30 days, a Maoist comes out on audio-visual media and in print media and claims that they have done it. Slowly, the pattern is getting clearer.

Many things have not been reported in the media. I would not blame the media because media has reported all that has been fed to them. Some of them have gone to the place, but there is a limitation. They could meet only those persons who were approachable. Many people do not say it, but this is a place or district that is far away from the Capital and from the urban areas. It is a densely forested district. Someone was asking this question. It was said that: "Why you are not able to do it in Orissa if it could happen in UP? We could control riot in two hours' time." You have an experience of last six decades to deal with riots, but we do not have the same. You have mastered that technique, but we have not done it. It is a densely forested area. The villages constitute of hardly 50 houses or 100 houses, and the distance between one village and another village is not less than 5 to 10 kms. They are scattered and little communication and road facility is there.

What happened on 23rd night? Frantically, the Chief Minister asked for Central Forces, and the Central Forces arrived on the 27th.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: No, Sir. This is the point that the State Government has been making. We have not blamed the State Government for anything. But in order to say that as to why they have not been able to control the situation, this is what they are saying. When I talked to the Chief Minister on telephone, he said that: "Give me four battalions", and we did give him 11 battalions.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: But the date on which ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Initially, he had asked for four battalions, and we have given him 11 battalions.



Further, we have air-lifted the battalions. We have withdrawn because we did not have the forces from the international borders, and we have given it. It is not necessary to discuss this issue. But in order to say that as to why they have not been able to control it, if they are saying it, then it is his thought. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I understand your predicament. This country is very large. A number of things are happening in different parts of the country. I understand your predicament, Sir. But this House should also understand the situation that is there on the ground.

This murder took place on 23rd night. A number of districts in Orissa, as the whole House is aware, are Maoist-infested. That has to be looked into. Here, a new situation cropped up. You cannot put Police in every village, in every Sub-Divisional headquarters. Immediate deployment was necessary; helicopter was sought. When did the helicopter arrive? We instantly wanted it; I understand that the helicopter was required on 25th.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You did not want it; we have given it to you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: That was required; what you are saying is not true.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I mean, it is not necessary that you should go on to those points. That is not the correct line to take. You did not ask for you did not use the helicopters which we had given to you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: That is not true. Those helicopters arrived on 27th; we needed them on 25th because a large number of trees were cut and the roads were blocked; that is why, helicopters were required. But the helicopters and most of the other things arrived on 27th. By that time, our Police forces, our Administration had cleared the roads and already they were moving into the interior.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Do you want me to conclude? I have not started yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: What do you want me to say then?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I should be allowed to complete my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have started your speech around 4.20 p.m. Please conclude your speech within the next two or three minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: This is one aspect. For record, I would say that there are 2,400 sparsely distributed villages in that single district and everybody should be aware of this fact. When we say that it is a communal clash, you must know that Orissa has 30 districts, and Christians are not confined to that district alone. There is a large concentration of Christians in Sundergarh and Rayagada, but not a single incident has occurred earlier nor has it happened even in 2008. Why? Then, why did it happen in Kandamal? That is a question which needs to be contemplated and which needs to be inquired into. Three or four days back, I had raised that issue in this House. How much of foreign money is coming?

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG (Koraput): Mr. Mahtab, can you yield for a minute?

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am not yielding. You can participate when your turn comes because the Chair is asking me to conclude my speech.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: I will reply to it later.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Rayagada is represented by Shri Gamang and Sundergarh is represented by Shri Jua Oram.

Why did it happen in Kandamal? It is because Kandamal has a history of past 200 years. It is not a simple thing which we can discuss for four hours, go home and have a good sleep. It dates back to the colonial period. The dispute is not only relating to

[Shri B. Mahtab]

religion, the dispute is relating to land, the dispute is relating to economic unevenness, the dispute is relating to marketing of agricultural produce and forest produce, the dispute is relating to social recognition. There are a number of disputes. I would say, for you, Mr. Chairman, to ponder over, why this has happened just eight or ten months before the elections. In 1944, for more than seven months, communal tension and ethnic clashes continued when we had a non-Congress Government in Orissa and a Congress Government here in Delhi. The same thing has happened now just a year before the Parliamentary election. Is there any link in between? Is there any link between 1994 clashes and 2008 clashes? If there is any link, that link is Congress. The link is not BJP; the link is not Bajrang Dal, as some Members want to portray, the link is Congress. This is my allegation. These clashes are occurring for political reasons. The disturbing dimension is the Maoists have come in. That is disturbing us.

Historically, the tribal citizens living in the Central part of India have been neglected. There is competition to take that space. Mr. Abanikant Borat, a prominent CPI Leader had tried his best to at least organise the people in that area so that he could work there. But he failed. He failed because there was competition between the missionaries that were going into that area. We had Christian missionaries; we had Hindu missionaries; and now we have Maoist missionaries. Can the political system, political leadership prevail upon that District? It has failed in some parts of Jharkhand? That is our concern. That is raising a lot of questions.

I would say that providing companies of CRPF, building up forces, will happen. That is necessary and that is being done. The Orissa Government has announced a special package for the District. Special courts have been established. Fast-track court has been established. The process of Judicial Inquiry has already started. A retired Judge of Orissa High Court is already on the job. But when wrong things, false and fabricated things are stated day in and day out, it is necessary to clarify certain things. One such thing is about this alleged nun rape case.

What is the allegation she made in the FIR? She has categorically stated that only one person was there. But repeatedly a number of hon. Members in this House have stated that it was a gang rape. The FIR says that it was one person. Later on she comes before the media and says that a number of others were spectators. That is not there in the FIR. We are supposed to be lawmakers. What is clearly demonstrated in the Evidence Act? These are technicalities but they need to be explained. When a medical examination takes place, is it a public document? When can it be published and who has the authority to publish it?

Accused persons have been arrested but they have to be identified. She comes out and tells that she does not have faith in the administration of the State Government. But the Apex court, the Supreme Court of India has categorically stated, unlike in some other cases the Supreme Court has categorically stated in this case, that there is no case for CBI inquiry.

The hon. Minister is not here but he is a Member of the House. He was the first person, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, to come out with a statement saying impose Article 356 and dismiss Shri Naveen Patnaik's Government. Some other Members also supported him with a chorus. I would not say that subsequently the persons who wanted to impose Article 356 developed cold feet but what has happened later on. What best could have been done has been done for bringing peace and tranquillity in Orissa.

I am reminded of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru's short note which was circulated 50 years ago to different State Governments. It was in October 1958 when Jawahar Lal Nehru wrote explaining what India's policies towards the tribals should be. He urged the tribal rights in land and forest be protected. The tribal art and culture be respected and renewed and that the tribals themselves be involved in their own administration. I would quote him. He said:

"We should avoid introducing too many outsiders into tribal territory and that the Government's schemes in tribal areas work through and not in rivalry to their own social and cultural institutions."

Nehru had said that people should develop along the lines of their own genius and we should avoid imposing anything on them. That was Jawahar Lal Nehru 50 years ago. That prescription prompted the then Congress Government of Orissa to prepare a Freedom of Religion Law. The Bill was introduced and later enacted in 1967 but it went up to the Apex Court and was consented to. Subsequently the Act came into force. The rules were framed in 1989 and the catch is, the Chief Minister who initiated that rule was removed immediately. The main crux of the problem here is conversion. It is conversion that is actually exploding the situation. Land Dispute (Recognition of Rights), getting education, all is there. But I am eager to express here Christianity is nothing new for us. We have seen Christianity much-much before the Europeans saw. We have seen Christianity two thousand years ago just hundred years after Christ. We have respected them, believed them and also in a way it has existed with harmony. It is only in recent times...*(Interruptions)* I am just concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You have already taken 25 minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I am concluding. It is only in recent times that one section in Christianity has cornered notoriety and annoyance when conversion takes place. What does Swami Vivekananda has said? Long back, he had said that those who are born Christians should become good Christians; those who are born Muslims should become good Muslims and those who are born Hindus should also become good Hindus. I am proud to be a Hindu and I respect other religions and in Orissa we respect all religions as Orissa's religion is Jagannath cult.

16.41 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA  
AND

BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA...\*—*Contd.*

*[English]*

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the

\*Laid on the Table.

following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"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 Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th October, 2008."

Sir, I lay on the Table the Limited Liability Partnership Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 24th October, 2008.

16.42 hrs

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193—*Contd.*

**Atrocities Against Minorities with Particular  
Reference to the Incidents in Orissa and  
Other States**

*[English]*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, we are discussing a very important subject, a problem that will affect the future of our secularism, democracy and social progress. I am very happy as it was raised by our colleague, Shri Basu Deb Acharia and it gives us an opportunity to discuss this problem. Mr. Mahtab concluded by saying that born Hindus should remain good Hindus and born Muslims should remain good Muslims. He was quoting Swami Vivekananda. So the point he was trying to highlight is conversion. That was the bone of contention for creating this situation. I think it is intolerance which is the main thing. In this country, there are Christians, there are Muslims and there are Hindus. If you want to see an example how they can live peacefully, an example of Kerala may be cited. We have big minority of Muslims, big minority of Christians and Hindus are also there but comparatively there is peace. It is a State not known for communal disharmony. It was possible because there in that State certain realities were accepted. The contributions made by Christians in the field of education, journalism,

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

printing technology, health, etc. all these are accepted by everyone.

As a matter of fact, conversions will take place, otherwise how other religions will flourish here. You cannot say that born Christians will be here. This is a religion which came later and naturally many people joined that religion. I think we should take an approach that various religions are prescribing a path to God. Every religion is claiming that they are doing so and all religions believe in the same God. Therefore, Vivekananda said that we are all brothers.

- Whichever religion one may belong to, they are all brothers. If this dictum of Swami Vivekananda was remembered, then probably all these things could have been avoided.

Sir, we were in Orissa just after the riots took place there. I must say that my friend Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri Suresh Kurup were also there. We were prevented by the Orissa Government to go there, while they allowed persons like Shri Pravin Togadia to go there and make fire-spitting venomous speeches. This is not the way that things should have happened. We did not go there to incite communalism. We went there to see what was happening; we went there to see what little effort we could make for creating communal harmony. But we were prevented, on the other hand, worse communal elements were allowed to go there. That was not a good method of administration. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, we were reading newspaper reports about the visit of the Chief Minister those days to Kandhmal. He went to the Ashram of the Swami who was killed. I do not have any problem. He could go there. He was praising the services of the Swami and also offered relief to the victims of that riot or whatever that happened there. But the Chief Minister failed to show the same sympathy to the people who were living in nine refugee camps. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: He went to the relief camps. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I was not disturbing

you. This is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)* This is a very uncultured way of saying things. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Chandrappan.

*(Interruptions)\* ...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mehtab, please take your seat.

Shri Chandrappan, please address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Chief Minister did not show the same concern and same sympathy to those to the extent he should have...*(Interruptions)* Please allow me to complete my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: What did Sister Nirmla say? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I am not speaking on what she said. I am speaking my experience here; ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

*... (Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, what can I do when they all are shouting? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: What happened was that the Government of Orissa failed in its responsibility to give protection to the people who were suffering. ...*(Interruptions)* Thousands of people, it was reported, something more than 40,000 people were strayed into the forest. ...*(Interruptions)* Though we were prevented by the State Government from going to Kandhmal, we met people who scraped through the forest and settled in YMCA, Bhubneswar, the first camp that was opened for the refugees there. So, we met them in the camp at Bhubaneshwar. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair, Shri Chandrappan.

---

\*Not recorded.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, they are trying to correct me as they want. How can that happen? The inmates of that camp were telling how brutal was the atrocities perpetrated on them and how people who became victims of the atrocities of Bajrang Dal were not helped by the Government. This is a very peculiar situation that created a strife in the State. I must say that when these things were happening there and people were so helpless, the Home Minister never reached there with a sense of urgency that it required. You might have reached there but you reached much later. I do not know how the Minister of State for Home Affairs who visited there was not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): His helicopter did not come. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not know these technicalities. But the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs was not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross talking. Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Chandrappan.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The problem is that the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs should have behaved more responsibly. If the helicopter was late as they are saying. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrappan, please address the Chair.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Whatever it is, in our opinion, the picture he depicted there was a picture of helplessness. It did not instill any kind of confidence in the people who were victims of the attack. I must say about the genesis of it. On the eve of elections, there are elements in the country who are trying to incite certain feelings in the people. Sometimes, it may be communalism and sometimes, it may be regionalism. They create passions, a mad situation and riots and then they try to benefit from these things.

You can see, in Maharashtra, an off-shoot of Shiv

Sena. It is trying to create a situation by which the country will set be on fire. This is against the North Indians. The Shiv Sena started its innings under Bal Thackeray speaking against the South Indians. By creating frenzy passion against South Indians, an organization was built. Now, against the North Indians, the nephew is creating passion and he is trying to create a new empire, a new political force around him. Can this be allowed? This is inciting regional sentiments. Similarly, anti-minority feelings are incited. Sometimes, it is against Muslims and sometimes, It is against Christians. All these have a political agenda. It is a political agenda of winning the elections after inciting the feelings of the people. This cannot be allowed. This will endanger the national unity, secularism and national integration of our country.

This danger has to be faced squarely. Has the Centre the political will to do so?

I think there is an item in the Common Minimum Programme about which now-a-days nobody speaks so much. In the Common Minimum Programme a Bill was promised to prevent communal incidents and for rehabilitation of the victims. A Bill was sent to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs. I think it was processed. But, I think, it has not been introduced and passed. It is not that there was no effort made. But for fulfilling that effort, the Home Ministry is not taking sufficient initiatives.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Please understand that the Bill is in the Rajya Sabha. It has been introduced and it had gone to the Standing Committee. So, the Bill need not be introduced again. It is in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: You are in the fifth year of your tenure.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I have given it to the House. The House has to decide.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: That is where the political will comes. ...*(Interruptions)* If you want to get a legislation passed, you can do it. We have seen it yesterday and the day before how you were steamrolling

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

the legislature to get the legislation passed. But, for this legislation, you need not have steamrolled the legislature. You could have brought it and we could have passed it.

It is a customary answer you are giving. As the Home Minister, seeing the situation in the country, how it is deteriorating and the importance of the legislation, you should have taken more interest to see that it is passed in the Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha. That kind of initiative somehow is not forthcoming from you. That is what I am saying.

I would like to say one more point. After all we have to face the elections. Communal forces are trying to incite the people. Now, will you give an assurance to this House that the Prime Minister will convene a Conference of the Chief Ministers and discuss this problem and come with a national agenda approved by the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to ensure peace, tranquility, communal harmony and see that the situation congenial for secularism and national unity will be created? I hope the Home Minister will take this initiative to call such a meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That has already been done.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Are you referring to the National Integration Council meeting?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes, The National Integration Council meeting has taken place. The Chief Ministers had attended it and that Resolution has been passed.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Is that enough?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I do not know whether that is enough. But what you are suggesting has already been done. I am only informing you that.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: To that extent it is good. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that more is required if the situation has to be overcome. I hope the Government will act with more determination and see that these incidents do not take place so much.

With these words, I thank you.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a list of 15 Hon'ble Members under Rule 193 who are yet to speak. So, my request is that the hon'ble Members should conclude their speech within five minutes each so that all of them could be accommodated. If they speak for a short time, the House will be over soon.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): When will the House be over?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Gurudas Dasguptaji, it depends on none other than the hon'ble Members as to how much time they take. If they take three minutes each, the House will be over soon. I am going by the list. Hon'ble Members may please keep the time factor in mind.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, having felt regard for the time factor I would like to say that, since I come from Orissa and because this issue is related to Orissa, I would, at the outset, request you to give me some more time to speak.

Sir, today the discussion is being held in a very cordial atmosphere and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is himself present here. As I hail from Orissa, one thing has come to my mind. Shri Chandrappanji may be the leader of a small party but he is a very experienced politician and Member of Parliament. Shri Mahtab stated that the root cause of this incident was conversion. But he said that conversion was not the issue. I would like to remind Shri Chandrappanji, since he is an experienced Member of this House, that in the beginning of the last century there used to be a leader in our state of Orissa, whose name was Shri Madhusudan Das. He went to Calcutta for studies. In Calcutta he converted to Christianity but, later, on his return to Orissa he served the society as a leader of the masses.

I would like to narrate an incident of British regime

when Britishers hatched a conspiracy to take control of Puri temple on the plea that it should not be vested in the King of Puri since the King of Puri is not an individual. So it could not be under the control of Orissa's society. Thus, the then British government eventually took the Puri temple under their own control. At that time the Rajmata (The Queen) of Puri went to Madhusudan Das, a Christian, seeking help from him. Madhusudan Das was such a personality who did not refuse to help on the pretext that he was a Christian, so he could not advocate the cause of Hindus. Such was the culture of Orissa. Owing to this culture he saved the Puri temple from the British rule. Though, it was the regime of Christians at that time, yet nobody thought that it could have been none other than a Christian of Orissa who set the Puri temple free by fighting against Christians itself. Chandrappanji, I need no certificate from you. I do not need any certificate even from my other colleagues of Orissa who are speaking without having any proper knowledge about Orissa.

What is Orissa; What is the culture of Orissa? I do not need to take any certificate from anyone. Invite you to come to Orissa once. Those days you refused to visit Orissa owing to security reasons. Now you must come to Orissa. I will myself take you to Kandhmal. I have stated why the riots could not be brought under control within two hours there. Hon'ble Minister of Home affairs had visited the place. He has had an experience about it. He can himself experience it on seeing the geographical contours and background of Kandhmal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after that various incidents followed in the next two months. While carrying forward the point raised by Shri Mahtab to come to the root cause I want to put some facts before you. The hon'ble Member quoted Shri Vivekanandji. I want to tell you what Gandhiji said about conversions, while the Congress Party under the leadership of which the country is being governed today, claims to be a party which is the torch bearer of Gandhiji's heritage. I quote what Gandhiji wrote in 'Harijan' on 23rd of Jan, 1937.

*[English]*

"It is impossible for me to reconcile myself to the

idea of conversion after the style that goes on in India and elsewhere today. It is an error which is perhaps the greatest impediment to world's progress toward peace. Why should a Christian want to convert a Hindu to Christianity? Why he should not be satisfied if the Hindu is a good or godly man."

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): That is why, you killed him.  
...(Interruptions)

*[Translation]*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I am sorry for interruptions in the speech of a young Parliamentarian by a Minister of the Government of India. God may be kind to him! Hon'ble Raviji, you quoted the incident that took place during the regime of 1967. At that time there was no Jan Sangh in Orissa, no BJP, no Vishwa Hindu Parishad and no Bajrang Dal. Only your Government existed. It was your Government in Madhya Pradesh as also in Arunachal Pradesh. These three provinces passed the law of conversion which came into force in 1989 in Orissa.

I would like to put a fact before you. As per the census of 1961, there were 3 lakh Hindus and 19000 Christians in Kandhmal district. Then, nobody had any objection to conversion. Chanderpaulji said that Christians could not be in such a big majority. If someone gets attracted towards Christianity, what objection can I have? If we see the figures of the census of 2001, we will find that the population of Hindus increased from 3,00,000 to 5,70,000 while the Christians touched the figures of 6,20,000. In this way, Christians registered six times increase in their population while Hindu population was not even two times. Everybody talked about constitution but who are carrying out unconstitutional acts? Under the constitution, Orissa Assembly have framed a rule in this regard  
...(Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You co-operate with the chair. You have taken 6 minutes so far.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: I respect you. You know me and I do co-operate with you. I will conclude my speech soon, but I want to say that the UPA Government claims that it has brought revolution in the country by enacting the Right to Information Act. Under this Act, somebody sought information about conversion while the 1989 rule says that one can go in for conversion but first one has to take permission from the district collector to the effect that he is going to convert and then there will be no objection. From 1990 to 2008 only two persons have taken permission from the District Collector. This is the moot point and more so that Swamiji was assassinated on the occasion of Janamashtmi. Mahtabji has already mentioned about Swamiji, so, I do not want to repeat it, but will you assassinate a Hindu Saint on the auspicious day of Janamashtmi? When Indiraji was assassinated, Rajivji made a statement saying that when a big tree falls down, the earth is shaken. If a saint is assassinated, the, you will say why all these things happened. I do not justify any kind of violence. I want to make just one point that there can be no more heinous crime than this. I want to ask a particular community that if the Supreme Court held in its verdict that there was no need for any CBI inquiry because the State Government was functioning well and they should rely upon the state police, then, why they say in the press briefing that they would not obey the Apex Court's verdict and demand a CBI inquiry. This issue would not have snowballed if politics was not played in this. I do not want to blame you. I had a great expectation from the Minister of Home Affairs when he visited Orissa. It is said about the Minister of Defence that he went to a Christian's house and then to Mary Ladies hostel, but the Minister of Home Affairs did not show so much sympathy. He went to the people of a particular section. He did not go to the hostel but did go to the house of Swamiji. It is said that we are losing our credibility in foreign countries. While on his visit to France, the hon'ble Prime Minister had to face protest from his French counterpart. France is a country that does not allow its minorities to lead their lives, but India is perturbed at the protest expressed by France. The Union Government threatened us by showing the horror of Article 356. Narendra Modi was

terrified by serving a show-cause notice under Article 355 to his Government and now he was threatened with Article 356. When the Cabinet meeting was held, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, while coming out of the meeting, made a statement that the Government would impose Article 356. Everybody takes the name of Narendra Modi every time but he has got the mandate of the people two times in Gujarat. Narendra Modi had made a very good statement saying that it was probably the reason that Madam was in a hurry to take a salute of candle light under Article 356 in Orissa. I want to say that if the Union Government have the will power, then, the two should go together to find a solution to this issue because this is a matter of law and order.

I will tell you the story of \*. How \* ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG: \* Why does he mention name? He is a Member of Rajya Sabha?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The name will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Gamangji, who knows \* better than you? You do not refer to Goa owing to political compulsions? But, what has been his role? All right, I do not take his name. Gamangji, no one knows better than you, who incited trouble in Goa? Who can know that better than you. Who tried to make dent into the local tribal civilization? ...*(Interruptions)* Who knows better than you?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot name him because he is not present here to defend himself in the House. Please do not take his name.

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would definitely say that Congress should stop playing politics, the so-called secular politics. It is being said atrocities are committed on minorities. They have their Government in Delhi, their police in Delhi. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs what did they say after the police operation in Jamia Nagar in which terrorists were

---

\*Not recorded.



killed. They play politics zeroing in on a specific community. Their Congress party also opines that judicial inquiry should be held in Jamia Nagar case and these people who are inspired by vote bank politics are giving us sermons regarding Phulbani and Kandhmal. They themselves cannot see anything beyond their vested interest. I appeal them, through the House, to spare Orissa of their capable leadership. It is under our care now. There is no need to further deteriorate the situation in Orissa. Please allow us to improve the situation in Orissa.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ AND MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we were reminded by Shri Mahtab of a quotation by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru regarding how we should treat the tribals all over the country and Central India in particular. As the Minister of Panchayati Raj, I am constrained to point out that the legal provisions for this are to be found in an Act passed unanimously by this Parliament in 1996, namely the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act under which all these protections could be afforded. Unfortunately the implementation of this Act in Orissa leaves a great deal to be desired.

Having said that, I would like to remind him of another quotation from Jawaharlal Nehru. It was in October, 1951, seven years before the quotation that Shri Mahtab gave us where Jawaharlal Nehru, at the Ram Lila Ground on Gandhiji's birthday—a definition to secularism, which, I do not think, has been bettered since then—said:

"If a man raises his hand against another in the name of religion, I shall fight him till the last breath of my life whether from inside the Government or from outside."

If that is the litmus test of secularism, then we need to ask the Government of Orissa and, in particular,

the Chief Minister of Orissa whether he has lived up to this litmus test.

Sir, I have no doubt, as Shri Mahtab has no doubt, that Shri Naveen Patnaik means it when he says that he is secular in every bone of his body and went on to add that not a single bone in his body is broken. But the bones of several others are broken and what they need to be asked is whether the behaviour of the Government of Orissa matched up to the definition where Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said: "If a man raises his hand against another in the name of religion, I shall fight him..."

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Please ask the same question to Mr. Tarun Gogoi of Assam.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: All right. I think that has led me very well into the next point I wish to make.

Shri Mahtab refers to two incidents, one of December, 2007 and another incident of August, 2008. May I remind him that it was not one incident of August, 2008 that we are talking about here? The incident that he has referred to is the brutal murder of a Swami who needed to be respected and whose age needed to be respected. It is not that incident which this House is talking about. It is all the incidents that followed the incident of 23rd August. Nobody in this House supports the incident which happened on 23rd August. But what I am very disturbed about is that after a series of other incidents have taken place where at least tens of thousands, and possibly hundreds of thousands, of people are affected, the reply given to us is that this is a historic problem of 200 years. This is probably a historic problem of several thousands of years.

Sir, it was Mr. Mahtab himself who claimed that Orissa is a State of peace and tranquillity and that nothing has happened except in 1994 and again in 2008.

If that is so, then why is it that any kind of dispute, that might exist between sections of the population, with respect to inequality or land has not caused all this.

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

I think, ultimately, the truth came out when Shri Mahtab said, 'crux' and I quote his words, "The crux of the issue..." he said, "...is conversion".

So, we come back to whatever may be the history of the last two hundred years or more, whatever might be Shri Madhusudan Das's contribution to saving the Puri Temple, whatever might be the heritage of Biju Patnaik in Orissa for the preservation of secularism, when it came to the litmus test on the 23rd of August and for the better parts of two months thereafter, that was the test which the Government of Orissa failed and it failed because it is of the confused frame of mind on the specific question at the crux of the issue which is conversions.

You cannot make conversions the excuse for mass murder, you cannot make conversions the excuse for mass disgracement of human beings, you cannot make conversions the excuse for mass arson. The issue before the House today is the mass arson, the mass murder and the mass displacement that has taken place in Orissa. What we ought to be addressing is those issues and not whether our Constitution or laws made in 1989 and subsequently referred to conversions.

The Constitution of India to which Shri Mahtab, like all the rest of us, have sworn fealty at the time that we became Members of this House, categorically permits people of any religion, including the Hindu religion, to propagate their religion and it is precisely because there are Hindus who propagate their religion. In fact, the Rama Krishna Mission calls itself a mission and has no hesitation in converting those who wish to become Hindus from some other religion into the Hindu religion, that, without specifying which religion can propagate, it says every religion has a right to propagate.

When this propagation takes place, if State Governments introduce rules and regulations of the kind that has been referred by the BJP gentleman, who has fled this House—which is a habit of theirs, they speak and then run away—let me remind them that in Tamil Nadu, we had a similar law passed and it had to be withdrawn by exactly the same legislature that had

brought it in. It is absurd that a person's personal view on what is religion ought to be, has to be certified by a District Magistrate. Is the IAS or the Pope going to decide whether you are a Catholic? This is absurd and it is because behind all this is a conspiracy to subvert our Constitution, to prevent conversion by any religion into any religion that we have this kind of a trouble. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not answering Mr. Swain.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Did he know about this conspiracy today? He did not know about it earlier. They are just planning it now. He has stated that the BJP people have the habit of running away and he has the habit of just coming now and only referring to one person. I have also said so many things. He should refer to me also. He will know what I have spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: With your permission, I would like to say that it is a completely unwarranted interruption by a gentleman who was speaking. I was watching him on Television and shocked, amazed at the kind of language he was using. I have come here and my answer is as much to him as to Shri Mahtab. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the critical question that is arisen over here is that if you have a mentality which says that there is something wrong in attempting to propagate a religion and you provoke people into indulging in terrible actions and then seek to justify that by saying that you are trying to prevent conversions, that is the mentality which has resulted in this terrible tragedy that has over taken Kandhamal.

I am deeply sorry that the Government of Orissa felt fit to allow people who are provoking this kind of a thing, people, like Shri Pravin Togadia, to wander in the area while placing difficulties or even stopping others from going in where they needed to go in.

Will you please sit down? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record except Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

---

\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat Mr. Swain.

[Translation]

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Excuse me, there is no dearth of civility here. It is submitted that after listening to his speech being an Indian and supporter of the Constitution. I thought it as my duty to come and explain what is enshrined in our Constitution and what sort of politics is being played by our colleague Swain Sahab and his associates?...(Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, kindly tell him to sit down? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you Mr. Swain. Nothing will go in record except Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

(Interruptions)\*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat; I am not allowing you.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you speak without the permission?

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair Mr. Swain. Nothing will go in record except Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: To continue with the remarks that I was attempting to make, we were asked a very important question by Shri Mahtab, which was: 'Can we not allow the political leadership to prevail?' In Orissa, we have an elected Government. It was with the support of the people that Shri Naveen Patnaik became the Chief Minister, and then again became the Chief Minister. So, which is the political leadership that is to prevail in Kandhamal? Is it to be

the political leadership of Shri Praveen Togadia? Or, is it to be the political leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik? For long before he became the Chief Minister of Orissa, he was a personal friend of mine and I have known that family since I was seven or eight years old. I have no doubt that he is a secular person. If Shri Naveen Patnaik is, as he says, and as I believe him to be, a secular person, then why is it that a secular individual running a secular Government failed the litmus test when it came up before him in the month of August? Surely because there is not a link between 1994 and 2008 but because there is a link between you and Shri Kharabela Swain and his people; that is where the disease comes from. I cannot believe that somebody like Shri Naveen Patnaik who went to the same school as I did, who read the same prayers as I did, who sang the same songs as I did, could possibly be communal. But, if you get into bed with a snake, the snake is likely to bite you. This communal bite has not come from within. It is not *swayambhu*. It is the result of being politically dependent upon a group of people who are determined to wreck the nature of our nation. ... (Interruptions)

Let me finish my argument. Why do I call this a communal virus? It is because the leader of Shri Kharabela Swain's Party, who is regrettably not present in the House today—as he is the Leader of the Opposition; I am referring to Shri L.K. Advani—has categorically stated that he sees no difference between *Rashtriyata* and *Bharatiyata* and *Hindutva*.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Right.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am glad that they are confirming this. So, on a much earlier occasion, he stated that it is not enough for a Christian in India to call himself as an Indian Christian.

He really must call himself a Hindu Christian. I have also stated that it is not enough for a Muslim in India to regard himself as an Indian Muslim. He said that he must call himself a Hindu Muslim. So, I then asked Mr. Advani a question, to which I still not received an answer, that if an Indian Muslim is a Hindu Muslim

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

and if an Indian Christian is a Hindu Christian, then please tell me, are you a Hindu or a Hindu Hindu. It is this inability to distinguish between a nation that is based upon a religion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Swain, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Shri Hannan Mollah, have you heard Shri Advani saying like that? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

Nothing will go on record except what Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar says.

*(Interruptions)\*...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is this inability which equates one religion of India with the nation of India and regards the other religions of India as subordinate to that majority. That is at the root of the kind of often atrocities that we have seen happen in Orissa. Until we batter this mindset, it will not be possible for us to rise to the occasion when the occasion demands.

I believe that Shri Biju Patnaik himself was a very secular human being. I believe that his family members are also secular. I believe further that the Biju Janata Dal's policies and principles are based upon secularism. But owing to the nature of the Government that has been established in Orissa, these terrible incidents have happened.

My request to them is that if for political reasons you have to secure their support, take their support but do not allow this very communal mentality to infect your administration. It is because that has happened with the

\*Not recorded.

tranquility and peace of Orissa, to which you drew attention, which is a characteristic of all Oriya Parties until the BJP started infiltrating your State has kept the place peaceful in fact. Of course, there is ...*(Interruptions)* This is why, I was very disturbed that you went on interrupting when you have been given the figures of how many Christians there were or how many Hindus there were. I do not think that matters. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, please address the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I think, I would like to request Shri Mahtab to intervene when he finds somebody dividing Indians, dividing Oriyas, and dividing the people of Kandhamal between how many Hindus there are and how many Christians there are. These are facts. To try and draw a kind of conclusion that the BJP would give is, of course, what I expected the BJP. To see that the BJD trying to draw the same conclusions completely breaks my heart because it means that a tiny irrelevant Party in Orissa, the BJP, is now beginning to capture the mindset of the Government. It is distancing yourself from the mindset. If you want to remain in power, you keep with them. But I am warning you that if you allow Praveen Togadia to wander and stop Shri Gurudas Dasgupta from going into the same district, it is going to result in the sort of a thing you have seen here. It is Shri Mahtab who underlined that even when it happen and as it appears subsequently, people who have nothing to do with the question of conversions but Maoists, terrorists, they were the ones who were responsible for the assassination of the Swamiji. If some Maoist comes and kills the Swamiji, why should revenge be inflicted upon tens and thousands of innocent Christians, and what has that to do with the quarrel that may have taken place over land or economic inequality or even with regard to marketing?

These are real issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Swain, you have already spoken. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

(Interruptions)\*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, these are the kind of real issues, which I hoped, we would be hearing constructive answers today. Instead of which, we are told, we are given a lecture in the elementary geography of Orissa that in Kandhamal we have villages that are scattered into the jungle area and that so many parts of Orissa are Maoist infested that they do not immediately have the troops to pull them back to Kandhamal district and that unlike in Uttar Pradesh, where they have decades of experience of dealing with communal riots, in Orissa because of peace and tranquility, they did not quite know how to deal with them. If the argument had been restricted to that point, I would have thought that, may be, we should think about it. But it does occur to me that since it is in precisely those densely forested areas of Southern Orissa, that the Government of Orissa has been tackling these Maoists over such a long period of time, that they would have had the experience of how to move quickly into an area, which is bursting into flames. But they have the experience, they say, of dealing with Maoists, they do not have the experience of dealing with communal trouble. This is an admission of failure.

So, after all if there had been a very quick administrative deployment into that area, if there had been a determination to say that people like Togadia should be extermed and people like Gurudas Dasgupta should be taken in, the entire secular forces of this country, without asking you to leave your Government, would have been along with you in tackling this communal menace.

But it is the failure to recognize that you need to mobilize secularism against the communalism of these people to your right. That is the root of the failure that we have seen in Kandhamal. I am sure that Kandhamal could have been dealt with. We do not say that there would not have been any incidents at all. But that as

---

\*Not recorded.

soon as we looked as if there was a conflagration, had the Government in Orissa moved in with real will, real determination and a commitment to the secularism of Biju Patnaik, leave alone anyone else, I do not think, this kind of a thing would have happened. That it has happened is a tragedy.

Now, I think, we need to learn the right kind of lessons. The right kind of lessons lie in a reaffirmation of the Constitutional provision that every Indian has the right to not only convert himself but to attempt to convert others; and that cannot become a *causus belli* for bringing about attacks without warrant on large numbers of innocent people. If there is a need for assistance from the Centre, it should be asked for in good faith and secured. With the Minister of State of Home Affairs sitting there in Bhubaneswar, every effort should have been made to get him into Kandhamal when he asked instead of standing in his ways. Equally, every effort should have been made by the Chief Minister to turn up on the spot as quickly as he could. Every effort should have been made by him to douse the fires. But instead of that, instead of any of these actions being taken on the scale and with the speed at which it should have been taken, we see the spectacle of Praveen Togadia wandering around with his *Trishl*, and the poor chap Gurudas Dasgupta being prevented from going in there. Is this the right attitude to bring towards a humanitarian problem, which calls upon you to protect the Constitution at the point where the Constitution is being violated? That is the issue.

We are as proud as Shri Mahtab and all his colleagues from Orissa are, about the long and extremely valuable history of Orissa, of the immense contribution that Orissa has made to the culture and civilization of India. To people like Shri Madhusudan, who was referred to by our friend from Orissa who spoke just before me, who put his religion aside in order to ensure that there should be justice to the people of Orissa and to that legacy, then I ask you one question.

If over these last 60 years, in contrast to several other parts of the country you have been able to preserve peace and tranquillity in Orissa, then what happened that the son of Biju Patnaik fell flat on his face when the

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

first challenge came before him? There is no point in saying, I am secular in every bone of my body unless at the time that there is a challenge to that secularism, he remembers the words of Jawaharlal Nehru and says if any man raises his hand against another in the name of religion, I shall fight him till the last breath of my life, whether from within the Government or from outside. It is that Nehruvian test that you failed and in failing to implement this properly, you are failing the second test of Jawaharlal Nehru, the one that you read out in October, 1958. We cannot hope to preserve the secular ethos of Orissa unless you completely eschew the mindset of people like Shri Kharabela Swain.

\*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Sir, I would like to lay my statement on the important discussion. Some untoward incidents occurred in the State of Orissa. But we are taken every step to ease the situation. Hon'ble Speaker Sir, A package has been announced by the State Government for rehabilitation of the victims. This includes a cash compensation of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the next of kin of the deceased, a house building assistance of Rs. 50,000 for fully damaged houses, assistance for household articles and for restarting business etc. An assistance of Rs. 2.00 lakhs has also been announced for public institutions such as schools, hostels, dispensaries, and hospitals etc. which have been damaged in the riots.

Confidence building measures have been initiated by the District administration at the village level to facilitate return of the victims to their villages.

In the unfortunate incident of rape of a nun, eight persons have been arrested. A team of lady police officers led by an I.G. rank Officer (Mrs. B. Radhika, IPS) visited New Delhi to offer protection to the nun for her return to her home State and has also requested for her cooperation in identifying the accused. The nun has, however, declined to cooperate with the team. The Inspector-in-Charge of the concerned Police station, where the incident took place, has been placed under suspension for inordinate delay in investigation of the

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

case. The I.G., Crime Branch is personally supervising the case.

The incidents which took place in Kandhamal district have a long history of suspicion and anger between different sections of people. There have been allegations that land belonging to the tribals have been usurped by non-tribals. There have also been allegations against persons of having taken advantage of reservation in jobs etc. by false representation of their castes. The activities of naxalites in the District in the recent months have added another dimension to the complicated situation therein.

The State Government has announced a number of measures to solve some of the basic problems of the people of the District. A special team of ten Inspectors of Police has been sent to the District in order to verify complaints relating to Caste certificates. Eight new tehsils are going to be opened in the District shortly so as to solve the land related problems of the people. Labour intensive works have been initiated in a large number of villages. Special steps are being taken to open 250 seated girl's hostels in every Block where no such facility exists. A Special Administrator has been appointed for the District in order to oversee all the above measures.

This Government has a long track record of communal harmony for more than eight years during which there was no communal violence anywhere in the State except two unfortunate sets of incidents in the District of Kandhamal. The Government has appealed to all sections of the people in Kandhamal District to forget their differences of the past and return to their normal lives in a spirit of understanding and peace.

\*SHRI SUGRIB SINGH (Phulbani): I stand here to participate in the discussion on Communal tension prevailing in different parts of the country including Orissa from where I am representing. The situation is coming back normalcy. I would urge this House not to say something that would aggravate the situation there.

---

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

Let us not to do something that will disturb peace and tranquility.

The law and order situation which arose in the District of Kandhamal in the recent weeks was triggered by the murder of Swami Laxmanananda Saraswati on the night of 23-08-2008. As soon as the incident took place, the Chief Minister spoke to Union Home Minister and requested him to send additional CRPF personnel and a helicopter for movement of forces. Senior Police Officers and the R.D.C. (Southern Division) immediately rushed to the District. The available forces were deployed at sensitive places. But the movement of the forces was severely restricted due to felling of large trees across the roads at about 100 places. The Central forces arrived after 27-08-2008. The riot was at its peak within this period i.e., from 23-08-2008 to 27-08-2008. After 27-08-2008, there has been a significant decline in the number of violent incidents. All the major towns have been free of violence ever since. Police patrolling on motor cycles has been intensified and all important roads have been opened to traffic. Now there are 53 companies of Central Para Military Forces, besides armed police of the State Government etc. It should, however, be remembered that the District of Kandhamal has more than 2400 sparsely populated villages spread over an extremely hilly and afforested terrain. There have been sporadic incidents of clashes between different groups in different pockets of the District due to years of conflict for various reasons. All out effort is being made by the administration to put a complete stop to such incidents.

There has been practically no incident of violence in the district of Kandhamal since 1st October, 2008.

The Crime Branch is investigating into all these cases relating to the District of Kandhamal. More than 1000 persons have so far been arrested from all over the State out of which 600 are from Kandhamal District alone. Three persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of the Swamiji.

A retired Judge of the High Court has been appointed by the State Government for judicial enquiry

into the incidents. The Commission will visit the district very soon.

At the peak of the riots, the Government had provided shelter to 23,000 persons in different relief camps of Kandhamal District. They constitute about 20% of the Christian population of the District. Now the number of persons in the camps has come down to about 13,000.

The victims in the relief camps have been provided with free food, clothing, medical help, books for the children etc. Adequate security cover has been provided to these camps with the help of Central Para Military Forces. Registers have been opened in the different camps in order to record complaints of any threat or intimidation of physical attack or reconversion etc.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

Mahtabji, you have spoken already.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Is it not a debate?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No cross-talks.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Perhaps, he thinks that the lie repeated many times becomes the truth. ...(Interruptions). There is a saying; lie repeated many times definitely becomes the truth. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the next name. Mr. Swain, please take your seat. I will allow Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Asaduddin Owaisi.

(Interruptions)\*...

---

\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Asaduddin Owaisi, you should start your speech.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Owaisi, nothing will go on record, except your speech.

(Interruptions)\*...

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is being wasted, your speech is not going on record. Owaisiji please continue.

[English]

Without the permission of the Chairman, how can he speak?

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Sir, I rise, with a very heavy heart, to bring to the notice of the august House, especially the incidents which have taken place in our country in the last one-and-a-half years, wherein whenever a bomb blast takes place, whether it be in Hyderabad, Gujarat, Bangalore, Jaipur, Delhi, Kashmir, Orissa or anywhere else, an extremely dangerous thing of demonisation of the Muslim community, in particular, is taking place. ...(Interruptions) In your own good State, Orissa, despite you being there, people have been butchered.

What I would like to bring to the august House, through you, is that, though all of us condemn these terrorist blasts and the people who have done such a heinous crime, the kind of demonization of Muslim community, in particular, which is taking place. It is an extremely dangerous thing that is happening. The reason being that forces, which are demonizing the whole Muslim community, have a political agenda, which was very directly and indirectly hinted by the hon. Minister, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar. Demonisation of a particular community, whether it is Christian or Muslim, leads to polarization. Polarization in turn leads to political victories in elections. Now, what is the Government doing? It is the responsibility.

\*Not recorded.

[Translation]

My complaint is not against others but my own people.

[English]

I was listening very vividly to the hon. MP from BJP. He talked about Scheduled Tribes. But I failed to understand this. We have always seen him in the library, working, reading and increasing his knowledge. But, Sir, you see for a fact, the Scheduled Tribe Order, 1950 and the Hindu Code, the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Even the Census 2001 has a separate list to do a census of the Scheduled Tribes.

All these four Acts which I have mentioned clearly say in the proviso that it does not apply to the Scheduled Tribes. Now, if a Scheduled Tribe person wants to change his religion, how can you call it a 'Ghar Vapsi' programme? The Scheduled Tribes are not Hindus. That is what the law says. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: No, it is not correct. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: That is what the law says. ...(Interruptions) Sir, I am not yielding. ...(Interruptions) I have listened to what they have said. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions) He is supporting conversions on the floor of the House. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: That is what the law says. You want to protect Hindus, you are free. ...(Interruptions) Please understand. That is why if a Scheduled Tribe person wants...

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, what is this? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Let Shri Owaisi speak.

...(Interruptions)



SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Do you mean to say that the elected people of this country are wrong? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I will not listen to you. I will not listen to what you have to say. Please understand. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, it cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: That is why if a Scheduled Caste person changes his religion, you cannot stop. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: You have not been able to do it since hundreds and thousands of years. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: We will not do it forcibly. Do not worry. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anything irrelevant will be taken care of.

*[English]*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Sir, what is wrong in what Mr. Owaisi is saying? ...*(Interruptions)* What is going on here? Why are they obstructing him? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, what you are saying is not right. I will not respond to you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Sir, he is justifying conversion. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: That is why if a Scheduled Caste person changes his religion to Christianity or Islam, he cannot get the benefit of Scheduled Caste. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why there is a demand from the Muslim community and the Christian community that you amend Article 341. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, the Constitution allows conversion. It is a fundamental right. Right to religion is a fundamental

right. ...*(Interruptions)* No Tom, Dick and Harry like Shri Praveen Togadia or Sangh Pariwar can stop me from propagating my religion. I have all the right. Tomorrow if he believes that Islam is right, can I stop him from accepting Islam? I cannot. I hope he understands and reads it. That is a different thing. But propagation of religion is a fundamental right. ...*(Interruptions)* Unfortunately you do not want to accept it.

Now, coming back to the issue which I started with, take the case of bomb blasts. Whenever a bomb blast takes place, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is here, what happens? In my State, there was a blast in Mecca Masjid in May, 2007; in August, 2007 there were two blasts in Hyderabad after which 110 Muslim youths were picked up, 19 were booked and for six months they were in jail. One among them was kept in police special area. They were beaten up black and blue. Electric shocks were given in their private parts. After that, what do we know? Six youths who were arrested in Mumbai have confessed to the blasts in Lumbini Park and at Gokul Chat in Hyderabad. Who will give back the lives of those 19 Muslim boys whose reputations have been destroyed, whose jobs have been taken away who have been ostracized by the community over there and their neighbours have been calling them a terror? ...*(Interruptions)* Please, Raja sahib, this is Parliament. This is not your residence in your feudal State. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding to you. I do not accept it from you. ...*(Interruptions)* Who will return back the life to those 19 Muslim boys? What will happen to them?

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Please say something also about those who were killed. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Who will bring back the life to them? What will happen to them? One thing that has to be understood over here is this. I do not agree with that concept, that notion that this so-called 'fasad' that harassment of Muslims or Christians will only take place where you do not have a secular

[Shri Asaduddin Owaisi]

Government. This is a well-planned programme by all the forces who are hell bent in dividing India. I would like to request my friends over here that power is not eternal. Today it is the UPA, tomorrow it can be you, which I do not want you to be. But it is not eternal. But what will be left of India, I say, if we continue with this politics of hatred, divisiveness where antagonise the whole Muslim community, the whole Christian community, what will happen? It is you who are sowing the seeds of terrorism, it is not me, by your hate propaganda.

How is it, hon. Home Minister, that after a bomb blast takes place in Hyderabad, within 10 to 15 minutes, your agencies selectively give information? Your agencies have their blue-eyed boys in all national newspapers, in all TV channels where they say 'Muslims are responsible, Muslim areas have become a haven of terrorists?' Why can you not stop this? That is what I say. This is the UPA Government. This is a Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh. This is not a Government led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. ...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: I am concluding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: That is why, I would like to state that I condemn the encounter at Batla House. I condemn the killing of Sharma Saheb. The Indian Muslims would like that the killers of Inspector Sharma be hanged or if the law permits they should be shot dead publicly. But the question is as to why who gives them the right to doubt my bonafides if I demand that an inquiry should be instituted into the Batla House encounter. Should the law of the land not take its own course? This connotes that whatever they say is true but what we say is not true. Maoists assassinated Swami Laxmanandaji. However, many fingers were raised at Christians. The tragedy of Indian society is that a Muslim killer is branded a Member of Indian Mujahideen, a Christian as a Maoist or otherwise a

Muslim as an agent of ISI. How long shall we carry on this kind of camouflaging? That is why I demand that the Government should, in the first instance, deploy secular minded officers at the top ranks of its central agencies be it I.B. or any other agency. The National Security Advisor of the Government goes on record to say that a ban cannot be imposed on Bajrang Dal since it is not an organization. I would like to know whether this is the mindset of Shri Manmohan Singhji or the UPA as a whole. I want to elicit a response from the Hon. Home Minister in this regard. Every Indian Muslim would like to know on what grounds the National Security Advisor contends that ban should not be imposed on Bajrang Dal. They were catapulted to power on the basis of wholehearted support from the Muslims of the country during the general elections of 2002 and now their National Security Advisor is speaking against a ban on the Bajrang Dal. Six Muslims were burnt alive by the members of Hinduvahini in Adilabad. I myself went to the place and helped bury the bodies. Their allies are hell bent upon carving out the state of Telangana. Since they could not succeed in carving out a separate state of Telangana, they went on a rampage to kill the minority people. I want to ask the Government if it is ready to concede Telangana and leave our lives at their mercy? It should be kept in mind that once Telangana is formed, it would surely take a toll on both sides. On Political level. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point. You are digressing from the issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: If ever Telangana is carved out, ...*(Interruptions)* it is twenty kms away. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Telangana is a different issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Please take your seat...*(Interruptions)*. Muslims were attacked there

...(Interruptions). It makes no sense talking tall while sitting here...(Interruptions). We are least concerned with elections. ...(Interruptions) I would like to bring home a pertinent point that formation of Telangana would adversely tell upon his electoral prospects. He is worried about securing a ticket for himself whereas I am worried about my life, my future.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the Supreme Court verdict on Gujarat. The hon. Supreme Court has said that POTA cannot be imposed on the people who have been chargesheeted for the Godhara carnage for the last six and a half years. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister as to what his Government is doing in this regard? The hon. court outrightly rejected the conclusions of the Nanawati Commission report maintaining that their crime is not too grievous to invite the provisions of POTA. So, what is the stance his Ministry is going to take? I would like to know whether he would not let POTA be imposed on those people. In the last, I would like to warn the UPA Government that such a way of governance will not work. Justice should be based on certain principles entailing uniformity otherwise the Muslim youth of India will surely be rendered a dejected lot. Their faith in the system is getting thinner day after day. Yet, despite all the adverse and hostile circumstances, a ray of hope still emanates for them from institutions like this House, the judicial system of India and other pillars of democracy. I think that the gulf of social disharmony would widen if justice is denied to them. If this paramount Legislature, this Government, the hon. Prime Minister will not be able to deliver justice, who else will? I demand that justice be meted out to us and criminal assaults launched on our lives and property be stopped forthwith. Justice can be meted out to us only if people like them use their good offices and cleanse their minds and hearts of all the prejudices and bias.

[English]

\*SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur):  
Sir, I would like to deliberate in the discussion by honourable members. The Crime Branch is investigating

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

into all these cases relating to the District of Khandhamal. More than 1000 persons have so far been arrested from all over the State out of which 600 are from Khandhamal District alone. Three persons have been arrested in connection with the murder of the Swamiji.

Honourable Chief Minister made all efforts to control the situation. The Centre did not send CRPF personnel and helicopter till 27 August, 2008.

A retired judge of the High Court has been appointed by the State Government for judicial enquiry into the incidents. The Commission will visit the district very soon.

At the peak of the riots, the Government had provided shelter to 23,000 persons in different relief camps of Kandhamal District. They constitute about 20% of the Christian population of the District. Now the number of persons in the camps has come down to about 13,000.

The victims in the relief camps have been provided with free food, clothing, medical help, books for the children etc. Adequate security cover has been provided to these camps with the help of Central Para Military Forces. Registers have been opened in the different camps in order to record complaints of any threat or intimidation of physical attack or reconversion etc.

Government of Orissa has also announced to set up fast track courts for trial of criminal cases expeditiously for imparting justice to the victims.

Just to malign the image popular image of our State Government. Such unnecessary remarks are made which is unfortunate.

Now, as you know, peace and tranquillity is prevailing in the Khandhamal area. Day Curfew has been lifted. Night Curfew has also been lifted and people have returned to their houses, and they are leading a very happy and peaceful life. In such circumstances, initiation of this discussion is unwarranted.

I would like to further highlight that Mr. Madhusudan Das, who was the maker of Modern Orissa, was a Christian and he fought for Lord Jagannath Temple.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you. Today, whether it is Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil nadu or Assam, everywhere atrocities are being committed against the minorities in India. I condemn it. The term minority does not cover only religious minorities. Rather Bodo tribals in Assam are also minorities in terms of language and culture. I would like to tell you about a very painful and unfortunate incident. I had tried to raise this issue this month on 20th October.

On 3rd and 4th October, our indigenous Bodo tribals, Garo tribals, innocent people of Assam, non-Muslim people were attacked in Udalguri and adjoining Dorang districts under the Bodoland Autonomous Region of Assam. Till today, at least 50 villages of Bodo tribal people have been set on fire. In that incident, at least 50 innocent Bodo, Garo people of Assamese and Bengali were killed. This incident occurred in the presence of the police and the CRPF. The vehicle of the SP, Dorang district, who belongs to a minority community had got stuck up because of the poor road connectivity. He asked three Garo people to give a push to his vehicle. They did so. Then these minority people were killed with lethal weapons before the SP. But he did not do anything to protect them. In Jhar village, a 75 year old Bodo woman was burnt alive in her house. In Jhakuaparan village, three Bodo people of a family were burnt alive. Today, at least, one lakh Bodo and Garo tribal people are forced to live in relief camps. Till date, no arrangements could be made for their security. In Assam, police administration is a complete failure. On 30th September, an MLA of Bodo land, a Minister submitted a representation to the Chief Minister stating that many people have been killed in so and so villages and there is a need to set up police pickets over there. The Chief Minister also gave instructions for the same, however, his instructions were not complied with by the office of the DGP. As a result of this, the houses of at least two thousand Bodo families were burnt down in two days on 3rd and 4th. The Government had sent some Union Ministers and leaders there, however, they returned after visiting some relief camps. Nobody visited those villages which had been

burnt. So, I would like to demand that inquiry into these violent incidents should be got conducted at the earliest by the CBI or sitting judge of the Supreme Court and the guilty persons should be punished. I had met the Prime Minister on 20th and then in the morning of the 21st. I met the Minister of Home Affairs and gave him representation stating the need to hold an inquiry into the Udalguri incident. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: In the evening of the 19th October, the Jawans of the Ninth Battalion raped a Assamese woman and a Bodo woman. However, no action has been taken till date against them.

*[English]*

I have drawn the attention of the hon. Union Home Minister through the hon. Speaker. I have submitted one complaint letter in writing on 28th October, but nothing has been done so far.

Under the on-going present situation, the indigenous Bodo tribal people cannot coexist within the State of Assam for any longer period. In this situation, I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take active steps to reorganize Assam and to create a separate State of Bodoland. The need for balkanization of Assam has emerged and it is the need of the hour. It is the only lasting solution to the political problems and the sentiments of the Indian Bodo people in the State of Assam.

*[Translation]*

So, through you, I would like to demand that inquiry should be held into the incident that took place there and action should be taken for rehabilitation in this regard. I would like to submit that a joint Parliamentary Committee of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha should be constituted to probe these incidents. Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji probably sent over there Shri Ahamed, MOS, External Affairs on 8th October, however, he returned after visiting only two relief camps and did not visit those villages which had been burnt down. Thereafter, on

11-12 October, a three Member Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mukutmithi was sent there. Shri Shakeel Ahmed, MOS, Home Affairs and Shri Khan, MP were also the Members of that Committee.

[English]

What is it that they have seen over there? They have not visited the affected villages. They have visited only some relief camps. What have they seen by visiting one or two relief camps? So, I would like to appeal to the hon. Home Minister to come down to my place, to come to those affected areas.

17.57 hrs.

[SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I would like to appeal to the Government of India to conduct a high-level inquiry into the heinous crime and the gory incidents which took place in Udalguri and Darrang districts either by the CBI or by a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India. At the same time, I would like to appeal to this august House to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee to visit those affected areas so that the nation can come to know what is really happening over there. I would like to appeal to the Government of India to punish all the culprits who indulged in the gang rape of one Indian Bodo lady and one Assamese lady.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, there are other speakers also.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I would like to reiterate our much long-awaited demand to have a separate State of Bodoland. Without the creation of a separate State of Bodoland, the safety and security and the sovereignty of the Bodo people of Assam will not be possible at all. So, the balkanization of Assam is the need of the hour, and this is the only lasting solution to our problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject is different and you are talking on a different subject.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are holding discussion on a very serious matter in this august House. Prampujya Baba Saheb Ambedkar gave constitution to this country. As per the constitution, we had pledged to live in harmony without discriminating any one on the basis of Caste, religion or languages. People of six religions, more than six thousand castes and many languages live in our country. As on date, 58 years have elapsed since we accepted the constitution and we are going to complete 59 years. However, whether it is Hindu-Muslim conflict, Hindu-Dalit conflict, Hindu-Christian conflict, I mean the conflicts which are going on. ...*(Interruptions)*

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Athawale, please resume your seat.

It is six o'clock now and there are three more Members who wish to participate in the discussion. If the House agrees, the time of the sitting can be extended till seven o'clock.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time of the sitting is extended till 7 pm.

Shri Athawale, please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I was submitting that the killings of Indians by their own countrymen, getting bomb blasts, opposition of north Indian people in the name of language in Mumbai, demolition of Babari Masjid by Hindus, demollition of temple, mosque or Gurudwara by any other community poses serious threat to the unity of this country. I would like to submit that an inquiry should be held into the murder of Swami Lakshmananand Patilji is present here. Strict action should be taken against those who have murdered Swamiji, but the minority Christian community who live

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

there should not be attacked...\* Church was attacked and attempts were made to kill many people. Does our constitution contain these things? Action should be taken against those persons who are involved in bomb blasts, whether they are Hindus, Muslims or they belong to any other community but no society can be branded as terrorists. I would like to bring it to your notice that the Muslim terrorism began after Shri Advani organized the 'Rath Yatra' from Somnath, tried to flare up Hindu sentiments and after the Babri Mosque was demolished on 6th December, 1992. I do not support the people who carry out bomb blasts, the people involved in bomb blasts must be hanged, but it does not mean that the entire Muslim community should be branded as terrorists, therefore, I demand that we must support it. There is a need to impose a ban on the Bajrang Dal and the RSS. These organizations are defaming the BJP. If these people want to work properly, then ban on these organizations should be announced. Till ban is imposed on them, be it Kamataka or Orissa, such incidents will not stop to recur. Besides, I would like to tell the organizations which are opposing Indians on linguistic grounds in Mumbai with the conviction that Mumbai is their fiefdom that they are mistaken. Mumbai is the financial capital of the country and every citizen has a right to migrate to that city. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: I would like to remind these people that around three-four lakh Marathi people reside in Delhi, ten lakh Marathi people reside in Gujarat, similarly, lakhs of Marathi people reside in other major cities of the country. Therefore, it is all right for somebody to work for the Marathis, but if someone opposes Hindi speaking people Baba Saheb Ambdkar's Party, the Republican Party will oppose him. Mumbai is not the fiefdom of anyone. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Athawaleji, please sit down. Your speech is not going on record.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

---

\*Not recorded.

18.05 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU (Arunachal West): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. Let me condemn the attack on the religious institutions, particularly the recent incidents that happened in Orissa, Karnataka or any part of India. If there is an attack on any religious institution, it deserves condemnation. I stand here to condemn any act of violence against any religious institution or a person belonging to any religious faith.

A number of Members have touched upon the issues relating to Orissa. I would have been very much happy if Achariaji and other hon. Members had touched upon the Assam issue also.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: I have touched it.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: You have just mentioned it but you failed to condemn it and that was what I was concerned about. Whatever happens in the country, all political parties must show a concern. The situation in Assam is unique. The situation in Assam is basically an act of external aggression against our territory, against the indigenous people of the region, against the real Indians by the outsiders. The hon. Home Minister very much knows the situation.

On an earlier occasion I had told that this situation is going to occur. I can warn the Government that this is just a beginning. If this attitude of the Government continues then the very integrity of our nation is in danger.

[*Translation*]

I would like to tell you that more than 55 lakh Bangladeshi infiltrators are estimated to be residing in north-eastern states though the Chief Minister of Assam had claimed that there is not even a single Bangladeshi on the soil of Assam. I had challenged him at that time. I am not talking on communal ground. I want to say that there should be no discrimination on religious grounds against anyone be it Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or BudJhist, but there is a need to ascertain whether a

person is an Indian or an infiltrator. Once established that so and so person is an infiltrator, the Government must see as to what action can be taken against him. At that time, the Chief Minister of Assam had made this statement. However, the State police of his state arrested an illegal migrant, and he confessed at the police station that he had migrated from Bangladesh giving his address there. I told the Chief Minister that his claim was not true, therefore he must resign, but he did not resign. I would like to ask as to what else it is if not vote bank Politics?

There are some good people in the Congress Party also, but they also fall prey to its political dogmas. I had written a letter to the Prime Minister and told him.

*[English]*

You are an apolitical person.

*[Translation]*

You are such a Prime Minister who will not follow established and conventional policies of the Congress. However, since he is the Prime Minister from Congress Party, and culture of Congress is known to everybody, therefore he is also following it. We had high hopes from the Minister of Home Affairs. When he took the charge of Ministry of Home Affairs, I hoped and thought he might be having a soft corner for North-Eastern states. We invited him to shillong and he held a meeting over there. I told him that he should not follow the established policy line in regard to North-Eastern States. I was expecting that the leaders of Samajwadi Party, Communist Party and Congress Party will not only condemn the incidents of Orissa, but will also condemn the incidents of attack on indigenous people in North-Eastern States, but it did not happen. None of the leaders made a statement in this regard in the press. It seems that people only pay lip service. Attention should be paid towards the sense of alienation prevailing in North-Eastern States. That is why the concern shown towards Karnataka and Orissa has not been observed in regard to North-Eastern States during discussion in the House. His party seemingly does not have any concern the North-Eastern states.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: It is absolutely clear.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: It is not. Many Bodo people were killed in the attack. He should send his party workers over there, we will also accompany them. When they come to know about the ground reality, then they will realize what I am saying is right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, how much time has been allotted to my party?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five minutes has been allotted to each member. You have taken more than allotted time. Every Member has to conclude his speech within five minutes.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I am concluding in two minutes.

*[English]*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have been to North-East only last week and we are concerned about it.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: You are concerned for North-East but you have not condemned those perpetrators.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, Acharaji has initiated this discussion and I heard him very carefully so I am mentioning the issue here which he has failed to mention.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: I am completing. I want to say only this that there is no check on infiltrators coming from Bangladesh and it is happening not only in Assam but also in Meghalaya, Arunachal, Nagaland, Mizoram. Congress party is the biggest organization which is

[Shri Kiren Rijju]

protecting Bangladeshi people. Congress Party is looking on them as potential vote bank. Loopholes in security in North-East will remain unless Congress Party changes its point of view. So I request hon. Home Minister that he should go to Bodoland, Assam, conduct a survey and take strong action on the incident which occurred recently.

[English]

Sir, I could not finish my speech. Could I lay a part of my speech on the Table of the House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

\*SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): That on the 14th day of August last, a Students' body called the "Muslim United Students' Association" (MUSA) gave a bandh call and invited the people to response to their call in total. The major demand of the Students' Body was that all the persons who have been detected as foreign nationals i.e. Bangladeshis and deported from the neighboring States viz. Arunachal Pradesh etc. might be settled well Bangladeshi foreigners. The Students' Body wanted to make the Bandh successful forcibly and they committed some incidents of assault etc. to innocent people in the places named Rauta, Bhalukmari Hatkhola Market area. One Shri Deepak Rava (20) by profession small businessman of selling sweets etc. was criminally assaulted causing grievous injuries to his body. He was taken to the Tezpur Christian Hospital for treatment where he was declared dead on the same day by the Doctors thereof. The situation immediately thereafter, becomes seriously tense. However, by the dint of good will of a section of conscious local people, the situation was brought under control to a tolerable standard though the tense situation continued to prevail in both the Darrang and the Udalguri Districts. But Government and Police administration seemed to have been in deep sleep. In view of this, the local people including headmen from both side viz Hindus and Muslims constituted peace committee and arranged for

Nightguards with utmost efforts to maintain peace in the concerned areas.

But a few days later i.e. in the early morning of the 3rd October last, while one Shri Rakesh Swargiwar went for attending natural call after the duty of night-guarding over, a group of miscreants belonging to the Muslims community attacked him with sharp weapons and caused injuries to his body seriously. Immediately after this brutal and unprovoked incident, the situation in both the District of Darrang and Udalguri become extremely grave. The situation in the village of No. 1-Gopchar (Mohanbari) of Udalguri district becomes very tense and miscreants set ablaze nos. of houses of villagers thereof. But knowing well of the incidents and also witnessing the fire-incidents too, the Police administration and both the Government of Assam and the Central Government remained silent spectators. No proper action to prevent such brutal actions of the miscreants was taken by the Government at appropriate time.

The miscreants belonging to the Muslim community took the advantage of Government's apathy towards the protection of people belonging to other communities viz Bodo, Rava and all indigenous stream of people inhabiting therein and they started indiscriminate attack on Bodo, Rava populated villages including the villages of other indigenous stream of people. In the Sonaripara Village of Udalguri district which is mostly populated by inhabitants of Bodo community, Pakistani Flags were unfurled by anti-Indian Muslims which hurt the heart of all indigenous people. The miscreants paralally involved in burning the houses of innocent people causing damage to valuable properties including food-grains and other essential foodstuff etc. of poor people. The brutally killed persons belong to Bodo and Rava communities including Bengali speaking Hindus and others.

#### **The Role of Police and Civil Administration**

To speak the truth, the role of Police and Civil Administration of both the Districts were totally negative. The Police personnel were deployed in the trouble-torn areas. After occurrence of burning and killing incidents,

---

\*...\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.



Police rushed to some of the spots of occurrence but instead of protecting the lives and properties of victims, they took an unprecedented role of partiality i.e. the Police including the Officers of Civil Administration stood in favour of the Bangladeshi Muslim miscreants. It is a fact that the Police and the Civil Administration of both the Districts i.e., the Darrang and the Udalguri were well aware of happening such brutal killings and burning but they did not take timely action for averting the situation. It has been revealed by many of the eye witnesses now in the Relief Camps including the President of Bodo Students' Union Shri Prafulla Rava and others that the contemplation of all those attacks made by Muslim miscreants were pre-planned and were in full knowledge of the State Government. The Police and the civil administration of both the Districts were informed about the impending danger by various circles including leaders of local organization, but in vain. The Police and Officers of Civil Administration did not give cognizance and they remained totally inactive. In this context it is not only surprising but also of serious concern that Shri I.H. Bora, Superintendent of Police, Darrang district extended full cooperation with the Bangladeshi Muslim extremists and gave them direct incitements to jump over the Indian citizens of the areas concerned who belong to Hindu communities. He worked desperately against the ethics of maintaining law and order impartially. The eye witnesses of some of the incidents said that the vehicle of S.P. Shri I.H. Bora was stopped at the village Bhakatpara due to mud wherein the wheels (chakka) of his car remained stopped. The S.P. Shri I.H. Bora sought help in pushing out the car and asked some of the local Bodo people to push the car ahead. The Bodo people came forward and extended help, but at that moment a group of Muslim miscreants appeared in the spot with weapons and they brutally cut down the Bodo People in pieces causing to their pathetic death in front of eyes of the above named Superintendent of Police, Darrang District. It is nothing but a horrible incident. But the S.P. Shri I.H. Bora took no step for either protecting the victims or to take lawful action against the killers for only reason that those miscreants belong to the Muslims community and Government led by Congress both in the Centre

and the State do not want to create any sort of discontentment among the people of Muslim community.

Another eye witness by named Shri Madhuram Muchahari disclosed that the matter regarding entry of HUI in both the Districts was informed to the Police authority and also to the Civil Administration nearly a month before the incidents took place. But it appeared extremely unfortunate to note that both the aforementioned authorities refrain themselves from taking any kind of action for preventing the evil consequences. They appealed to the Police and the Civil Administration to protect the lives and properties of Hindus, but their appeal was ignored.

A few other barbarous incidents have also been quoted hereunder. On the eve of the Romjan Month (the Eid festival), on 2nd October, 08, various group of immigrants Muslims with a pre-planned strategy started attacking the minority Hindu villages where the Bangladeshi immigrants are in the form of Majority. More than 90,000 (ninety thousand) Hindu people of 22 nos. of villages under the Darrang and the Undarguri District have been badly affected so far and more than 61 nos. of innocent people have lost their lives out of them 24 nos. have been killed on Police firing and out of these 24, 18 nos. are Muslims. The villages viz (1) Sonaripara (2) Koptimari (3) Jhargaon (4) Athalbari (5) Kathalbari (6) Fakidia (7) Bhalukmari (8) Mohanpur (9) Kadamtal (10) Batahbari (11) Simaluguri (12) Sapmari (13) Ikrabari (14) Kajamati (15) Darrangipara (16) Barangabari (17) Sialmari (18) Rangagora etc. of Udalguri District and (1) Mudaipara (2) Bhakatpara etc. under the Darrang District have been burnt almost totally by the Muslim miscreants and dozens of innocent people killed mercilessly. As a result more than 60 nos. of relief camps are being maintained under the initiative of the local people concerned. It is now suspected that almost fifty to fifty-five thousand immigrants Bangladeshi Muslims have got their names registered in the relief camps with the intention of getting relief materials and other assistance if and when given by the Government including assistance and relief extended by other organizations too.

[Shri Kiren Rijju]

**Attack on Ma-Durga Pratima  
on 4th October, 08**

A group of suspected Muslim miscreants attacked Pratima of Ma Durga at Dhekiajuli of Darrang District and broke it when the said Pratima was being carried from Kalaigaon area to Dhekiajuli of the District of Darrang. They also seriously injured the truck-driver of the truck whereby the Ma Durga Pratima was being brought to Dhekiajuli. This incident fuel to the fire and people of both the Districts got emotional and excited to a large extent.

**The victims**

That on the 3rd of October, 08, the Muslim miscreants attacked Sonaripara, Koptimari and Jhargaon Village and brutally killed one Smt. Keteri Boro, aged about 75 years throwing her tyrannically alive into burning fire.

- (2) Sri Kandura Deka (62 years) of village Fakidia under the Udalguri District of the BTAD was brutally assaulted by the Muslim attackers and threw him alive into the burning fire causing his senseless death.
- (3) One Sri Jadu Ram Swargiary (54) Headman (Gaoburah) of No. 2 Siyalmari village along with two brothers of his own, under the Dalgaon Police station was killed by the Muslim miscreants.
- (4) Sri Francis Sangma aged about 45 years, Sri Pratish Marak (40 years), Sri Naren Marak (44) residents of village Barduanza of Bhakatpara area under the Dhula Police Station of Darrang District was killed by Muslims.

The above incidents of killing made all Indian citizens and indigenous people extremely angry and excited and as a result, it cannot be denied that a few groups of persons belonging to the Hindu communities too played the role for self defence which in the long run, took the form of attack.

**Pre-planned attack of both the Muslims  
militants and Jehadi Forces**

The delegation has observed the situation carefully and the incidents taken place therein and arrives at the conclusion as under:—

1. It is a fact that the minority Hindu population inhabited in various Muslims immigrants dominated areas of the District of Darrang and the Udalguri have been attacked by the Muslim immigrants with a pre-planned manner to send them away from their present residential areas for the reason truly apprehended that the immigrants Muslims need land for them. Most of the lands now being occupied by those Muslim immigrants belonged earlier especially to the tribal communities viz Bodo etc. But these lands have now been owned by the immigrants Muslims in terms of transfer and the Bodos etc. who were originally the owner thereof left the places and settled away therefrom. This process of getting land continued and the Muslim immigrants have become aspirants of occupying more lands from the indigenous people like Bodo, Rava and other genuine citizens residing permanently in the areas concerned.

Besides, it is an established fact that thousands of Bangladeshi immigrants have been detected as foreign Nationals and have been deported from neighboring States like Arunachal Pradesh etc. The State Government of Assam have outrightly rejected to term them as foreigners but have accepted those Bangladeshi Muslim immigrants as Indian citizens and have planned well to settle them in Assam. Most of the Bangladeshi immigrants thrown out of Arunachal Pradesh and also from other Districts of Assam have already taken shelter in the trouble-torn places mentioned herein above and hence plots of lands are required for settlements of those Bangladeshi immigrants to make the parts of the Vote-banks. The Prime causes or reasons behind the present turmoil in these two districts can surely be counted as genuine and important.\*

SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA (Mormugao): Sir, this is a very important issue related to the unity of this country.

It is very unfortunate, shameful and deplorable the incidents that have taken place some time back and still continuing in Orissa and Karnataka where Christian Churches, Chapels and other places of worship were desecrated and some of them even demolished in the name of revenge for the heinous murder of Swami and his assistant which not only has been condemned in Orissa but throughout the country.

Sir, when the Maoists have already claimed the responsibility for the crime why should atrocities perpetrate on innocent Christian community? Is it not an insult to the secular fabric of this country? On the one side, we boast being the biggest secular democracy in the world and on the other side such crimes perpetrate whereby thousands of Christians had to run away for their lives to the forest, leaving their houses to be looted or set on fire by goons of Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad and what is the excuse—the so called forcible conversions.

Sir, Christians are peace loving and God fearing people. They are always nationalistic and proud of their motherland. Have you ever come across any Christian terrorist or anti-national so far? Wherever Christian missionaries have reached, they have always opened schools and hospitals because they believe if the community has to prosper, they have to be healthy and educated. Christians believed that example is the best teacher and according to Christian Founder, Christians are supposed to be exemplary. Sir, I would ask who stops these goons of Bajrang Dal and Sangh Parivar involved in these crimes—they have done it with the blessings of their mentor BJP—from doing this good work like Christian missionaries?

If some humans have right to criticize the conversions, I am asking whether these individuals have no right to choose their own religion. Let us not forget that any fundamentalism and fanaticism is bad and let us not support such wrong deeds.

Sir, I was hearing the speech of one of my

colleagues from the BJP. He was speaking as if he was in charge of the Bajrang Dal and he was giving assurance. I want to tell them that Christians do not believe in such assurances. In this country everybody has got the right to choose his own religion as long as it is not forced. That is why, nobody can stop any individual from practising any religion that is enshrined in the Constitution.

Sir, I would like to request the Central Government to intervene in the matter and whatever atrocities that are being committed, not only against the Christians, against the Minorities should be stopped at any cost.

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Sir, I will not take much time. Everyone is aware of the Preamble to the Constitution. It says and I quote:

"We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a sovereign socialist secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation."

For the first time we incorporated Fundamental Duties in our Constitution. The Fundamental Duties of the Constitution demands from every citizen a duty to promote harmony and inculcate the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India transcending religion and sectional diversities. This is the Constitutional position. But since Independence this country has witnessed 8,000 communal riots in which a more than 1000 people were killed. In the recent violence against Minority Institutions that includes the Churches not only Orissa, Karnataka but in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and in various other parts of the country. It could be called a national shame. Every political party, every citizen in this country should condemn this. It is not only against the Minorities, recently in Adilabad district six people were burnt alive and in the communal riots that followed 10 Muslims were killed. This is the state of affairs in this country.

[Shri Kinjarapu Yerrannaidu]

Elections are to be held shortly. Everyone wants to polarize the society for reasons of political gains. This is condemnable. In politics nobody should take advantage by creating communal tension. Such incidences are on the rise after the demolition of the Babri Masjid on 6th December, 1992.

In regard to the incident in Orissa I would like to state that the Government of India has not acted immediately. The Central Government intervened in the matter after many days. Under the Constitution, it is the duty of both the Central as well as the State Governments to protect the lives of its citizens, particularly the Minorities, Dalits and tribals and also their properties. This is the foremost constitutional obligation for an elected Government under the Constitution of India. If any State Government fails in its duty, the Central Government should immediately intervene and help bring the situation under control, otherwise, how would the people have faith on elected Governments in this country? Even earlier, at the time of the repeal of the POTA, it was said that the present legislation were sufficient to control all these acts of terrorism and communal clashes and such other things. That is all right. On that day, the hon. Home Minister had explained this to this House. Again, the hon. Prime Minister of this country has recently said that we need stringent laws to control terrorism, communalism, attacks on Minorities and so on.

We are ready to support the Government if they wish to bring forward any type of legislation in this regard. Ultimately, the country should remain united. We have to safeguard the integrity of the nation. That is the foremost obligation of every citizen and every political party in this country. This is our foremost obligation. You may bring any legislation to curb such activities. Anyhow, we are meeting on 10th December again.

Before bringing such a type of legislation, you should convene the Chief Ministers Conference. Some Members were saying that law and order should be brought under Concurrent List. Members are giving such

suggestions. Before taking such a step, it is better to convene the Chief Ministers Conference. Law and order is in the State List. You should take the opinion of the Chief Ministers of all States and only then, you should proceed in this regard. This is a critical issue. Without the knowledge of the Chief Ministers and consultation of the State Governments, you should not bring it under the Concurrent List. Some Members have suggested this point. They spoke about the federal law also.

So, in this situation, such incidents are condemnable and the Government of India should take necessary immediate steps to control such attacks on the Christian institutions particularly the churches. The TDP has already condemned such incidents. Therefore, the Government of India should take necessary steps to maintain peace, tranquillity and bring harmony among all religions in the country.

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): Sir, I support the motion moved by the hon. Member, Shri Basudeb Acharia. I would like to say a few words in this regard.

This is a very sensational subject. So, I am not going into the details of the matter. About 60 years have passed since Independence. What is the situation of our country now? The integrity and unity of our country are undermined. What is our tradition? I need not explain it. We have welcomed Parsis, Zoroastrians, Christians and Muslims and their principles have also been allowed to be propagated in India. Therefore, a mixed culture is allowed in India. The product of that mixed culture is secularism. Secularism is the fruit of democracy. Now that secularism has gone and democracy has also failed. This is the situation in our country now. I do not blame any community or any individual in this matter.

I would say one thing on this issue. The minds of minorities are already disturbed. This is the position in Gujarat, Orissa and others parts of the country. Such disturbances are going on sometimes in Assam and sometimes in Bihar. According to me, the incidents of disturbances are politically motivated. The persons who are creating these communal disturbances are not believing in their community. They are not believing their

religion. No religion is advising to attack another religion. Therefore, persons who are causing these disturbances are not believing in their religion. They want to create disturbances with a political motive. According to me, the Central Government must take serious action in the matter.

Our hon. Member, Shri Mistry said that the Constitution has to be amended for the Central Government to interfere in the States. I do not think so. When law and order fails in a State, the Central Government can very well interfere in that State. In Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and other places, disturbances are happening continuously and people are killed. So, law and order is not there. Very well, the Central Government could have interfered there.

Therefore, the Government of India should take serious action in the matter to protect the unity and integrity of the country without any fear or favour. That is my suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM (Sundergarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will finish my point within one or two minutes and with your permission, lay the remaining part of the my speech on the Table of the House. I could not listen the complete debate, I heard only half of it. I was anguished to observe that when we are talking about secularism, security and integrity of the nation then why the ruling party is adopting such a partisan attitude. The incident in Orissa occurred in special circumstances. Like murder of Swamiji was followed by immediate reaction to it. I do not support it. There is no place for such a reaction. It should have been controlled. Our State Government made efforts and controlled it. But I am trying to understand why no Member of Congress Party has mentioned the incident of Assam. It is a very serious matter. Our two members, Shri Bwiswmuthiaryji and Shri Kiren Rijijuji have spoken about it. Muslim United Student Organisation (MUSA) and a Student Organisation of Musaval called for a bandh on 14th August. A person named Deepak Rau was killed there. I want to know from hon. Home Minister as to what

was the reason for bandh and what was their interest in it? What report does the Government have about it, please furnish the details in writing. As the Hon. Chairman is asking to lay the speech so hon. Minister will not give a complete reply. Therefore, I should get the complete reply from his department later.

Afterwards, second incident occurred on 30th September. Some organization (MUSA) the Muslim Fundamental Organisation killed three men there. The hon. Minister should apprise us of the action taken thereon. Ten villages were set on fire there on that day. What happened on 3-4 October, were not isolated incidents, minor incidents occurred there is between. The Government has I.B. and many central intelligence agencies at its disposal, what is their report about it? I was deeply anguished that the hon. Minister lashed out at our State Government invoking the Article 355 for four times. The hon. Minister cautioned us to bring the situation under control otherwise Article 356 would be imposed in the State. But why did they not take similar action in the case of Assam Government.

As Bwiswmuthiaryji has mentioned, S.P., Darang was going by a vehicle which got stuck in Bhaktapura village. The S.P. sought help to push the vehicle out. I am taking names of three persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not take any names.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I am taking names because people are dying there. These people were killed there that is why I am mentioning their names. I am taking their names with authority and I have all the proofs. I went there leading a delegation of Assam, that's why I am saying all this \*. These three persons pushed the S.P.'s vehicle which was stuck in the route. More than five hundred Bangladesh; Muslims killed these three persons brutally right in front of the S.P. Has the Government sought show-cause from the S.P. till date? Is it not a fact that when Shri Tarun Gogoi visited Bhaktapur camp, the public there demanded to hang that S.P. This demand came from the people there. It was a major incident, several villages were burnt down,

[Shri Jual Oram]

more than fifty relief camps have been set up there housing 1.5 lakh affected people. I went on a two day visit to the area. Why did the hon. Minister not take the state Government to task invoking Article 355? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please lay your speech.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I am laying my written speech and I hope that hon. Minister will pay attention to it.

[English]

\*On 3rd October Darang S.P.'s Jeep was struck at Bhakata Pura village. He asked for help and three persons (1) Francis Sangama—male 45, (2) Patros Marak—male 40, (3) Haren Marak—male 40 came forward and helped the S.P. Immediately after this a mob came and brutally murdered all the above three persons and the S.P. did not utter a word. He was a mute spectator. What action has been taken against this officer? Has any case been registered or not? If not, will Union Government direct the state government to take action?

On 3rd and 4th October Pakistani Flag was hoisted by the extremist anti-national force in many parts of Darang and Udalguri district of Assam State and this has been indirectly admitted by the CM, Assam by saying "that the flag that was hoisted at Mohanpur in Udalguri in October, was not a Pakistani flag but an Eid Flag" (Quote from—The sentinel Dibrugarh—Sunday 12 October 2008).

Has Government of Assam registered any cases against any persons? If not, will the Union Government take it seriously and conduct inquiry by any of its central agencies like CBI.

Jadu Swargiary, his brother Lakhan and mother Bedari of village Jakuapara village were killed by the Dilwar Dewani, Rustam Ali, Karim Ali, Ustad Ali (Alongwith around 500 Muslims) of nearby villages. What action has been taken against the above culprit? Have

---

\*...\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

cases been registered, if not, will the union government direct the state government to take action against these fundamentalists.

"DURGA DEVI" Idol was attacked and broken by the anti-national forces at Dhekiajuli in district Darrang. The anti-national forces also shouted "Pakistan Zindabad". Has Government of Assam registered any cases against the culprits? If not, will the Union Government direct the state government to register cases against the Bangladeshi Muslims?

To bring peace in Kandhamal in the state of Orissa the following confidence bulding measures be taken.

- (a) Enquiry and strong action has to be taken to cancel all the false caste certificates with exemplary punishment.
- (b) All the land acquired from the tribals be restored back to them immediately.
- (c) Cow slaughter and trafficking should be stopped forthwith.
- (d) Freedom of Religious act should be implemented strictly.
- (e) NGO activity/flow of foreign fund should be monitored strictly.
- (f) Culprits involved in killing of Swami Lakhmanda Saraswati be booked immediately.\*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I express my gratitude towards you for giving me an opportunity to take part in such an important discussion. As our country has a district identity in the world, ours is a unique country.

The people of all castes and religious are free to follow their faith, but our country also is a home to many languages and many religions and our country got independence around 60 years back. But the kind of situation that has emerged in a few parts of the country during the recent past, seems to suggest that the danger is looming large over the unity and integrity of the

country and the image of the country has been tarnished as well.

Just now, the attack on Christians was being discussed. Recently, such incidents took place in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka also and attacks on minorities are continuously taking place and such incidents are only increasing. Be it the State Government or the Union Government, I understand that it is their responsibility to see that the innocent people are not massacred or attacked. Primarily, the State Government is responsible for the security of people, because law and order comes under the purview of the state Government. But the way minorities were attacked in Kandhamal, a nun was raped, the houses of Christians were burnt, their places of worship were desecrated, I understand that this is not a good omen and efforts are being made to damage the unity and integrity of the country.

I am not blaming anybody but would like to say that if any Government has strong will power and commitment to protect the people of any caste, or community living in any part of the State, probably the kind of incident that took place in Kandhamal would not have happened. I also want to condemn attack on the leader of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Swami Laxmanandji. He was killed. This is a very tragic incident. When a particular community is attacked as Christians were attacked, I understand that at that time it was the duty of the Government to discharge its responsibilities without any delay, and protect their rights. I believe it to be true that a communal atmosphere is created and attacks are launched under well planned conspiracy to get political mileage when election time approaches and I would like to give the example of Gujarat to substantiate my viewpoint. Just before the elections, 2000 persons belonging to minority community, even children were not spared, unborn infants were killed in the womb itself, it has become indelible part of history. All of us are aware of it and the entire world is aware of it. If the trend of grabbing political power by killing people of minority community, creating tension, and creating communal atmosphere for gaining political mileage continues, I think it is not a good omen for the

country. Our country embraces all religions. All of us have got constitutional right, and it is the duty of the state Government and Union Government to protect these constitutional rights. An atmosphere of terrorism has been created in some parts of the country recently.

Bomb explosions are taking place. What is happening in the country? This is a very dangerous sign for the country and if we live in a communal atmosphere, then how would we be able to protect our country. It is not appropriate. It is wrong if we take action by targeting a particular class, community and caste. Just now, one colleague of mine was stating that the people of minority community are also agitated and are living in the atmosphere of fear. We have got a federal structure and we agree with this fact, but the Union Government has got powers, constitutional provisions, laws under which it can control the State Government in case the State Government fails to discharge its duties. After taking control, it can compel the State Government to discharge its duties. Given our secular credentials, it is our duty as well as that of the Union Government to provide security to all the people. We cannot afford to remain silent spectators. The Union Government need to exercise check on such state Governments, whether it is by invoking section 355 or 356 or taking any other step to control it and it is the duty of the Union Government to provide security to the common people. Therefore, I would particularly like to request the Minister of Home Affairs to make efforts to check such State Governments and provide security to the common people, whether they are Christians, Muslims or people of any other minority community who are scared or distressed. I request you to save these people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude after making one more submission. The encounter carried out in Delhi, has created a new kind of atmosphere. Many questions are being raised. The common man is putting up a demand. The intellectuals and journalists are raising the doubts and the needle of doubt is pointing towards the way Batla House encounter was conducted, investigations should be done so that truth may be sifted from false. The doubt in minds of the people of particular community may get cleared.

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today a sense of insecurity has cropped up in the minds of the people. The way the seeds of a different type of terrorism are being sown in the country, it can prove to be dangerous for the country. It has been published in the newspapers of the country, that Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal activists had conducted planned attack. Efforts are being made to create a feeling of hatred and sow seeds of hatred. It will create a feeling of insecurity among the countrymen. If seeds of hatred are sown in the country, then what will happen to the country? I would like to request that the organisations like the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal should be banned in view of their reported association with the said incidents. Stringent steps should be taken against them. These organisations should not be permitted to flare up Muslim, Hindus and Christians against each other, otherwise the unity and integrity of country will be in danger. Stringent action should be taken against those who incite the sentiments, whichever party they may belong to. If somebody plays with the feelings of the people to gain political mileage, the people of country will give him befitting reply.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to say that the people who are living in an atmosphere of fear and feel themselves insecure should be given justice.

"Our country is unique. The people following various religions and cults live in our country. The people speaking various languages, following various customs and rituals, and traditions live in our country. 'Sarvdharm Sambhav Vachdēyh'. The constitution of India is secular. The Indian citizens are free to follow their own religions, to speak different languages and follow their own customs, rituals and traditions.

Nobody has a right to harass anybody on grounds of religion.

However, frequent recent attacks in states like Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and other states on the minority community Christians by certain religious

bigots is a matter of national concern. There should be serious deliberation on this issue.

Sir, the killing of Vishwa Hindu Parishad Leader Swami Laxmanand Saraswati in Orissa is deeply regrettable. An impartial high level inquiry should be conducted into this incident and the culprits should get punishment as provided under the Constitution.

However, it is extremely shameful that instead of bringing those killers to book, Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad have launched heinous attack on the entire Christian community. Two persons, a priest and a nun were burnt alive by the hardliners in Orissa. Besides, a nun was gangraped. These incidents have disgraced the entire community. Houses, Churches, Orphanages, schools of innocent and unarmed Christians were burnt in several states. It is an attack on democracy. Such terrorists threaten the country's internal security, however, communal violence jeopardizes the country's unity and integrity.

Sir, the persons apprehended in cases of attack on Christians are either from Bajrang Dal or Vishwa Hindu Parishad who are spreading religious frenzy, The State Governments are silent. There are attacks on Christians and State Governments remain silent spectators. So, the Union Government should intervene to keep the country's unity and integrity intact. The State Governments of Orissa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and other states should be instructed under section 355 of the Constitution to check internal disturbance. Necessary directions should be passed on to these states under sections 256 and 257 of the Constitution to control violence immediately.

The Government has banned 32 organisations with a view to check terrorism. An assault on the unity and integrity of the country tantamounts to anti national activity.

So, the Government of India in order to uphold the unity and integrity of the country should ban even the Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad on the lines of 32 terrorist outfits so that the atmosphere of communal hatred do not spread further.

---

\*...\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.



[English]

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM (Nominated): Hon. Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for allowing me to participate in this Discussion under Rule 193.

Sir, I speak with a degree of pain and anguish on the atrocities that have been perpetrated by a section of a community on the Christians whether it be in Orissa or in Karnataka. I would like to say that this matter is not only a matter of anguish but also it is a matter of deep concern. All sections of this House have voiced their issues that they think relate to the secular fabric and the constitutional framework that this nation addresses for its people. I do think this entire august House is committed to continue to maintain the constitutional authority in this nation.

Let me also Sir, through you, assure this House that the minorities in this country, be it the Christians, Muslims, the Sikhs or the other communities, they are committed and wedded to the secular fabric of this nation. No matter what, they will continue to serve this nation with a degree of commitment and a degree of authority that addresses their constitutional rights.

Consequent on the rights that the minorities have under the Constitution, be it Article 29, be it Article 30, the minorities have contributed far out of line of their population to this nation. Be it education, be it in handling the concerns of the widows, the orphans of this nation, be it the concerns of the medical fraternity, the minority communities, the Christians and the Muslims have done something that is unprecedented in the history of this country.

I would like to say that there is an element that spreads a politics of fear, a politics of confrontation and a politics of paradoxes saying that this will happen and that will happen and consequent to which there is an element of some kind of a concern against the minorities. They said that there is some kind of a method that minorities are expanding or growing beyond, perhaps, a certain level of population growth and, therefore there is a concern for certain other community in this country. Let me assure you, Sir, that none of the statistics in

this country, be it the Census, be it the reports that come from our States, suggests that they are growing beyond a certain level. The minorities have remained, more or less, static in terms of their population. I would like to mention that this kind of fear psychosis that is being spread by a section of the society is doing untold damage to the secular fabric of this nation and the Government in place needs to ensure that minorities, in particular, are no threat to the secular fabric of this nation.

I would also like to mention that there is a need to restore the dignity of the Christian and Muslim communities. I do not know what is in the mind of the Home Minister in this regard, but I do think that steps need to be taken to see that the minorities are not only assured but reassured that their rights in terms of the constitutional safeguards that prevail for them would be strengthened and enforced and communities that are eroding this element out of some sort of a fear element need to be handled appropriately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM: Sir, there are some other points that I wish to make. But as you are asking me to conclude, I would definitely like to conclude by saying that if the churches have been demolished, if the schools have been burnt down, there is a need for the State and the Centre to take action so that these are restored to the dignity that they rightly deserve.

I would like to lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

\*Sir, The Constitution of this great nation has granted fundamental right under article 30(1) of the constitution to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and under article 29 to promote their language, script and culture. Consequently, the minorities—Christians in particular have rendered uncommon quality service and contributed far out of line of their population, to this country.

---

\*...\* This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Francis Fanthome]

Sir, the problem in Orissa arose after the Christian community in the Khandamal region was targeted by a section of the Hindu Community. Sir, for some years in the recent past the nation is being fed with misinformation about population growth and subsequent conflict of social interests, due to increasing Christian population in the country, which is contrary to the reality in this regard.

Sir, on the killing of Swami Laxminanda on 25th August, 2008, a rumour was spread that he was killed by Christians; consequently 45 people were burnt alive. 400 homes burnt dozens of schools, churches demolished or burnt down. A nun raped and Clergy paraded naked—with the state police as mute spectators.

Consequently, the Christian community is deeply anguished and expressed the same by closing down 45,000 institutions as a protest on 29th August, 2008.

In Karnataka, as per reports, when the community protested they and their schools were threatened by the Minister of Education with action.

Sir, The Christian community has been cradle of national integration that has served with their educational, medical and social institutions. They have reached out to all communities and led the nation to modernization.

Steps need to be taken: to address the dignity of the Christian community, ensure the safety and security of the homes and health of the displaced people—Rebuild their churches and schools those who have committed crimes against humanity need to be punished and the police be made accountable for their inaction committed crimes against the Christian community—be it in Orissa or Karnataka. Let there be a CBI enquiry in this matter. \*

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR (Aurangabad, Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I am speaking at the very far end of this discussion under Rule 193. So I will make my address as brief as possible.

Firstly, I would beg to invite the attention of this

August House to an attempt made on the television, the other day, on the Lok Sabha Television, by an hon. colleague from the Rajya Sabha belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party. He said that whatever happened in Karnataka and Orissa is due to forcible conversions and in support of this statement, the hon. Member had flashed a book written by Mahatma Gandhi in 1941. What I wish to now clarify for the benefit of not only this August House but the entire country is that what Mahatma Gandhi had written in 1941 was not in support of conversions at all. It has to be clarified that there was an attempt to mislead this nation that even Mahatma Gandhi was in favour of conversions. Nothing could be farther from the truth. That book, which was flashed before the television camera on the channel that day, only contained speeches of Mahatma Gandhi made at different points of time and his point was that those who have been converted from their original religion, if they wish to come back to the original religion, there should be no objection. He made this statement only because there was, at that time, great opposition to the fact that people who had been converted from a religion were not being permitted to come back to that religion. So, this was an attempt by the Bharatiya Janata Party to mislead the nation and I stand here to correct this impression before this nation. That is my first point.

Secondly, I would like to make a very important point. Whatever happened in Orissa and Karnataka raise one very important and fundamental question before this country. There has to be a very strong action taken to not only take cognizance of all these incidents but also bring to book all those who are involved in these anti-national incidents and for this I place before this House the concept of a federal crime.

We need to discuss this question of federal crime. We need to be very clear about this concept. I know there is a great deal of opposition to it because it seems that if there is a concept of a federal crime, it will encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State.

I wish to clarify that if there is this concept which has to have constitutional backing and if it has to be followed by setting up of a federal investigating agency,



then it needs to be clarified that it will in no way encroach upon the jurisdiction of the State. The State will continue to have jurisdiction over this crime and this crime will be defined to include only a limited number of crimes, only those crimes which are crimes against the State, against this country, against this nation. Therefore, it needs to be clarified once for all that it is time today for all the States of this country to come together and understand this concept in national interest and accept this constitutional position of a federal crime and allow federal investigating agency to take *suo motu* cognisance of such crime.

Whatever that happened in Orissa and Karnataka, had there been a federal agency, it would have been in a position to take *suo motu* cognisance of these crimes and take action and not like what the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa has said that whatever happened has happened because the Central forces did not reach there. Actually, this is only one way of trying to shed his own responsibility. Had the Orissa District Administration been alert to what was happening, it would have nipped the trouble in the bud and there would have been no need for this problem to have escalated to this extent and would have sent the Central forces.

With all the force at my command, I say that the statement made by the Chief Minister of Orissa was not called for at all. It was an attempt to shirk his responsibility. It was an attempt to say that whatever has happened in Orissa is because of Central failure. It is not so and I repeat that it is not so.

The fact also is and I repeat that had we a concept of federal crime, the Centre will have to be in a position to take *suo motu* notice and cognisance of this crime as well as adequate action to resurrect the grievances.

[Translation]

\*DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA (Rajkot): I rise to participate in this discussion with a heavy heart because this situation can lead the country towards destruction.

\*Speech was laid on the Table.

What is the meaning of minority. Who is in minority in Kashmir today? who is in minority in Mizoram. Punjab? If we look at districts then who is in minority in Muslim dominated districts today?

Today we are dividing the country in the name of caste-creed, language, community, religion and colour. Today, we are dividing the country keeping vote bank politics in mind instead of keeping the unity and integrity of the country intact. The country got divided once in 1947—how many times do they wish to divide the country? It is deeply regrettable that the citizens of the country feel proud to identify themselves with this sectarian community.

When we talk about attack on minority, we will also have to see as to who is responsible for initiating attacks and why there was a retaliation?

Let's talk of Orissa, why Rev. Swami Laxshmanadaji and his associates working there were killed. Who killed them and why? A reverend Swami who was working for the all round development of forest dwellers by leading his life among tribals engaged in the field of education and health, was killed just because his team was working for charity as does Christian Missionary in the tribal extension and only because of it crores of forest dwellers were being saved from becoming converts.

In our country conversion is not possible by giving temptations. Christian Missionaries across the country are engaged in conversions but no one opposes them.

My colleagues are reminded of Gujarat every now and then. I would ask them, are not they reminded of Godhara incident why don't they remember the 1984 riots? How the Sikh Community was burnt? At that time, political reactions were given that when a big tree falls tremors are bound to follow. This is not complaint.

That no one is in a safe situation here. The original religion, the Sanatan-Hindu cult is so generous that all the minorities are safe here. Look at the situation of other countries of the world. What is taking place there? What is the condition of Hindu community in Pakistan? How Hindu have been turned out from the Kashmir

[Dr. Vallabhbai Kathiria]

valley? Actually, Hindu religion believes in the coexistence and equality of all other religions, it believes in the culture of treating the world as a family. Non violence is their fulcrum.

Despite that, vote bank politics has acted as a catalyst in dividing the countrymen. It has committed the sin of creating religious, communal disparities. This is the reason we are facing riots. Presently we are facing the situation created by terrorism.

Today the generosity of Hindu society is passing through its testing times. The sentiments of Hindus are being incited. Be it the question of a place on the Amarnath route, faith of Ramsetu, case of Ramjanam bhoomi, several ideologies of Hindu religion, pilgrim places, today the Hindu feels helpless in his own country. Injustice is being meted out to Hindus in the name of minority-majority. Hindu will become a rebel if this situation continues, the situation can worsen if Hindu sentiments are incited further.

In such a situation, the minorities in the country should join the national stream just on the lines of Parsi community. They should show reverence towards this motherland, believe in this culture and contribute in the creation of an equitable society, only then this country and society would be saved. Let us keep the unity and integrity of our motherland intact. We should create an atmosphere of social harmony by leaving aside such parochial politics.

[English]

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL (Dibrugarh): Thank you, Mr. Chairman Sir. The recent ethnic violence in Assam, particularly, in Bodoland and Udalguri is because of in-action and failure of the State Government of Assam. The State Government of Assam has totally failed to maintain the law and order situation and also to provide security to the lives and property of the people of Assam.

This is regularly happening because of the vote of the fundamentalist group in the State of Assam. That is

why Pakistani flag is also hoisted on the soil of Assam. No Indian citizen can tolerate this thing to happen in the country. This is a great threat to our national security, national sovereignty. That is why, we have been requesting the Government of India to immediately order a high level judicial inquiry to investigate the matter and also on this particular issue the Government of India should publish a White Paper and the Government of Assam should be immediately dismissed as they have totally failed to maintain the law and order. There is also an identity crisis of the Assamese people and the *bona fide* Indian citizens living in the State of Assam. This is a great danger to the people of India. That is why this should be given top priority of the nation. This is a national issue. This is not an issue of Assam. That is why the Government of India should consider it on the top of the agenda on the national activities.

Sir, for your information, I would like to say that up till now, many more people have been killed and this has not been taken up by the State Government seriously. This is continuously happening. I am very sorry to tell you, Sir, that up till now, both the Governments, the Government of India and the Government of Assam, are keeping silent. At least they could have taken stern action with regard to hoisting of Pakistani flag. How can you tolerate it? How can we tolerate this thing to happen? Are we really selling our motherland in the hands of the Pakistani forces? How can this be tolerated by any Indian? This is a shameful thing for the country. That is why I am requesting the hon. Home Minister to respond, particularly on this issue. Thank you.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Sir, this is a very sensitive and burning problem that we are discussing. In brief, I would touch only a few points. I strongly refute the charges brought against the Assam Government. All are baseless. The State Government has taken the best possible efforts to control the situation. Within 72 hours, the large-scale violence was taken under full control. Already, one SP and one Additional SP were put under suspension, and one Deputy Commissioner has been transferred on punishment. On the other hand, the Chief Minister has

already declared a CBI inquiry. ...(*Interruptions*) The hon. Chief Minister Shri Tarun Gogoi has already declared a CBI inquiry. On the other hand, there are some charges against the Muslims. Some people are telling that it is an external aggression; some are telling Pakistani people; some are telling Bangladeshi people. These are all baseless things. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: It was a Pakistani flag. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: You have made your point; let me tell my story.

Sir, the people living there are all local people. They should know the history. It is because, in 1906, Bengal was divided and Assam was tagged with East Bengal and Dhaka was the *Rajdhani*. At that time these people came there. So, these people came about 100 years back to that place. They are not at all Bangladeshis or Pakistanis or other nationals. They are all Indian people.

There are people under police custody. Some people died. Some people are in hospitals; some are in relief camps. All records are there with the police, administration and everything. I challenge that if these people can prove that any one of the people is Bangladeshi or Pakistani, I will resign from my membership of this House at this moment. It is my challenge. They are bringing false allegation against the Muslims to malign the Muslims there. ...(*Interruptions*)

These people were agitated. I was serving in a school. For four long years, they did not allow me to attend my school. Ultimately, I had to leave my service. This is their activity. I am an Indian. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. It is not allowed.

...(*Interruptions*)

\*Not recorded.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: I must tell that later on I became MLA, Minister and now an MP but they are taking me, they are branding us as Bangladeshis. This is the most unfortunate thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: On the other hand, regarding Pakistani flag, on this, again, there was Id-ul-Fitr. All Muslims know, all over India, all over world, when Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated, they host a flag with a crescent. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not interrupt. It is not being recorded.

(*Interruptions*)...\*

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Id-ul-Fitr was celebrated on 2nd; all this disturbance started on 3rd. So, all these are baseless allegations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...(*Interruptions*)

18.55 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal came and stood near the Table*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: CBI will find out the truth. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, please go back to your seat.

18.56 hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal went back to his seat*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anwar Hussain, please conclude.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Now, I come to the last

\*Not recorded.

[Shri Anwar Hussain]

point. The Government of Assam has already declared *ex-gratia* amount of Rs. 3 lakh each to the kin of those who have died; Rs. 50,000 each as compensation to those whose houses and properties have been burnt; and Rs. 15,000 each towards treatment to those who have injured.

Sir, the State Government has done everything. So, these allegations are totally baseless.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Home Minister.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, there is one thing.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the Home Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: CBI will find out if the Muslims were responsible for this disturbance or the outlawed and armed organization, NDFB was behind this disturbance.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Sir, your Party Member is not obedient to you.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he is obedient. Please take your seat. Please be silent.

Now, the hon. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to be very brief.

All the hon. Members have made very good points. I think, all the points that have been made by them will be taken note of by the State Governments and the Union Government, and we would like to act upon them.

What have the hon. Members said? They have said that India follows the principle of secularism. One of the hon. Members has said that the Preamble was amended to include the word 'secular' in order to

emphasize that it is one of the most important principles that would be followed in India. We will do everything possible to see that this principle is followed in word and spirit. Unfortunately, at some places communal incidents have occurred.

We are discussing about the communal incidents taken place in Orissa definitely. References were made to the communal incidents that have taken place in Karnataka, Assam and other places also. But I would like to refer to all the communal incidents that have taken place in India.

Sir, the hon. Members have said that these incidents have happened with a design. Many Members did make the point that with a design this was started, and this is something which has to be remembered by the State Governments, by the Union Government, by the Members of Parliament, and by the people of India also.

19.00 hrs.

They have also said that this is happening at the time of elections. When we are going to the polls, this is happening. Why this is happening at this time is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute, Mr. Home Minister.

Hon. Members, the extended time is over. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by another half-an-hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time of the House is extended by another half-an-hour.

Mr. Minister, please continue.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is one of the things, which is to be borne in mind. Some Members said that at some places, the people are afraid to go back to their places. I did go to Orissa; I visited some villages over there; and I could see the fear psychosis on the faces of the people over there. It is necessary for the State Government and for all of us to see that

they feel confident, and they feel confident to go back to their place and live there.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: They are going back.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: What has to be done will be seen by the State Government; and if they are going back, it is a good news. But if they are not going back, we shall have to encourage them to go back.

Sir, who is responsible for all these things? This is one of the things which has to be understood by us. In my opinion, those persons who are responsible for these things are the persons whose attitude towards life is very, very limited. They are not willing to take everybody with them. They say: "We are better than you." They say: "We should have all the advantages; you may have or you may not have." Now, these kinds of people are responsible for this. Why are they behaving like this? According to my understanding, they are behaving like this because they are selfish in their attitudes towards life. That is exactly why they are behaving like this. Otherwise, there is no reason.

There were some Members, who said here that this may be happening because of the forces acting from across the borders. This has also to be borne in mind. If we study the power politics, which takes place in all parts of the world, they say that something of this kind has to be done in order to see that the neighbour is not allowed to become quite powerful. This is also to be borne in mind. It has become very clear from what the hon. Members have said on the floor of the House that this is happening at the time when the elections are going to be held. That means, those who are involved in political activities, are also responsible. If some people are thinking: "We have a theory, we have a philosophy and if we use that theory, if we use that philosophy, we will be able to garner more votes", they are wrong. The ordinary human being, the ordinary citizen in India is not narrow-minded, and he is not going to succumb to this kind of theory or this kind of philosophy. But then, they are saying: "In one State we did this thing, in another State we would do the same thing, and we would get the vote." This kind of theory

may be responsible for this. This is not going to be helpful to them.

A rigid, fundamentalist attitude towards the religion is also responsible for this—"My religion is better than your religion." They forget that in India, since thousands of years, people have been telling us that our goal is the same, the routes to that goal may be different. This is what is told to us; and they are forgetting and saying: "My religion is better than your religion and your religion is not as good as my religion." These are the persons, who are responsible for this, and it is becoming necessary to see that this does not happen.

What can be done? The real question is: what can be done? We are depending on the police. We are depending on the Governmental machinery to control it. Naturally, the police and the Governmental machinery have the responsibility to control these kinds of activities taking place anywhere in the country. The State Police and the State Government will be responsible. The Union Government and the Union Police will definitely help them. They are responsible. But that is not going to be enough. I will come to that point a little later. But that is not going to be enough.

Day in and day out, for years together if somebody is talking against a particular section of the society, against a particular religion, against the people belonging to a particular religion, if the poison and if the venomous words are flung at them, then what is going to be the result? If he rebukes at one time, you expect the Government to control. But all the time you are sowing the seeds of fissiparous tendencies in the society. How is it going to be helpful? It has, therefore, become necessary not to take action only when the incidents happen but before the incidents happen. It has become necessary to see that the venom is not spread. The hatred is not spread in the society. But we see with our open eyes, we hear with our ears that some people are doing these things. If this is not stopped, it is going to be very difficult for us.

Timely action is required. Anticipate the incidents and take the timely action. Instead of saying that we are not responsible, you are responsible, anticipate the

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

incidents and take timely action. If you are not taking the timely action, if you are not taking action to prevent something of this nature, it is not going to be helpful, and that has to be done, and we expect the State Governments to do it.

Some hon. Members sitting here were saying this. Why have you not done this thing or that thing? Well, we can understand their anxiety. We can understand that they are interested in seeing that these things do not happen but they shall have to understand the Constitutional provisions also. It is necessary for the State Government to take necessary action. The Indian Government's Police are not everywhere. It is the State Government's police which are there. If we are saying that it is not the State Government which is responsible but the Union Government is responsible, you are unnecessarily shifting the responsibility from the State to the Union. This has to be understood in clear terms. Sometimes, I have failed to understand why this kind of stand is taken by the hon. Members. Sometimes, I feel that they have not appreciated the Constitutional provisions. Sometimes, I get a feeling that it may be done for political reasons also. Please do not do that.

There are certain things which are suggested here by some hon. Members. One of the suggestions given is that let us have a Federal Agency. This is a very important point, and this important point has been discussed not once but many times on the floor of the House. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is for having a Federal Agency for taking action not in all cases but in select cases in order to see that any violence taking place anywhere is controlled.

Supposing the perpetrator of the violence is living in one State and committing violence in another State and hiding himself in third State, it becomes very difficult for the State police to act against him. If we allow the Federal Agency to take action, it becomes possible. It becomes easier to take action against such a culprit. This is required but what is required in this respect is the cooperation of the State Government. Without getting the cooperation of the State Governments, it will not be possible.

It was suggested that the Conferences of the Chief Ministers should be organised for this purpose.

I think hon. Members know that not once but many times the conferences have taken place and we have discussed this issue. But, unfortunately, it has not been possible for us to take all the State Governments on board on this issue. That is why it has not been possible for us to see that this federal agency's concept is accepted. We will continue with our discussion and dialogue with the State Governments and see what can be done.

It was also suggested by one of the hon. Members that from the State List, the subjects of the law and order and the police should be transferred to the Concurrent List. This is a very very big issue. We can do it only if we pass an amendment to the Constitution in the House by two-third majority. And that is not enough to amend the Constitution for this purpose. The ratification by half of the Legislatures of the States would also be required. ...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY:**  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to hand over the police and the law and order maintenance departments to the Bodoland Autonomous Council. It is because of the lack of police and for the power of maintaining law and order that our people are suffering. ...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I will come to it after I complete my speech.

Sir, this is an important point that I was making. A suggestion was made that you shift these subjects from the State List to the Concurrent List. This is the procedure which has to be followed for that purpose. I find that it would be not very easy to get the cooperation of the State Governments on this issue. It cannot be said that it can be easily done.

Sir, things have happened over there. What should we do to help them? People have suffered in Orissa, in Karnataka, in Assam and in other States also. The first thing which we shall have to do is to help the people over there, who have suffered, help the victims. We



have requested the State Governments to help the victims. From here also we would like to help the victims. We have a scheme under which it is possible for us to give a substantial amount of money to the families which have suffered and we will definitely give that amount of money. Under that scheme, it is necessary for the Collector of the district to give that information to the Union Government and from here we send the cheques in the name of the head of the family and that amount of money can be kept in the bank for three years and they can earn the interest and they can manage their families and other compensation also can be given. That kind of compensation should be given.

I would like to say that I have seen many of the houses of the minorities which have been set on fire, torched. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, please allow me a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, he is not yielding. You can ask after he completes the speech.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I will hear you. Do not break my flow, please.

Sir, these houses have been burnt to ashes. It would be necessary for the State Government to see that those houses are reconstructed and given back to them.

The third thing is that the churches and the schools and the hospitals also have been damaged. When I had a discussion with the Chief Ministers of the States, they said that as far as the hospitals and the schools were concerned, it would not be difficult for them to reconstruct and give them back. But as far as the places of worship are concerned, it would be difficult. Then, I did tell my friends in the States, the Chief Ministers that—You may not give the money for constructing the places of worship. But if the places of worship have been damaged, it would not be difficult for you to reconstruct them. That is exactly what I had said. I am happy to see that even the hon. Supreme Court has said the same thing and so it should be possible for us

to give some compensation for reconstructing the places of worship and giving them back.

We will not, as per the Constitution and the laws, give the money for constructing a new place of worship. Yet if a place of worship is damaged, it would be the responsibility of the entire society and the Government also to see that that is compensated. I hope that there should be no difficulty to do it. The State Government, because of the Supreme Court's ruling, will fall in line and whatever assistance can be given from here, we will also like to give.

One of the most important things is that India became free when all Indians were united. India became powerful and could get its Independence when people belonging to all religions joined hands. Sometimes theories are propounded and discussed that India is a big country and it is not necessary for the people speaking different languages, having different religions to live together and sometimes it appears that some kind of attempts are being made to implement that theory on the Indian soil. This has to be understood. If a masjid is attacked, if a mandir is attacked or if a church is attacked, it is not only that structure which is attacked, but it is the unity of the country which is attacked. This has to be borne in mind and we should not fall a prey to this kind of machination.

If for any reason any State Government is not paying enough attention to this, as you all have said on the floor of the House, it is the responsibility of the Government of India to see that that is not allowed, it is the responsibility of the Government of India to see that the people belonging to different religions, speaking different languages, following different cultural ethos should be allowed to live here as equal citizens. And, that is the responsibility of the State Government and the Union Government also.

We will keep pleading, requesting and entreating the State Government to do it and if they fail in that, you will yourself ask us this. What have you done? Why have you not used the provisions of the Constitution? We are not going to use the provisions of the Constitution very lightly. When we say that this

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

can be done, we have challenges thrown at us 'do it and we will see'. It has become a fashion to challenge 'do it if you dare'. We are not challenging; we are requesting, we are pleading that please do not allow the situation to deteriorate and if you have any difficulties there, we will understand your difficulties. You cannot blame the Government of India, the UPA Government or the Ministry of Home Affairs for having criticised any State Government or any Chief Minister for having done or having not done his duty. Privately we might have talked to them whatever we wanted to talk to them; publicly we have supported them and publicly we have given assistance to them. But in response to that, if you are throwing challenges at us, it is not going to be good for anybody. This has to be understood in clear terms. It has become a fashion to say, 'Try to do this thing to me, and I will see how you do it', I would say that this kind of a challenge is not necessary in democracy. Let us persuade each other, let us appeal to each other and let us work together with each other. If the duty is not done by the State Government and if sometimes unnecessarily. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. Do not disturb.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, if this is done, please do not do it.

Of all the Members, if somebody sitting in the House is throwing a challenge at somebody, it becomes all the more difficult to digest that challenge or oppose that challenge or do something against it. The only thing we can do standing on the floor of this august House is to appeal that this is not a place for challenges; this is a place for developing understanding, developing cooperative spirit, strengthening the unity of the country and strengthening the integrity of the country.

You can rest assure that all of us are willing to sacrifice anything for the unity of the country and we will not fail in that. You can rest assure that we will not fail in that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will only allow one or two

clarificatory questions to be asked by the hon. Members to the hon. Home Minister.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: You have explained everything, but your answer gives an impression that the Centre has no concrete actions proposed. I had suggested a Bill, which was promised, to prevent communalism. Will you assure that this Bill will be brought to the floor of the House, and it will be passed as soon as possible?

SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL: Hon. Chairman, I have requested the hon. Home Minister that the Government of India should make a statement. Particularly, we are demanding a White Paper on their behalf regarding the hoisting of Pakistani flag on the Assam soil in the recent past. I have carefully listened to the detailed reply of the hon. Home Minister, but nothing has been mentioned in it. Therefore, I would like to again request him for the same.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to make a humble request to the hon. Union Home Minister. I have been demanding to form a very High-level Inquiry either by the CBI or by a sitting justice of the Supreme Court of India into the very unwarranted, terrible and gory incidents that took place on the 3rd and 4th October in Udalguri District within Bodoland territory as well as in another district called Darrang adjacent to Bodoland area in Assam. What kind of steps the Government of India is thinking of taking in this regard?

Secondly, could I know this from the hon. Union Home Minister? Why were the very sacred cactus plants—which happen to be the symbol of Bathon religion of Indian Bodo people—cut into pieces by the fundamentalist elements who entered the Bodo tribal villages? Why was it done? ...*(Interruptions)* Why is it that the Chief Minister of Assam could not take any action in spite of some kind of observation being made by the Chief Minister of Assam himself about the jihadi threat in the State of Assam? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, kindly allow me to ask one question from the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please go ahead.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Sir, 66 people  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: We are in support for the Bodo problem. ...(Interruptions) and the Congress Government in Assam has completely failed. ...(Interruptions) We support our brethren  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not called your name nor allowed you to speak. I have called another hon. Member to ask a question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Thank you. Now, you can call me. ...(Interruptions) We are supporting him. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called him. Please do not do it. It is not allowed. I have already called another Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: We are ashamed that the State Government has failed in Assam.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: It is a shame that being a border State, the Centre is unable to do anything and the State Government is... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already allowed him to ask his question, and I have not allowed you to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not record anything. All that has been said without my permission will not go on record.

(Interruptions)...

\*Not recorded.

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: Altogether, 66 people including Bodos, Muslims, Garos, and Bengali Hindus were killed; 118 people were injured; 2,500 houses were burnt. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question to the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANWAR HUSSAIN: I would request the Government of India to give them compensation or *ex gratia* as was done in the case of Delhi riots of 1984.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The first question was regarding the Communal Violence Prevention Bill. The hon. Member should know that we have introduced that Bill two years back in the Rajya Sabha, and from there that Bill was sent to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee also considered that Bill, and gave a Report. We have accepted the recommendations given by the Standing Committee, and prepared the amendments also to be introduced in the House.

The Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha. If there is an occasion, we would be very happy to pass it. If there is no occasion, you cannot expect the Minister to organize the business of the House and get it passed. It is not for the Executive to do that. I myself had a hand in drafting that Bill. I would be very happy if it is passed. If that does not happen do not blame the executive.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: The Home Minister should take the initiative and say that it is necessary.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The second thing relates to the flag of some other country having been hoisted in Assam. Well, we would like to get the information from the State Government in order to take proper action. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: As far as inquiry by the State Police is concerned, they are doing it. If they

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

suggest anything to be done by any other investigating agency, there shall be no difficulty, but they have to ask for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed because I have not called you.

*(Interruptions)...*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The interruptions are not to be recorded.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Some people have suffered and we would definitely ask the State Government to help all the people who have suffered, and we would also like to see in what fashion we can help the State Government to support them. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House will take up the Supplementary Business.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has already concluded his reply. You should have put the question earlier.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have raised this before the conclusion of the reply and not after that. Now, that the reply to the debate is over, it is not allowed.

*(Interruptions)...* \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not to be recorded.

19.28 hrs.

**PRESIDENT'S EMOLUMENTS AND PENSION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008\*\***

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up supplementary business listed for today.

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 24-10-2008.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up the Bill for consideration and passing.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill further to amend the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the President's Emoluments and Pension Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

\* Introduced and moved with the Recommendation of the President.

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.31 hrs.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S PENSION  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*, 2008

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I introduce the Bill. \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move: \*\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Vice-President's Pension Act, 1997, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

---

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 24-10-2008.

\*\* Introduced and moved with the Recommendation of the President.

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.34 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS  
OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2008\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I introduce \*\* the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move the Bill for consideration .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I beg to move\*\* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 be taken into consideration".

---

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 24-10-2008.

\*\* Introduced and moved with the Recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953 be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

19.35 hrs.

**GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT BILL, 2008\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move for the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 24-10-2008.

19.38 hrs

**ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN****Adjournment of the House till  
10th December, 2008***[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, hon. Speaker has received a request dated 24th October, 2008 from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, stating that the Government, after discussion with the Leaders of various political parties in Parliament, intends to adjourn the

House today to meet on Wednesday, the 10th December, 2008.

Hon. Speaker has acceded to the request and accordingly, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 1100 A.M. on Wednesday, the 10th December, 2008.

19.39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Wednesday, December 10, 2008/  
Agrahayana 19, 1930 (Saka).*

---

**Annexure-I****Member-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri Acharia, Basudeb	120
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	119
3.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	111
4.	Shri Ajaya Kumar, S.	104
5.	Shri Bose, Subrata	108
6.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	115
7.	Shri Chatterjee, Santasri	113
8.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	113
9.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	101
10.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	110
11.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath Mahadeo	107
12.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	102
13.	Smt. Lakshmi, Jhansi Botcha	116
14.	Shri Madam, Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	106
15.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	110
16.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	104
17.	Shri Mollah, Hannan	102
18.	Shri Mondal, Abu Ayes	112
19.	Shri Oram, Jual	105
20.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	117
21.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai A.	114
22.	Shri Patil, Danve Raosaheb	118

1	2	3
23.	Shri Prabhu, R.	109
24.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	116
25.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	107
26.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	115
27.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	119
28.	Smt. Shukla, Karuna	108
29.	Shri Singh, Uday	101
30.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	117
31.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	114
32.	Shri Veerendra kumar, M.P.	105
33.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	103

**Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question No.
1	2	3
1.	Shri "Baba", K.C. Singh	1141
2.	Shri "Bachda", Bachi Singh Rawat	1141, 1187
3.	Shri Aaron Rashid, J.M.	1102
4.	Shri Acharia, Basu Deb	1130, 1167, 1184, 1206
5.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	1166, 1167, 1169, 1176
6.	Dr. Agarwal, Dharendra	1161, 1208
7.	Shri Ahir, Hansraj G.	1162, 1196, 1209, 1219
8.	Shri Ajaya Kumar, S.	1167



1	2	3	1	2	3
9.	Shri Appadurai, M.	1127	29.	Shri George, K. Francis	1086
10.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	1121, 1179, 1205, 1216, 1222	30.	Shri Hussain, Syed Shahnawaz	1090, 1144
11.	Shri Barad, Jasubhai Dhanabhai	1113, 1162, 1196, 1208, 1219	31.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	1127, 1158
12.	Shri Barman, Hiten	1096, 1149, 1192	32.	Smt. Jayaprada	1111, 1126, 1180, 1227
13.	Shri Barman, Ranen	1087	33.	Shri Jogi, Ajit	1140, 1188, 1209, 1221, 1228
14.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	1117, 1124, 1175	34.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	1131
15.	Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	1115, 1172, 1201	35.	Shri Khanna, Avinash Rai	1111
16.	Shri Borkataky, Narayan Chandra	1134, 1182, 1224	36.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	1089, 1104, 1143, 1189, 1210
17.	Shri Bose, Subrata	1220	37.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	1092, 1145, 1190
18.	Shri Chakraborty, Ajoy	1120, 1178	38.	Shri Kriplani, Srichand	1123
19.	Shri Chaliha, Kirip	1114	39.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	1200
20.	Shri Chandrappan, C.K.	1208	40.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	1100
21.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	1164, 1197, 1211	41.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	1110, 1170, 1200, 1213, 1214
22.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	1168	42.	Shri Kumar, Shallendra	1106
23.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	1124	43.	Smt. Lakshmi, Jhansi Botcha	1227
24.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	1171	44.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	1208
25.	Shri Francisco, Cosme Sardinha	1125	45.	Shri Maharia, Subhash	1101, 1155
26.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	1128, 1181	46.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	1129
27.	Shri Galkwad, Eknath Mahadeo	1160, 1195, 1214, 1217	47.	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	1115, 1138
28.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	1108	48.	Shri Mahtab, B.	1119, 1177, 1204

1	2	3
49.	Shri Mahto, Tek Lal	1159, 1194, 1208, 1218
50.	Shri Majhi, Parsuram	1139
51.	Smt. Mane, Nivedita	1160, 1195, 1207, 1214, 1217
52.	Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	1095
53.	Shri Mohd., Mukeem	1109, 1225
54.	Shri Mondal, Abu Ayes	1163
55.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	1164
56.	Shri Nandy, Amitava	1103, 1180
57.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	1098, 1118, 1186
58.	Shri Oram, Jual	1185, 1208
59.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	1133
60.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	1150, 1191
61.	Shri Parste, Dalpat Singh	1135, 1164
62.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai A.	1171
63.	Shri Patel, Kishanbhai V.	1116, 1173, 1202, 1215, 1221
64.	Shri Pathak, Harin	1120
65.	Shri Prasad, Harikewal	1107, 1112, 1167
66.	Shri Radhakrishnan, Varkala	1086
67.	Shri Rai, Nakul Das	1084
68.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	1136, 1183
69.	Shri Rajbhar, Chandra Dev Prasad	1099
70.	Shri Rajendran, P.	1088

1	2	3
71.	Prof. Ramadass, M.	1115
72.	Shri Rao, E. Dayakar	1083, 1126, 1148, 1183, 1211
73.	Shri Rao, K.S.	1091, 1153, 1226
74.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	1132, 1162
75.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	1105
76.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1167, 1203
77.	Shri Reddy, M. Raja Mohan	1157, 1158
78.	Shri Reddy, M. Sreenivasulu	1196
79.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	1146
80.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpat Rao	1147
81.	Shri Sai, Nand Kumar	1116, 1122, 1173, 1202, 1215
82.	Shri Satyanarayana, Sarvey	1104, 1156
83.	Smt. Sen, Minati	1196
84.	Shri Sharma, Madan Lal	1115
85.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	1167, 1169, 1176, 1199
86.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	1085, 1142, 1162, 1202, 1203
87.	Shri Singh, Prabhunath	1112
88.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	1204
89.	Shri Singh, Sugrib	1116, 1173, 1202, 1215, 1221

1	2	3
90.	Shri Singh, Uday	1152, 1193, 1207
91.	Shri Singh, Rajiv Ranjan "Lalan"	1165, 1180
92.	Shri Sonowal, Sarbananda	1118
93.	Shri Subba, M.K.	1093
94.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	1104
95.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	1097, 1151
96.	Shri Suman, Ramji Lal	1165, 1180
97.	Smt. Thakkar, Jayaben B.	1160
98.	Shri Thakur, Anurag Singh	1094, 1158, 1223
99.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	1168

1	2	3
100.	Shri Tripathy, Braja Kishore	1166, 1198, 1212, 1220
101.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	1107, 1161
102.	Shri Veerendra Kumar, M.P.	1154
103.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	1167, 1169, 1176, 1199
104.	Shri Yadav, Giridhari	1112, 1220
105.	Shri Yadav, Mitrasen	1137, 1203
106.	Shri Yaskhi, Madhu Goud	1160, 1174, 1195, 1214, 1217
107.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	1158

**Annexure-II****Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions**

Corporate Affairs	:	
Finance		103, 108, 109, 112, 113, 116, 117, 118, 119
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	
Law and Justice		
New and Renewable Energy		
Power	:	104, 105, 107
Rural Development		106, 114, 120
Tribal Affairs	:	
Urban Development		102, 111, 115
Women and Child Development	:	101, 110.

**Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions**

Corporate Affairs		1109
Finance		1083, 1085, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1096, 1102, 1103, 1106, 1107, 1110, 1111, 1116, 1117, 1122, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1139, 1149, 1150, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1165, 1168, 1169, 1174, 1175, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1195, 1201, 1204, 1206, 1207, 1210, 1213, 1214, 1221, 1222, 1224, 1225, 1226
Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	:	1095, 1137, 1163, 1178
Law and Justice	:	1101, 1121, 1124, 1158, 1193, 1200, 1217, 1223
New and Renewable Energy	:	1114, 1115, 1162, 1167, 1188
Power	:	1090, 1097, 1098, 1118, 1123, 1142, 1148, 1159, 1166, 1170, 1194, 1219
Rural Development	:	1100, 1119, 1133, 1146, 1154, 1156, 1160, 1176, 1189, 1198, 1199, 1208, 1212, 1218
Tribal Affairs	:	1105, 1113, 1125, 1140, 1161, 1173, 1179, 1183, 1203, 1209

Urban Development : 1084, 1086, 1099, 1108, 1112, 1120, 1141, 1143, 1144,  
1145, 1151, 1171, 1172, 1177, 1202, 1205, 1215, 1216

Women and Child Development 1104, 1135, 1147, 1164, 1192, 1196, 1197, 1211, 1220,  
1227, 1228.

---

## **INTERNET**

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

## **LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA**

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

## **LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE**

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel. Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

---

---

© 2008 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)  
and Printed by Chaudhary Mudran Kendra, 12/3, Sri Ram Marg, South Mauj Pur, Delhi-110 053

---

---