

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, February 20, 2009/Phalgun 1, 1930 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today thousands of people...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please, speak after one hour.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: After one hour, I will listen to everybody. Please raise it after one hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you did not allow me to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

MR. SPEAKER: Today, your request will be heard.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need your blessings...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You did not come to the well, so it will not apply to you. This will not apply on those who did not come to the well.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My course is on those members who come to the well.

[English]

... (Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you did not allow ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me see how you behave, then I will withdraw it.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaaidu, I will allow you. Just have patience for an hour. I do not know how your voters are tolerating you for five years, but then, you can tolerate me for one hour. Please tolerate me for one hour.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU : Sir, we are fighting for public cause. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I know. You are such a good friend of mine. Sometimes I can pull your leg.

11.02 hrs

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Renewable Energy Sources

*81. + SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion and proper use of renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) the difficulties being faced, if any, in the exploration of renewable energy sources in the country;

(c) the total funds released and utilized by each State for the development and promotion of renewable energy sources in the country during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the funds allocated for the purpose have not been utilized properly by some States;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government has taken several measures for the promotion and proper use of renewable energy systems/devices in the country which include the following:

- Fiscal and financial incentives, such as, capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, nil/concessional excise and customs duties;
- Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power in most potential States;
- Directives under Electricity Act, 2003 to all States for fixing a minimum percentage for purchase of power from renewable energy sources;
- Support for sector specific seminars/workshops/training programmes;
- Extensive publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices through print, postal and electronic media;
- Organization of special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas;
- Constitution of District-level Advisory Committees in the States to facilitate effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/programmes.

Already significant achievements have been made, with the establishment of over 13,700 MW grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity, which is about 9% of the total installed capacity in the country. Of this, about 6795 MW capacity has been added during the 10th Plan, i.e., 2002-07 against the Plan target of 3075 MW. In addition, over 5.5 million off-grid/decentralized renewable energy systems/devices, mainly biogas plants and solar photovoltaic lighting systems, have been deployed for

provision of basic energy needs of cooking and lighting in rural households.

(b) The major constraints faced in the exploration of renewable energy sources are:

- Inherent intermittent nature of renewable energy sources leading to low capacity utilization factors ranging from about 17% to 70%, depending on resource and location;
- Grid synchronization limitations on account of intermittent nature of supply;
- Relatively higher capital investment compared to conventional power projects; and
- Requirement of preferential tariffs apart from other fiscal and/or financial concessions to make investment in renewable power a commercially attractive proposition.

(c) State-wise details of central financial assistance provided/utilized under various renewable energy schemes/programmes during the last three years, i.e., 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 are given in Annexure enclosed.

(d) to (f) The utilization of funds released to States has been above 95%. Steps being taken to ensure full utilization of the funds include requirement of periodic physical & financial progress reports, funds utilization certificates & audited statements of expenditure; regular review meetings with State Nodal/Implementing Agencies; and, random inspection visits to project sites to ascertain the quantity and quality of systems deployed; etc. This apart, periodic internal audit of the State Nodal Agencies is also undertaken.

Annexure

State-wise details of Central Financial Assistance provided/utilized under various renewable energy schemes/programmes during the last three years, i.e., 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08

(Rs. in crore)

State/UT	Releases during last 3 years			Outstanding UCs			Fund Utilised		
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08*	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman and Nicobar	0.00	0.57	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	10.33	23.63	17.90	0.01		17.83	10.32	23.63	0.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arunachal Pradesh	7.55	15.27	13.44	—	0.16	12.08	7.55	15.11	1.36
Assam	3.16	4.35	78.84	0.33	0.09	77.28	2.82	4.26	1.56
Bihar	1.25	6.98	5.27	0.03	0.03	5.27	1.22	6.94	0.00
Chandigarh	0.83	0.40	3.24			3.24	0.83	0.40	0.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daman and Diu (Only Daman)	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Delhi	44.40	39.53	43.82	0.06	0.04	40.74	44.33	39.49	3.08
Goa	0.21	0.42	0.44		0.00	0.44	0.21	0.42	0.00
Gujarat	3.28	7.53	9.79	0.04	0.76	5.97	3.24	6.77	3.82
Haryana	1.94	8.94	5.68	0.11		5.53	1.83	8.94	0.15
Himachal Pradesh	1.84	10.30	2.51		0.14	2.39	1.84	10.15	0.12
Jammu and Kashmir	10.10	2.48	8.33	0.04	0.21	6.32	10.06	2.27	2.02
Karnataka	6.34	6.91	8.68	1.40	1.40	8.51	4.94	5.50	0.18
Kerala	1.29	3.96	1.02	0.03		0.88	1.26	3.96	0.15
Madhya Pradesh	6.61	9.09	10.65	0.05	0.11	7.85	6.56	8.98	2.81
Maharashtra	21.91	34.59	48.95	0.19	0.16	48.93	21.71	34.43	0.02
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00	0.00		0.01	0.00	0.01	-0.01	0.00
Manipur	4.14	6.60	3.03	0.01	0.01	3.03	4.13	6.59	0.00
Meghalaya	3.65	5.50	6.47			5.88	3.65	5.50	0.59
Mizoram	14.83	9.81	7.70			3.23	14.83	9.81	4.47
Nagaland	1.31	1.83	3.39			3.26	1.31	1.83	0.14
Orissa	3.07	9.76	5.86	0.11	0.11	4.99	2.96	9.65	0.87
Puducherry	0.64	0.15	0.13			0.13	0.64	0.15	0.00
Punjab	1.59	6.10	4.97		0.73	3.00	1.59	5.37	1.97
Rajasthan	8.29	4.84	13.56	0.01		13.56	8.28	4.84	0.00
Sikkim	3.36	7.00	14.10			13.95	3.36	7.00	0.14
Tamil Nadu	13.24	11.50	5.29	0.20	1.27	5.00	13.04	10.22	0.29
Tripura	0.44	3.01	10.51		0.02	10.51	0.44	2.99	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Uttar Pradesh	5.84	6.80	12.19	0.00		12.19	5.84	6.80	0.00
West Bengal	18.69	27.55	15.24		0.03	11.67	18.69	27.53	3.57
Chhattisgarh	5.38	6.35	9.22		0.01	8.52	5.38	6.34	0.70
Jharkhand	12.14	3.20	14.22	0.01		14.22	12.13	3.20	0.00
Uttarakhand	7.44	17.56	8.70		0.28	8.62	7.44	17.28	0.09

UCs= Utilisation Certificates. *UCs expected by 31 March, 2009.

[English]

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Is there any research programme to study the viability of renewable energy sources in India?

MR. SPEAKER: So long as sun shines, there will be solar energy.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several sources of renewable energy and viability of each of these is an ongoing process, these things continue. Despite this today we have exploited about 14,000 megawatt of renewable energy. Its potential is about 90,000 megawatt, and it is so because it keeps on getting revised and it is said that the capital cost of renewable energy, replenishable energy remains high. Efforts have been made to reduce it in recent years. I think that there is immense potential and it is an ongoing process, in which efforts are made to assess it.

[English]

SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: What is the cost per unit of power generated through Government Department and power generated through private parties in India?

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the CRC of states decides about the per unit cost. It does not rest with private or public. The decision is taken by them and the individual power producers, CRC belongs to the state governments and the Electricity Boards of State Governments charge it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Therefore, you go to the state.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Sir, I would like to know this, through you, from the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has mentioned that he has about 13,700 MW grid-interactive programme, of which about 9 per cent has been installed in the country. In 2008-09, you had given Rs. 624 crore from the Central Demands for Grants, and this year the Budgetary Plan is for Rs. 628 crore. You have also mentioned the reasons and problems that you are facing including low capacity utilisation, relatively higher capital investment, etc.

Media channels like NDTV have started programmes in the far-flung and remote areas where light is not accessible. They are given light through solar lanterns, biogas, and people have participated in this programme. Are you thinking of helping this industry for further infusion of funds; give better tax incentives; or better assistance to people who are providing these facilities in the far-flung areas like Baran, which is part of my constituency? I think that solar lanterns were done by 'Mamoni sankalp'. Are you going to include biogas and solar lanterns to help these individuals so that more people come into this industry? Is the Government interested in doing it? I am asking this because I do not see any increase in funding from last year to this year. It is only the North-Eastern States who have been given Rs. 62 crore from previous year to this year...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you have made your point.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Is the Government thinking of doing it further to help the solar and biogas industry, and ensure future growth of this industry?

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon'ble member for raising the in issue of solar energy. He has asked question about the scheme to electricity villages in the remote areas where conventional power has not yet made its reach. I would like to inform him that as per the budget of the last year or that of the current year there is no objection in providing electricity nor there is any shortage of budget.

As you know, under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Bidyuti Karan yojana the target is to electrify 25 thousand villages. Where it is not feasible to provide electricity through grid or where power cannot be provided, it is the responsibility of our ministry to provide electricity to those 25 thousand villages. Under this, 90 percent subsidy is given to provide electricity to those villages. The options for this are given by state government whether they intend to provide electricity to those villages through solar energy, biogas, biomass or micro hydro projects. There is no problem in this. All these resources are with us. There is no dearth of funds to provide electricity to the villages. If proposals are put forward under the provisions of the schemes of state governments for such locations, then there is no difficulty in approving them.

Sir, as far as Rajasthan and his constituency is concerned, this programme is running very well there.

[English]

SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Small hydro projects and biomass power projects are having immense potential in North Bengal for promotion and proper use of rural electrification with clean environment. I would like to know this from the Minister, through you Has the Government of India taken any plan for implementation of biomass-based power plant and small hydro project in remote rural villages in North Bengal where grid-connectivity is either not feasible or not cost-effective? Has the Government identified the potential sites for implementation of small hydro power projects in North Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER: He says the State Government has to send.

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the question asked by hon'ble Member about

all our systems I would like to inform that this programme relating to solar energy is being implemented very well in West Bengal. As you know it was near impossible to provide electricity in Sunderbans as this area is infected by snakes, scorpions and several deaths were caused by them and it was impossible to keep life saving drugs there due to lack of electricity. But all this became possible by setting up solar power plant there. The people who earlier used to sing Amar Sonar Bangla are now singing Amar Solar Bangla, such progress has been made there.

As hon'ble Member has asked about micro hydro, all out efforts are being made to harness this potential on behalf of the Ministry and our options are open and financial assistance is being provided on a large scale, as I mentioned in my reply, its capital cost is very high, there is also depreciation in it. Big efforts are also being made for biomass. We provide assistance for that also and several states sent such type of proposals. About West Bengal I would say that paddy is produced on a large scale here and on the basis of paddy, because the rice husk has high calorific value, many projects are being set up. Recently some proposals for projects in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and in West Bengal also have come and we are helping them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Without your subsidy, I have done solar lighting in my new house. It is very good and cheap. He has not given me subsidy.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon. Minister has just replied to the supplementary question that the solar renewable source of energy is good also appropriate for far-flung and remote areas. As far as the need for electricity in my constituency Laddakh is concerned, electricity in 70 per cent of its geographical area is provided through solar energy home lighting systems whereas my constituency has much more potential especially that of solar energy. There is much scope for Geothermal energy but it is unfortunate that the ministry instead of promoting the potential areas of non-conventional energy sources, created many hurdles there. They are not providing the type of incentives required for that nor formulating the project as is required. I would like to ask whether they will provide a long term power perspective like solar geothermal wind and solar energy to Laddakh as I have earlier told that conventional

source of energy could not be provided there. Secondly it is related with this issue and I would like to say that the home lighting system in Laddakh provided by us has a battery life which needs to be replaced after 7 or 10 years and there is a problem that when we do the survey regarding electrification, we show the houses with home lighting solar systems as electrified, is there not any scheme of the ministry to provide replacement or install the home lighting system again? Will the hon. Minister take any decision to provide these facilities by amending the rules?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Extension to Laddakh and also changing the batteries.

[Translation]

All right, you go ahead.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that keeping in view the three devices i.e. geothermal, solar and wind he has mentioned there is high radiation and good sunlight in Laddakh and people have problem also. We started our solar programme from there and erected power plants besides doing work under this scheme in Laddakh. To his complaint that after installing a unit and setting up of devices, maintenance is not done by the ministry, I would say that the ministry has its limits and we monitor the whole programme through the state Govt. and we provide them money which is 90 percent; now but earlier it was a bit less.

But even then it used to be given to the Manufacturer with their responsibility for its maintenance to a presumable extent. Maintenance cannot be guaranteed for long terms such as 5,10,15 years. When we place orders on the manufacturer, we do ask them to provide its maintenance for 5 or 10 years. It is true that battery has to be replaced 6-7 times and that much work devolves on the beneficiaries.

The second question the Hon'ble Member has asked is about Geothermal. In our country, three states viz. Laddakh, Chhattisgarh and Himachal Pradesh (Mandi) have the potential of Geothermal. When we started the work on Pilot Project 10 year ago, the capital cost was very high and it was not viable. Thereafter, there were large scale changes in the field. Many investors are coming from private sector also. Under that we have formulated an action plan for Laddakh and Kargil. Under this plan we will give every possible help for the steps or initiatives taken by the State Government.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister whether the solar energy can be used in flood affected areas such as the ones falling near the Kosi river barrage and inhabited by about 7-8 lakh people. Proper electricity cannot be provided there until the river continues to cause erosions. Solar energy is provided thereby the head of the village after holding two-four Panchayats, that energy costs Rs. 30 to 40 thousand. Has any such proposal been received from Bihar State Government or is the central government contemplating any such proposal for the flood affected areas falling within the flood range of the river and therefore never found fit to be electrified, so that till such time as we are able to find a permanent solution to this problem, solar energy may be used in these flood affected areas since solar energy is available there in plenty? Will any such proposal be approved by the Govt. if it is submitted by that state?

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: As you know, solar energy may be used wherever sunlight is available. You have mentioned about Kosi and the devastation caused due to its flood. We all associate ourselves with it, there was a large scale disaster. However, as far as the help provided by Ministry in such cases is concerned, we have provided about 80 thousand solar lanterns in Sunami affected areas. In six districts of Maharashtra state, where there were incidents of suicide by farmers we have provided ten thousand solar lanterns to each district with 100% subsidy from the Ministry. We have not received any proposal from state government of Bihar to provide solar lanterns or electricity through solar energy in the flood affected areas of Kosi. If we receive any such proposal from there then as I have mentioned earlier in my reply, we have no monitoring agency, we can help the state government if they take initiative in this regard and helping people in such disaster is our first priority.

[English]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Before I ask the question, I just want to say that bio-mass based power plants are one of the most dangerous ways to create energy. So, I would suggest no policy on that so called renewable energy. It really is very dangerous.

I want to know as to what percentage of power generated in this country comes from new and renewable energy. How are these statistics compiled. Which State is using the maximum renewable energy?

MR. SPEAKER: What is the percentage and which State is using the highest?

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Sir, I have already informed during my reply that at present different states are using a total of 13,700 MW of renewable energy out of which wind energy is in the forefront. Almost 9,000 MW is being generated through Green Interactive Power. Bio-Gas and Bio-Mass are also.....

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: What is the percentage?

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: It is eight per cent; installed capacity nine per cent; electricity mix is two per cent and contribution is eight per cent.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I have asked as to which State is using the highest.

MR. SPEAKER: This is your second supplementary, not generally allowed.

[*Translation*]

Is there any state using the highest percentage?

[*English*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Tamil Nadu, Sir.

Total Sanitation Campaign

*82. † SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects received from various States and approved so far under the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) by the Union Government during the year 2008-09, State-wise;

(b) the details of the financial assistance provided for such projects during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether funds were also allocated for taking up works for solid and liquid waste management in the villages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds released under the component during the said period, State-wise?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) TSC is a demand driven Programme wherein each district prepares a project with the aim of achieving 100% rural sanitation coverage over a period of four to five years and submits to the department for sanction. Prior to 2008-09, projects have been sanctioned for 588 districts as per details given in Annexure I. During 2008-09, Projects for two districts of Jharkhand were received and sanctioned. The details are at Annexure II.

(b) Statement indicating the details of financial assistance provided State-wise for TSC projects during 2008-09 is at Annexure III. The State-wise details of releases in the previous years against central share of the project cost are at Annexure IV.

(c) to (e) 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. Up to 10% of the project cost can be utilized for meeting capital costs incurred under this component. Statement indicating State-wise approved Central share for Solid Liquid Waste Management component is at Annexure V. Releases under the TSC are made project-wise as a consolidated amount without specifying component-wise releases.

Annexure I***Financial Year-wise Number of District Projects Sanctioned***

Sl.No	State	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	6	8	4	0	0	0	0	22
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	2	16
3.	Assam	3	0	8	0	3	1	5	2	4	26
4.	Bihar	1	4	5	6	0	0	22	0	0	38
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	1	3	2	1	8	1	0	16
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
8.	Gujarat	3	0	0	2	0	20	0	0	0	25
9.	Haryana	0	2	2	3	12	0	0	1	0	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1	5	0	0	5	0	0	12
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	14
12.	Jharkhand	1	1	2	2	0	16	0	0	0	22
13.	Karnataka	3	0	0	0	0	15	9	0	0	27
14.	Kerala	0	2	4	7	0	0	1	0	0	14
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	5	1	9	30	0	0	0	3	48
16.	Maharashtra	4	5	0	11	13	0	0	0	0	33
17.	Manipur	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	9
18.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	7
19.	Mizoram	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	0	0	8
20.	Nagaland	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	9
21.	Orissa	3	0	2	10	0	15	0	0	0	30
22.	Pondicherry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23.	Punjab	0	2	1	2	9	1	2	0	0	17
24.	Rajasthan	4	1	0	5	0	11	11	0	0	32
25.	Sikkim	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Tamil Nadu	4	3	3	12	6	1	0	0	0	29
27.	Tripura	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4	8	16	13	29	0	0	0	0	70
29.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1	5	7	0	0	0	0	13
30.	West Bengal	0	6	4	5	3	0	0	1	0	19
Total		39	46	65	116	132	81	81	13	15	588

Annexure II*Details of Projects Sanctioned During 2008-09*

Name of State	Name of District	Date of Sanction	Project Cost (In Lakhs)	Approved Share (Rs. in Lakhs)			Components Sanctioned (Units)						
				Central	State	Beneficiary	I-HHL BPL	I-HHL APL	I-HHL Total	SCW	School Toilets	Bahwadi Toilet	RSM/PC
Jharkhand	Ramgarh	22-07-2008	1830.11	1165.46	485.60	179.05	48992	16857	65849	40	670	40	8
	Khunti	22-07-08	2087.33	1367.40	548.21	171.72	45773	11493	57266	12	1791	196	12
Total			3917.44	2532.86	1033.81	350.77	94765	28350	123115	52	2461	236	20

I-HHL—Individual Household Latrine

BPL—Below Poverty Line

APL—Above Poverty Line

SCW—Sanitary Complex for Women

RSM—Rural Sanitary Mart

PC—Production Centre

Annexure III*Details of Amount Released (From Center Share) during 2008-09*

(All Figures are in Lakhs Only)

Sl.No.	State	2008-09 Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1391.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.04
3.	Assam	1422.16

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	7150.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	1144.14
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	0.00
8.	Gujarat	26.81
9.	Haryana	1069.09
10.	Himachal Pradesh	105.39
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	3188.20	22.	Pondicherry	0.00
13.	Karnataka	2297.51	23.	Punjab	223.18
14.	Kerala	261.29	24.	Rajasthan	2516.85
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8597.85	25.	Sikkim	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	3526.29	26.	Tamil Nadu	473.31
17.	Manipur	0.00	27.	Tripura	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	143.00	28.	Uttar Pradesh	38139.95
19.	Mizoram	354.52	29.	Uttarakhand	146.33
20.	Nagaland	99.78	30.	West Bengal	1814.27
21.	Orissa	7204.33		Total	81360.67

Annexure IV

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (b) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 82 for reply on 20.02.2009

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	State Name	Approved Central Share	Releases made during Financial Year (year-wise)									Total	
			1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08		2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92690.72	417.24	771.39	1877.09	1600.87	4680.35	3362.27	4300.09	9455.2	878.78	1391.51	28715.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4001.76	25.48	73.98	52.8		10	90	382.42			64.04	698.72
3.	Assam	54342.19	133.22		410.36		199.31	254.95	1355.65	337.74	4256.13	1422.16	8369.54
4.	Bihar	124938.75	445.14	678.69	1663.56	1548.7		120	5796.27	830.23	9554.97	7150.57	27788.13
5.	Chhattisgarh	39018.74			229.33	175.64		1100.17	2863.38	4677.48	5158.04	1144.14	15148.18
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70.97				3.15							3.15
7.	Goa	574.4						134.67			37.65		172.32
8.	Gujarat	34923.83	359.1			94.65		3690.44	188.79	4976.36	8528.33	28.81	17864.48
9.	Haryana	10615.52		214.23	82.06	402.9	62.06	811.13	9.97	2334.61	2755.14	1089.09	7721.19
10.	Himachal Pradesh	7462.74	6.85	19.91	26.76	79.29		50	641.06	27.01	1024.5	105.39	1980.77
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	18441.01		122.05				78.48	1044.88		1791.2		3034.61
12.	Jharkhand	49269.83	284.61	199.13	632.71	223.67	284.61	1948.71	2077.87	2747.69	1909.95	3188.2	13495.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Karnataka	46541.72	536.05					461.99	5752.61	1924.3	1383.75	2297.51	12356.21
14.	Kerala	11358.22		308.09	741.98	439.27	864.13	805.53	736.9	363.18	2229.06	261.29	6749.43
15.	Madhya Pradesh	79903.12		772.55	219.17	644.93	4425.96	2242.97	2024.68	4386.49	6793.58	8597.85	30108.18
16.	Maharashtra	71870.39	1113.62	1195.96		591.37	725.05	3493.05	1494.98	8719.53	6785.73	3526.29	27645.58
17.	Manipur	6458.46		48.08			103.56			90.81	748.44		990.89
18.	Meghalaya	6633.24					221.37		73.4	550.06		143	987.83
19.	Mizoram	2213.27					11.51	60	209.33	647.91	182.7	354.52	1465.97
20.	Nagaland	4202.29		118.33		13.79		62.69	79.37	89.61	170.05	99.78	633.62
21.	Orissa	84902.24	243.06	971.06	567.83	1113.85	284.16	4582.48	2346.29	5465.48	5858.4	7204.33	28636.94
22.	Pondicherry	453.08			47.42			47.42					94.84
23.	Punjab	9327.56		94.25	142.17	52.67		699.94	194.06			223.18	1406.27
24.	Rajasthan	51746.47	333.45	1285.23		265.62	119.12	700.86	4353.91	1148.29	3191.56	2516.85	13914.89
25.	Sikkim	1264.22	17.98		124.42	17.98	38.36	74.07	344.9	137.64			755.35
26.	Tamil Nadu	53711.71	513.67	834.25	1703.78	2192.49	2768.98	2972.06	7786.94	4873.92	2243.15	473.31	26362.55
27.	Tripura	4452.95		253.66	364.63	249.56	819.21	368.73	361.72		882.41		3299.92
28.	Uttar Pradesh	154923.34	170.49	1572.25	2292.21	2272.4	3120.44	3475.35	11619.82	17210.53	15085.11	38139.95	94958.55
29.	Uttarakhand	9461.28			34.62	151.16	13.4	503.23	97.5	157.4	664.36	146.33	1768
30.	West Bengal	55589.03		1472.2	1481.15	1528.88	1181.1	1566.85	4640.37	945.99	9056.89	1814.27	23687.7
Total		1091363.05	4599.96	11005.29	12674.07	13663.04	19989.16	34722.44	59532.28	72097.46	91169.88	81360.67	400814.25

Annexure V**Approved Central Share under Solid Liquid Waste Management Component of TSC**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9209.89
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	346.70
3.	Assam	2198.97

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	12041.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	4691.13
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
7.	Goa	25.00
8.	Gujarat	3946.99
9.	Haryana	1669.38
10.	Himachal Pradesh	897.41
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1042.20

1	2	3
12.	Jharkhand	4062.55
13.	Karnataka	4594.48
14.	Kerala	1986.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9198.95
16.	Maharashtra	8820.79
17.	Manipur	605.83
18.	Meghalaya	323.0
19.	Mizoram	291.13
20.	Nagaland	262.86
21.	Orissa	6776.23
22.	Pondicherry	0.00
23.	Punjab	173.89
24.	Rajasthan	5561.05
25.	Sikkim	170.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	5053.20
27.	Tripura	614.46
28.	Uttar Pradesh	18035.08
29.	Uttarakhand	604.12
30.	West Bengal	5825.54
Grand Total		109029.73

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the answer is not at all satisfactory, and it is quite casual. The Government launched the Central Rural Sanitation Programme in the year 1986, which was restructured in 1999. The total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) under the restructured programme aims to attain goal-9 of the MDG by 2010, and sanitation for all by 2012. The main goal is to eradicate the practice of open defecation by 2012. According to 2001 census, only about 29.9 per cent of rural families have had access to toilets. The percentage has gone up to 49 per cent, as per the latest available figure of the Government.

Presuming that this figure of the Government sources is correct, we are far behind the schedule, now in 2009. We have not even covered all the districts of the country. I would like to know from the Government whether it will be possible to reach the target on time and whether we will be able to fulfil the objective of improving the health and quality of life of rural people and provide privacy and dignity to women.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member want to know whether they will be able to meet the target date.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our national goal is to achieve Clean India (Nirmal Bharat) by the year 2012 and 100% households will be provided with toilets...*(Interruptions)*. In the year 2001 21.9% households had toilets. But when we started in 2003-04 there were toilets in 27% households and now we have crossed 60%, presently 60.42 per cent households have toilets...*(Interruptions)*. In these four years during last year we have constructed toilets in more than 9 per cent households. If we maintain the consistency and sustainability then there is no reason why we will not be able to achieve the target by the year 2012.

In the millennium development goal it has been envisaged that we have to provide toilets for remaining population of the country by the year 2015, but our national goal is ahead of the millennium development goal and we have a target to achieve clean India by the year 2012. We have the support of Hon'ble Members, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Civil Society and State Governments have shown interest in this regard. That has led us to the conclusion that as Mahatma Gandhi had said during freedom struggle that.

[English]

Sanitation is more important than independence.

[Translation]

We will achieve India of his dreams by the year 2012 by all means.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Now, the hon. Minister said that 60 per cent families were covered. All the Members here know how many rural families are covered, as regards toilets. The figure is very much exaggerated and the entire country is listening to him.

My second part of the question was this.

MR. SPEAKER: You can haul him in the next House!

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Regarding solid and liquid waste management programme, as a component of TSC, is also far behind the schedule. That is also a part of TSC. I would like to know whether the Government was able to spend 10 per cent which was the Cabinet decision. It was based on the approval and decision of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2006. Are you covering 10 per cent of the total allocation under TSC for this programme?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we took a decision in the year 2006 that we will spend 10 per cent of project cost for solid and liquid waste management in villages for disposal of solid waste and wastage water both. Presently we have projects worth Rs. 17,000 crore for total sanitation campaign and we have provided about Rs. 1700 crore for the waste management but we consider it less. We are considering to increase this amount also.

SHRI ANAND KUMAR SAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Hon'ble Minister that he will have to work hard to achieve the targets mentioned by him. The economic condition of all states is not similar. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the government propose to increase the percentage of funds to be granted to financially weaker states under Rural Sanitation Campaign so that the target of Clean India (Nirmal Bharat) could be achieved uniformly all over the country at the same time?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: No, Sir, all states have come forward and shown their interest in total sanitation campaign. If Hon. Member makes a study of the state-wise percentage then he will see that all states are cooperating in this campaign and contributing their share. Work is being done satisfactorily with encouraging results. Therefore, for the present we are not interested in any such classification/demarcation among states, nor does that engage our attention right now.

[English]

SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEV: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Compared to other States, the density of population

in the State of Kerala is much more. Urbanisation of villages is taking place. In such a situation, the Government of Kerala intends to give much more attention to cleanliness. A good number of village panchayats are getting *Nirmal Puraskars* from the Ministry. The solid and liquid waste management and prevention of water logging are becoming a social problem in the State. The project sanctioned by the Ministry for the solid and liquid waste management is very poor. So, I would like to know from the Minister, since urbanization of villages is taking place, whether more projects will be sanctioned to the State of Kerala and also whether more Central assistance will be given to the State of Kerala.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the coming few months the State of Kerala will become a 'Nirmal' i.e. clean state where every household will have a toilet. The state of Sikkim has become 'Nirmal'. The President of India has bestowed Gold Trophy on the state for this. Four districts of Kerala have come under the category of 'Nirmal Village' and Kerala is way ahead in this direction. But we have already paid attention to the issue to which the hon'ble Member has drawn our attention. The level of groundwater is high in Kerala and therefore, there is a danger of contamination of water through ground toilets and for this we are in constant touch with the State Government that a technology should be installed there so that contamination of ground water does not take place and the problem of water logging could be contained. We are focused on that and we shall provide every possible help whatever they require...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Your voice is audible without microphone.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There should be no sound pollution...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we never cause any sound pollution...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is Okay, please speak at lower pitch.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Hon'ble Minister was just referring to it that adequate funds are being allocated to their scheme aimed at making India a 'Nirmal' country. The scheme is under progress in various states. I hail from Bihar and the Minister himself also hails from the same state. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about total amount of funds allocated for the cause of Nirmal Village so far and the quantum of funds utilized for the same. You say that awareness has grown among the people. I would like to know about the total funds allocated to Bihar under these two schemes and what amount has been utilized therefore. I would also like to know whether he is satisfied with the performance made in Bihar in this regard? I would also like to know about total number of districts and villages which have so far been declared 'Nirmal'.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the state-wise details of funds released during the year 2008-09 has been enclosed with the reply. The hon'ble Member may kindly see to it. An amount of Rs. 71 crore and 50 lakh has been released this year to Bihar but the total outlay of the project is to the tune of Rs. 1400 crore out of which the share of the Central Government is being given by us. Now, the State Government has also shown interest. It is, however, a fact that they have to bear the largest chunk of the work burden under this scheme and they are still lagging behind but now they have also shown interest. The Civil society is also involved and elected representatives of the Panchayati Raj Institutions are also cooperating. We have asked to launch this work in every panchayat but still there are some panchayats where the work continues to be behind the schedule or has not been started at all. We are constantly impressing upon the State Government that Bihar should not be allowed to lag behind any one in national average under the total sanitation campaign.

[English]

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Through you, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government is considering setting up a Monitoring Committee to look after proper utilisation of money allotted to different States and works properly implemented. If any State defaults to utilise the money allotted, what steps will be taken by the Government of India against that State?

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do that. Your name is there in the list and if you sit quietly I may give you a chance.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Sir, you are the custodian of the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: But the custodian is not allowed to function.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the hon'ble Member has made a reference to a Monitoring Committee. Hon'ble Members are aware that there is a provision for District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee. Hon'ble Members are aware that there is a provision for District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee headed by local M.P. and Co-Chairman which scrutinizes and monitors all schemes. We look into it and taken action on complaints, if any, regarding misuse and bungling of funds.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Sir, the hon'ble Minister paid a visit to Gujarat. He knows it well that a special campaign for awareness of sanitation is being launched in Gujarat. The NGO's are also cooperating and even rich families are also trying to give a helping hand through their cooperation to this campaign. Only 20 projects of the State Government were sanctioned by him during 2004-05 and after that no project has been sanctioned during 2005, 2006 and 2007. For this a meagre amount of Rs. 26.81 lakhs has been allocated. I would like to know from him whether more funds will be allocated to Gujarat by him to make your praise meaningful as he has landed the state for the good work done by it? He is saying that by the year 2012, sanitation facility will be extended to all. The poor people of our country have been maintaining their poise for the last 60 years despite the fact that they do not have bread to eat, clothes to put on and house to live in, yet they are harping on this tune that our India is great.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken rightly that more work can be done if politicians remain a bit silent.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, it is a demand driven programme. We shall not let you feel the shortage of funds for the projects sanctioned by us and the funds utilized by them. We are giving and we shall give as much funds as are liable to be utilized by the state of Gujarat or any other state. India is, indeed, great as it is called, our India will indeed be great in the world when every household is equipped with the toilet facility.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you time with some annoyance as you have been disturbing the House.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you can see on your own that in Jammu and Kashmir 14 districts have been covered under it, but the amount released is zero while all monitoring has been completed. The Members of Parliament have no power to get all the money utilized. During the last five years in our state not a single penny has been utilized and no work has been done there. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister to tell now. This scheme will be fully implemented in this way by 2012.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we release funds in five installments. After sanction we release the first installment and immediately release the next installment if the State Government utilizes the 60% of the first installment. How can the second installment be released if the first one is not utilized. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has, however, started utilizing the funds and now they are focused on it. So, that state also will have no shortage of funds and it will not remain behind any other state.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hope the young Chief Minister will take steps.

[Translation]

Monitoring Agency in Power Sector

*83. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any central agency to monitor the working of companies engaged in the generation and distribution of power both in public and private sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of irregularities which have come to the notice of the agency against these companies during the last three years and the number of cases disposed of during the period; and

(d) the action taken against these companies?

[English]

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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No, Sir. However, the Ministry of Power has set up a Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) in April 2008, to monitor implementation of power projects targeted for commissioning in the 11th Plan. Besides this monitoring of power projects is also carried out by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

(i) Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP): As a follow up to the decision in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on May 28th, 2007 the Ministry of Power has set up a "Power Project Monitoring Panel" (PPMP) in April 2008 for monitoring of Thermal and Hydro Generation Projects targeted for commissioning in the 11th Plan along with the associated transmission schemes. The PPMP at present comprises of five independent project monitoring consultants. Each consultant is given specific projects. The individual consultants make visits to the project sites and furnish their progress report which is compiled by the Coordinating Consultant and submitted to Secretary (Power) along with the Exception Report. The progress of implementation of the projects is accordingly reviewed by the Secretary (Power) on the basis of the reports received from the Monitoring Panel.

(ii) Monitoring by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA): The CEA has a nodal officer associated with each on going project who continuously monitors the progress at site through frequent visits and continuous interaction. The respective nodal officer is responsible for submitting a report on the progress of each of the on-going power project on monthly basis highlighting the critical areas where corrective actions are required. The Chairperson, CEA reviews monthly progress of the ongoing projects with the nodal officers. CEA also holds quarterly review meeting with the developers and other stakeholders.

Neither the PPMP nor the CEA monitor cases of irregularities by the companies working in the power sector.

[Translation]

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Central Electricity Authority and Electricity Project Monitoring Panel have been set up to monitor the functioning of the companies engaged in power generation and distribution in the country on which crores of rupees are going down the drain. Neither power generation is increasing nor the people are getting power as per their demand. The Parliament had enacted Electricity Act in 2003. It was also amended later. Many sections were added in the Act to avoid this exploitation of people but this law is being applied in a manner to give maximum benefits to the companies. People are fed up with private power companies. Have the Government reviewed the working of Central Electricity Authority and Electricity Project Monitoring Panel in order to keep a vigil on power generating and distributing companies and if so, the result thereof.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, such a sweeping condemnation of the Monitoring Panel is not called for. The Panel has been in operation for slightly over a year and they have submitted eight reports. They are analysing the progress of various thermal and hydel projects in the country. In addition to this, there are various other monitoring mechanisms in the Ministry of Power, in the Planning Commission and at the ministerial level. The net result of all that is that in the first year of the 11th Five Year Plan, roughly 9,300 MW of capacity was commissioned. We are pretty confident that the entire 11th Plan target of about 78,000 MW will be fulfilled. So, it is not right to say that the Monitoring panel has not fulfilled its objective.

Even so the hon. Member's concern on high degree of losses is well taken. The Government of India has a very ambitious programme—the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme and Rs. 50,000 crore are being spent in this programme to bring down the aggregate, technical and commercial losses in the various distribution companies from the present level of 34 per cent to about 15 per cent. So, it is a huge task that we have embarked upon. We have to add more capacity and we have to reduce losses. But it would be

unfair to say that the Monitoring Panel has not fulfilled its objective.

[Translation]

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: My Second supplementary question is that whether any director of any power distributing companies have been punished for non-compliance of law and if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there are only two places in India where power distribution has been fully privatised. One is the State of Orissa and the other one is the State of Delhi. Now it is true that even after the Electricity Act, 2003 and even after privatisation, the level of losses in these private distribution companies is still unacceptably high. In the case of Orissa, I, myself, have been there and seen that the losses are in excess of 40 per cent which is unacceptable. In Delhi, the losses used to be 50 per cent but they have progressively come down and now they are in the region of 25 to 30 per cent. So, we are taking strict action to monitor the level of losses and as I have just mentioned there is a very ambitious programme which is designed to reduce the level of losses.

I am happy to inform the hon. Members that the first batch of APDRP projects has been approved. This APDRP scheme is applicable in about 1420 towns and cities of the country and the first round of projects in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Haryana have been sanctioned. A sum of Rs. 884 crore has been sanctioned. We are confident that by the end of the Eleventh Plan period the aggregate technical and commercial losses will be brought down to 15 per cent...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, I think, we have a very capable Minister there answering the question...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: You put your own supplementary instead of commenting on others. The preface to this question would be deleted.

*Not recorded.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, I will take just a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you chance to put your supplementary.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, the question is not on the implementation of projects at all. It is on the working of the Regulatory Commission and the hon. Minister has not even mentioned it. If you look at it, it says that the Central agency to monitor the working and distribution of power. It is not on generation. He is talking of the AT&C losses. It is erroneous.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your own supplementary.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: What I am trying to say that it is erroneous in the sense that the first Question was on the Regulatory Commission. It was on the working of the Regulatory Commission...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Since I have allowed the Question you cannot question the propriety of it.

Nothing of what Shri V.P. Singh will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Manik Singh, you may put your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: When you become the Speaker next time, you may do it.

SHRI VIJAYENDRA PAL SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to what the Question is seeking to ask...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MANIK SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the government have entered into a contract to distribute power to local area affected by public and private companies engaged in power generation and distribution in the country. If so, whether power is being distributed at local level by power units located in Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you would not have to answer to Shri V.P. Singh's question. That part of the answer will be deleted. You are permitted to answer only to the question put by Shri Manik Singh.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Singh, will you please take your seat?

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. Member has raised the question of private producers of electricity, particularly in relation to Singrauli region. There have been a number of instances where private producers have set up power plants, but the distribution of power has not necessarily been restricted to the local area. It gets fed into the grid based on certain pre-determined parameters.

As far as private generation of power is concerned, on the specific instance of Singrauli I will certainly look into it and get back to the hon. Member. I do want to say that whenever any private sector company sets up a power plant it is only in the case of hydel power where we have a hydel policy where the Government of India stipulates that in addition 12 per cent free power that accrues to the home State, one per cent free power should necessarily be used for the local area where the power plant is situated.

MR. SPEAKER: I compliment Shri Manik Singh for his maiden Question.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Sir, the Government of India has reduced the quota of Gujarat from the unallocated quota to 210 MW with result that GSEB is facing acute shortage of power.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP) or any other monitoring agency has monitored the demand and supply of Gujarat State Electricity Board. If yes, whether the PPMP or any other monitoring agency has reported the shortage of electricity faced by the Gujarat State and what remedial action has been taken by the Department of Power?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I would like to make it absolutely clear that, in the unallocated portion of the

*Not recorded.

power that is distributed to the States from central power generating stations, there is no quota. By definition, an unallocated portion does not have a quota per se. Fifteen per cent of the power that is generated from any central electricity generating station is left unallocated at the discretion of the Central Government to be allocated to different States depending on the power shortage situation prevailing at that point of time. I can assure categorically that there is no political consideration that go into this. When States face acute power shortages, the Centre decides to allocate more power to those States.

Now, it so happens that Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh happen to be in a region which face severe shortages. I am pretty sure about it. I am not able to respond to the specific instance immediately. I will get back to the hon. Member but from the unallocated portion of the 15 per cent, I can categorically assure the hon. Member that there is no discrimination against any State. It just so happens that the unallocated portion is allocated on the basis of the prevailing demand-supply position as far as that State is concerned.

[Translation]

Ultra Mega Power Projects

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*84. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Memoranda of Understanding have been signed for allocation of power to be generated from the Ultra Mega Power Projects being set up in the country;

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

(c) whether some State Governments have requested for additional power therefrom; and

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

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMENCE, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) No Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs), are signed for allocation of power from Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs). The power allocation from the UMPPs had been worked out on the basis of discussions with the States in the meetings convened from time to time by the Ministry of Power. Based on the allocation, the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) in respect of Sasan, Mundra Krishnapatnam and Tilaiya have been signed between the developer/Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and the power procuring utilities.

Some State Governments had requested for additional power from the above UMPPs subsequent to the allocation of power. It has not been possible to agree to such requests as the available power from the above UMPPs has already been allocated.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister in his reply has stated that some state governments have requested for additional power subsequent to distribution of power from UMPP.

I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister as to which state government have made such requests and the time by which additional power is likely to be provided to them? Has any request for the government of Maharashtra been received, if so, the details of the requests and the time by which power is likely to be provided to the state.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, so far, four Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) have been awarded. The first is in Mundra which is in Gujarat. It is a 4000 MW Ultra Mega Power Project. The second that is under implementation is in Sasan, Madhya Pradesh. That too is roughly of 4000 MW capacity, 3960 MW to be precise. There is Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh which is again of 4000 MW and the fourth one the LOI of which was recently issued, is in Tilaiya which is in Jharkhand which also is of 4000 MW. The power from the UMPP is distributed not according to any formula. But it is based on meetings held with different States and we make sure that at least 50 per cent of the power from the UMPP goes to the home State.

The hon. Member has asked a question about Maharashtra. A UMPP in Maharashtra has also been proposed. Various sites in Sindhudurg district have been

offered; they have been looked at. Unfortunately or fortunately, depending on your point of view, there has been some environmental factors that have to be taken into account. There have been agitations as far as specific sites are concerned. We have not been able to finalise the exact site in Maharashtra but it is in Sindhudurg district and I am sure that in the next couple of weeks, based on the correspondence and interactions that we have been having both with the State Government and the local administration, the final UMPP parameters and location in Maharashtra depends on the resolution of issues by the Government of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my second question is as to how many UMPPs have been sanctioned in the country so far? How much power will be generated through them and what is the current demand of power in the country? Is the government of Maharashtra contemplating to start any project, if so, the status thereof?.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have already answered the hon. Member's question. The total allocation to Maharashtra from different UMPPs is 6,300 MW. These UMPPs will be fully commissioned in the 12th Plan. As far as the location of the UMPP in Maharashtra is concerned, the precise location in Sindudurg District is still a matter of some examination between the State Government, the Central Government and the local administration. We are hopeful that very soon the exact location of the UMPP will also be decided.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I would like to give an additional information to the hon. Member who has asked this Question. In addition to the allocation from these four UMPPs, the State of Maharashtra will have two more projects, one in Mahuda, which is a 1,000 MW project and another one in Sholapur, which is a 1,320 MW project. That will be from the NTPC.

MR. SPEAKER: Very good. Shrimati Kalpna Ramesh Narhire, please remove your bag.

[Translation]

This is not the place to keep it can get spoiled by keeping it there.

[English]

You have a very attractive purse. But do not keep it there.

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI: The hon. Minister told earlier that two projects have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. I would like to know from the Minister as to what is the status of these projects in Tamil Nadu, whether any MoU has been signed or not.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Cheyyur is the location for the proposed UMPP in Tamil Nadu. This Cheyyur location has been confirmed by the State Government. The details of the UMPP are being worked out. There was a delay because the precise location of the UMPP had not been finalized. But I am glad to say, now that the State Government has identified Cheyyur as the precise location. Both the locations as far as the UMPP at Cheyyur and the port at Parmalkeni, which is close to Cheyyur, has been confirmed by the State Government.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Is it not a fact that public sector undertakings in the power sector, like the NTPC are severely handicapped in the bidding process because of the CVC and other guidelines which are still being continued in spite of repeated appeals by the NTPC for bringing about a change in the guidelines so that there can be a level playing field in the bidding process and the public sector undertakings can also participate with equal opportunities.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is true that in the latest UMPP bidding of Tilaiya in Jharkhand, a private company which got the contract quoted a levelised tariff at Rs. 1.77 per unit. The next lowest bidder, the NTPC, quoted Rs. 2.34 per unit. So, it is true that the public sector power producers, like the NTPC, have quoted higher prices than the private companies. But at the same time, there were many private companies that have quoted higher prices than the NTPC. Nevertheless, we are very sensitive to the general point the hon. Member has mentioned. Under no circumstances should companies like the NTPC be handicapped in bidding for projects which are based on tariff. We are determined to do everything to ensure that all disadvantages that accrue to public sector companies, whether from the CVC guidelines or from the procurement guidelines or from host of other reasons that are possible are removed. We are looking into why the public sector companies have a higher tariff. If there is a need for the Government intervention, we will certainly ensure that these interventions do take place.

I do want to say here, as far as the policy of the Government of India is concerned, by March 2011 all power projects in India, whether private or public will be awarded on the tariff-based competitive bidding. Therefore, it is essential to remove all the disadvantages that public sector companies face. I for one would be the first to agree that public sector companies do face certain disadvantages.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G. Hansraj Ahir. He is my favourite MP.

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when UPA government was formed at the center it was announced that Mauda Project in Maharashtra would be developed as Megha Power Project. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what are the reasons for handing it over to the private sector for the central government to have got rid of it. Would the Hon. Minister like to reply as to why it is being constructed by the private sector? The Minister says that it is not possible to accept the requests of those states, which have demanded power. I would like to ask Hon. Minister if he is not in a position to provide power to those states which are facing shortage, then would he like to allow them to buy power from abroad to meet the demand of power in their respective states.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me, first of all, categorically remove this misapprehension that the 1,000 MW Mauda project is in the private sector. In fact, it is being put up by the NTPC which is a public sector company. The foundation stone is being laid day after tomorrow by the hon. Union Minister for Power. So, it is not true to say that the Mauda has been handed over to the private sector.

Now, as far as larger issue is concerned of how to reduce power deficits in these States, it is a much bigger issue. I do not think we have time to go into this, except to say that we are today importing power from Bhutan. We are importing close to 1,400 MW of power from Bhutan. We may end up importing about 5,000 MW of power by the year 2020. We are implementing projects in Nepal. We are going to be importing power from Nepal. We have signed MoUs with Myanmar to the tune of almost 2,500 MW which when developed will also mean power export to India. So, we are making arrangements to ensure that we augment domestic power availability

from imports from other countries all which happened to be rich in hydel resources.

NREGS

*85. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to recast the existing norms of the National Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) to include more sectors of work to increase spending in tune with the present fiscal stimulus package;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would consider the inclusion of replantation and rejuvenation work in the plantation sector under the NREGS; and

(d) if so, the present status of operation of the said proposals?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Sir. Works which can be taken up under NREGA are listed in their order of priority in Para 1 of Schedule-I of the Act and are as under:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
- (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
- (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
- (iv) provision of irrigation facility to land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or beneficiaries of land reforms or that of the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana of the Government of India;
- (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
- (vi) land development;

- (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
- (viii) rural connectivity to provide all weather access; and
- (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.

Sub-para (iv) as given above has been amended vide notification dated 6.3.2007 and the amended provision is as under:

"Provision of irrigation facility, horticulture, plantation and land development facilities on 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."

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to recast the above-mentioned list of permissible works.

(c) and (d) Plantation is a permissible activity under NREGA as mentioned in sub-para (ii) and amended sub-para (iv) as indicated above in reply to Parts (a) and (b) of the question. This includes replantation and rejuvenation work.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, from the answer given by the hon. Minister it is clear that work in plantations, especially that of re-plantation and rejuvenation, can be taken up under this programme. But in many parts of the country it has been found difficult to get 100 days of work.

In fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will consider including works that is being undertaken in small and marginal farms, by the farmer and his family so that we can have more employment and more investment especially in times like this when we want more economic stimulus in the country. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether works in small farms will also be allowed under the NREGA programme.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as of now there is a provision to undertake work on

land owned by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojana but Hon. Member is saying that other farmers and firms should be subsidized. I would like to tell the Hon. Member that we have not completed on the issue as yet.

[English]

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act has been hailed as a great success and that has also found a mention in the President's Address. But the fact of the matter is that in many places the workers, who seek employment, are met with numerous infringements of their rights, lack of work, delay in wage payment, non-payment of minimum wages, absence of work-site facilities etc.

Now, the Government has introduced payment through banks. It has been reported that banks, especially nationalized banks, are not cooperating. So, I would like to request the Government to solve this problem and to make payments safe and easier. I want to know whether the Government will give adequate instructions to the banks and also whether the Government will introduce bio-metric cards so that there would not any cheating by middle men of these ordinary workers.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put your question giving no time to reply.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the total number of accounts opened in banks and post offices is 6 crore and 15 lakh and the banks and post-office have their equal share. If there is any problem we hold monthly meeting with banks and post offices. If there is any shortcoming at state or village level, we will set it right.

Sir, if there is any shortcoming at state or village level, we will sort it out. Sir, it has been alrgeest instance of financial inclusion in the world. The poor is getting money, the bargaining capacity as well as the minimum wages have been enhanced. Sir, the hon. Member has admitted it that this programme is heading towards success. Sir, the shortcomings wherever they are, we will be able to sort out them within a few months.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Work Under RGGVY**

*86. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification work under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) has not been started in some of the States so far;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to initiate the work in these States without further delay;

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for electrification of unelectrified villages in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) 27 States are participating in rural electrification programme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Under RGGVY, 558 projects have been sanctioned in these states till date and out of these 558 projects, 438 projects have been awarded. The execution works have been started in these 438 projects. The pre-execution activities for tendering the balance 120 projects have also been started. The present status of projects, State-wise, is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Inter-Ministerial Monitoring Committee comprising of representatives of Ministry of Finance, Planning Commission, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Panchayati Raj under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Power) has been reviewing progress under RGGVY. Besides, Rural Electrification Corporation, the Nodal agency for RGGVY, has also been reviewing progress periodically. The pre-execution activities for tendering the balance 120 projects have also been started.

(d) and (e) RGGVY envisages electrification of about 1.15 lakhs un-electrified villages, electricity connections to 2.34 crore BPL households and provision of access to electricity to all rural households by 2009.

Statement

State-wise No. of projects sanctioned, awarded and yet to be awarded under RGGVY

As on 31.01.2009

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of projects sanctioned during 10th Plan	No. of projects sanctioned during 11th Plan	Total No. of projects sanctioned so far	No. of projects awarded	No of projects yet to be awarded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	9	26	24	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	14	16	12	4
3.	Assam	3	20	23	9	14
4.	Bihar	26	17	43	30	13
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	10	13	10	3
6.	Gujarat	3	22	25	13	12
7.	Haryana	4	14	18	16	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	11	12	1	- 11
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	11	14	7	7
10.	Jharkhand	13	9	22	22	0
11.	Karnataka	17	7	24	21	3
12.	Kerala	1	0	1	1	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8	21	29	13	16
14.	Maharashtra	4	30	34	28	6
15.	Manipur.	2	2	4	4	0
16.	Meghalaya	2	5	7	3	4
17.	Mizoram	2	6	8	8	0
18.	Nagaland	2	9	11	8	3
19.	Orissa	4	27	31	30	1
20.	Punjab	0	17	17	17	0
21.	Rajasthan	25	16	41	39	2
22.	Sikkim	2	2	4	0	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	26	26	26	0
24.	Tripura	1	3	4	1	3
25.	Uttar Pradesh	64	0	64	64	0
26.	Uttaranchal	13	0	13	13	0
27.	West Bengal	13	15	28	18	10
Total		235	323	558	438	120

Commercial Losses of SEBs

*87. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several State Electricity Boards (SEBs) in the country are incurring commercial losses;

(b) if so, the details of the loss suffered by each SEB during each of the last three years, State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any working group has been constituted by the Government to look into the issue;

(d) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Power Finance Corporation (PFC) has, for the last few years, been publishing an Annual Report on the Performance of State

Power Utilities [State Electricity Boards (SEBs) unbundled utilities/Power Departments] and private distribution companies created as a result of reform measures in various States. The 5th Report covering the performance of State Power Utilities for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 has been published by PFC. As per this report, the details of State-wise losses incurred are given in the enclosed Statement I. The source of data for computation of the information (audited provisional annual accounts/annual resource plants) is given in the enclosed statement II. Some of the main reasons for SEBs/Power Utilities incurring commercial losses are High Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses in the system and average revenue from sale of power being less than the average cost of supply in case of certain category of consumers such as BPL (Below Poverty Line) and agricultural consumers.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. The SEBs/Power Utilities are under the jurisdiction of their respective State Governments and Electricity Regulatory Commissions set up under the Electricity Act, 2003. However, the Central Government has taken the following major initiatives in this regard:

- (i) The Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the tariff will be regulated by the Electricity Regulatory Commissions on the basis of principles laid down in the Act which, inter-alia, include efficiency improvement and reduction of cross-subsidies.
- (ii) Theft is one of the main reasons of high AT&C losses. Legal provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 for dealing with theft of electricity have been further strengthened by the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007, making the offence of theft cognisable and non-bailable.
- (iii) Emphasis is given on metering of feeders and supply to consumers for energy accounting and auditing for identifying the location of high losses so that corrective measures can be taken.
- (iv) Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) has been sanctioned for the XI Plan as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual demonstrable performance in terms of sustained loss reduction.

Statement I

State-wise Details of Profit and Loss

(Rs. in Crore)

Region	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
		Profit/Loss after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/Loss after tax (accrual basis)	Profit/Loss after tax (accrual basis)
1	2	3	4	5
Eastern	Bihar	(54)	(429)	(855)
	Jharkhand	(352)	(588)	63
	Orissa	265	23	300
	Sikkim	(21)	(26)	(26)
	West Bengal	(275)	(234)	(3,725)
Eastern Total		(437)	(1,255)	(4,243)
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	(96)	(101)	(111)
	Assam	(1,011)	(140)	(251)
	Manipur	(131)	(243)	(285)
	Meghalaya	2	(41)	(94)

1	2	3	4	5
	Mizoram	(72)	(40)	(71)
	Nagaland	(84)	(86)	(92)
	Tripura	(70)	9	27
North Eastern Total		(1,461)	(643)	(877)
Northern	Delhi	(812)	341	384
	Haryana	(454)	(433)	(345)
	Himachal Pradesh	(37)	20	2
	Jammu and Kashmir	(1,080)	(1,421)	(1,228)
	Punjab	(3,834)	13	(1,626)
	Rajasthan	(0)	0	0
	Uttar Pradesh	(3,161)	(3,277)	(4,637)
	Uttarakhand	(191)	(230)	(352)
Northern Total		(9,569)	(4,986)	(7,802)
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	109	358	261
	Karnataka	462	400	436
	Kerala	104	101	217
	Puducherry	63	39	38
	Tamil Nadu	(1,177)	(1,329)	(1,896)
Southern Total		(439)	(430)	(943)
Western	Chhattisgarh	135	402	437
	Goa	146	144	125
	Gujarat	(916)	203	220
	Madhya Pradesh	1,244	(592)	(981)
	Maharashtra	(768)	(173)	269
Western Total		(158)	(16)	70
Grand Total		(12,065)	(7,331)	(13,796)

Note: The figures in () indicate the losses.

Statement II*Status of Annual Accounts for the years 2004-05 to 2006-07*

Region	State	Utility	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Eastern	Bihar	BSEB	P	P	P	
	Jharkhand	JSEB	P	P	RP	
	Orissa	GRIDCO	A	A	A	
		OPTCL	New utility	A	A	
		NESCO	P	P	P	
		OHPC	A	A	A	
		OPGCL	A	A	P	
		SESCO	P	P	P	
		CESCO	P	P	P	
		WESCO	P	P	P	
		Sikkim	Sikkim PD	RP	RP	RP
	West Bengal	WBPDC	A	A	A	
		WBSEB	A	A	P	
	North Eastern	Assam	ASEB (Unbundled w.e.f. 1.4.2005 and operating as Trading Co.)	A	A	P
			APGCL	New Utilities	A	A
AEGCL			A		P	
UAEDCL			A		P	
LAEDCL			A		P	
CAEDCL			A		P	
Arunachal Pradesh			Arunachal PD	RP	RP	RP
Manipur			Manipur PD	RP	RP	RP
Mizoram			Mizoram PD	RP	RP	RP
Nagaland			Nagaland PD	RP	RP	RP
Tripura	Tripura	RP	RP	RP		
Meghalaya	MeSEB	A	A	P		

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Northern	Delhi	Delhi Transco	A	A	A	
		Indraprashta	A	A	A	
		NDPL	A	A	A	
		BSES Rajdhani	A	A	A	
		BSES Yamuna	A	A	A	
		Pragati	A	A	A	
	H.P.	HPSEB	A	A	P	
	Haryana	DHBVNL	A	A	P	
		HPGCL	A	P	P	
		HVPNL	A	A	P	
		UHBVNL	A	A	A	
	J&K	J&K PDCL	P	P	P	
		J&K PDD	RP	RP	RP	
	Punjab	PSEB	A	A	A	
	Rajasthan	AVVNL	A	A	A	
		JDVVNL	A	A	A	
		JVVNL	A	A	A	
		RRVPNL	A	A	A	
		RRVUNL	A	A	A	
		UP JVNL	A	P	P	
		UPPCL	A	A	P	
		UPRVUNL	A	A	A	
	Uttar Pradesh	MVVNL	P	P	P	
		Poorva VVNL	P	P	P	
		Paschim VVNL	P	P	P	
		DVVNL	P	P	P	
		KESCO	P	P	P	
		Uttaranchal	UTPCL	P	P	P
			Ut Transco	P	P	P
			UJVNL	P	P	P

1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern	Andhra Pradesh	APCPDCL	A	A	A
		APEPDCL	A	A	A
		APGENCO	A	A	A
		APNPDCL	A	A	A
		APSPDCL	A	A	A
		APTRANSCO	A	A	A
	Karnataka	BESCOM	A	A	A
		GESCOM	A	A	A
		HESCOM	A	A	A
		KPCL	A	A	A
		KPTCL	A	A	A
		MESCOM	A	A	A
		VVNL	A	A	Amalgamated with KPCL w.e.f. 1.4.2006
		Chamundeshwari DISCOM	New Utility	A	A
	Kerala	KSEB	A	A	P
Pondicherry	Pondicherry PD	RP	RP	RP	
	Pondicherry PCL	RP	RP	RP	
Tamil Nadu	TNEB	A	A	P	
Western	Chhattisgarh	CSEB	P	P	P
	Goa	Goa PD	RP	RP	RP
	Gujarat	GEB	A	-	Unbundled w.e.f. 1.4.2005
	PGVCL	} New Utilities	A	P	
	DGVCL		A	A	
	MGVCL		A	A	
	UGVCL		A	A	
	GETCO		A	A	
	GSECL	A	A	A	
	GUVNL		A	A	

1	2	3	4	5	6
	M.P.	MPSEB	A	P (for 2 months)	Unbundled w.e.f. 1.6.2005
		MPPTCL	} New Utilities	A	A
		M.P. Purv Ksheta VVCL		A	A
		M.P. Paschim Kshetra VVCL		A	P
		M.P. Madhya Kshetra VVCL		A	A
		MPPGCL		A	A
	Maharashtra	MSEB	A	P (for 2 months)	Unbundled w.e.f. 6.6.2005
		MSPTCL	} New Utilities	A	A
		MSEDCL		A	A
		MSPGCL		A	A

Note: A: Audited, P: Provisional, RP: Planning Commission Annual Resource Plan

Inspection of Companies

*88. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted inspection of companies which were found to have indulged in irregularities;

(b) if so, the names of the companies which have been inspected after receiving complaints against them during the last five years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government including amendment of the laws, if any, to keep effective check on frauds/irregularities committed by companies against the investors?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) Government orders inspections under Sec. 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of the books of accounts of companies selected on account of complaints or other information relating to non-compliance with or violation of the provisions of the

Companies Act, 1956 or other irregularities. Suitable action under the law is taken in case any non-compliance/violation of the Companies Act comes to notice with regard to any company on the basis of inspection reports.

(b) 263 companies were inspected on the basis of complaints received against them from 1.4.2003 to 31.1.2009. The list of companies is attached and marked as given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Disclosures about the affairs of companies intended to inform the stakeholder the truth about the state of affairs of companies, have been mandated under the Companies Act, 1956. To facilitate making of such disclosures by companies, and for stakeholders and regulatory agencies to easily access and view them, Government has set up an electronic registry with round the clock access through internet. The Government has powers of inspection of the books of accounts of companies and also to investigate their affairs, if need be, under the Companies Act, 1956. In addition, the Act provides for appointment of independent, statutory auditors to audit the accounts and report to the shareholders. Such audited accounts are also displayed on the electronic

registry for general viewing. While the reporting requirements are regulated under the Companies Act, 1956, the conduct of auditors is regulated under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. In addition, for listed companies, compliance with these statutory requirements is required to be certified by a company secretary in practice, who in turn is regulated under the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. Government has amended the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 in 2006 to provide for a more effective disciplinary mechanism to deal with cases of misconduct by Chartered Accountants and Company Secretaries respectively. In 2006, the Government has notified Accounting Standards to enable accounts of companies to be drawn up and disclosed on the basis of fair, transparent and internationally accepted principles. The Government has also introduced the Companies Bill, 2008 in the Lok Sabha to provide for a comprehensive revision of the Companies Act, 1956 including, *inter alia*, provisions that would enable more effective checks against irregularities/frauds by companies.

Statement

Name of companies inspected on the basis of complaints from 1.4.2003 to 31.1.2009

Sl.No.	Name of the Company
1	2
1.	Venus Cements Ltd.
2.	Bharat Fuel Company Ltd.
3.	SR Industries Ltd.
4.	Majestic Industries Ltd.
5.	Shrenik Commercial Co. Ltd.
6.	Deep Special Steels Ltd.
7.	Ashiana Agro Industries Ltd.
8.	Shruti Synthetics Ltd.
9.	PFG Ltd.
10.	Kashi Ispat Pvt. Ltd.
11.	Viswkarma Cements Ltd.
12.	Sharman Woolen Mills Ltd.

1	2
13.	Arihant Threads Ltd.
14.	Bansware Syntex Ltd.
15.	Visisth Chay Vyapar Ltd.
16.	Druckgrafen India Ltd.
17.	Multimetals Ltd.
18.	UP Digitals Ltd.
19.	Majestic Securities Ltd.
20.	Shree Rajasthan Syntex Ltd.
21.	Mesco Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
22.	Banaras Beeds Ltd.
23.	Modern Syntex (India) Ltd.
24.	Delta Colonisers Ltd.
25.	Morepen Laboratories Ltd.
26.	Versatile Plantations Ltd.
27.	Vardhman Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd.
28.	Modella Knitwear Ltd.
29.	Ashoka Polyfabrics Pvt. Ltd.
30.	Modern Denim Ltd.
31.	Status Management Services Ltd.
32.	Classic Shoes Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Standard Appartments Pvt. Ltd.
34.	Rajgah Investments Ltd.
35.	Rajasthan Breweries Ltd.
36.	Cossets Marketing Pvt. Ltd.
37.	Arihant Industries Ltd.
38.	Thapar Spining Mills Ltd.
39.	Arihant Corporation Ltd.
40.	Escorts Finance Investment and Leasing Pvt. Ltd.

1	2	1	2
41.	Shree Cements Ltd.	69.	Harpashad Co Private Limited
42.	Selfridge Automobile Leasing and Industries Ltd.	70.	South Delhi Club Limited
43.	Saimoh Auto Links Ltd.	71.	DCM Limited
44.	Hari Parvat Merry Land & Resorts Ltd.	72.	Associated Chemical & Industries Ltd.
45.	Rayneb Labs Ltd.	73.	Basti Sugar Mills Limited (RVD)
46.	Autopal Industries Ltd.	74.	Govind Sugar Mills Ltd. (RVD)
47.	Escorts Ltd.	75.	Ahluwalia Contracts (India) Limited
48.	JCT Ltd.	76.	Petunia Finance Services Private Limited
49.	Dragon Fisheries Ltd.	77.	Niketan Traders Private Limited
50.	Mohan Meakin Ltd.	78.	Shakun Enterprises Private Limited
51.	Bhushan Steel & Strips Ltd.	79.	Cross Trading Private Limited
52.	Rayban Sun Optics India Ltd.	80.	KMG Milk Foods Limited
53.	Modern Terry Towel Ltd.	81.	Radico Khaitan Ltd.
54.	Modern Threads (India) Ltd.	82.	U.P. Laminators Private Limited
55.	Rajindra Gymkhana & Mahindra Club Ltd.	83.	Keshav Foods Ltd.
56.	Mukerian Papers Ltd.	84.	AMRIT Agro Industries Ltd.
57.	Urban Improvement Co. Pvt. Ltd.	85.	Kailash Motors Finance P. Ltd.
58.	ETI Travel and Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	86.	Middle East Estate Builders Private Limited
59.	Escorts Finance Ltd.	87.	Commercial Automobiles Private Limited
60.	Sun City Projects Pvt. Ltd.	88.	Jaiprakash Associates Ltd.
61.	Kalyani Finance Ltd.	89.	Kailash Motors Private Ltd.
62.	Sagar Edutech Private Limited	90.	Commercial Engineers and Body Builders Company Pvt. Ltd.
63.	DCM Financial Services Limited	91.	Reckitt Benckiser India Limited
64.	SRG Infotech Ltd.	92.	U.G. Hotels and Resorts Ltd.
65.	Numatic Tubes Pvt. Ltd.	93.	STL Global Ltd (Shivalik Global Ltd.)
66.	Majestic Metaliks Limited	94.	Kailas Rubber Company Ltd.
67.	NIIT Limited	95.	Nagarjuna Finance Ltd.
68.	Doctor Morepen Limited	96.	Spectrum Power Generation Ltd.

1	2	1	2
97.	Shruti Oil Industries Ltd.	125.	Manali Petrochemicals Ltd.
98.	Jumbo Bag Limited	126.	Tamilnadu Viswakarma Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd.
99.	Trichur Heart Hospital Ltd.	127.	Saag RR Infra Ltd.
100.	Param Finance & Securities Ltd.	128.	Yeshaswi Ltd.
101.	Swadharma Swarajya Sangha	129.	Megacity (Bangalore) Developers and Builders Ltd.
102.	The Cochin Malabar Estates and Industries Ltd.	130.	JR Foods Ltd.
103.	Pentafour Products Ltd.	131.	Imex Engineering Co. Ltd.
104.	The Pentafour Solac Technologies Ltd.	132.	Golden Carpets Ltd.
105.	Arudhra Paper and Board Ltd.	133.	Archana Software Ltd.
106.	The Nonsuch Tea Estates Ltd.	134.	North Madras Benefit Fund Ltd.
107.	Pioneer Bake House P. Ltd.	135.	KalaBhavan Studios Ltd.
108.	Anupama Homes P. Ltd.	136.	Central Travancore Specialists Hospitals Ltd.
109.	Nagarjuna Fertilisers & Chemicals Ltd.	137.	SDF Industries Ltd.
110.	Automobile Association of Southern India	138.	First Commodities Exchange of India Ltd.
111.	ACI Limited	139.	Somatheeram Ayurvedic Beach Resorts P. Ltd.
112.	Teaktex Processing Complex Limited	140.	Kumar Mutual Funds Ltd.
113.	The Madura Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.	141.	Navarathna Business Developers P Ltd.
114.	Kirloskar Investment & Finance Ltd.	142.	SWP Madras Ltd.
115.	Electrex (India) Ltd.	143.	IGGI Resorts International Ltd.
116.	NEPC India Ltd.	144.	Oriental Hotels Ltd.
117.	Ootacamund Club	145.	Maxworth Country (I) Ltd.
118.	Al-Ameen International Ltd.	146.	Leader Software P. Ltd.
119.	Prasad Productions Ltd.	147.	West Coast Paper Mills Ltd.
120.	S&S Industries & Enterprises Ltd.	148.	Sujara Universal Industries Ltd.
121.	Kumbakonam Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd.	149.	Mode Finance Corporation Ltd.
122.	Reymound Commodities P. Ltd.	150.	Palmour Agro Complex Ltd.
123.	Hyderabad Race Club	151.	CDR Health Care Ltd.
124.	S.S. Organics Ltd.		

1	2
152.	Fourth Generation Systems Ltd.
153.	Terry Gold (India) Ltd.
154.	Leafin India Limited
155.	Suryajothi Spinning Mills Ltd.
156.	Saffire Global Medicare Ltd.
157.	Emed. Com Technologies Ltd.
158.	Country Club (India) Ltd.
159.	Kiran Krishna Agro Tech Limited
160.	Kiran Krishna Real Estates & Constructions Pvt Ltd.
161.	G.P.R. Housing Limited
162.	Harsha Leafin Commercial Limited
163.	M/s. Fiat India Pvt. Ltd.
164.	M/s. PCI Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
165.	M/s. Lloyds Finance Ltd.
166.	M/s. G.G. Automotive Gears Ltd.
167.	M/s. Jyoti Weighing Systems Ltd.
168.	M/s. Saswad Mali Sugar Factory Ltd.
169.	M/s. Indusind Bank Limited
170.	M/s. Indocon Engg. Systems Ltd.
171.	M/s. Swift Finlease (India) Limited
172.	M/s. Home Trade One Ltd.
173.	M/s. Home Trade Ltd.
174.	M/s. Bombay Oxygen Corporation Ltd.
175.	M/s. National Board of Trade Limited
176.	M/s. Home Trade Mktg. Ltd.
177.	M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd.
178.	M/s. Sesa Industries Ltd.
179.	M/s. Vallabh Refractories Ceramics Ltd.

1	2
180.	M/s. Reliance Capital Ltd.
181.	M/s. Reliance Consolidated Enterprises P. Ltd.
182.	M/s. Kudrat Leasing & Investment P. Ltd.
183.	M/s. Twin Roses Trades & Agencies Ltd.
184.	M/s. Manna Glass Tech. Industries Ltd.
185.	M/s. Hindustan Systems & Consultants P. Ltd.
186.	M/s. Indo Biotech Foods Ltd.
187.	M/s. Good Value Marketing Co. Ltd.
188.	M/s. Lloyd Housing Finance Ltd.
189.	M/s. Integrated Amusement Ltd.
190.	M/s. Isibars Ltd.
191.	M/s. Indo Biotech Herbal Products Ltd.
192.	M/s. Blossom Breweries Ltd.
193.	M/s. Sun Earth Ceramics Ltd.
194.	M/s. Mafatlal Finance Co. Ltd.
195.	M/s. J.F. Laboratories Ltd.
196.	M/s. Sunstar Software System Ltd.
197.	M/s. Blue Information Technology Ltd.
198.	M/s. Phar East Laboratories Ltd.
199.	M/s. Gujarat Concast Ltd.
200.	M/s. Gujarat Fun & Water Park Ltd.
201.	M/s. International Comptech Engg. Services Ltd.
202.	M/s. Alpice Finance Ltd.
203.	M/s. Enrai Finance Ltd.
204.	M/s. Gold Multifab Ltd.
205.	M/s. Sterling Biotech Ltd.
206.	M/s. Fastrack Investments Services & Commercial Advisors Ltd.

1	2	1	2
207.	M/s. Nexus Software Ltd.	235.	M/s. Whirlpool (India) Ltd.
208.	M/s. Dynamatic Forgings India Ltd.	236.	M/s. Dynavox Industries Ltd.
209.	M/s. Kanel Oil Exports Ind. Ltd.	237.	Pashupati Seohung Limited
210.	M/s. Jayant Vitamins Ltd.	238.	Stone India Limited
211.	M/s. Swaca Communications Ltd.	239.	SBI Home Finance Limited
212.	M/s. Poonam & Patel Construction Ltd.	240.	Star Tea Company Limited
213.	M/s. Roofit Industries Ltd.	241.	Alliance Management & Fiscal Services Limited
214.	M/s. Earnest Health Care Ltd.	242.	Esskay Telecom Ltd.
215.	M/s. Indian Seamless Steel & Alloys Ltd.	243.	Delta International Limited
216.	M/s. Prakash Fortron & Softech Ltd.	244.	Idio Construction & Industries (India) Limited
217.	M/s. Enkay Texofoods Ltd.	245.	Uniworth Limited
218.	M/s. Mazda Inds. & Leasing Ltd.	246.	Rexor India Limited
219.	M/s. Pateja Forgings & Auto Parts Manufacturers Ltd.	247.	T & I Global Limited
220.	M/s. Saurashtra Cement Ltd.	248.	Globe Stock & Securities Limited
221.	M/s. Alpine Industries Ltd.	249.	Imeco Ltd.
222.	M/s. Essar Oil Ltd.	250.	Duncan Industries Limited
223.	M/s. Phil Corpn. Ltd.	251.	Perfect Refractories Ltd.
224.	M/s. International Finance & Tax Consultants Pvt. Ltd.	252.	Ravico (India) Limited
225.	M/s. Hanil Era Textiles Ltd.	253.	Happy Valley Tea Company Limited
226.	M/s. Gwalior Polypipes Ltd.	254.	Capricorn Limited
227.	M/s. Benlux Hotels India Pvt. Ltd.	255.	Doshi Agents Private Limited
228.	M/s. Manna Glass Tech. Inds. Ltd.	256.	Seth Mehta & Co. Private Limited
229.	M/s. Lan Eseda Steel Limited	257.	MNR Exports Private Limited
230.	M/s. Joy Apartments Private Limited	258.	Vister Financiers Private Limited
231.	M/s. Tainwala Chemicals & Plastics (India) Limited	259.	Jagadishwar Pharmaceuticals Works Ltd.
232.	M/s. Godrej Industries Limited	260.	OCL India Limited
233.	M/s. Bajaj Hindustan Ltd.	261.	Universal Paper Mills Limited
234.	M/s. Essar Steel Ltd.	262.	Assambrook Limited
		263.	Dunlop India Limited

National Social Assistance Programme

89. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated/released to States and utilized by them under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during the last year and the current year, so far, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received complaints regarding misappropriation of funds and

violation of guidelines laid down under the programme during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) The details of year-wise funds allocated/released to the States/UTs under NSAP and utilization as reported by them during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise/UT-wise funds allocated, released and utilised under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) during 2007-08 & 2008-09

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08			2008-09		
		Allocation	Release	Expenditure*	Allocation	Release**	Expenditure***
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20232.26	20232.26	19428.88	28989.21	27290.30	17693.13
2.	Bihar	25909.42	25909.42	34875.91	49996.41	47107.81	28665.04
3.	Chhattisgarh	11090.26	11090.26	10424.73	13408.63	12394.98	9016.67
4.	Goa	136.36	136.36	79.6	156.75	127.49	81.57
5.	Gujarat	2468.01	2468.01	2503.63	2568.67	1672.45	1991.26
6.	Haryana	2982.65	2982.65	3559	4127.50	3892.15	2570.51
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2290.41	2290.41	1514.93	1989.31	1917.02	2018.04
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1863.99	1863.99	899.2	2042.75	1998.24	604.52
9.	Jharkhand	14180.12	14180.12	12039.5	20983.60	19826.92	16315.49
10.	Karnataka	21176.47	21176.47	17738.22	22850.20	21036.24	10273.47
11.	Kerala	7497.36	7497.36	7084.47	5779.21	5023.94	2786.21
12.	Madhya Pradesh	24397.63	24397.63	17387.81	43592.42	41355.11	13353.94
13.	Maharashtra	20199.06	20199.06	18515	31332.25	28231.85	12358.00
14.	Orissa	18479.38	18479.38	18266.55	20802.81	18612.22	13257.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Punjab	1229.47	1229.47	1229.47	4792.37	4632.22	1656.38
16.	Rajasthan	15959.34	15959.34	12001.69	14316.14	13137.05	9279.76
17.	Tamilnadu	18479.19	18479.19	18479.19	32070.19	29655.88	12032.03
18.	Uttar Pradesh	33106.56	33106.56	58176	84300.35	80007.18	40394.48
19.	Uttarakhand	1841.90	1841.9	1670.88	4720.53	4334.87	743.87
20.	West Bengal	17012.92	17012.92	19129.91	27842.45	25206.12	16481.96
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	390.85	390.85	358.27	488.02	465.29	10.00
22.	Assam	16872.45	16872.45	15464.00	17941.11	17341.33	7625.56
23.	Manipur	2082.48	2082.48	2082.48	2051.86	2021.35	1263.00
24.	Meghalaya	950.23	950.23	1264.62	1866.47	1829.94	723.57
25.	Mizoram	429.71	429.71	345.00	602.20	593.18	368.66
26.	Nagaland	789.22	789.22	232.75	835.15	815.18	691.00
27.	Sikkim	441.39	441.39	421.96	437.90	426.84	239.71
28.	Tripura	2648.32	2648.32	2616.82	3339.35	3270.62	3484.85
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.85	12.63	12.63	25.00	18.75	18.75
30.	Chandigarh	186.54	30.91	30.91	181.00	135.75	135.75
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.67	30.00	30.00	61.00	61.00	61.00
32.	Daman and Diu	9.93	6.69	6.69	1300	9.75	9.75
33.	NCT Delhi	3640.00	3640.00	3640.00	5327.00	3995.25	3995.25
34.	Lakshadweep	0.77	0.57	0.57	1.00	1.00	1.00
35.	Pondicherry	115.00	115.00	115.00	168.00	126.00	126.00
Total		289148.17	288973.21	301626.27	450000.00	418571.27	230327.88

*Expenditure is from both releases and opening balances

**Figures are upto 15th February, 2009

***As reported by States upto December 2008

Accounts and Audit of Companies

*90. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered any inquiry against Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) and some other audit firms for their alleged involvement in irregularities committed in the books of accounts of some companies;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring some changes in accounting standards being practised in the country in the wake of the Satyam Computer Services Ltd. scam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Government has, on 7.1.2009, asked the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), a statutory body set up under the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 to look into the role and manner of discharge of statutory functions by the auditors of Satyam Computer Services Limited, namely, Price Waterhouse, Bangalore, compliance with the accounting and auditing standards as well as provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 while auditing the accounts of the said Company. The Government has, on 13.1.2009, also ordered investigation into the affairs of the Company, including into the role of its statutory auditors, and exercise of due diligence by them in discharge of their statutory function. The Government undertakes investigations and inspections of companies under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 from time to time on the basis of complaints or any information relating to non-compliance/violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and other laws and takes action against the defaulting persons, including the statutory auditors of such Companies, as warranted.

(c) and (d) The Government has notified the Companies' (Accounting Standards) Rule, 2006 in exercise of powers under Sec. 211 (3C) of the Companies Act, 1956 after following a detailed process as laid down in Section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956. No change has been felt to be necessary in such Accounting Standards as a result of the events relating to Satyam Computer Services Limited.

Reports of NCW

*91. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women (NCW) had received complaints/submitted their reports on alleged attacks on women/girls in the recent past in certain parts of country;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Commission for Women has received and registered 1207 complaints during the last three months where women have been victims of violence. The detailed list is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) State-wise break of these 1207 cases is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the House separately.

(c) Out of the 1207 cases, in 866 cases reports have been sought from respective State Governments, District Administrations or Police authorities as the case may be and in 125 cases action taken reports have been received. In 31 cases, parties have been summoned to appear before the Commission. 279 cases are still under scrutiny in the Commission. 31 cases have finally been closed.

Statement

Nature-wise Details of Cases Registered at NCW Related to Alleged Attacks on Women/Girls Period 01.11.2008 to 31.10.2009

Sl.No.	Nature of Complaints	November, 2008	December, 2008	January, 2009	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Attempt to murder	04	02	03	09
2.	Rape & Attempt to rape	55	63	72	190

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Domestic Violence & Matrimonial Disputes	71	99	79	249
4.	Dowry Death	60	43	42	145
5.	Dowry Harassment & Cruelty	169	147	140	456
6.	Female Infanticide/Feticide	0	01	0	01
7.	Kidnapping & Abduction	18	19	30	67
8.	Molestation/Eve Teasing/ Outraging modesty of a women	22	21	18	61
9.	Murder	0	0	0	0
10.	Sexual Harassment at work place	10	10	07	27
11.	Acid Attack	01	01	0	02
Total		410	406	391	1207

Indo-Nepal Co-operation in Power Sector

*92. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nepal have identified four trans-border transmission corridors to enhance power exchange between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which both the countries are likely to be benefited therefrom; and

(d) the present status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) To enhance power exchange between India and Nepal the following four alternative corridors were considered:-

- (i) Butwal-Gorakhpur;
- (ii) Duhabi-Purnea;
- (iii) Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur; and
- (iv) Anarmani-Siliguri.

Keeping in view the quantum of power transfer, at present only one transmission corridor viz. Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur has been identified and finalized for construction as a 400 kV D/C line to be initially charged at 220 kV. This was agreed to in a meeting at Kathmandu held on 17th September, 2007 between the Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) and an Indian delegation.

(c) After construction of the 400 kV Dhalkebar-Muzaffarpur D/C line, NEA will be able to import power from India. At a later date, this line will be utilized for import of power from Nepal when the hydro potential of Nepal is harnessed.

(d) Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services Limited (IL & FS) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with NEA for joint development of transmission links between two countries. A special purpose company and wholly owned subsidiary of IL&FS—"Cross Border Power Transmission Company Pvt. Ltd." (CPTC) has been registered for implementation of the Indian portion of the transmission line.

For implementation of the Nepalese portion of the transmission line, a company—Power Transmission Company Nepal Ltd. (PTCN) has been registered.

[*Translation*]

Corruption In Judiciary

*93. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:

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

(a) whether incidents of alleged corruption are on the rise in the judiciary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any legislative framework exists for empowering a judicial forum to deal with such cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) Reports of alleged corruption in judiciary have come to the notice of the Government from time to time.

In the scheme of the Constitution, the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts enjoy security of tenure and can be removed only by following the process of impeachment as provided under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution and after following the procedure prescribed under the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968. In order to supplement the provisions of the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968, the Government had introduced the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 in the Lok Sabha on 19.12.2006 which, *inter alia*, provides for setting up of a National Judicial Council to look into the allegations of misconduct against the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. This Bill also provides that the Council shall issue from time to time, a Code of Conduct containing guidelines for the conduct and behaviour of Judges. The Bill was examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Personnel, Public Grievances and Law & Justice which submitted its report in August, 2007. The Report of the Standing Committee has been examined and it has been decided to withdraw the Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 and introduce another Bill titled "The Judges (Inquiry) Amendment Bill, 2008".

The issue of Judicial Accountability was discussed at the Conference of Chief Justices held in 1990 and on the basis of the broad consensus emerging out of the deliberations, the Chief Justice of India summed up the position as follows:

"The Chief Justice of the High Court has the competence to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of his court and when he receives any, he would look into it for finding out if it deserves to be closely looked into. Where he is satisfied that the matter requires to be examined, he shall have facts ascertained in such manner as he considers appropriate keeping the nature of allegations in view and if he is of the opinion that the matter is such that it should be reported to the Chief Justice of India, he shall do so.

The Chief Justice of India shall act in a similar manner in regard to complaints relating to conduct of Judges of the Supreme Courts and in regard to conduct of Chief Justices of the High Courts.

On the basis of the facts ascertained, the Chief Justice of the High Court or the Supreme Court, as the case may be, shall take such appropriate action as may be considered proper, keeping the interests of the judiciary as the paramount consideration."

The complaints received against the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are, at present, dealt with in the manner indicated above.

Under article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and the State Government. The Officers of the subordinate judiciary are guided by the set of rules framed by the respective State Governments.

[*English*]

Levy on Power Generation

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

(a) whether the host States in which the Central Power Stations are located enjoy some preferential advantages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from some of the State Governments including Orissa for imposition of levy of duty on the generation of power within their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The prevailing policy of Government of India for allocation power from Central Generating Stations provides 12% free power to the home State in case of hydro power stations and 10% power to the home State in case of thermal and nuclear stations.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir, some States including Orissa had proposed levy of a duty on the generation of electricity. However, a tax on generation of electricity amounts to a tax on the "production or manufacture" of electricity. The States cannot impose such taxes since under entry 84 of List I of the Seventh Schedule (Article 246) of the Constitution, the power to impose duties on production or manufacture vests in the Union.

Proposals Under JNNURM

*95. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals submitted by some of the States under the Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are pending for approval;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of such proposals and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) Sub-Mission and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Sanctioning Committees at the Central level consider projects duly appraised by Appraisal Agencies for release of Additional Central Assistance subject to the limits of State-wise allocation of Central Assistance indicated by the Planning Commission and instructions issued by the Planning Commission from time to time. Two proposals under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) with a total project cost of Rs. 40.69 crore and 16 proposals under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) with a total project cost of Rs. 338.66 crore under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are pending for approval of sanctioning committees at the Central level. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The above projects have been received recently and scheduled for presentation to the Sanctioning Committees at the Central level for consideration.

Statement

State-wise details of projects pending with the Mission Directorate under JNNURM (BSUP & IHSDP)

(As on February 18, 2009)

Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP)

(Rs. in crores)		
State	City/Town	Project Cost
Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	10.53
Maharashtra	Nagpur-V	30.16
Total		40.69

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

(Rs. in crore)		
State	City/Town	Project Cost
Andhra Pradesh	Nirmal	11.25
	Machilipatnam	9.63
	Tirupati	150.00
Arunachal Pradesh	Sagalee	4.96
	Yupla	4.86
Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	17.48
	Malviya Nagar	2.00
	Ambedkar Nagar	2.00
	Belha	21.83
	Pratapgarh	18.65
	Aligarh	18.94
	Gorakhpur	21.36
	Kakori	22.6
	Mahona	22.81
	Malihabad	6.35
Ghasiganj	3.94	
Total		338.66

**Action Taken on ARC Recommendations
on Urban Poor**

*96. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any exhaustive survey to identify the total urban poor as recommended by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further action proposed to be taken on the recommendations of ARC in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor as well as State-specific poverty lines from time to time based on the national sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO). The survey of 'below poverty line' people in urban areas is carried out by the State Governments on the basis of State-specific urban poverty lines worked out by the Planning Commission.

(c) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) has recommended an exhaustive survey to identify the urban poor to be carried out within one year. The Parameters to be used for such identification should be simple and easily comprehensible, allowing objective measurement without the use of discretion. The basic parameters should be spelt out at the national level. The identification should be based on a door-to-door survey by the survey teams including at least one person from the Area Sabha concerned. The urban poor so identified may be issued multi-utility identity cards for availing benefits under all poverty alleviation programmes.

Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) as well as Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have been requested by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to conduct socio-economic surveys for the development of Slums, Urban Poverty and Livelihood Profiles of the poor in the cities identified under basic services for Urban Poor (BSUP) and select other cities/towns covered/proposed to be covered under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) (in a phased manner). Necessary formats have also been issued by the Ministry in this regard to the States/ULBs. The Ministry has launched a scheme called Urban Statistics for HR & Assessments (USHA) under which financial support is provided for the conduct of various surveys.

Proposals for Metro Rail Projects

*97. SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:
SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted Detailed Project Reports for setting up of Metro Rail Transport in their respective State in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action so far taken by the Union Government thereon State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The proposal from some of the State Governments for setting up of Metro Rail Projects has been received by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India. The details of the proposals received from some of the states and action taken thereon is as follows:-

Sl.No.	State	Project	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
(I) National Capital Region, Delhi					
1.	Delhi	Delhi MRTS Phase I	65.05	10571	Project was sanctioned on 12.11.1996 and has been fully commissioned and made operational.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Shahdara-Rithala	22.06		
		Vishwavidyalaya- Central Secretariat	10.84		
		Indraprastha-Dwarka	25.65		
		Dwarka sub-city (Dwarka-Dwarka VI)	6.5		
2.	Delhi	Delhi MRTS Phase II	54.675	8605.36	Project was initially sanctioned on 30.3.2006 and revised sanction order issued on 7.3.2008 and work started.
		Vishva Vidyalaya- Jahangir Puri	6.36		Target/Completion date Commissioned on 3.2.2009 (9 months ahead of schedule)
		Central Secretariat- Qutub Minar	12.525		30.6.2010
		Shahdara-Dilshad Garden	3.09		Commissioned on 30.6.2008 (6 months ahead of schedule)
		Indraprastha-New Ashok Nagar	8.07		30.6.2009
		Yamuna Bank- Anand Vihar ISBT	6.16		31.12.2009
		Kirit Nagar-Mundka (along with operational link to Inderlok)	18.47		31.3.2010
3.	Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro from Ambedkar Nagar in Delhi to Sushantlok (Gurgaon)	14.47	1581	The project was sanctioned on 4.12.2006. It is targeted for completion by 31.7.2010.
4.	Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro from New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to NOIDA Sector-32	7.0	827	The project was sanctioned on 19.3.2008. It is targeted for completion by 30.6.2009.
5.	Delhi	High Speed Express Link from New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport	19.2	3076	The project was sanctioned on 17.5.2007 and is under implementation. It is targeted for completion in June, 2010.
6.	Delhi	Central Secretariat to Badarpur	20.16	4012	The project was sanctioned on 17.5.2007. It is targeted for completion in June, 2010.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Delhi	Express link from IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	3.50	793	Project has been sanctioned on 29.1.2009 and is targeted for completion by 30.9.2010.
8.	Delhi	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad	13.875	2028	The approval of Government of National Capital Territory, Delhi (GNCTD) being 50% owner of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) is awaited. Government of Haryana has also been requested to submit Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), improvement of city bus service, setting up of special purpose vehicle, etc.
9.	Delhi	Metro link from Jahangirpuri to Badli	3.425	520	Project proposal has been received from Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) only on 16.2.2009.
(II) Other Than National Capital Region					
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Project	33	6395	Project was sanctioned on 11.5.2006. Work has been started and targeted for completion by 30.9.2012.
		Extension of North-South Corridor of Bangalore Metro Rail Phase I	9.3	1763	The project was approved by Empowered Group of Ministers on 31.1.2009
11.	West Bengal	East-West Metro corridor, Kolkata	13.77	4676	Project was sanctioned on 30.7.2008. Work has been started and targeted for completion 2014-15.
12.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Project, Tamil Nadu	50	14600	Project was sanctioned on 18.2.2009. The project is scheduled to be completed in 2014-15
13.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project, Kerala	25.3	2991.5	The Planning Commission after detailed examination decided that in the absence of specific funding and low population of Kochi, it is not in a position to support the project from GOI funds presently. As and when policy and funds are in place, Planning Commission would relook the proposal.
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project, Andhra Pradesh	71.29	11814	The Empowered Committee has accorded 'in principle' approval on VGF of Rs. 2362.88 crore i.e. 20% of the total cost.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Metro Corridor	11.07	2356	The proposal could not be taken up under Scheme for Financial Support to PPP in Infrastructure [Popularly known as Viability Gap Funding Scheme (VGF)] of Ministry of Finance as the tendering process has been started by State Government before the guidelines for VGF Scheme were issued.
		Viability Gap Funding (VGF) for Charkop Bandra Mankurd Metro Corridor	31.87	7660	The Empowered Committee has accorded in principle approval for VGF of Rs. 1532 crore i.e. 20% of the total cost of Rs. 7660 crore.

[Translation]

Schemes for Tribal Education

*98. SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Schemes under operation for promotion of residential schools for tribal students;

(b) the financial assistance granted during each of the last three years in this behalf, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a scheme for opening schools to impart compulsory education to tribals in the tribal areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to

(d) For promotion of Residential Schools for tribal students, funds are provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Governments, NGOs under four Central Schemes viz. strengthening education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in low literacy districts, establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas, setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools out of Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India and Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes. These schools are managed by State Governments or NGOs or Registered Societies.

Financial Assistance released for promotion of Residential Schools for tribal students under each of the four schemes is given in the enclosed statement I, II, III and IV.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs does not propose to formulate a scheme for opening schools to impart compulsory education to tribals in the tribal areas of the country including Madhya Pradesh.

Statement I

State-wise Release of Funds to non-Governmental Organisations/State run Autonomous Societies for Educational Complexes During the Last Three Years Under the Scheme of Strengthening Education Among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.23	1.28	14.34
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.09	0.16	0.16

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	0.11	0.31	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.02	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	0.04	0.03	0.05
6.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1.80
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.84	1.40	0.81
8.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.28	0.14
9.	Orissa	1.11	3.00	1.59
10.	Rajasthan	0.31	0.87	0.49
11.	West Bengal	0.25	0.58	0.37
Grand Total		6.00	7.91	19.75

Statement II

Funds released under the Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	112.76	558.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	200.00	156.52	117.39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	250.00
11.	Karnataka	150.00	400.00	100.00
12.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	624.01	673.81
14.	Maharashtra	50.00	256.71	300.80
15.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		600.00	1550.00	2000.00

Note: The amount (in Bold) pertains to areas sanctioned in previous years.

Statement III

Funds released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during last 3 years for EMRS

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360.00	530.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	105.44	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	1115.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1850.00	540.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	175.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	400.00	0.00
11.	Karnataka	387.76	189.87
12.	Kerala	0.00	330.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	577.75	452.25

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
14.	Maharashtra	520.00	120.00	22.	Tamil Nadu	205.00	180.00
15.	Manipur	0.00	125.00	23.	Tripura	0.00	115.00
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	24.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	150.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	26.	West Bengal	325.00	450.00
19.	Orissa	1029.79	300.00	Grand Total		5860.74	5192.12
20.	Rajasthan	0.00	420.00	From the year 2007-08, the Ministry has discontinued earmarking funds for EMRS separately and funds required for EMRS are to be utilized by the States within the allocation of respective States out of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.			
21.	Sikkim	100.00	0.00				

Statement IV

State-wise Release of Funds to Voluntary Organizations/Non-Governmental Organisations for Residential Schools During the Last Three Years Under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.51	1.22	0.76
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.49	1.43	1.44
3.	Chhattisgarh	0.04	0.02	0.10
4.	Gujarat	0.21	0.64	0.22
5.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.45	0.86
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.61	0.51	0.43
7.	Jharkhand	0.41	0.31	0.75
8.	Karnataka	0.92	1.94	1.15
9.	Kerala	0.00	0.37	0.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.33	0.57	0.46
11.	Maharashtra	0.38	0.45	0.51
12.	Manipur	1.13	1.53	0.95

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya	0.13	0.00	0.13
14.	Mizoram	0.11	0.00	0.08
15.	Nagaland	0.00	0.04	0.10
16.	Delhi	0.06	0.05	0.00
17.	Orissa	1.25	1.84	3.14
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.20	0.30
19.	Sikkim	0.21	0.37	0.30
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.20	0.00	0.21
21.	Tripura	0.00	0.02	0.02
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0.14	0.00	0.41
23.	Uttarakhand	0.54	0.00	0.55
24.	West Bengal	1.01	1.15	1.42
Grand Total		11.05	13.11	14.49

Setting up of Biogas Plants

*99. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the targets/achievements made by the Government in setting up of biogas plants under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether some State Governments are facing difficulties in setting up of these plants due to shortage of funds;

(c) if so, whether some State Governments including Maharashtra have submitted proposals for providing funds for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (e) During the 11th Five Year Plan it is envisaged to take up installation of an aggregated capacity of 2 million m³ biogas plants in the country. Under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP), State-wise physical targets are allocated on year to year basis. Status of State-wise physical targets and achievements during the first two years of the 11th Plan are given in the enclosed statement.

No, Sir. There is no shortage of funds with the States. In accordance with the provisions of the programme, generally, 50% of the Central Financial Assistance is released alongwith the allocation of the physical target and balance is released on receipt of satisfactory progress report, utilization certificate and audited statement of accounts. Based on these guidelines, proposals received from various State Governments/Agencies are processed and funds released.

Statement

Status of State-wise physical targets and achievements during the first two years (2007-08 and 2008-09) of the 11th Five Year Plan under National Biogas and Manure Management Programme

State/Union Territories/Agency	2007-08		2008-09 (Upto January 2009)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	18000	10195	18000	7371
Arunachal Pradesh	150	100	150	0
Assam	2550	2500	3000	3000
Bihar	100	0	200	0
Goa	75	21	50	1
Gujarat	8000	7801	8000	2501
Haryana	1000	1034	1500	708
Himachal Pradesh	150	151	150	0
Jammu and Kashmir	110	0	50	0
Karnataka	4000	2433	10000	6290
Kerala	4500	2144	3000	1891
Madhya Pradesh	15000	7042	16000	7006
Maharashtra	13000	15066	15000	4956
Manipur	100	0	100	0
Meghalaya	200	200	300	65
Mizoram	100	100	200	73
Nagaland	200	131	200	151
Orissa	4000	3895	4000	103
Punjab	1500	3000	8000	5500
Rajasthan	25	0	100	0
Sikkim	200	172	200	103
Tamil Nadu	1500	1223	1500	474
Tripura	300	0	200	0

1	2	3	4	5
Uttar Pradesh	4000	2856	3000	866
West Bengal	8500	11000	11000	12343
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-	0	0
Chandigarh	0	-	0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	0	0
Delhi	0	-	0	0
Pondicherry	100	-	100	0
Chhattisgarh	1500	2095	3000	1188
Jharkhand	200	186	500	0
Uttaranchal	400	370	500	414
KVIC and Others	15000	15125	16000	11112
Total	104460	88840	124000	66116

[English]

Execution of JNNURM Projects

*100. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) costing sizeable amount have been adversely affected because of the rising costs of raw materials and the States are finding it difficult to implement them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to relax the funding norms to help local bodies to meet the additional funding liabilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Some State Governments including of Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have indicated that increase in cost of raw

materials such as steel, cement, stone chips etc., have resulted in increase in project cost and put additional burden on the state Governments and municipalities, particularly the smaller municipalities. The State Governments and municipalities have expressed difficulties in mobilization of additional resources leading to delay in the implementation of some projects.

(c) and (d) Due to constraint of funds at the Government of India Level, price escalation cannot be considered and the State Governments have to bear the cost of price escalation of projects from their own resources.

Extension Training Centres

430. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from State Governments for awarding the status of Extension Training Centres to all the Gram Sevak Training Centres and Panchayat Training Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Mass Rapid Transit System

431. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for setting up a rail based Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) on the line of BOT system have been received from some of the States;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Proposal from State Governments for setting up of Rail Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis under Public Private Partnership (PPP) are received by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India under scheme for Financial support to PPPs in infrastructure [Popularly known as viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme].

The details of the proposals received from some of the states and action taken thereon is as follows:-

State	City	Name of Proposal	Present Status
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Viability Gap funding for Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Metro Corridor	The proposal could not be taken up under the VGF scheme of Ministry of Finance as the tendering process has been started by State Government before the guidelines for VGF scheme where issued.
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Viability Gap Funding for Charkop Bandra Mankurd Metro Corridor	The Empowered Committee has accorded 'in principle' approval for VGF of Rs. 1532 crore i.e. 20% of the total cost of Rs. 7660 crore.
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project	The Empowered Committee has accorded 'in principle' approval for VGF of Rs. 2362.88 crore i.e. 20% of the total cost of Rs. 11814 crore.

[*English*]

WB Loan for Poverty Alleviation Schemes

432. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has provided any loan for the Poverty Alleviation Schemes in Southern States including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Scheme-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) and (b) As per the information furnished by Department of Economic Affairs, the following projects have been signed with the World Bank for the Poverty Alleviation Schemes in Southern States including Karnataka during last three years and current year:

Sl.No.	Project's Name	Date of Signing	Date of Effectiveness	Date of Closing	Credit Amount (US\$M)
1.	Additional Financing—Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	25.1.2008	15.4.2008	30.9.2009	65
2.	Karnataka Panchayats Strengthening Project	24.7.2006	4.10.2006	31.3.2012	120
3.	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction Project	14.9.2005	24.10.2005	30.9.2011	120
4.	Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project-"TRIPTI"	27.1.2009	Yet to be effective	31.12.2013	82.4

Definition of A "Child"

433. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of a "child" under different enactments related to the welfare and development of children;

(b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a uniform definition of a "child"; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Definition of 'Child' varies in our country from legislation to legislation, according to its nature and scope. The definition of child given in certain Acts are given below:

- (i) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000—a person who has not completed 18th year of age.
- (ii) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986—person who has not completed his 14th year of age.
- (iii) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006—a person who, if a male, has not completed 21 years of age, and if a female, has not completed 18th year of age.
- (iv) Factories Act, 1948—a person who has not completed his 15th year of age.

(b) and (c) At present there is no proposal to make a definition of the 'Child' uniform in all legislations.

ADB Report on Water Utilities

434. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its recent report has indicated the need of application of some techniques for better performance of the management of the water utilities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its report namely '2007 Benchmarking and Data Book of Water Utilities in India' has analyzed various indicators such as Water supply coverage, water availability, consumption, unaccounted for water, production per person, connections metered, average tariff etc. It has suggested focusing attention on advocacy for more investment in the sector and greater coverage, 24x7 water supply, 100% metering of both production and consumption, management of water losses, appropriate pricing, public awareness, appropriate tariffs to cover O&M costs and capacity building. These issues among others have engaged the attention of the Ministry and several steps to address them are being taken through schemes such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Town (UIDSSMT), formulation of service level benchmarks, issue of advisories, and capacity building on Urban Local Bodies, etc.

Scheme for Welfare of Working Children

435. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the amount allocated and released under the 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection' during the last three years has not been utilized by some of the State Governments;

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

(c) the action taken by the Union Government against such States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) No amount has been allocated and released under the 'Scheme for Welfare of Working Children in Need of Care and Protection' during the last three years to the State Governments.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Implementation of IDSMT and AUWSP

436. SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount utilized by the Government of Gujarat out of the allocated amount for the implementation of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT), Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) and shelter and sanitation for footpath dwellers during each of the last three years;

(b) the progress made during the last three years, scheme-wise;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat has not utilized the sanctioned funds during the period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any guidelines/instructions have been issued to the Government of Gujarat to ensure timely utilization of funds; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The details of funds allocated to the State of Gujarat and its utilization report by the State during last three years under the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	IDSMT		AUWSP	
	Central Assistance	Expenditure Reported	Funds Released	Funds Utilized
2005-06	1092.71	1475.99	212.84	212.84
2006-07	718.17	1260.17	296.42	296.42
2007-08	NIL	490.97	171.32	22.22
2008-09	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

IDSMT and AUWSP schemes have been subsumed in the newly launched Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) since December 2005 and since then no fresh projects have been sanctioned under these two schemes. The Ministry of Urban Development does not implement any exclusive scheme for shelter and sanitation for footpath dwellers.

(c) and (d) The implementation period for projects sanctioned under the AUWSP scheme is two to three years. The utilization certificates for an amount of Rs. 149.10 lakhs out of Rs. 171.32 lakhs released during the financial year 2007-08 for AUWSP are yet to be received.

(e) and (f) All the State Governments have been issued guidelines/instructions to ensure timely utilization of funds and submit quarterly progress reports and utilization certificates to this Ministry on a regular basis and reminders in this regard are issued from time to time.

Rehabilitation Scheme for Rape Victims

437. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced any scheme to rehabilitate and provide monetary relief to rape victims; 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) A Scheme titled "Relief to and Rehabilitation of Rape Victims" is under consideration of the Government.

Environment Impact Assessment of Hydro Power Projects

438. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) has been completed at the downstream of all the hydro-electric projects being executed by National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) and North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO) in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

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) At present, NHPC Ltd. is executing Subansiri Hydro-electric Project (HEP) (2000 MW) and Northern Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (NEEPCO Ltd.) is executing

Kameng HEP (600 MW) and Para HEP (100 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. Both NHPC Ltd. and NEEPCO Ltd. have completed EIA for Subansiri HEP, and Kameng HEP and Para HEP respectively, in accordance with MoEF guidelines and Environment clearance was accordingly given to these projects.

However, as a special case, a study on "Downstream Impact of Subansiri Lower H.E. Project" has been awarded to Gauhati University by NHPC and the study is under progress.

NEEPCO Ltd. has requested IIT, Guwahati for undertaking a comprehensive study on hydro-meteorological aspects of Dikrong-Panyor Basin covering entire catchment for three seasons (viz., Pre-monsoon, Monsoon & Post-monsoon) and its impact in the downstream, which will also cover the additional impact on flood if any due to implementation of the on-going Para H.E. Project in the Dikrong-Panyor Basin.

(c) Does not arise.

Unauthorised Activities in Government Colonies

439. SHRI NAKUL DAS BAI: Will the Minister of RBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1084 dated 24.10.08 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 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.

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Dowry Prohibition Act and Domestic Violence Act

440. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 are being misused;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to protect the suffering families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has received representations alleging misuse of laws and legal provisions intended for protection of women.

(c) Adequate safeguards are already available under existing laws to deal with misuse, if any, of legal provisions of these Acts.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Small Industrial Units

441. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot land to small industrial units in Delhi which were closed in accordance with the Supreme Court orders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any representation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that as on date there is no policy to allot land to small industrial units in Delhi which were closed in accordance with the Supreme Court orders. However, since the relocation scheme floated in the year 1996, 22749 industrial plots/flats have been allotted so far to applicants declared as eligible for such allotment.

[English]

IGNOAPS

442. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for selection of beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS);

(b) whether the Government has decided to lower the age limit of beneficiaries from 65 years to 60 years under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The criteria for grant of old age pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) is that a person (male or female) should be 65 years or higher and belong to a household living below the poverty line according to the criteria prescribed by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Forest Rights Act

443. SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States have provided forest land to the tribals according to the Forest Rights Act, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, the Government has evolved any monitoring mechanism for review of implementation and progress of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) As per the information available with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, as on 31.01.2009, the following States have distributed title deeds as per the Forest Rights Act, 2006 :

State	Total number of title deeds distributed
Andhra Pradesh	330
Chhattisgarh	85,549
Madhya Pradesh	8,059
Rajasthan	321
West Bengal	21
Total	94,280

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is monitoring the implementation of the Act in the States by obtaining monthly progress reports from the States/UTs 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 review the implementation.

(e) Does not arise.

Impact of Global Financial Crisis

444. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of global financial crisis in various sectors;

(b) if so, the number of labour and officials in major sectors including information Technology lost their jobs during the current year; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment which is concerned with this subject, has brought out a Study: 'Report on Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India'. The Report is based on a quick Sample Survey of 2581 Units pertaining to Mines, Textiles, Metals, Gems

& Jewellery, Automobile, Transport and IT/BPO Sectors to assess the impact of economic slowdown on Employment for the period October-December, 2008 in India. According to the Report the total employment in all the sectors covered by the survey went down from 16.2 million during September, 2008 to 15.7 million during December, 2008, thus resulting in job loss of about half a million persons.

(c) Government has taken various fiscal and monetary measures to improve the situation which, inter alia, include the two packages announced on December 7, 2008 and January 2, 2009 to provide fiscal stimulus which provide tax relief to boost demand and aim at increasing expenditure on public projects to create employment and public assets.

Appointment of Judges

445. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the sanctioned strength of Judges in the Supreme Court and various High Courts at present in the country, Court-wise;

(b) the number of male and female Judges in Supreme Court and High Courts at present alongwith the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the total number of Judges appointed in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, Court-wise;

(d) the total number of vacant posts of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (d) A Statement showing the approved strength of Judges in the Supreme Court and the High Courts, total number of male and female Judges, number of Judges appointed during the last three years, and number of vacant posts of Judges, Court-wise, is enclosed.

Appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India, respectively, which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons and hence, no such data are maintained separately. The Government have, however, addressed letters to the Chief

Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts, from time to time, impressing upon them the need to give representation to persons from the Bar, belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and amongst Women, who are suitable for appointed as High Court Judges.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	Approved strength	Judges in position as on 15.02.2009	Vacancies	Judges in position		Fresh appointment made during the year			
					Male Judges	Female Judges	2006	2007	2008	2009 (up to 15.2.09)
A.	Supreme Court of India	31*	24	7*	24	-	3	7	5	-
B.	High Courts									
1.	Allahabad	160	73	87	70	3	10	-	13	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	31	18	29	2	6	-	3	1
3.	Bombay	75	64	11	57	7	8	1	12	6
4.	Calcutta	58	38	20	36	2	16	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	6	12	6	-	-	-	1	-
6.	Delhi	48	39	9	33	6	12	3	10	-
7.	Gauhati	24	22	2	21	1	6	3	2	-
8.	Gujarat	42	29	13	26	3	-	4	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	10	1	10	-	3	3	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	12	2	12	-	-	1	3	-
11.	Jharkhand	20	13	7	11	2	4	-	2	2
12.	Karnataka	41	39	2	37	2	4	5	5	-
13.	Kerala	38	33	5	31	2	-	6	6	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	38	5	34	4	3	2	3	-
15.	Madras	60	43	17	39	4	7	7	3	-
16.	Orissa	22	17	5	16	1	1	4	2	-
17.	Patna	43	22	21	20	2	13	2	1	1
18.	Punjab and Haryana	68	48	20	44	4	13	11	7	-
19.	Rajasthan	40	31	9	31	-	3	7	3	-
20.	Sikkim	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
21.	Uttarakhand	9	8	1	8	-	1	-	2	-
	Total	886	617	269	572	45	110	59	78	14

*Inclusive of 5 posts created on 6.2.2009

Receipt of Report from States

446. DR. R. SENTHIL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports on scheduled areas as specified under Clause 3 of Part A of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution have been received by the Government from various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the reports received during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken to ensure that said reports are received from the States on time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The details of the reports received from the States having Scheduled Areas therein, during the last three years, are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Details of Reports received during last three years <i>i.e.</i> 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2005-06 and 2006-07
2.	Chhattisgarh	2005-06 and 2006-07
3.	Gujarat	2005-06 and 2006-07
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2005-06 and 2006-07
5.	Jharkhand	2005-06
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2005-06 and 2006-07
7.	Maharashtra	Not received
8.	Orissa	Not received
9.	Rajasthan	2005-06 and 2006-07

(c) The State Governments which do not submit the report on time are reminded from time to time for submission of the reports.

*[Translation]***Financial Assistance to Investors in SCSL**

447. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHR HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY:
SHRIMATI MINATI SEN:
SHRI RAGHUVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered by investors following irregularities committed in Satyam Computer Services Ltd. and its subsidiaries;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide any financial assistance to these investors/companies to bail them out of present crisis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) As per reports available on the trading of the scrip of Satyam Computer Services Ltd., the scrip opened at Rs. 188 on 7.1.2009 but on revelations by the former Chairman of the Company the same day about falsification of its financial statements, fell to Rs. 30.70 before closing at Rs. 38.40. It has been trading at different prices ever since. However, the losses suffered by investors following the above events are not quantifiable as capital market fluctuations are caused by a variety of factors and the shares of companies are brought and sold continuously by investors at their own choice at various prices and at different times.

(b) and (c) The Government has no plan to provide financial assistance to the investors or the companies involved. Equities traded in the capital market are risk bearing instruments. Insofar as Satyam Computer Services Ltd. is concerned, on the basis of the order by the Company Law Board, the former Board of the company has been suspended and six new directors appointed. The new directors of the Company are taking necessary steps to secure finances from banks and financial institutions on the basis of the commercial viability and financial strength of the Company to enable the continuity of the business and operations of the company in the interest of its stakeholders.

*[English]***Urban Civic Bodies**

448. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating of financial empowerment of urban civic bodies in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development in pursuance of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act has initiated steps to enhance the level of financial empowerment of urban civic bodies. These include implementation of urban reforms under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission including those related to levy of reasonable user charges in respect of water supply and sanitation, enhanced coverage and efficiency of property tax collection, institutionalization of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and encouraging public private partnerships. Further, the Central Finance Commission has also been requested for enhancement of level of funding of the urban local bodies. The role of State Government in financial empowerment of urban civic bodies is critical as it is for the State Government to decide the nature of taxes to be levied and appropriated by the local bodies.

*[Translation]***Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities in Schools**

449. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI JASUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools not having drinking water and sanitation facilities as on date in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set any target to provide these facilities in every school in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any project proposals have been received by the Union Government from the State Governments during the year 2008-09 in this regard; and

(e) if so, the number of proposals cleared and assistance provided by the Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of schools not having drinking water and sanitation facilities, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2007-08 data, is given in the enclosed Statement I. All existing Government and aided schools in rural areas prior to 2006 have been set a target to provide for drinking water and sanitation facilities by 2009.

(d) and (e) Proposals received and approved till date, under the SSA for 2008-09 for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities is given in the enclosed Statement II. Under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), year-wise projects are not received. For TSC, projects have been approved for 590 districts with components for toilets in schools. The State-wise details and costs approved thereon is given in the enclosed Statement III.

Statement I

State-wise number of schools not having drinking water and sanitation facilities, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2007-08 data

Sl.No.	State/UT	Total No. of Schools	No. of Schools not having Drinking Water Facility	No. of Schools not having Toilet
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	359	.7	56
2.	Andhra Pradesh	100449	10045	38899
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4547	1557	3559

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Assam	66727	25191	49157
5.	Bihar	67874	13199	34939
6.	Chandigarh	176	0	109
7.	Chhattisgarh	49708	6603	31001
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	304	27	206
9.	Daman and Diu	98	13	19
10.	Delhi	4742	22	453
11.	Goa	1503	53	677
12.	Gujarat	39039	5001	11459
13.	Haryana	17743	462	1048
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17197	1190	8940
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	20789	5003	12929
16.	Jharkhand	41944	12277	27387
17.	Karnataka	56441	11517	16700
18.	Kerala	12426	301	1974
19.	Lakshadweep	37	0	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	129000	10387	36608
21.	Maharashtra	87280	10940	21738
22.	Manipur	4011	965	1954
23.	Meghalaya	10572	5218	7324
24.	Mizoram	2783	578	633
25.	Nagaland	2523	705	576
26.	Orissa	59435	8552	29207
27.	Puducherry	703	12	211
28.	Punjab	20026	468	2328
29.	Rajasthan	103303	12673	66017
30.	Sikkim	1150	232	130
31.	Tamil Nadu	53307	0	18335

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Tripura	3901	902	1205
33.	Uttar Pradesh	180058	4140	16125
34.	Uttarakhand	20610	2681	3205
35.	West Bengal	70010	14821	21736
Total		1250775	165742	466853

Statement II

Proposals received and approved under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan for 2008-09 for providing drinking water and sanitation facilities

Sl.No.	State	Toilets in Schools Approved		Drinking Water in Schools Approved	
		Number	Funds (Rs. in Crore)	Number	Funds (Rs. in Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	253.90	0	30.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	644.21	0	382.40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	74	37.00	0	0.00
4.	Assam	2799	1144.80	0	0.52
5.	Bihar	2318	643.24	649	404.11
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	4.60	0	9.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	81	41.50	0	22.35
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.10	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00
11.	Goa	56	49.19	0	0.00
12.	Gujarat	210	92.77	241	482.00
13.	Haryana	1840	755.01	0	46.41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1865	569.31	0	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	0	84.87	0	17.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1177	588.50	0	0.00
18.	Kerala	1395	401.22	762	152.40
19.	Lakshadweep	0	4.00	0	3.00
20.	Maharashtra	451	245.54	189	104.88
21.	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00
23.	Mizoram	971	194.20	0	0.00
24.	Madhya Pradesh	0	785.03	0	2216.64
25.	Nagaland	329	65.80	0	0.00
26.	Orissa	0	3.84	0	10.92
27.	Pondicherry	9	5.20	0	0.00
28.	Punjab	250	115.88	97	24.98
29.	Rajasthan	1274	318.50	397	238.20
30.	Sikkim	0	19.80	0	24.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00
32.	Tripura	361	72.20	0	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1210	290.40	22064	2763.28
34.	Uttarakhand	1029	205.80	0	23.55
35.	West Bengal	1725	602.82	0	168.14
Total		19424	8239.22	24399	7124.47

Statement III*Component of School Toilets approved under Total Sanitation Campaign*

Sl.No.	State	Toilets in Schools Approved	
		Number	Funds (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	113861	22972.20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3944	788.80

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	34772	6920.69
4.	Bihar	76581	15316.19
5.	Goa	731	146.20
6.	Gujarat	22425	4485.00
7.	Haryana	7029	1405.63
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11342	2318.59
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	23108	4621.60

1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	35698	7107.58
11.	Kerala	3600	720.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	84580	16642.81
13.	Maharashtra	81682	16215.09
14.	Manipur	3919	779.64
15.	Meghalaya	8842	1768.40
16.	Mizoram	3219	643.80
17.	Nagaland	2672	508.67
18.	Orissa	70663	14132.60
19.	Punjab	12567	2337.39
20.	Rajasthan	68134	13575.74
21.	Sikkim	1604	320.80
22.	Tamil Nadu	40418	8086.36
23.	Tripura	4939	966.93
24.	Uttar Pradesh	241424	41265.04
25.	West Bengal	134981	25792.92
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00
27.	Pondicherry	26	5.20
28.	Uttarakhand	3925	1053.00
29.	Chattisgarh	48549	9709.80
30.	Jharkhand	42687	8267.80
Grand Total		1187922	228874.47

[English]

Kishori Shakti Yojana

450. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Kishori Shakti Yojana has been reviewed by the Government since its inception; and

(b) the number of girls benefited under the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Implementation of the Scheme is reviewed from time to time and poor performing States are addressed to ensure that funds allocated for KSY are utilized in full and properly so that the beneficiaries derive the intended benefit of the Scheme.

(b) Details of number of girls benefited under Kishori Shakti Yojana during last three years are given below:

Year	Trained	Taken NHE	Received SNP	Received IFA/De-worming Supplement
2005-06	722578	763221	758816	1832117
2006-07	1072378	2285154	2322716	4488079
2007-08		2550216	2541653	3193358

[Translation]

Shortage of Power

451. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation of power during November, 2008 was less as compared to its generation in November, 2007;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of demand and supply of power during the said period, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country?

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) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) above.

(c) The State-wise actual power supply position both in terms of energy and peak during the month of November, 2008 and corresponding period of last year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The following steps have been taken/are being taken by the Government to enhance power generation:

- (i) Enhancing generation from the available sources including utilization of the unrequisioned capacity of gas based power stations on liquid fuel.
- (ii) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the ongoing power generation projects proposed in the 11th Plan.
- (iii) Import coal to bridge the gap between domestic availability and requirement of coal.
- (iv) A capacity addition target of 78,700 MW during the 11th Plan has been set by the Planning Commission, out of which projects aggregating

11,937 MW have been commissioned till 31st January, 2009 and the balance capacity is under construction.

- (v) Development of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to reap benefits of economies of scale.
- (vi) Harnessing surplus captive power into Grid.
- (vii) Taking up new hydro power projects in Bhutan for import of power into India.
- (viii) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units.
- (ix) Strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity for transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas.
- (x) Strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution network through Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards loss reduction.
- (xi) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

Statement

Monthly Comparison of Power Supply Position (Energy)—Revised

State/System/Region	November, 2008				November, 2007			
	Energy				Energy			
	Requirement (MW)	Availability (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)	Requirement (MW)	Availability (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	93	93	0	0.0	93	93	0	0.0
Delhi	1,486	1,483	-3	0.2	1,469	1,466	-3	-0.2
Haryana	2,091	2,015	-76	-3.6	2,160	1,865	-295	-13.7
Himachal Pradesh	510	508	-2	-0.4	473	461	-12	-2.5
Jammu and Kashmir	956	717	-239	-25.0	1,194	776	-418	-35.0
Punjab	2,761	2,350	-411	-14.9	2,571	2,390	-181	-7.0
Rajasthan	3,531	3,531	0	0.0	3,261	3,228	-33	-1.0
Uttar Pradesh	5,716	4,307	-1,409	-24.7	5,118	3,918	-1,202	-23.5
Uttarakhand	623	615	-8	-1.3	562	533	-29	-5.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Region	17,767	15,619	-2,148	-12.1	16,901	14,728	-2,173	-12.9
Chattisgarh	1,084	1,059	-25	-2.3	1,040	994	-46	-4.4
Gujarat	5,879	5,250	-629	-10.7	6,061	4,980	-1,081	-17.8
Madhya Pradesh	4,551	3,910	-641	-14.1	4,326	3,676	-650	-15.0
Maharashtra	10,539	7,996	-2,543	-24.1	9,689	8,073	-1,616	-16.7
Daman and Diu	138	120	-18	-13.0	144	126	-18	-2.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	284	264	-20	-7.0	273	272	-1	-0.4
Goa	217	215	-2	-0.9	221	219	-2	-0.9
Western Region	22,692	18,814	-3,878	-17.1	21,754	18,340	-3,414	-15.7
Andhra Pradesh	5,561	5,195	-366	-6.6	4,963	4,819	-144	-2.9
Karnataka	3,287	3,043	-244	-7.4	3,227	3,135	-92	-2.9
Kerala	1,448	1,261	-187	-12.9	1,286	1,252	-34	-2.6
Tamil Nadu	5,088	4,600	-488	-9.6	5,229	4,914	-315	-6.0
Pondicherry	158	125	-33	-20.9	142	142	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0.0	2	2	0	0.0
Southern Region	15,542	14,224	-1,318	-8.5	14,847	14,262	-585	-3.9
Bihar	782	643	-139	-17.8	732	590	-142	-19.4
DVC	1,108	1,087	-21	-1.9	1,106	1,073	-33	-3.0
Jharkhand	444	431	-13	-2.9	435	317	-118	-27.1
Orissa	1,605	1,584	-21	-1.3	1,550	1,519	-31	-2.0
West Bengal	2,215	2,170	-45	-2.0	2,165	2,061	-104	-4.8
Sikkim	29	28	-1	-3.4	29	28	-1	-3.4
Andaman-Nicobar	20	15	-5	-25.0	20	15	-5	-25.0
Eastern Region	6,183	5,943	-240	-3.9	6,017	5,588	-429	-7.1
Arunachal Pradesh	36	24	-12	-33.3	33	26	-7	-21.2
Assam	404	366	-38	-9.4	394	369	-25	-6.3
Manipur	50	43	-7	-14.0	51	50	-1	-2.0
Meghalaya	143	120	-23	-16.1	138	108	-30	-21.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mizoram	29	24	-5	-17.2	23	22	-1	-4.3
Nagaland	42	37	-5	-11.9	30	27	-3	-10.0
Tripura	65	54	-11	-16.9	67	52	-15	-22.4
North-Eastern Region	769	668	-101	-13.1	736	654	-82	-11.1
All India	62,953	55,268	-7,685	-12.2	60,255	53,572	-6,683	-11.1

Monthly Comparison of Power Supply Position (Peak)—Revised

State/System/Region	November, 2008				November, 2007			
	Peak				Peak			
	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)	Demand (MW)	Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-) (MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	184	184	0	0.0	186	186	0	0.0
Delhi	2,919	2,919	0	0.0	3,005	3,005	0	0.0
Haryana	4,585	4,258	-327	-7.1	4,370	3,713	-657	-15.0
Himachal Pradesh	997	983	-14	-1.4	950	901	-49	-5.2
Jammu and Kashmir	2,050	1,274	-776	-37.9	1,900	1,331	-569	-29.9
Punjab	5,499	4,439	-1,060	-19.3	5,234	4,443	-791	-15.1
Rajasthan	5,474	5,474	0	0.0	5,200	5,181	-19	-0.4
Uttar Pradesh	9,446	7,158	-2,288	-24.2	9,255	7,532	-1,723	-18.6
Uttarakhand	1,213	1,213	0	0.0	1,095	1,035	-60	-5.5
Northern Region	29,933	26,710	-3,223	-10.8	30,180	26,504	-3,676	-12.2
Chhattisgarh	2,061	2,005	-56	-2.7	2,095	1,763	-332	-15.8
Gujarat	10,145	8,379	-1,766	-17.4	11,644	8,445	-3,199	-27.5
Madhya Pradesh	7,564	6,810	-754	-10.0	6,768	6,436	-332	-4.9
Maharashtra	18,049	12,990	-5,059	-28.0	17,489	13,575	-3,914	-22.4
Daman and Diu	218	193	-25	-11.5	217	192	-25	-11.5
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	431	399	-32	-7.4	416	399	-17	-4.1
Goa	423	390	-33	-7.8	451	406	-45	-10.0
Western Region	37,240	29,603	-7,637	-20.5	37,111	29,385	-7,726	-20.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	10,391	8,958	-1,433	-13.8	7,947	7,494	-453	-5.7
Karnataka	5,613	5,079	-534	-9.5	5,844	5,071	-773	-13.2
Kerala	2,918	2,369	-549	-18.8	2,700	2,621	-79	-2.9
Tamil Nadu	9,002	7,742	-1,260	-14.0	9,000	7,828	-1,172	-13.0
Pondicherry	300	224	-76	-25.3	270	270	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	5	5	0	0.0	6	6	0	0.0
Southern Region	25,769	22,794	-2,975	-11.5	25,907	23,342	-2,565	-9.9
Bihar	1,738	1,269	-469	-27.0	1,447	1,183	-264	-18.2
Bihar	1,7738	1,269	-469	-27.0	1,447	1,183	-264	-18.2
DVC	1,721	1,681	-40	-2.3	1,658	1,621	-37	-2.2
Jharkhand	826	823	-3	-0.4	643	633	-10	-1.6
Orissa	2,865	2,811	-54	-1.9	2,746	2,669	-77	-2.8
West Bengal	4,581	4,542	-39	-0.9	4,502	4,314	-188	-4.2
Sikkim	67	66	-1	-1.5	61	60.0	-1	-1.6
Andaman-Nicobar	40	32	-8	-20.0	20	15.0	-5	-25.0
Eastern Region	11,325	10,635	-690	-6.1	11,113	10,232	-881	-7.9
Arunachal Pradesh	70	68	-2	-2.9	82	57	-25	-30.5
Assam	800	750	-50	-6.3	822	766	-56	-6.8
Manipur	110	93	-17	-15.5	114	97	-17	-14.9
Meghalaya	241	217	-24	-10.0	398	238	-160	-40.2
Mizoram	70	56	-14	-20.0	72	53	-19	-26.4
Nagaland	88	81	-7	-8.0	83	83	0	0.0
Tripura	141	122	-19	-13.5	165	116	-49	-29.7
North-Eastern Region	1,520	1,326	-194	-12.8	1,652	1,330	-332	-19.5
All India	105,787	91,068	-14,719	-13.9	105,963	90,793	-15,170	-14.3

Faulty Electricity Meters in Delhi

452. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electricity meters of private power distribution companies in Delhi have several major faults as reported by the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the consumers have suffered huge financial losses during the last three years as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, 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) No, Sir.

(b) None in view of answer above. However, the Public Grievances Cell, a body of the Govt. of NCT of

Delhi, launched a drive to test electronic meter testing through an independent third party, Central Power Research Institute (CPRI)—a Government of India body in May 2007 and so far they have tested 1475 electronics meters brought by consumers on the presumption that these meters are running fast. Out of these, only 72 meters were found working beyond the permissible accuracy limit of $\pm 2.5\%$. Thus the percentage of meters found faulty is around 5% and that too amongst the meters brought to the Public Grievances Cell on complete faith of the consumer about them running fast. The test is done at a subsidized cost of Rs. 50/- per meter which is charged from the consumer and for each testing the Govt. of NCT of Delhi pay an additional amount of Rs. 450/- to CPRI. There are around 30 lakh consumers in Delhi and only around 1500 consumers felt that their meter is running fast and in that group also 5% meters were running beyond the permissible accuracy limit. Therefore, the number of meters running beyond permissible accuracy limit can be taken to be within 0.01%.

When a meter is found to be fast beyond the limit of accuracy specified by the regulation, the licensee/consumer, as the case may be, replaces/rectifies the meter within 15 days of the testing. The licensee also adjusts/refunds the excess amount collected (if any) on account of the said defect based on the percentage error for a maximum period of six months or less based on the period/date of installation of the meter. If the meter is found to be slow beyond the limits of accuracy, the consumer pays the difference in a similar manner.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) None in view of the answers at (a) and (c) above.

Law Commission Recommendation on Marriageable Age

453. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission has recommended that the age of marriage for both boys and girls should be 18 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) The Law Commission in its 205th Report on "Proposal to Amend the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act,

2006 and Other Allied Laws" has, inter alia, recommended that the age of marriage for both boys and girls should be 18 years.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Renewable Energy Sources

454. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop new technology for cost effective generation of power from the renewable energy sources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the current position of India vis-a-vis other developed countries in the generation of power from these sources;

(d) whether a number of proposals from various State Governments for generation of power through renewable energy sources are still pending with the Government;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Research, Design and Development (RD&D) efforts are underway globally, including in this country, driven mainly by industry, to develop technologies/processes that help to align the unit cost of power generation from renewable energy sources, especially solar, to that of conventional power generation. The Ministry is supporting such efforts under its R&D programme, with CFA up to 100% of project cost to Universities, research institutions, R&D laboratories and industry, for achieving well-defined specific outputs.

(c) Grid-interactive renewable power generation capacity of 13,741 MW has been installed in the country as on 31.12.2008. It comprises of wind power of 9654 MW, small hydropower of 2329 MW, bio power of around 1756 MW, and around 2 MW Solar Power. India is world leader in grid connected bagasse cogeneration in sugar mills and ranks 5th in installed wind power capacity after USA, Germany, Spain and China. The progress in renewable power generation through other sources is considered satisfactory.

(d) to (f) Proposals for grant of central financial assistance under the Ministry's schemes/programmes are received on an ongoing basis through State Governments/designated State Nodal Agencies. At times, these proposals are found to be incomplete or not in line with the provisions of the schemes/programmes. Complete proposals in line with the schemes/programmes are considered and approved subject to budget provisions.

Files in CAPART Office

455. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agency looking into the discrepancy between the files physically present in various offices of CAPART and the files shown in its database has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details and the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The task of tracing out the missing files and preparing an inventory of physically available files in various offices of CAPART was given to an independent firm of Chartered Accountants. As per the report of the firm, 22793 files were traced out of 26372 files reflected in the data base of CAPART. However, subsequent to the report and an extensive in-house search and cross checking with the Council's data base, it has been found that 2157 files are missing as on date.

(c) Efforts are on to trace the missing files. The Council has constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Vigilance Officer of CAPART to investigate the matter further and fixing responsibility for the missing files. Action will be taken on the recommendations of the Committee on priority basis.

[English]

Research Institutes for Renewable Energy Sources

456. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Gujarat to set up research institutes for the development of bio-gas, bio-diesel and solar energy in their States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received and approved during the last three years and the number out of them still pending;

(c) the reasons for pendency, if any;

(d) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) the status of implementation of the approved projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (e) There is no proposal to set up research institutes for the development of biogas, bio-diesel and solar energy in States.

MITHI River Project

457. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Mithi River Development Project under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) A project on 'Development and Protection of Mithi river and its surroundings' was submitted by the Government of Maharashtra for funding under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The proposal is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Water Resources and the State Government of Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Earthquake Resistant Buildings

458. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-seismic technology is being used by the Government and private companies for construction of buildings in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps to be taken by the Government in this regard?

(c) The details of the important buildings in Delhi which have been constructed without having anti-seismic technology;

(d) whether the Master Plan-2021 has a provision for re-planning, re-development and rehabilitation of Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Building Bye-laws for Delhi, 1983 were amended on 21.3.2001 to provide for seismic and structural safety of buildings. It provides for submission of a certificate by the owners/architects/structural engineers at the time of sanction of building plans for safety of buildings from natural hazards including earthquake.

(c) No such details are available.

(d) and (e) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021 has a major focus on incentivising the recycling of old, dilapidated areas for their rejuvenation. The target areas for redevelopment have to be identified on the basis of their needs for up-gradation and potential for development. This includes planned areas as well as unplanned areas including slum & jhuggi jhompri clusters, re-settlement colonies & unauthorized colonies, villages and special areas. The guidelines for redevelopment schemes include provisions for circulation pattern for access of emergency vehicle to every block, approval of redevelopment/regularization plans, approval of building plan in two stages (i.e. planning permission and cluster block permission) etc.

[English]

Funds for Urban Transport System

459. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to provide financial assistance to various States under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) to strengthen their urban transport systems in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has directed the State Governments to integrate different modes of transport of Single Ticketing under different modes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of the State Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Urban Transport, including Roads, Highways/ Expressways/MRTS/Metro projects is one of the admissible component for funding under Sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Further, under the second stimulus package announced by the Government on 2.1.2009, States, as a one time measure up-to 30.6.2009 would be provided assistance under the JNNURM for the purchase of buses for their urban transport systems. Under this, the Central Financial Assistance in the form of grant shall be provided for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM. All JNNURM mission cities will be eligible for Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for procurement of buses for urban transport. The financing pattern will be as per the JNNURM guidelines as under:-

Category of Cities/Towns	Grant		
	Centre	State	ULB Para-Statal Share/loan from financial institutions
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	20%	30%
Cities/towns/UAs in North Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%

The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are to be submitted by State Government which will be appraised by the Appraisal Agency and approved by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) where in representatives of Department of Surface & Transport and Department of Heavy Industries will be special invitees whenever proposals for financing of buses are taken up.

(c) and (d) The National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 envisages integrated public transport systems so that users are able to use single ticket over all such systems. The State Governments have been impressed upon for implementation of NUTP. No State Government has expressed any concern in this regard.

Water Management System

460. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to give top priority to water management system in urban areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Water supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Govt./Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan and design, execute and operate and maintain water supply through State PHEDs/Urban Local Bodies with the state Plan funds. However water supply is accorded high priority under the flagship scheme of the Ministry i.e. JNNURM under which 124 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 15724.57 crores. 29% of projects under the JNNURM pertain to water supply. In addition, water supply projects are also sanctioned under the UIDSSMT and 10% lump sum scheme for development of North East Region including Sikkim. Water supply is also prioritized in the case of Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) for which this Ministry is the line Ministry. In addition, this Ministry has also brought out the following for efficient management of water in the urban areas of the country :

1. Manual on Water Supply.
2. Adoption of Service Level Benchmarks given below by Urban Local Bodies in various States

so as to enable providing safe, reliable and continuous supply of water in urban areas:

Sl.No.	Water Supply Indicator	Benchmark
1.	Coverage of Water Supply Connection (Popin)	100%
2.	Per capita availability of Water Supply at consumer end	135 lpcd
3.	Extent of metering of Water Supply Connections	100%
4.	Extent of Non-Revenue Water	20%
5.	Continuity of Water Supplied	24x7
6.	Efficiency of redressal of Customer Complaints	80%
7.	Quality of Water Supply	100%
8.	Cost recovery of in water Supply Charges	100%
9.	Efficiency in collection of Water Supply charges	90%
10.	Number of persons receiving less than 70 lpcd	0

3. Issuing of advisories to different State Governments for adoption of best practices for conservation, supply and usage of water.

Power Theft

461. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of theft of electricity is hampering the growth of power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch an action plan to check the theft of power in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

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 (e) Theft of electricity is one of the major contributing factors impacting the financial health of power utilities adversely. This also contributes to poor quality of power supply, frequent load shedding and unscheduled outages. To enable effective control of theft of electricity, the Electricity Act, 2003 has incorporated specific provisions for detection of theft, speedy trial of theft related offences and also for the recovery of the charges of electricity stolen. Based on the feedback from the States and other stakeholders, the Central Government has further strengthened the theft related provisions in the Act by enacting the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007. By this amendment Act, theft of electricity has been explicitly made a cognizable and non-bailable offence. The distribution licensees have been empowered to disconnect the supply of electricity upon detection of theft. The penalty for repeated theft of electricity by large consumers has also been enhanced.

The Central Government has built a national consensus to focus on time bound programme for reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses. In the Chief Ministers' Conference held under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister on 28th May 2007, a unanimous resolution was adopted which inter alia included the commitment of the States, with appropriate assistance from the Centre, to establish the necessary baseline data and information technology applications for energy accounting and auditing, and for ensuring a steep reduction in loss in electricity distribution. In the Conference, the States committed themselves to achieve and sustain reduction in the overall AT&C losses in the next five years.

The Government had launched the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 with the objective of encouraging reforms, reducing AT&C loss, improving quality of supply of power and improving consumer satisfaction. The Government has approved the continuation of APDRP during the XI Five Year Plan with revised terms and conditions as a Central Sector Scheme. The focus of the programme is on actual,

demonstrable performance in terms of loss reduction. In the project area, the State Power Utilities are expected to achieve Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) loss reduction target of 15%. The Utilities are also to achieve the following target of AT&C loss reduction at utility level:

- Utilities having AT&C loss above 30%: Reduction by 3% per year,
- Utilities having AT&C loss below 30%: Reduction by 1.5% per year.

Establishment of reliable and automated systems for sustained collection of accurate base line data, and the adoption of Information Technology in the areas of energy accounting are the necessary pre-conditions before sanctioning any projects for strengthening & up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution networks. Urban areas—towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 (10,000 in case of special category states) are to be covered under the restructured programme. Projects under the scheme are to be taken up in Two Parts. Part-A is to include the projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy accounting/auditing & IT based consumer service centers. Part-B includes regular distribution strengthening projects. Scheme also contains provision of incentive for utility staff in towns where AT&C loss levels are brought below the base line levels.

Joint Venture for Power Generation

462. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up a joint venture company with Tata Consultancy Services Limited for power generation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

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) No, Sir. However, NTPC Limited have informed that a joint venture company named "National Power Exchange Limited" has been incorporated on 11th December, 2008 for setting up a power exchange for trading of power in which NTPC Limited, NHPC Limited and Power Finance Corporation Limited, each have, 16²/₃% and Ms. Tata Consultancy Services Limited has 50% of the equity. The said Joint Venture Company has obtained 'Commencement of Business Certificate' on 2nd January, 2009.

Programmes for Tribal Women

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

(a) the details of programmes being implemented by the Union Government for tribal women;

(b) the funds allocated, released and utilised under the said programmes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the number of institutions and Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) in the country including Gujarat which have been provided grants under the said programmes during the above period, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various schemes/programmes for the socio-economic development of tribal people in the country. These schemes/programmes are meant for tribal women also. The list of schemes/programmes is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) The State-wise/UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years and current year is being complied and will be furnished.

(c) The State-wise/UT-wise and Scheme-wise number of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), including Gujarat, which have been provided grants by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement I

Major Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Welfare and Development of Scheduled Tribes

Central Sector Schemes

1. Grant in Aid to NGOs for Scheduled Tribes including Coaching & Allied and Award for Exemplary Service
2. Vocational Training Centres in Tribal Areas
3. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women
4. Market Development of Tribal Products/Produce
5. State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for Minor Forest Produce
6. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups
7. Support to National/State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations
8. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for Scheduled Tribe Students
9. Scheme of Institute of Excellence/Top Class institute
10. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

11. Scheme of Post Matric, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of Scheduled Tribe Students
12. Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes Girls and Boys
13. Establishment of Ashram Schools
14. Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others
15. Information Technology
16. Monitoring and Evaluation

Special Area Programmes

17. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan
18. Grant-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution

Statement II**Number of NGOs Funded****I. Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations**

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2005-06 No. of NGOs	2006-07 No. of NGOs	2007-08 No. of NGOs	2008-09 No. of NGOs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	14	13	3
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10	10	3
4.	Assam	11	9	9	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	5	4	0
6.	Gujarat	7	10	8	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand	6	6	7	3
10.	Karnataka	6	13	13	4
11.	Kerala	4	4	6	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6	14	11	5
13.	Maharashtra	12	24	17	3
14.	Manipur	12	8	9	6
15.	Meghalaya	3	2	2	1
16.	Mizoram	3	1	2	1
17.	Nagaland	1	5	4	1
18.	Delhi	3	3	1	2
19.	Orissa	19	21	25	9
20.	Rajasthan	2	3	4	1
21.	Sikkim	1	2	1	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	2	2	1	1
23.	Tripura	1	3	2	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	2
25.	Uttaranchal	6	0	5	4
26.	West Bengal	18	16	22	18

II. Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas (NGO)

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2005-06 No. of NGOs	2006-07 No. of NGOs	2007-08 No. of NGOs	2008-09 No. of NGOs
1.	Assam	3	3	3	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	1	0
3.	Gujarat	0	0	1	0
4.	Karnataka	0	1	2	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	2	1
6.	Maharashtra	0	1	1	0
7.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	0
8.	Nagaland	0	0	2	0
9.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0
11.	Delhi	1	0	0	0

III. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2005-06 No. of NGOs	2006-07 No. of NGOs	2007-08 No. of NGOs	2008-09 No. of NGOs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	0	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	2	2	2	0
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	3	3	3	0
5.	Karnataka	2	1	0	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2	0
7.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	0
8.	Manipur	0	1	0	0
9.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	0
10.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	1	0

IV. Scheme of Coaching and Allied

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2005-06 No. of NGOs	2006-07 No. of NGOs	2007-08 No. of NGOs	2008-09 No. of NGOs
1.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0
2.	Manipur	1	0	0	0
3.	Mizoram	1	1	0	0
4.	Delhi	1	1	2	2
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	0	2	2
6.	Orissa	0	0	1	1
7.	Rajasthan	0	0	3	3

V. Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts

Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2005-06 No. of NGOs	2006-07 No. of NGOs	2007-08 No. of NGOs	2008-09 No. of NGOs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	4	3	3
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	1
3.	Gujarat	1	2	0	3
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	1	1	1	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	1	0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6	10	6	5
8.	Maharashtra	0	2	1	0
9.	Orissa	7	16	14	6
10.	Rajasthan	2	4	3	0
11.	West Bengal	1	1	1	0

Encroachment on Parks

464. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4587 dated 25.04.08 and state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of Implementation Report in fulfillment of the Assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 4587 dated 25.04.2008 have been forwarded to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs vide letter No. N-11016/40/2005-DDVI dated 12th November, 2008.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the answers (a) and (b) above.

[*Translation*]

Rehabilitation of Unauthorised Colonies

465. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living in unauthorised colonies in Delhi as on date, colony-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made or propose to make some alternative arrangements for their rehabilitation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number of people rehabilitated alongwith the names of the places where they have been rehabilitated during the last three years; and

(e) the amount spent thereon, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that approximately 35-40 lakh people live in 1639 unauthorized colonies.

(b) No, Sir. Based on the decision of the Union Government to regularize the unauthorized colonies (except those inhabited by affluent sections of the society), GNCTD is undertaking, coordinating, monitoring and supervising the work related to the regularization of colonies meeting the requirement of guidelines and regulations issued in this regard.

(c) to (e) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

[*English*]

Development of Women

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

(a) the funds allocated and released for the development of women under various schemes during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the released funds have been utilized properly by the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore alongwith the steps taken by the Government to ensure full utilization of the released funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The details of funds allocated and released for the schemes of the Ministry for the development of women during last three years is available in the Annual Reports of the Ministry hosted on the website www.wcd.nic.in. The details of funds allocated and released during current year is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Only under centrally sponsored scheme, funds are released to the State Governments as in case of Swayamsiddha. Under Central schemes, funds are released to the implementing agencies. Further, funds in either case are released only upon receipt of action plans, quarterly progress reports, utilization certificates and inspection reports etc. to ensure proper utilization of funds.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rupees in lakh)	
		2008-09	
		Funds allocated	Funds released (Upto 31.12.2008)
1	2	3	4
1.	STEP	3700.00	1040.59
2.	Swayamsiddha-Phase-I	.	.
3.	Swadhar	2000.00	522.95
4.	Working Women Hostel	2000.00	213.59
5.	Ujjawala**	1000.00	280.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Short Stay Home	1750.00	794.80
7.	Awareness Generation Project	600.00	268.85
8.	Condensed Course of Education	700.00	315.00
9.	Priyadarshini	2300.00	***

* The Scheme ended on 31st March, 2008.

** The Scheme was approved only in December, 2007.

*** The Scheme approved only in November, 2008.

Supply of Water through Nagarjuna Sagar Dam

467. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals for supply of drinking water from Nagarjuna Sagar Dam to drought hit areas of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No proposal has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for funding of a project to supply drinking water from Nagarjuna Sagar Dam to drought hit rural areas.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Involvement of Professional Institutions in NREGS

468. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to involve professional institutions in carrying out works under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) In accordance with Section 13 of the NREG Act, 2005, Panchayats at District, intermediate and

village levels are the principal authorities for planning and implementation of the schemes made under the Act. Section 16(5) of the Act further provides that Gram Panchayats are responsible for executing at least 50% of the works in terms of the cost of the projects. The other implementing agencies can be Intermediate and District Panchayats, line departments of the Government, Public Sector Undertakings of the Central and the State Governments, Cooperative Societies with a majority shareholding by the Central and State Governments and reputed NGOs having a proven track record of performance. Self Help Groups may also be considered as possible implementing agencies.

Professional institutions like Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Technology, Agricultural Universities and other professional institutes have been involved for specific studies under NREGA. Proposals have been received and studies have been commissioned to 4 IIMs, 3 IITs, 4 Agricultural Universities and 3 other professional institutes.

Project Cost under PMGSY

469. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government permits States to revise the estimated cost of projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) in order to accommodate increase in the prices of raw materials;

(b) if so, the number of States which have revised the estimated cost of various projects during 2007-08 and 2008-09 so far; and

(c) the details of the cost of such projects increased/decreased due to such revisions during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. All the State Governments are permitted to seek revision in the cost of projects which are in the tender process so as to accommodate increase (subsequent to the clearance of project) in the prices of steel, cement and bitumen within the 75 days from the issue of clearance of the project.

(b) and (c) The states for which the cost of projects have been revised during 2007-08 and 2008-09 so far, original cost of such projects and revised cost of the projects is given in the table below:

Sl.No.	Name of State	Phase	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in crore)	Revised Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Bihar (IRCON)	—	125.587	127.897
2.	Chhattisgarh	Phase-VII	1978.06	2037.36
3.	Karnataka	Phase-VII	633.75	656.14
4.	Maharashtra	Phase-VI	1453.16	1475.48

Judicial Panels

470. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) the details of judicial panels set up by the Government during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number out of them submitted their reports to the Government;

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

(d) the time by which the remaining panels are likely to submit their reports to the Government?

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

[*Translation*]

Constitution of State Commissions for Children

471. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Commissions for Children have been constituted in all the States,

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and the time by which these are likely to be set up in all the States?

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

(b) The States of Goa, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Delhi have constituted the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been writing to the State Governments and Union Territories from time to time to constitute the State Commissions in their respective States/UTs as per the provisions of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

Monitoring of NGOs

472. SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any scheme to ensure participation of the public representatives and district administration in monitoring the work of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in certain welfare and development activities of tribals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) All the schemes run through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by this Ministry have in built provision of mandatory annual monitoring i.e. inspection by District Collector/district authorities, without which the funds are not released to the concerned NGO. In addition, linkage with Panchayati Raj institutions for monitoring purpose has also been envisaged in the schemes, wherever applicable. In addition, concurrent monitoring through independent monitoring agencies has also been emphasized in the schemes.

Swadhar Scheme

473. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the construction of houses under Swadhar Scheme has been stopped in some States particularly in Maharashtra due to non release of funds by the Union Government; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Performance of Power Distribution Companies

474. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR.
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted performance review of the private power distribution companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the consumers from harassment by these companies?

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) Distribution of electricity comes within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) under the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003. Government of India has not conducted performance review of private DISCOMs.

It has been informed by the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) that in a survey carried out in early 2007, across over 10,000 domestic households, majority of the consumers preferred the private DISCOMs over the erstwhile Government entity. The consumers satisfaction assessed through the survey on a scale of 1 to 10 was in the range of 5.10 to 5.67 for the three utilities in Delhi. The survey brought out load shedding as major consumer concerns which were followed by metering and billing related problems.

Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has reported that the Commission has appointed Development Support Centre (DSC), Bhubaneshwar to conduct an extensive survey on consumer satisfactory.

(c) Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides for establishment of a forum for redressal of grievance of the consumers in accordance with the guidelines as may be specified by the State Commission. Further, any consumer, who is aggrieved by non-redressal of his grievances may make a representation for the redressal of his grievance to an authority to be known as Ombudsman to be appointed or designated by the State Commission. The Ombudsman shall settle the grievance of the consumer within such time and in such manner as may be specified by the State Commission. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 has been saved under the Act, which means redressal are available under that Act also.

[English]

Education in Observation Homes

475. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide vocational and technical education of children staying in observation homes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Rule 48 of the Model Rules, 2007 framed under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and its Amendment Act, 2006 provides that every institution shall provide gainful vocational training to juvenile or children and the institution shall develop networking with Institute of Technical Instruction, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Government and Private Organization or Enterprises, Agencies or non-governmental organizations with expertise or placement agencies. The concerned authorities are required to run the homes/institutions as per the provisions of the Act and Rules.

Detailed Project Reports of Maharashtra

476. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by State Government of Maharashtra under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the action taken by the Union Government thereon project-wise and grants released therefor; if any so far;

(c) the time by which grants in respect of remaining DPRs is expected to be released;

(d) whether the Union Government has also received a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra to consider the price escalation in respect of all projects approved so far under (basic Services for Urban Poor) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme of the JNNURM; and

(e) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 161 Detailed Project Reports (DPRs)

have been received so far. Out of this 73 projects have been approved by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee for funding under JNNURM up to January, 2009 a total cost of Rs. 10536.70 crore. The Central share committed for the 73 projects is Rs. 4581.15 crore against which Rs. 1717.97 crore has been released. A Statement showing the details of 73 projects approved for Maharashtra is enclosed.

Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 118 projects have been recommended by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Maharashtra in its various meetings out of which 47 projects have been recommended to Ministry of Finance for release and Rs. 561.02 crore has been released.

(c) JNNURM is a demand driven programme under which Projects in conformity with the guidelines and emanating from the CDP and submitted by the State as per the prioritisation are eligible for funding subject to their technical appraisal and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) The Government of Maharashtra has raised the issue of price escalation in respect of projects under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)—component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) from time to time on several fortunes. The Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation has intimated that owing to funds constraints, further price escalation cannot be considered and the State Government has to bear the cost of price escalation of projects from their own resources.

Statement*Projects Approved in R/O Maharashtra Under JNNURM (UIG Component)*

Sl.No.	State	City	Sector	Project Name	Year of sanction	Date of approval by CSMC	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)	ACA committed (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released	% of release	Release date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	2006-07	22-Feb-07	132950.00	46532.50	23266.00	50	10.08.07 & 28.03.07, 01.10.08
2.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	2006-07	8 Sep-06	36447.00	12756.45	3189.11	25	10.08.07 & 15.11.06
3.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUP	2006-07	25-Oct-06	33638.80	11773.58	2943.40	25	20.12.2006 & 31.03.07

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flovers/ RoB	Elevated road on Sahar road-MUMP	2006-07	25-Oct-06	15513.34	5429.67	1357.42	25	20.12.2006 & 31.03.07
5.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Thane-DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme to Thane	2006-07	8-Jan-07	7118.00	2491.30	1868.37	75	10.08.2007 & 17.03.08 & 31.01.07, 9.1.09
6.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Thane-Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for Thane	2006-07	22-Jan-07	11659.00	4080.65	2940.32	50	10.08.2007 & 20.02.07, 24.10.08
7.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Thane-Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for Thane	2006-07	8-Jan-07	9239.00	3233.65	1616.82	50	10.08.2007 & 31.01.07 & 29.05.08
8.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	Thane-Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2006-07	8-Dec-06	2325.00	813.75	610.21	75	25.03.2008 & 31.01.07, 9.1.09
9.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross Maiden (3.6 kms)	2007-08	20-Jul-07	9398.79	289.58	822.39	25	29.8.2007
10.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms)	2007-08	7-Sep-07	29486.76	10320.37	2580.09	25	31.10.07
11.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Thane-Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for Thane	2007-08	20-Apr-07	14958.79	5234.88	1308.72	25	19.6.2007
12.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Project, Greater Mumbai	2007-08	23-Nov-07	17879.00	6257.65	1564.41	25	28.5.08
13.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mira-Bhayandar-Underground Sewerage Project based on Decentralised System	2007-08	6-Dec-07	33142.27	11599.80	2809.85	25	9.2.2008
14.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Thane-Sewerage System project-Phase II for Thane	2007-08	22-Feb-08	14009.00	4903.15	1225.79	25	22.4.2008
15.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Thane-Sewerage System project-Phase III for Thane	2007-08	22-Feb-08	4181.00	1463.35	365.84	25	25.3.2008
16.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage	Kalyan Dombivli-Storm Water Drainage	2008-09	18-Jul-08	5540.26	1939.09	484.77	25	28.8.08
17.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Kalyan Dombivli-Underground Sewerage for part of KDMC	2008-09	18-Jul-08	16963.35	5937.17	1484.29	25	16.9.08
18.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Kalyan Dombivli-150 MLD Water Supply scheme of Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corporation	2008-09	14-Oct-08	10661.49	3738.52	373.85	10	22.12.08
19.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai-Augmentation of water supply system for Navi Mumbai Municipal Corporation (NMMMC)	2008-09	30-Oct-08	23052.03	8068.21	2017.05	25	31.12.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Drainage	Thane-Integrated Nalla Development-Phase-III for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	2008-09	21-Nov-08	5789.27	2026.24	303.94	15	29.12.08
21.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Uhasnagar-Water Supply Distribution System	2008-09	19-Dec-08	12765.23	4467.83	223.30	5	9.1.09
22.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Kulgaon-Budhapur-Underground Sewerage scheme	2008-09	29-Dec-08	15146.18	5301.16	530.12	10	9.1.09
23.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers /ROB	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	2005-06	21-Mar-06	8628.00	4314.00	2158.00	50	04.01.08 & 29.03.08
24.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur City	2005-06	21-Mar-06	3793.00	1896.50	948.24	50	08.01.2008 & 29.03.06
25.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2005-06	21-Mar-06	2503.62	1251.81	938.85	75	04.01.08 & 29.03.06, 9.1.09
26.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	2005-06	21-Mar-06	329.77	164.89	123.66	75	29.03.2006, 29.12.08
27.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Audit Projects	2005-06	21-Mar-06	2500.00	1250.00	312.50	25	29.3.2006
28.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by motor lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	2006-07	8-Sep-06	14463.70	7231.85	1807.96	25	08/01/2008 & 31.10.06
29.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)	2006-07	28-Dec-06	6196.00	3098.00	774.50	25	31.1.07
30.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)	2006-07	28-Dec-06	8059.27	4029.64	1007.38	25	31.1.2007
31.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)	2006-07	28-Dec-06	10480.68	5230.34	1307.58	25	20.2.07
32.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	2006-07	22-Dec-06	8217.00	4108.50	1027.12	25	31.1.07
33.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Supply	Recycle and Reause of Waste Water	2006-07	22-Dec-06	13011.00	6505.50	1626.38	25	10.08.07 & 20.02.07
34.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers /ROB	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talkies	2006-07	22-Jan-07	1828.65	914.33	228.58	25	5.8.2007
35.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers /ROB	Construction of Road over Bridge at Maskasath	2006-07	22-Jan-07	253.00	126.50	31.63	25	5.8.2007
36.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/ ROB	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwan	2006-07	22-Jan-07	900.80	450.40	112.60	25	5.8.2007
37.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/ ROB	Construction of ROB at Mangalwari in replacement of Level-crossing No. 297/A (A-class) between Km. 1041/3-5 on Amia-Nagpur Section	2008-09	19-Sep-08	849.14	424.57	106.41	25	24.10.08
38.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Roads/Flyovers/ ROB	Improvement to City Roads in Nanded (Package I)	2006-07	25-Oct-06	6108.55	4886.84	1221.71	25	22.11.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
39.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded	2006-07	31-Jul-06	9087.00	7289.80	5462.30	75	13.10.2006, 8.2.08, 3.2.09
40.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-I	2006-07	31-Jul-06	4025.00	3220.00	805.00	25	13.10.2006
41.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-II	2006-07	31-Jul-06	4889.00	3811.20	977.75	25	13.10.06
42.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded-Zone-III	2006-07	31-Jul-06	3931.00	3144.80	786.25	25	13.10.08
43.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Water Supply	Water Supply for Nanded (South)	2006-07	25-Aug-06	4845.00	3956.00	2867.00	75	08.02.2008 & 13.10.06, 01.10.08
44.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)	2006-07	25-Aug-06	4093.00	3274.40	2455.80	75	13.10.2006, 28.8.08, 01.10.08
45.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Roads/Flyovers /ROB	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package II, III and IIB Roads	2006-07	25-Oct-06	21487.33	17197.86	8588.94	50	20.12.2006, 28.8.08
46.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Roads/Flyovers /ROB	Improvement to Movements Network in Nanded Package IIB Structures	2006-07	22-Feb-07	5815.49	4852.40	100		8.5.2007, 08.2.08, 28.8.08, 29.12.08
47.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	2006-07	9-Feb-07	4313.08	3450.48	3450.48	100	08/05/2007, 8.2.08, 28.8.08, 29.12.08
48.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I	2006-07	22-Dec-06	14846.00	7423.00	3711.50	50	10.08.2007 & 20.02.07, 9.1.09
49.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Water Supply	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects	2006-07	10-Nov-06	5052.00	2526.00	1804.50	75	08.01.2008 & 31.01.07, 3.2.09
50.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	2006-07	22-Dec-06	5889.23	2989.82	2248.73	75	10.08.2007 & 31.01.07, 01.10.08
51.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage for Nashik Municipal Corporation	2007-08	6-Dec-07	31031.00	15515.50	3878.75	25	1.8.2008
52.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Preservation of Water Bodies	Godavari River Front Development, Ghat Improvement and beautification	2008-09	29-Dec-08	5805.00	2902.50	435.38	15	9.1.09
53.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katra) Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 (km)	2006-07	11-Aug-06	10313.50	5156.75	3867.56	75	25.03.2008 & 14.09.08, 31.12.08
54.	Maharashtra	Pne	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	2006-07	10-May-06	8613.00	4308.50	2153.23	50	04.01.2008 & 08.08.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
55.	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Construction and Improvement of Drains to prevent contamination of natural water bodies and development of Heritage sites along in Pune (Environmental Restoration/ Preservation of Mula Mutha River Ecoe)	2006-07	8-Sep-06	9996.00	4996.00	1249.50	25	13.10.2006
56.	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Werts, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	2006-07	8-Sep-06	9778.00	4889.00	2444.50	50	13.10.2006, 9.1.09
57.	Maharashtra	Pune	Solid Waste Management	PCMC-Solid Waste Management- Pimpri-Chinchwad	2006-07	22-Dec-06	7044.81	3522.40	880.60	25	31.1.2007, 3.2.2009
58.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)	2006-07	5-Mar-07	43422.00	21711.00	5427.75	25	10.08.2007 & 28.03.07, 31.12.08
59.	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage	PCMC-Sewerage proposals for Pimpri-Chinchwad	2006-07	25-Oct-06	11938.88	5969.44	4477.08	75	08.01.2008 & 20.12.06, 9.1.09
60.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city	2006-07	25-Oct-06	47662.20	23831.10	11913.65	50	10.08.2007 & 25.03.08 & 20.12.06, 31.12.08
61.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply	PCMC-Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri-Chinchwad	2006-07	22-Dec-06	35862.00	17931.00	8965.50	50	20.02.2007 & 31.03.07, 9.1.09
62.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRTS corridor for Mumbai-Pune Highway (8.5 kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms)	2007-08	28-Dec-07	31214.00	15607.00	11705.25	75	08.01.2008 24.10.08
63.	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads/Flyovers/ ROB	Construction of pedestrian subways (3 Nos.) and vehicular underpass (1No.) at Nagar Road	2007-08	22-Feb-08	661.00	330.50	82.63	25	25.3.2008
64.	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads/Flyovers/ ROB	Subway on Westerly Bypass at Baner Junction	2007-08	22-Feb-08	726.00	363.00	272.25	75	25.03.2008, 9.1.09, 3.2.09
65.	Maharashtra	Pune	Roads/Flyovers/ ROB	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	2007-08	22-Feb-08	782.00	391.00	97.75	25	25.3.2008
66.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Improvement and strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	2008-09	19-Aug-08	3703.00	1851.50	462.88	25	26.9.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
67.	Maharashtra	Pune	Sewerage	PCMC-Sewerage System (Phase-II) for PCMC	2008-09	19-Aug-08	12070.45	8035.23	1207.05	20	01.10.08	
68.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road Trunk Route 7	2008-09	21-Nov-08	21820.00	8768.00	2192.00	25	31.12.08	
69.	Maharashtra	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	PCMC-BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Waked (Trunk Route No. 9)	2008-09	21-Nov-08	20682.00	8272.80	2068.20	25	31.12.08	
70.	Maharashtra	Pune	Water Supply	PCMC-Water Supply Phase-II	2008-09	14-Jan-09	14008.81	7004.41	1751.10	25	2.3.2009	
71.	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	PCMC-Storm Water Drains (Phase-I)	2008-09	14-Jan-09	12625.83	5815.12	1453.78	25	2.3.2009	
72.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Navi Mumbai-Underground Sewerage system for Navi Mumbai	2008-09	22-Jan-09	35366.52	12378.28	0.00	0		
73.	Maharashtra	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage Project for Pune City Phase I	2008-09	30-Jan-09	39967.18	10000.00		0		
								1053670.05	458117.56	171797.30		

Development of Tribal Areas

477. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI M. APPADURAI:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated and utilised under the various tribal development schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed and success achieved during the said period under the schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether the schemes formulated for the development of the tribals are not implemented effectively;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to create awareness among tribal regarding various tribal development schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHVAR ORAON). (a) and

(b) The State-wise/UT-wise details of funds allocated and utilized during the last three years and the current year is being compiled and will be furnished.

(c) No, Sir. The Ministry is generally satisfied with the implementation of the schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The State Governments, among others, are specifically requested to give wide publicity of the programmes and schemes of the Ministry at the commencement of each year. The Ministry also provides information through Annual Reports, web-site, news items and advertisements and in workshops, seminars, meetings and conferences held from time to time.

Slum Dwellers

478. SHRI NAKUL DAS RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge influx and growth of slum dwellers and jhuggi-jhopri clusters in the vicinity of many major Government colonies in the NCT of Delhi;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to stop this unchecked growth of the slum dwellers;

(d) whether there is any concrete and time bound plan for the removal of these illegal encroachments;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy for Providing Houses to Poor

479. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government for granting subsidy for providing houses to the poor slum dwellers in urban areas;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 63 specified cities under the Sub Mission basic services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Corporation (IHSDP).

A total of 987 projects covering 651 cities/towns/urban Local Bodies have been sanctioned. In addition to facilitation of basic services to the urban poor, these would help in construction of 1210039 dwelling units. State-wise details of projects sanctioned under BSUP and IHSDP are given in the enclosed Statement I and II respectively.

Statement I

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II) Total Projects Approved

Status on 9.2.09
(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA Released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	23	2006.72	102393	996.27	1010.45	435.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	4.10	100	3.36	0.75	0.84
3.	Assam	1	1	53.95	1232	48.56	5.40	12.14
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	2	564.94	25728	396.13	168.81	5.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	4	391.45	27976	312.18	79.26	78.05
6.	Bihar	2	9	367.72	14596	179.54	188.18	44.89
7.	Delhi	1	15	1814.49	65504	768.73	1045.76	157.72
8.	Gujarat	4	16	1436.88	95084	691.67	745.21	235.65
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62	1.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05	23.38
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74	4.57
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	105.17	5208	84.88	20.29	21.22
13.	Jharkhand	2	10	355.58	11890	244.40	111.17	42.90
14.	Karnataka	2	8	529.46	22310	281.70	247.77	68.24
15.	Kerala	2	6	304.12	22208	202.39	101.73	50.65
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	19	520.68	33289	256.67	264.00	74.13
17.	Maharashtra	5	46	4655.77	142006	2254.30	2401.47	575.01
18.	Meghalaya	1	2	30.44	600	23.77	6.67	5.94
19.	Mizoram	1	2	34.33	408	28.91	5.42	7.23
20.	Nagaland	1	1	134.50	3504	105.60	28.90	41.79
21.	Orissa	2	5	67.17	2316	48.77	18.40	12.19
22.	Punjab	2	2	72.43	5152	36.15	36.28	9.04
23.	Puducherry	1	2	43.97	1304	32.31	11.67	8.08
24.	Rajasthan	2	2	277.14	17337	169.20	107.95	42.30
25.	Sikkim	1	2	28.42	254	24.57	3.85	0.70
26.	Tamil Nadu	3	47	2305.05	90222	1030.89	1274.16	252.10
27.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77	6.98
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7	19	663.77	28368	308.15	355.63	104.92
29.	Uttarakhand	3	4	22.88	524	18.08	4.80	4.52
30.	West Bengal	2	82	2629.52	122988	1275.66	1353.86	308.23
Total for Projects Approved		61	338	19535.83	846796	9890.86	9644.97	2634.60
DPR Preparation Charges			9					3.41
PMUs			17					2.92
PIUs			67					8.82
Grand Total		61		19535.83	846796	9890.86	9644.97	2649.75
		Cities						

Statement II*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved*Status as on 9.2.2009
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of town/ULB	No. of Projects Approved	Total Projects Cost Approved	Total Number Dwelling Units Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Total ACA released by M/o Finance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	71	959.96	40840	656.58	303.38	298.04
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.66	1.29	0.00
3.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	1	5.27	40	4.74	0.53	2.37
4.	Assam	12	12	38.31	5393	33.11	5.20	16.55
5.	Bihar	10	10	80.73	6500	59.76	20.96	29.88
6.	Chhattisgarh	13	14	176.50	14846	122.01	54.49	61.00
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.50	0	0.45	0.05	0.23
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58	0.11	0.29
9.	Gujarat	23	23	227.49	184.05	153.13	74.36	76.42
10.	Haryana	10	15	238.84	14641	182.96	55.88	91.48
11.	Himachal Pradesh	3	3	23.44	816	16.19	7.25	8.10
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	85.00	6062	59.84	25.17	16.12
13.	Jharkhand	4	4	87.54	4881	48.26	39.28	7.79
14.	Karnataka	25	25	240.27	13053	145.76	94.51	72.88
15.	Kerala	29	30	159.77	14005	121.41	38.36	64.73
16.	Madhya Pradesh	30	33	241.89	17164	171.08	70.81	85.54
17.	Mizoram	3	3	8.27	624	6.21	2.06	3.11
18.	Rajasthan	32	34	418.82	25634	287.90	130.93	143.95
19.	Meghalaya	1	1	21.82	456	8.97	12.85	4.49
20.	Manipur	2	2	16.50	1103	12.37	4.14	6.18
21.	Maharashtra	68	88	1417.25	74844	920.74	496.51	220.24
22.	Nagland	1	1	87.74	2496	44.14	43.60	22.07
23.	Orissa	15	15	83.63	4884	59.13	24.50	29.57
24.	Punjab	2	3	63.42	4658	32.62	30.79	16.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	12
25.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48	11.55	2.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	69	70	426.18	31952	299.50	126.68	84.60
27.	Tripura	1	1	7.19	400	6.33	0.86	3.17
28.	Uttar Pradesh	73	78	329.29	13776	202.83	126.47	113.85
29.	Uttarakhand	2	2	5.85	231	2.91	2.95	1.45
30.	West Bengal	77	81	798.41	44915	575.00	223.41	257.20
Total		590	649	6277.55	363243	4248.63	2028.92	1739.93

JNNURM Projects Cell—NBO

Projects approved till 51st CSC meeting held on 30.1.2009

*[English]***Irregularities in Companies**

480. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRIMATI JHANSI LAKSHMI BOTCHA:
SHRI HEMLAL MURMU:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY:
SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether irregularities i.e., similar to those in Satyam Computers have come to the Government in some other companies;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to carry out inspection of books of accounts of the various companies to check such financial irregularities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (d) The events relating to Satyam Computer Services Ltd. are specific to a particular company.

Government orders inspections under Sec. 209A of the Companies Act, 1956 of the books of accounts of companies on regular basis on scrutiny of statutory filings/ financial statements of the companies, Auditors' comments/ qualifying remarks on their financial statements, on complaints against the companies by individuals or institutions or on references or information from other regulatory bodies/Government Departments etc. about non-compliance with or violation of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and other irregularities. Suitable action under the law is taken in case any non-compliance/ violation of the Companies Act comes to notice with regard to any company on the basis of inspection reports.

During the current year, (FY: 2008), 146 inspections have been conducted and inspection reports received by the Ministry till 31.1.2009. The inspection of books of accounts of companies under the said provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 as also legal action against the companies in violation and their directors and officers, as warranted, takes place on an ongoing basis.

Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme

481. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Panchayats assisted so far and the number of persons trained under the National Rural

Drinking Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise; and

(b) The details of funds provided during the said period State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from States/UTs.

Rehabilitation of Tribals

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to formulate a policy for the rehabilitation of tribals in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) and (b) Government of India, in the Ministry of Rural Development, has already notified "The National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007" on 31.10.2007. Among other provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement for the affected families this Policy also includes specific provisions for rehabilitation and resettlement benefits for project affected families belonging to Scheduled Tribes in para 7.21, Chapter-VII.

[Translation]

Training to Tribals

483. SHRI HEMANT KHANDELWAL:
SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for imparting training to tribals engaged in the cottage industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether 'O' level computer training courses are being run by the Government for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes under the Tribal Sub-plan; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated and released for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBALS AFFAIRS (DR. RAMESHWAR ORAON): (a) to (c) There is no specific scheme in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for imparting training to tribals in cottage industry. However, under the schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas and Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, among other categories of projects, such projects, for imparting training in cottage industry can also be considered.

(d) and (e) There is no such provision under the scheme of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) for imparting training for "O" level computer training course to scheduled tribes. However, under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, projects of Non-Governmental Organizations for computer training courses for Scheduled Tribes are considered wherein it is envisaged that the computer course could be accredited by DOEACC of Ministry of Information and Technology as far as possible.

[English]

Reduction in Vacation Time

484. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to reduce the vacation time in Supreme Court and High Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The working hours in the Supreme Court and High Courts are regulated by the rules framed by the respective Courts. According to available information, the Supreme Court of India works for 222 days in a year and all High Courts in the country normally have 210 working days in a year.

ICDS Scheme

485. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to poor implementation of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the child malnutrition cases have been rising in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps 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) Malnutrition is a multi-faceted problem, the determinants of which vary from female illiteracy, age of girls at marriage and the first child birth, household food security, poor access to health care, immunization, safe drinking water, sanitation and other social services. Thus, the Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme cannot be said to be solely responsible for bringing down the rate of malnutrition in the country.

(c) The Government has taken initiatives recently to increase the effectiveness of the delivery of services under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme with a view to improve nutritional status of children which are as follows:

- 3rd Phase of expansion of the ICDS Scheme for 792 additional Projects, 2.13 lakh additional Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) and 77102 Mini-AWCs with special focus on coverage of SC/ST and Minority population;
- Introduction of cost sharing between Centre and States, with effect from the financial year 2009-10, in the following ratio:
 - (i) 90:10 for all components including SNP for North East;
 - (ii) 50:50 for SNP and 90:10 for all other components for all States other than North East;
- Revision of financial norms of supplementary nutrition as under:-

Sl.No.	Category	Existing	Revised (Per beneficiary per day)
1.	Children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.00	Rs. 4.00
2.	Severely malnourished children (6-72 months)	Rs. 2.70	Rs. 6.00
3.	Pregnant Women and Nursing mothers	Rs. 2.30	Rs. 5.00

- Enhancement of honoraria by Rs. 500 above the last honorarium drawn by Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and by Rs. 250 of the last honorarium drawn by Helpers of AWCs and Workers of Mini-AWCs;
- Revision in financial norms of existing interventions to improve the service delivery;
- Provision of flexi funds at Anganwadi level;
- Strengthening of Management Information System (MIS); and
- Revision in cost norms of Training component of ICDS Scheme.

[Translation]

Working Women's Hostel

486. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from some of the State Governments for setting up of working women's hostels;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has received 46 proposals during the calendar years 2007 and 2008 under the Scheme of Working Women's Hostel. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement. Out of 46 proposals, 8 have been approved by the Government. Remaining 38 cases were not found conforming to the norms of the scheme regarding which the respective State Governments have been duly informed.

Statement

State-wise number of proposals received under the Scheme of Working Women Hostel during the calendar years 2007 and 2008

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2007			2008		
		Received	Approved	Deficiency letter to State Govt.	Received	Approved	Deficiency letter to State Govt.
1.	Assam	1		1	3		3
2.	Gujarat	1		1	1		1
3.	Haryana	3		3			
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1		1			
5.	Karnataka	5	1	4	2		2
6.	Kerala	5	2	3			
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1			
8.	Maharashtra	1	1		4		4
9.	Manipur	4	1	3	1		1
10.	Rajasthan	1		1			
11.	Tamilnadu	2	1	1	4		4
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1		2		2
13.	West Bengal	1		1			
14.	Puducherry	1		1			
Total		29	8	21	17		17

*[English]***Rural Development Scheme**

487. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:
SHRI NAND KUMARI SAI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI GIRDHAR GAMANG:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds sanctioned/released to States and utilized by them under various rural development and poverty alleviation schemes during 2008-09 so far, Scheme-wise/State-wise;

(b) the achievement made during the said period under each scheme;

(c) the number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) benefited under each of these schemes; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure full utilization of funds and completion of works in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) The Ministry of

Rural Development is implementing a number of schemes through State Government and Union Territory Administrations namely the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) for poverty alleviation and employment generation in rural areas of the country. The other schemes of the Ministry like Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Watershed Management Programmes (IWMP), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) etc. are also being implemented for providing basic amenities and area development. State-wise and Scheme-wise funds released under these schemes during 2008-09 are given in the enclosed Statement I.

(b) State-wise achievements made under major programmes of the Ministry during 2008-09 as reported by the State Government are given in the enclosed Statement II.

(c) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get benefits directly and indirectly under all the programmes

of the Ministry. However, benefits to SCs and STs are monitored for the major schemes namely IAY, SGSY, and NREGA. State-wise position during the year 2008-09 is given in the enclosed Statement III.

(d) The Ministry of Rural Development has evolved a comprehensive system of monitoring the execution of the programmes, including the utilization of funds through monthly/quarterly progress reports received from States/UTs, field visits of by Area Officers of the Ministry and discussion with the State Secretaries/Project Director of the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)/Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Parishads and monitoring by independent National Level Monitors (NLMs). The Ministry has evolved a five pronged strategy comprising (i) creation of awareness about the Schemes, (ii) transparency, (iii) people's partnership, (iv) accountability and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring of the programmes. These measures help maximum utilization of funds and completion of works/project in time.

Statement I

State-wise fund released and utilised during the year 2008-09 (Upto January, 2009)

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	SGSY		NREGA		IAY		PMGSY		DDP	DPAP	IWDP	ARWSP	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised				Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10616.38	10511.61	268283.78	2144.67	78836.71	46530.64	350.60	270.71	3502.21	5307.95	4070.78	39505.49	34481.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	553.82	221.33	2256.84	6.46	1147.53	1197.80	71.49	81.85	0.00	0.00	2417.87	13698.70	6341.48
3.	Assam	14390.35	13104.55	61831.36	600.39	42117.97	28333.38	692.45	472.76	0.00	0.00	3341.56	12322.00	16300.37
4.	Bihar	25255.54	10773.44	108838.94	933.29	188533.93	160373.99	653.96	555.17	0.00	0.00	732.11	45298.00	15715.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	5608.59	4407.99	147586.78	1080.70	14777.41	6079.59	337.12	604.56	0.00	2173.69	2856.54	12525.50	6217.02
6.	Goa	125.00	81.98	239.00	0.00	155.32	245.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.15
7.	Gujarat	3996.20	3560.29	10026.96	112.23	30371.40	19614.33	170.81	154.79	7301.69	3402.18	2498.47	31444.00	12198.81
8.	Haryana	2351.04	2340.44	10125.71	67.60	4946.81	2359.33	182.02	211.18	1026.06	0.00	428.12	11729.00	8501.34
9.	Himachal Pradesh	990.11	579.58	28136.56	209.39	1701.88	1135.13	123.58	153.29	644.62	775.87	2171.52	14151.00	6166.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225.40	626.16	8626.15	24.73	5719.13	1751.02	91.74	93.27	275.67	640.20	445.02	19893.00	13201.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Jharkhand	9522.53	6652.38	144208.35	973.50	20303.82	11791.24	79.40	130.57	0.00	288.77	760.48	8033.00	4862.85
12.	Karnataka	8016.88	6568.79	26809.29	207.10	26485.30	13201.15	272.46	285.75	4429.80	3924.55	4131.40	23933.00	23450.16
13.	Kerala	3597.15	3513.00	12850.72	113.49	15437.75	7053.44	34.02	41.16	0.00	0.00	969.21	5167.00	3976.79
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12019.50	10906.04	305486.47	2667.06	21508.85	11765.32	1187.58	1356.16	0.00	5499.51	6043.54	37509.44	17030.74
15.	Maharashtra	15848.40	14118.35	13332.81	260.97	39869.39	24861.96	500.00	519.29	0.00	5859.66	2390.55	28629.00	28258.02
16.	Manipur	964.72	288.14	24717.69	168.68	938.63	111.24	0.00	13.28	0.00	0.00	921.31	2508.00	18.01
17.	Meghalaya	1080.84	234.05	6021.60	54.14	415.92	538.60	15.90	10.75	0.00	0.00	430.87	5201.89	6331.90
18.	Mizoram	250.11	213.86	13549.47	104.54	842.66	435.30	40.00	38.74	0.00	0.00	1862.57	3675.99	2430.79
19.	Nagaland	741.40	396.42	11870.03	92.21	2517.90	2892.87	85.71	75.04	0.00	0.00	2306.06	2126.00	3919.29
20.	Orissa	12141.96	9790.60	61452.67	441.44	13324.84	7954.91	731.63	713.78	0.00	2351.55	2689.08	14934.00	12322.46
21.	Punjab	1142.58	995.52	5282.19	29.18	4116.83	2499.96	143.42	147.86	0.00	0.00	360.13	7507.54	3450.70
22.	Rajasthan	6087.48	5645.25	532096.31	4451.81	16804.85	9258.16	1204.54	1173.86	17934.92	1790.70	4151.32	90798.00	67176.37
23.	Sikkim	276.91	276.91	3657.94	16.89	534.84	459.17	0.00	76.09	0.00	0.00	260.08	1473.01	851.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	9387.22	9387.24	107649.40	777.53	29055.89	23069.42	48.68	69.38	0.00	3189.54	3216.56	24182.00	12992.90
25.	Tripura	1741.85	1546.01	41227.48	269.12	3031.63	4143.44	303.98	175.20	0.00	0.00	158.38	2563.00	3177.22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36359.30	31684.69	307785.35	2374.50	95197.59	61160.04	920.6	1141.59	0.00	3542.74	6546.66	48135.68	39300.26
27.	Uttarakhand	1914.26	1826.54	7247.18	100.18	4182.20	2580.72	86.66	82.69	0.00	586.51	2072.85	5379.00	1793.83
28.	West Bengal	13494.48	10240.48	65216.72	535.66	44867.28	28035.03	396.33	358.21	0.00	363.46	563.85	38939.001	0521.98

The utilisation is out of the total available funds, which include central release+ state release+ opening balance as on 1.4.2008 and misc. receipts.

Statement II

Physical Achievements under major rural development schemes during 2008-09 (upto January, 2009)

Sl.No.	State	NREGA Persondays Employment Generated (Lakh mandays)	SGSY No. of Swarozgaris Assisted	IAY No. of Houses Completed	PMGSY Road Completed (in KMs.)	ARWSP	
						No. of Habitation Covered	No. of rural school Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1899.50	138006	119934	1366.00	8209	5573
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.93	251	1942	126.54	905	428

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	508.12	78518	58031	1232.70	3102	1317
4.	Bihar	735.61	77989	309011	748.39	18785	6480
5.	Chhattisgarh	948.57	27842	2251	1782.79	8178	467
6.	Goa	0.00	388	568	0.00	2	0
7.	Gujarat	123.07	27015	54962	758.04	2374	924
8.	Haryana	34.02	10512	5526	749.92	475	89
9.	Himachal Pradesh	132.33	6034	1746	882.38	4835	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.40	2656	4948	138.82	174	15
11.	Jharkhand	574.84	62661	35502	110.39	6550	795
12.	Karnataka	169.15	61072	45802	984.90	6586	2916
13.	Kerala	80.25	27368	27481	27.57	6819	181
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2076.79	59680	38435	3347.62	5302	3855
15.	Maharashtra	282.68	84291	48403	1472.65	11120	867
16.	Manipur	142.99	556	152	21.44	43	0
17.	Meghalaya	52.77	2401	1883	25.80	335	667
18.	Mizoram	85.72	2954	1387	143.65	46	0
19.	Nagaland	77.76	2020	13630	75.00	73	0
20.	Orissa	272.00	38476	22110	1338.43	13507	427
21.	Punjab	29.02	8524	5916	515.76	1533	53
22.	Rajasthan	3694.31	28826	19737	6813.90	3848	2863
23.	Sikkim	10.14	1269	1090	230.00	27	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	931.18	58778	59878	469.15	5817	934
25.	Tripura	222.00	7854	9087	90.98	327	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1589.14	243722	131156	3119.75	440	22
27.	Uttarakhand	54.67	9953.00	6581.00	368.76	1060	430
28.	West Bengal	458.98	24024.00	76693.00	678.55	340	27

Statement III*Benefits Provided to SCs and STs Under SGSY, IAY & NREGA During 2008-09 (upto January, 2009)*

Sl.No.	State	SGSY (No. of swarozgaris)		IAY (No. of house sanctioned)		NREGA (employment generated in lakh mandays)	
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59683	13494	103529	48655	503.20	245.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	453	0	3627	0.00	3.76
3.	Assam	10322	16022	32658	39488	50.05	166.07
4.	Bihar	38296	2432	297120	17833	363.83	26.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	4732	13167	6267	13323	160.11	372.10
6.	Goa	23	153	47	257	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	4205	9680	15110	44356	14.56	67.41
8.	Haryana	6482	0	7724	0	20.64	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2846	406	2289	485	42.99	9.77
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	301	252	391	4653	1.56	8.19
11.	Jharkhand	11709	25805	14174	21955	109.75	232.25
12.	Karnataka	20570	8577	26339	12448	47.32	24.41
13.	Kerala	10726	1045	32010	3297	15.99	8.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19186	21513	13912	16476	359.09	976.04
15.	Maharashtra	22717	21868	33599	32814	53.15	125.07
16.	Manipur	7	590	50	1429	1.99	107.99
17.	Meghalaya	36	1964	0	1687	0.10	49.23
18.	Mizoram	0	2858	0	1554	0.00	85.68
19.	Nagaland	0	2020	0	15022	0.00	77.76
20.	Orissa	12821	17584	19407	13089	61.52	91.60
21.	Punjab	6270	0	8491	0	25.86	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	12150	9298	20051	9041	1068.70	896.91
23.	Sikkim	78	651	203	501	0.54	3.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	26727	1800	59612	4155	546.70	16.22
25.	Tripura	1664	2663	2788	5903	54.96	98.31
26.	Uttar Pradesh	127449	1304	98324	524	823.56	35.21
27.	Uttarakhand	4978	625	3150	947	15.07	2.69
28.	West Bengal	9620	1782	52835	13499	179.85	67.00

Master Plan of Cities and Towns

488. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Plans of cities and towns across the country, in general, have not kept pace with the growth in the urban economy and of urban poor needs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Master Plans of cities and towns in the country focus on the spatial planning framework based on projected growth of population and do not always identify resources for implementation of plan proposals. In the recent past, steps have been initiated to strengthen urban planning inter alia by focusing on inclusive planning catering to urban poor, economic planning, disaster management and achieving greater integration between land-use and transport through issue of advisories, formulation of urban development plan and implementation of guidelines, model building bye-laws, etc.

Core Network of Roads

489. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Karnataka, regarding inclusion of certain routes in the core network of roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (c) The Core Network for all the States has been finalized after the States were given opportunity to revise the base Core Network prepared in 2003, as per requirement, by the end of 2005. However, States of Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan,

Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have asked for revision of Core Network/change in the connectivity status of habitations. These States have been permitted to revise their Core Network/connectivity status after through survey and/or 100 per cent third party verification.

Pending Financial Cases in SC and HCs

490. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of financial cases are pending with the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such pending cases with the Supreme Court and the High Courts by the end of January, 2009, court-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) Pendency of Financial Cases as a category of cases is not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

Supply of Water in Metropolitan Cities

491. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) is responsible for overall National perspective of water planning and co-ordination in relation to diverse uses of water. As per the Report of National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, 1999 of the Ministry of Water

Resources (Nodal Ministry), the water demand for Domestic & Municipal Use for future is projected as follows:

National Water requirements for Domestic & Municipal Use—(Quantity in Cubic Kilometre).

Scenario	Year 2010	Year 2025	Year 2050
Low Demand—Total	42	55	90
High Demand—Total	43	62	111
Total Utilizable Water Source (Surface Water + Ground Water)	1086	1086	1086

The National Water Policy-2002 accords highest priority for drinking water supply from the available water resources, stating that drinking water needs of human beings and animals should be the first charge on available water.

Further, MoWR has collected the water demand and availability scenarios from State Government Departments for the 35 metropolitan cities of the country having population of 10 lakh and above. The same is given in the enclosed Statement.

However, since 35 metropolitan cities in the country are spread over a wide and varied geographic area, due to fund constraints for creating adequate infrastructure and due to leakage of water, there could be shortages in supply of water in metro cities.

(c) and (d) Water supply is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Govt./Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan and design, execute and operate and maintain water supply through State PHEDs/Urban Local Bodies with State Plan funds. However Ministry of Urban Development accords highest priority for supply of adequate water in all cities including the metropolitan cities. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) 101 water supply projects have been sanctioned for 35 metropolitan cities which is 24% of the total number of projects sanctioned under the scheme.

Statement

Water Demand, Water Availability, Present and Future Source of Water Extracted from the Status Reports on Water Resources Requirements and its availability in Urban Areas Prepared by the Regional Committees

(Based on data furnished by the Department concerned of the Respective State Government)

Sl.No.	Urban Agglomeration	Water Demand		Water Availability/Supply		Present source of Water supply	Resources to meet future demand
		2001	2021	2001	2021		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	242 (MLD) (Domestic) + 125 (MLD) (Industrial)	580 (MLD) (Domestic) + 160 (MLD) (Industrial)	375 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future	Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement	50% through canals (Sidhwa canal) and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement
2/	Amritsar (Punjab)	175 (MLD) (Domestic) + 42.11 (MLD) (Industrial)	267 (MLD) (Domestic) + 52.64 (MLD) (Industrial)	232.56 MLD	There will be no shortfall in future	Under Ground Water through tube wells. Industry is making its own arrangement	50% through canals (UBDC system) and 50% by tube wells. Assumed that industry will make its own arrangement
3.	Ferozabad (Haryana)	89.5 MGD (406 MLD) including 29.5 MGD (133 MLD) for Industrial and the balance for other uses	160.77 MGD (730 MLD) including 41.8 MGD (188 MLD) for industrial and the balance for others uses.	40 MGD (182 MLD) Present shortfall is 49.5 MGD (225 MLD)	Projected water supply demand will be met by canal system. Tube wells and Ranney wells	Through tube wells	By canal Water (Mewat canal) and ground water.

1	2	3	4	5 ●	6	7	8
4.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	225 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	482 (MLD) (Domestic) + 80 (MLD) (Industrial)	Total supply is 265 MLD. Shortage is 70 MLD.	From identified sources is 630 MLD	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Tube wells and Dug wells.	Kolar river, Upper Lake, Ground water Narmada river
5.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	318.20 (MLD) (Domestic) No Major Industry	671 (MLD) (Domestic) No mention of Industry	Total supply is 183.5 MLD. Shortage is 134.70 MLD.	Extra requirement works out to 487.5 MLD, which has to be met by constructing projects on Narmada river.	Narmada river. Yashwanth Sagar reservoir and Ground water.	Additional water Supply project on Narmada river. A major project on Narmada river is also required
6.	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	214.312 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial)	327 (MLD) (Domestic) + 25 (MLD) (Industrial) which is only the present demand	Total Supply is 145 MLD. Shortage is 94.51 MLD.	The assessed requirements for 2021 will be met from identified sources	Khandari Dam and Gour river. Pariat Dam and Phaguwa Ghat Narmada river & Ground water.	A location for intakes on Narmada river near Tilwara Ghat has been identified to meet additional requirement of water and Ground water.
7.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	956 (MLD) (210 MGD)	1817 (MLD) (400 MGD)	Total supply is 770 MLD (170 MGD). Deficit is 186 MLD (40 MGD).	From identified sources is 2000 MLD (440 MGD).	Oemansagar, Himayatsagar, Manjira Phase-I & II and Manjira Phase-II & IV. Ground water through bore wells.	To meet the future water demand, the proposal prepared by HMWSSB envisages drawing raw water from foreshore of Nagarjunasagar in three phases
8.	Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	314 (MLD) (69 MGD) + 264MLD industrial requirement	521 (MLD) (115 MGD) + 592 MLD (130 MGD) industrial requirement	For VMC area total supply is 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit is 146 MLD (32 MGD)	For VMC area total supply is of the order of 168 MLD (37 MGD). Deficit will be 363 MLD (78 MGD)	Mudesaralova, Yeleru, Railwada, Meghadrigadda, Thalipudi Reservoir Scheme and Gosthani river	To increase the present drawals from Yeleru Left main canal and Thalipudi Reservoir. Drawing water from Jhanjvathi reservoir and additional water from Godavari river.
9.	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	150 (MLD) (33 MGD)	270 (MLD) (60 MGD)	Total supply is 155 MLD (34 MGD)	From identified sources is 270 MLD (60 MGD).	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin)	From Krishna River (Surface source) and Ground Water (including infiltration galleries in Krishna River Basin)
10.	Bangalore (Karnataka)	1176 MLD (LDR) 1680 MLD (HDR)	2232 MLD (HGR & LDR) 1910 MLD (LGR & LDR) 3189 MLD (HGR & HDR) 2729 MLD (LGR & HDR)	705.5 MLD	2575 MLD	1. Aravally 2. Cauvery (i) Stage-I (ii) Stage-II (iii) Stage-III	Cauvery Stage-IV (i) Phase-I (ii) Phase-II Cauvery Stage-V Sufficient to meet water demands up to 2025. To meet demands beyond 2025, BWSSB has to go for new resources
11.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	361 MLD	600 MLD (for consumption rate of 155.25 lpcd) 670 MLD (for Consumption rate of 172.50 lpcd)	430 MLD	2670 MLD	Gorewada Tank, Kanhan river and Panch Irigation Project	Raheri Barrage on Kanhan river (350 MLD). Jamghat HE Project (1827 MLD). Additional Ground Water Ground of 450 MLD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Greater Mumbai (Maharashtra)	3878 MLD (Total requirements per GMMC norms) 2056 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	5081 MLD (total requirements per GMMC norms) 2741 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	2906 MLD (surface water) 60 MLD (ground water)	5293 MLD (surface water) 288 MLD (ground water)	Tulsi Lake, Vehar Lake, Tansa dam, Vaitarna dam, Upper Vaitarna dam, Bhatasa dam and ground water	Middle Vaitarna, Gargai, Pinjal, Kalu project and ground water.
13.	Nashik (Maharashtra)	199 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms) 179 MLD (as per NMC with 135 lpcd)	345 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	Total water supply is 185 MLD including 7 MLD non domestic demand	325 MLD from surface sources and 16 MLD from ground water sources	Gangapur dam and Dama dam	Gangapur dam and Dama dam and also with construction of Gautami and Kashyapi dams.
14.	Pune (Maharashtra)	635 MLD (total requirement as per PMC) 468 MLD (domestic requirement as per CPHEEO norms)	777 MLD (as per CPHEEO norms)	At present 750 MLD water is supplied to the PMC area	682.20 MLD from Khadakwasla project and an additional 29.64 mld from ground water.	Khadakwasla Project and Temghar dam	PMC required to identify new sources since sanction to draw water from Khadakwasla project is valid up to 2002.
15.	Kolkata (West Bengal)	2258.4 MLD	3124 MLD	3207.7 MLD	Future requirement can be met from surface and ground water sources.	River Hoogly is the only source of surface water for KJWA. Water Treatment Plants are functioning for water supply. Groundwater is also used through deep tube wells and hand tube wells.	Future demand has been proposed to be met by installation of new plants as well as increasing the capacity of the existing treatment Plants e.g. Garden Reach Water Works and Palta Water Works
16.	ASANSOL (West Bengal)	136.35 MLD	208 MLD	165 MLD	Shortfall in future supply is projected as 14 MLD	Demodar, Ajay and Barakar river.	Completion of RCFA Part III water supply Scheme. Tapping of ground water resources etc.
17.	Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	588.50 MLD	1226.50 MLD	310 MLD	1800 MLD	Ganga river, canal and tube wells.	Ganga Barrage, Kanpur
18.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	270.97 MLD	425.79 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	345 cusecs from Gokul barrage and Agra barrage.	Yamuna river and tube wells.	Gokul barrage and proposed Agra barrage.
19.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	431 MLD	778 MLD	410 MLD	Future requirement will be met from Sharda Sahayak canal System.	Gomti river and tube wells.	3rd and 4th water works of Sharda Sahayak Canal System.
20.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	210 MLD	330 MLD	235 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Ganga river and tube wells.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Alkhabad (Uttar Pradesh)	180 MLD	300 MLD	140 MLD	Future requirement will be met from construction of second water works.	Yamuna river and tube wells	Second water works have been proposed to meet future requirement
22.	Meesut (Uttar Pradesh)	267.37 MLD	400.20 MLD	267.37 MLD	Figure not indicated in report	Tube wells	
23.	Patna (Bihar)	Figure not indicated in report	628 MLD (6.28 lakh K litres/day)	135 MLD (1.35 lakh K litres/day) and 60000-80000 KL/Day	The future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met from Ground water.	72 Nos. of high yielding tube wells.	Ground water is available in abundance and the future needs for year 2021 and beyond can be met
24.	Jamshedpur (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	601 MLD (6.01 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water source.	Future availability from surface water sources only	Dimna Lake, Sitarampur lake and by pumping from ponding across Subansikha created by low height weir near mango bridge.	Chandil dam across Subansikha and Icha dam across Kharikal river.
25.	Dhanbad (Jharkhand)	Figure not indicated in report	653 MLD (6.53 lakh K litres/day)	Present requirement is met from surface water sources	Future availability from surface water resources only.	Small ponding at Jamadaba on river Damodar	Bekaro Barrage and Konar dam.
26.	Chennai (Tamil Nadu)	809 MLD	1230 MLD	299 MLD	Future availability from surface water, ground water and sewerage sources.	Poondi, Cholavaram and Red Hills reservoirs system and ground water.	Gap may be bridged through Krishna Water Supply Project. Balance need to be met from other sources.
27.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	249.441 MLD	437.858 MLD	153.284 MLD Gap of 98.157 MLD	276.254 MLD Gap of 161.604 MLD	Sivurani River Source Pillur Water Supply Scheme	Pillur River Scheme-II, scheme for Koundampalayam and Vadavalli Town panchayat from Bharvani river near Nellithurai and Aiyer river scheme.
28.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	215.04 MLD	264.53 MLD	115 MLD present gap of 99.96 MLD	Future availability expected to increase from proposed water supply schemes.	Surface water through Vaigai water supply scheme. Sub-surface water from 6 pickup wells. Melakkal, Thaicampahu, Kochadai collector well, Kochadai, Manaloor and Thiruppuvanam.	Kallar River Supply Scheme. Cauvery River Source, Rejuvenation of Tanks and supply Channel in and around Madurai Corporation and proposal for bringing additional water directly from Vaigai dam instead of drawing from riverbeds.
29.	Kochi (Kerala)	274.2 MLD	358.7 MLD	250 MLD	By implementing various schemes the availability will be nearly equal to demand	Kochi water supply schemes and seven other water supply schemes	Apart from the present sources, two augmentation schemes and four new water supply schemes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Rajkot (Gujarat)	135 (Domestic demand) 162 MLD (Total demand)	315 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 69 MLD	94 MLD Short Fall is 221 MLD	Aj-I Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-I Water Supply Scheme, Bhadar Water Supply Scheme, Nyari-II Water Supply Scheme, Drinking water from Mahi canal	It is proposed to raise the capacity of Nyari-I dam by rising earthen dam and widening of water weir. Extension of distribution network is also proposed.
31.	Surat (Gujarat)	573 MLD	1440 MLD	Installed capacity (Surface + Ground) is 673 MLD Average water supplied is 540 MLD	24x7 supply is envisaged in the year 2021 in Water Supply Master Plan	River Tapi is the major source of water. The Water Works are Varachha, Sarthana, Katargam and Rander.	Rain water recharging and harvesting plan, modernization of existing infrastructure private sector participation etc.
32.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	275.90 MLD	480 MLD	275.85 MLD At present there is no there is no shortfall	275.85 MLD Future shortfall of 184 MLD has been projected	Shri Sayaji Sarovar. French wells in Mahi river Fazalpur, Poicha, Raik, Dodka. Tube wells.	Vadodara Municipal Corporation has prepared two master plan. Source Augmentation on Namada River basis and Upgradation of distribution system.
33.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	Figure not indicated in report.	279 MGD (1266 MLD)	Average daily water supply is 529.786 MLD	Future supply estimated to be 334 MGD (1516 MLD)	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well-I, Bore wells.	Filter plant at DDW, French well, Raska project, Intake well-I, Well-II and Bore wells.
34.	Delhi (Delhi)	(a) 893 MCM* (2445 MLD) (b) 1326.56 MCM** (3632 MLD)	(a) 1574 MCM (4310 MLD) (b) 2288 MCM (6265 MLD)	1231.04 MCM/year (3369 MLD)	4017.28 MCM/Year (11000 MLD)	River Yamuna, River Ganga, Bhakra Storage and ground water	Apart from the present sources water is also proposed to be made available from the proposed Tehri Renuka, Kishau and Lakhwar-Vyasi dams
35.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	361.1 MLD (BIS norms) 349 MLD (CPHEEO norms)	796.5 MLD 880 MLD	Present water supply is of the order of 313 MLD.	Availability is expected to increase from proposed surface water sources	Tube wells, Ramgarh Lake & TW outside urban areas Hand pumps, Cavity wells.	From existing Bisalpur dam and from proposed Isardha dam

(a) *As per CPHEEO norms @ 172 LPCD

(b) ** As per DJB proposal @ 274 lpcd

Note: This statement is based on the data/information furnished by the concerned Department of the State Governments to the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India.

*[English]***Transfer of Properties in Delhi**

492. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale permission given by the Land & Development office for property transfer in Delhi has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that inconvenience is being faced by the public in completing the formalities for making of their properties freehold; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the procedure of transfer of property in Delhi?

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

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

(c) and (d) The applications received for conversion from leasehold rights to freehold rights are processed as per the policy, guidelines and instructions of the Government on the subject. The steps include filling of the application, submission of requisite documents, inspection of the property, calculation and finalisation of charges, payment of charges by the applicant etc. The procedure for transfer of leasehold property into freehold property has been well documented and the officials of L&DO also explain the procedure involved and assist the applicants in case of difficulties.

Issue of Possession Letter to CGHS

493. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether possession letters to all the members of various Cooperative Group Housing Societies including AECGHS have been issued whose draw of lots have been done by DDA in the month of November/December, 2008;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the possession letters are likely to be issued to all the members of the Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) DDA has informed that the possession letters are issued by the concerned Cooperative Group Housing Society to its members. DDA has further informed that in the month of November/December, 2008 out of the five societies in respect of which the draw(s) of lots were held, confirmation letters of draw have been issued by DDA in respect of four Societies. In the case of the remaining one Society namely Ashoka Enclave CGHS, confirmation letter of draw could not be issued by DDA since a complaint against the draw was received. The matter has been referred to Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Renovation/Whitewash of Government Quarters

494. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA':

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD renovate/upgrade of type-II and type-IV Government Quarters before fresh allotment in New Delhi particularly in Lodhi Colony, Kidwai Nagar and Laxmi Bai Nagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith time fixed for the renovation;

(c) the total quarters renovated during the last one year and the current year;

(d) whether the work of whitewash of outer walls of type-IV and type-II Government Quarters in Laxmibai Nagar have not been carried out so far; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the whitewash work will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

HUDCO Schemes in States

495. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the provision and criteria for providing loans by Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) for various schemes;

(b) the number of schemes financed by HUDCO during the each of the last five years and the current year;

(c) whether some schemes financed by HUDCO have not been approved by some State Governments during the said period;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to make HUDCO financed schemes more viable for the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) provides Loans for housing & infrastructure schemes to housing boards, development authorities, city improvement trusts, municipal corporations, police housing organisations, public sector undertakings, State level financing institutions/corporations, Water supply and sewerage boards, State functional agencies for housing & urban development, New town development agencies, Regional planning boards, State Governments and other such organisations, private sector borrowers/ including BOT operators/concessionaries and Joint sector companies.

The Rate of Interest and Financing Norms of HUDCO loans are applicable as per the prevailing financing pattern. Copy of latest financing pattern (effective from 10.02.09) is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The number of schemes financed by HUDCO during each of the last 5 years & the current year is as under:

Year	Housing Infrastructure	Urban	Total
2003-04	221	143	364
2004-05	191	126	317
2005-06	123	101	224
2006-07	152	135	287
2007-08	156	150	306
2008-09 (As on 31.1.09)	62	62	124

(c) and (d) In the case of State Government schemes, HUDCO sanctions the schemes, only if it is approved by the concerned State Government.

(e) In the case of social housing & core infrastructural schemes, HUDCO finances the scheme at concessional interest rates.

Statement

1.6 Financing Norms (effective form 10.02.2009)

1.61 For Housing/Infrastructure Project Loans and Take-out Finance (except Hudco Niwas individual home loan)

It has been decided to change the financing norms as per details given below:

Part A

Sl.No.	Category	Extent of Max. Finance Upto (%)*	Floating Base Rate** (BR) = 13.50% 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		2.50% less than BR (i.e. 11.00%)	2.50% less than FR (i.e. 12.00%)
	(b) Others including schemes benefiting EWS family and action plan Projects		2.25% less than BR (i.e. 11.25%)	2.25% less than FR (i.e. 12.25%)
B.	LIG Housing Projects by all borrowers	As per Guidelines	1.50% less than BR (i.e. 12.00%)	1.50% less than FR (i.e. 13.00%)

1	2	3	4	5
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C. All other schemes i.e., other than as per A&B above

(i) Police Organization and Government/Public Sector Borrowers	90	0.75% less than BR# (i.e. 12.75%)	0.75 less than FR# (i.e. 13.75%)
(ii) Direct Government Borrowings/ Rated Govt. Agencies ('AA' & above or equivalent rating by CRISIL, ICRA, CARE & FITCH) and Navaratna/Miniratna PSUs & their SPVs	90	1.00% less than BR (i.e. 12.50%)	1.00% less than FR (i.e. 13.50%)
(iii) Other borrowers ****@	70		
(a) Not rated		BR + 1% (i.e. 14.50%)	FR + 1% (i.e. 15.50%)
(b) Rated Private Companies ('AA' & above or equivalent rating by CRISIL, ICRA, CARE & FITCH)		BR + 0.75% (i.e. 14.25%)	FR + 0.75% (i.e. 15.25%)

INTEREST RATE REBATES AVAILABLE FOR ALL LOANS:

Loan secured by Bank guarantee alone	0.25%
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- ⊙ 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 + 2.50% for (C)(iii)(a).
- ⊙⊙ For Real Estate (Housing & Commercial) Consortium Projects for private sector, the rate of interest will be the applicable rate for private sector housing and commercial sectors.
- # For Private Sector Consortium financed projects (other than real estate—Commercial and residential), rate of interest will be highest rate for government sector schemes plus 0.25 percent, or the common rate of interest of the consortium partners, whichever is higher.
- * 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) and the spread as the 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. The resetting shall be effective from 1st day of quarter/month (as per billing cycle) in which resetting is due. Necessary provision in the agreement will be necessary stating the "Borrower is agreeable for automatic reset upon expiry of 3 years at then applicable fixed rates (FR) and shall execute a supplementary agreement to this effect in case of resetting of loan on fixed rates (FR) as per this circular. However, borrowers are given an option to prepay the loan without prepayment charges after 3 years as an alternative to automatic reset".
- **** Subject to borrower maintaining rating of AA or more during entire tenure of loan. However, the rebate in interest rate as per specified norms shall be available during the validity of rating i.e., from the date of rating or date of release of loan whichever is later, and upto validity of rating. The borrower shall also submit annual rating before end of each financial year. Further, in case of subsequent downgrading of rating below AA or non submission of annual rating before end of financial year, interest rates applicable to 'Not rated' borrowers shall become applicable from first day of next billing date for the period rating remains downgraded/not submitted.

Notes to Part A

1. The borrower will deposit non-refundable application fee plus service tax along with loan application. In addition non-refundable front-end-fee plus service tax shall also be payable, which may be paid either in advance or adjusted from the first release (applicable to Govt./Govt. borrowers) after issue of sanction letter.

Category	Percentage (%) of Loan Amount	
	Application Fee# (Excluding service tax)	Front-End-Fee* (Excluding service tax)
EWS, Action Plan Projects	0.10	* 0.25
All other projects	0.10	0.50

Subject to minimum of Rs. 10,000/- plus service tax, and maximum of Rs. 5.00 lacs, with rounding off to next slab of Rs. 10,000/- plus service tax. Further Govt./Govt. Sector Borrowers will be given an option to pay 50% of the application fee along with the proposal/project and balance 50% can be paid before issue of sanction letter.

* Subject to maximum of Rs. 10 lacs, plus service tax, for EWS/Action Plan Projects and Rs. 100 lacs, plus service tax, for all other projects.

Note: R&D float refundable @ 0.25% will be levied on all projects of Government/Public borrowers (i.e. other than private sector borrowers) only who will be allowed to utilise this amount as per R&D guidelines prescribed by HUDCO. However, borrowers will be given option to opt for recovery at full rate or lesser rate or no recovery.

2. Pending receipt of Government Guarantee from those Government/Public borrowers who have not been in NPA during last 3 years, the first installment or 25% of loan amount, whichever is lower, can be released by levying additional interest (risk) @ 1% p.a. till the receipt of Government Guarantee or one year whichever is earlier. However in case Government Guarantee is not received even after expiry of one year, the loan released shall be treated as non-utilized loan and provision as contained in Part B of this chapter pertaining to non-utilized loan shall apply.
3. Penal interest @ 3% p.a. on overdue amount will be charged for the delayed period in repayment of loan amount and payment of interest dues.
4. All future sanctions and releases and other terms & conditions shall be governed by these norms.

5. Acceptance of application is allowed in respect of profit making non-government corporate borrowers only, provided the profitability aspect is verified from annual audited accounts and the borrower has no losses/accumulated losses during the previous year. In case of newly incorporated borrower/SPV, the losses arising due to expenditures on project/expenditures of administrative or preliminary/pre operative nature, will not be treated as loss making borrower and an analysis may be carried out about its main promoting company for the acceptance of loan application. No application may be accepted from the non-government corporate borrowers having operation losses during the previous year and/or accumulated losses.

However, this condition would not be insisted upon in respect of loan proposals from Govts./Autonomous bodies of Govt.

6. Interest rate means interest rate adjusted to various concessions, rebate, incentive etc. mentioned in the Financing Pattern.
7. Revised interest rate shall be applicable to the total outstanding of the agency covered under floating interest rates arrangement from the date of each revision in the interest rates as defined above.

[English]

Supply of Gas to NTPC Power Plants

496. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an agreement between Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) and the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for supply of natural gas to NTPC power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the RIL has violated the norms of the agreement; and

(d) if so, the action 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) to (d) NTPC

invited bids under International Competitive Bidding for procurement of natural gas @ 132 Trillion British Thermal Units (TBTu) per annum for Kawas-II and Gandhar-II power projects for a period of 17 years. Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) was evaluated as the lowest techno-commercially acceptable bidder and NTPC accepted its offer. Accordingly, a Letter of Intent (LOI) was issued to RIL on 16.06.2004 which was duly acknowledged and confirmed by RIL.

After the issuance of LOI, RIL did not come forward to sign the Gas Sale and Purchase Agreement (GSPA) and sought major changes in the agreed draft of GSPA. NTPC pursued with RIL at various levels and at various meetings to sign the GSPA, as per the draft accepted by RIL during the bidding process. However, in spite of all the efforts, RIL did not sign the GSPA agreed during the bidding process.

Aggrieved by the above, NTPC filed a suit in the High Court of Bombay against Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) on 20.12.2005 for specific performance of the contract. The case is presently subjudice.

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) while approving natural gas price basis/formula in its meeting on 12.09.2007, have indicated that decisions taken therein will be without prejudice to the NTPC Vs. RIL and RNRL Vs. RIL cases, which are separately subjudice.

Regularisation of Addition/Extension Work

497. SHRI E. DAYAKAR RAO:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued directions to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for regularisation of addition/extension work already carried out likely balcony etc. in residential areas;

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

(c) the number of applications for freehold of properties are pending in the Land & Development Office; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Master Plan for Delhi-2021, as amended vide Notification dated 12.8.2008 provides for regularisation of projections/chajjas/covered chajjas built up portion which existed before 7.2.2007 upto 1m above 3m height from the ground level for plot size upto 175 sqm on roads below 24m ROW in pre-1962 colonies (except for A&B category), in unplanned areas (including special area, village abadi and unauthorized regularized colonies) and re-settlement colonies subject to terms and conditions mentioned in the Notification. The owners/occupiers are required to obtain structural safety certificate and fire clearance. The regularisation is subject to the outcome of the survey and finalization of the list after consideration of objections by the MCD.

(c) and (d) The Land and Development Office has informed that 926 applications for conversion of properties from lease hold to free hold are pending as on 16.02.2009. The applications received for conversion from lease hold rights to free hold rights are processed as per the policy and guidelines framed by the Government. The process include filling of applications, submission of requisite documents, inspection of the property, calculation and finalization of charges and payment of charges by the applications etc.

[Translation]

Inter-State Power Trading

498. SHRI SURAJ SINGH:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large share of power generated in the country is being sold through inter-state trading by companies;

(b) if so, the details of companies granted licences for the purpose during the last three years;

(c) whether many companies are violating the conditions laid down while issuing licences;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against such erring companies?

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) The share of inter-state power trading in total power generation as provided by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) was 2.41% in 2006-07, 3.15% in 2007-08 and 2.97% in 2008-09 (April-October, 2008).

(b) The details of the licenses granted by CERC for inter-state trading during last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) The Electricity Act, 2003 casts the duty of issuing regulations relating to inter-state trading on CERC. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure,

Terms and Conditions for grant of Trading Licence and related matters) Regulations, 2004 have been notified by the Commission. The Electricity Act, 2003 empowers the Appropriate Commission to initiate action for non-compliance of license conditions by the inter-state trading licensees. The CERC has informed that instances of non-compliance of the requirement of the Regulations by Power Trading Corporation (PTC), DLF Power Limited, Visa Power Limited, Kalyani Power Development Private Limited, Malaxmi Trading Private Limited and Maheshwary Ispat Limited have come to their notice. The Commission issued Show Cause Notice to the PTC and in its order of 19.12.2008 holding that the licensee, *inter alia*, has "violated the provisions of the Trading Margin Regulations", directed to rectify the position for the future. The PTC India has appealed against this order in the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity.

The Commission has also decided to issue Show Cause Notices to the remaining electricity traders for non-compliance of the requirements under the Regulations.

Statement

Licence issued during 2006, 2007 and 2008

Sl.No.	Petition No.	Name of applicant	Date of issue of Licence/ Status/Category
1	2	3	4
Year 2006			
1.	16/2005	Suryachakra Power Corporation Ltd., 3-6-725, 1st Floor, Street No. 11, Himayathnagar, Hyderabad-500029.	22.2.2006 'A' Category
2.	161/2005	JSW Power Trading Company Limited Jindal Mansion, 5-A, G Deshmukh Marg, Mumbai-400026	25.4.2006 'F' Category
3.	98/2006	BGR Energy Systems Limited, Electrical Project Division, 443, Anna Salai, Teynampet, Chennai-600018	7.12.2006 'F' Category
4.	76/2006	Malaxmi Energy Trading Private Limited, Malaxmi House, 8-2-583/3, Road # 9, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad Tele: 040 23358953/54 Fax: 040 23358950	12.12.2006 'A' Category
Year 2007			
1.	17/2007	Visa Power Limited 9, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata-700071	28.6.2007 'B' Category

1	2	3	4
2.	60/2007	Kalyani Power Development Private Limited, C/o Kalyani Steels Limited, Mundhwa, Pune, Maharashtra-411036	21.8.2007 'F' Category
3.	74/2007	Patni Projects Pvt. Limited, 302-304, Regent Chambers, Nariman Point, Mumbai-21	23.8.2007 'C' Category
4.	152/2006	Ispat Energy Limited, 7th floor, NIRMAL, Nariman Point, Mumbai-21	30.8.2007 'F' Category
Year 2008			
1.	61/2007	Sri Balaji Biomass Power Private Limited, Road No. 44, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500033	22.1.2008 'A' Category
2.	124/2007	Vandana Global Limited "Vandana Bhawan", M.G. Road, Raipur-492001, Chattisgarh	20.2.2008 'C' Category
3.	78/2007	Vandana Vidhyut Limited "Vandana Bhawan" M.G. Road, Raipur-492001, Chhattisgarh	3.4.2008 'B' Category
4.	112/2007	Indrajit Power Technology Pvt. Ltd., Modern Centre 'B' Wing, 2nd floor, Sane Guruji Marg, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai-400011	16.5.2008 'C' Category
5.	29/2008	Adunik Alloys & Power Ltd. 14, Netaji Subhash Road, 11th floor, Kolkata-700001	26.6.2008 'F' Category
6.	13/2008	Indiabulls Power Trading Limited, E-29, First floor, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001	12.9.2008 'F' Category
7.	16/2008	Indiabulls Power Generation Ltd., E29, First Floor, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110 001	12.9.2008 'F' category (Category 'A' from 22.1.2009)
8.	14/2008	Chhattisgarh Energy Trading Co. (P) Ltd., Jindal Centre, 12, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi 110066	16.9.2008 'C' Category
9.	85/2008	RPG Power Trading. Co. Ltd. 6, Church Lane, First floor, Kolkata-700001	23.9.2008 'E' Category
10.	5/2008	Basis Point Commodities Pvt. Ltd. 4th floor, 56, Mogra Village Lane, Off old Nagardas Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400069	7.10.2008 'A' Category
11.	78/2008	GMR Energy Trading Ltd., IBC Knowledge Park No. 4/1, Tower D, 10th Floor, Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore-560029	14.10.2008 'F' Category
12.	3/2008	Jain Energy Ltd., 5th floor, 'Premlata' 39, Shakespeare Sarani Kolkata-700017, West Bengal	14.10.2008 'B' Category

1	2	3	4
13.	71/2008	Righill Electrics Limited 44A, Indrapuri, Bhopal-462021 (M.P.)	11.11.2008 'A' Category
14.	86/2008	Shyam Indus Power Solutions Pvt. Ltd. 129, Transport Centre, Rohtak Road, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110035	11.11.2008 'A' Category
15.	31/2004	Global Energy Limited, 22, Rakhi Mahal, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Mumbai-400020	28.11.2008 'A' Category (Category 'F' from 22.12.2008)
16.	111/2008	Knowledge Infrastructure Systems Pvt. Ltd., A-2/22, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi-110029	18.12.2008 'F' Category

Allotment of DDA Flats

499. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to make provision for allotment of DDA flats in favour of only the residents of the Delhi in future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Though the issue has been raised in various fora, no decision to this effect has been taken.

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

[English]

Amendment in Code of Civil/Criminal Procedure

500. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to amend Code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) and (c) The Question does not arise in view of the above.

Use of CFLs

501. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that scientists have warned against the use of Compact Fluorescent Lamps as they might trigger skin and other disorders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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) and (c) The vast majority of CFL users, both in households and in commercial buildings, report no such issues with regard to CFL usage. There are, however, some anecdotal reports from migraine patients, but no scientific evidence is available. The overwhelming numbers of people who use CFLs, report no such negative effects. In the absence of more research, it is not possible to substantiate such claims.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—10615/09]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, for the year 2007-2008.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—10616/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) Annual Report of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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—10617/09]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 2009 specifying wage rates, mentioned therein, in respect of the State/UT as mentioned in the notification for payment to the unskilled workers working on various schemes under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—10618/09]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Adoption Resource Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Adoption Resource Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—10619/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Adoption Resource Agency, 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 Central Adoption Resource Agency, New Delhi, 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—10620/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bar Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bar Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2007-2008.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 880(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.
- (4) A copy of the High Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2008 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 879(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 2008 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10621/09]

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10622/09]

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10623/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy 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 (No. PA 19 of 2008)—Scientific Departments—Performance Audit on Management of Fuel for pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (Front-end of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle) for the year ended March, 2007.
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. CA 13 for the year 2007-2008)—Accounts of the Union Government for the year ended March, 2008.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10624/09]

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10625/09]

- (2) A copy of the Union Government – Finance Accounts for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions).
- (3) A copy of the Union Government – Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10626/09]

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10627/09]

- (4) A copy of the Union Government – Appropriation Accounts (Postal Services) for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10628/09]

- (5) A copy of the Union Government – Appropriation Accounts of Defence Services for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10629/09]

- (6) A copy of the Government of Jharkhand – Finance Accounts for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10630/09]

- (7) A copy of the Government of Jharkhand – Appropriation Accounts for the year 2007-2008 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10631/09]

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): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. L-7/145(160)/2008-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 2009 under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10632/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Power Training Institute, Faridabad, for the year 2007-2008.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10633/09]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of

Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2009 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th February, 2009."

- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2009 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th February, 2009."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2009 and the Prevention of Money-Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2009 as passed by Rajya Sabha on the 19th February, 2009.

12.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table the National Jute Board Bill, 2008, passed by Houses of Parliament during the second part of Fourteenth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10634/09]

12.03 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(I) 83rd Report

[*English*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): I beg to present the Eighty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2008-2009) on "Cleanliness and Sanitation on Indian Railways".

MR. SPEAKER: I compliment you that you are working very hard. You are a new Chairman.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Thank you, Sir.

12.04¹/₄ hrs.

(ii) **Statements**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the following Action Taken Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) 49th Report of PAC (13th Lok Sabha) on "Infructuous expenditure of Rs.29 crore—Communication Network";
- (2) 56th Report of PAC (13th Lok Sabha) on "Indian Railways Appropriation Accounts (1997-98)";
- (3) 46th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan";
- (4) 35th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Allotment of Land to Private Hospitals and Dispensaries by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)";
- (5) 56th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Non-recovery of guarantee fee from Air India and Indian Airlines";
- (6) 59th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Delayed purchase and insignificant utilization of equipment procured under Fast Track Procedure";
- (7) 68th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Concession Meant for Small Scale Industries availed of by Large Scale Manufacturers"; and
- (8) 70th Report of PAC (14th Lok Sabha) on "Avoidable expenditure due to delay in taking decision—Chennai Port Trust".

[*English*]

12.04 hrs.

**JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES
OF PROFIT**

11th Report

[*English*]

SHRI NIKHILANANDA SAR (BURDWAN): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD,
CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND
PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

29th Report

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2008-09) on Legal Metrology Bill, 2008.

12.04¹/₂ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

39th Report

[*English*]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (NALGONDA): I beg to present the Thirty-ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour (2008-09) on 'Employees' Provident Fund Organization—Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

12.04³/₄ hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 31st Report of Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to make this Statement in pursuance of the Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:-

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status

of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Department-related Standing Committees of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

I would like to inform the hon. Members of the House that the 31st Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 16th April, 2008. The Report contains 16 recommendations. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in July, 2008 were sent to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 14th July, 2008.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members that in respect of 16 recommendations which have been accepted by the Government, further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken.

The Annexure to this statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10635/09]

12.05 hrs.

(ii) (a) Status of Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)*

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, with your Permission, I would like to lay the following statement on the Table of the House.

NREGA is moving towards the fulfillment of its objectives of augmentation of employment opportunities and creation of durable assets. During the current financial year, 3.81 crore households have been provided employment (upto January, 2009) which is 2.57% increase against the similar period of 2007-08. Persondays generation under NREGA has increased in comparison with earlier wage employment programme of SGRY. Under SGRY an average of 81 crore persondays were generated in a year in the entire country; whereas under NREGA, 90.5 crore persondays were generated in 200 districts in 2006-07, 143.59 crore persondays were generated in 330

districts in 2007-08 and 157.24 crore persondays have been generated in the entire country up to January 2009 reflecting an 88% increase over the previous wage employment programme. A significant share in the employment generated belongs to SCs (30%), STs (25%) and women (48%). 20 lakh works have been taken up in the current financial year of which 46% relate to water conservation, 18% to rural connectivity and 15% to land development. Individual land owned by 4.36 lakh households belonging to SC/ST, BPL and IAY have been benefited from NREGA works such as irrigation facility, land development and plantation.

As against the revised budgetary allocation of Rs. 30,000 crore during the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 25390 crore have already been released. States have so far reported utilization of Rs. 19341 crore.

Through this statement, I would like to apprise the Hon'ble Member about the steps taken by the Ministry for the effective implementation of NREGA and also the salient features of the achievements:

- NREGA has resulted in major financial inclusion wherein 6.15 crore bank/post office accounts have been opened for the households getting employment under the Act. Wage payment to NREGA workers has been made mandatory.
- A comprehensive web based MIS have been implemented which places all data relating to financial and programme performance indicators in public domain. 1.2 crore muster rolls and 6.1 crore job cards are available on website.
- To ensure strict vigilance and monitoring, mandatory Social Audit has been provided for under the Act. So far social audit has been conducted in 2.20 lakh Gram Panchayats and 111 lakh muster rolls have been verified.
- Ministry has prescribed regular verification of the works being executed under NREGA. So far 2.99 lakh works have been verified by district level officials and 17.38 lakh works have been verified by block level officials.
- NREGA has empowered the Panchayati Raj Institutions by way of capacity building of the functionaries, providing additional manpower, ICT support and by implementation of the programme through PRI's. 1.96 lakh Gram Rozgar Shayaks

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-10636/09.

have been appointed at the Gram Panchayat level and a pool of technical staff is deployed at the Block and district level including 23,501 technical staff; 7,070 Data Entry Operators; and 5,574 Accountants.

- For ensuring people's participation, Village Level Monitoring Committees have been set up and about 7.41 lakh members of these Committees have been trained.
- Ministry has held International Seminar on "Rural Poverty: Key Initiatives in achieving Millennium Development Goals and the Role of NREGA" on 21st-22nd January 2009. The effort was to evolve the design of the programme and learn from the international experience. Delegates from 13 nations participated and appreciated NREGA at the seminar.
- Ministry has jointly issued convergence guidelines with ICAR, Ministry of Environment and Forest. Guidelines on convergence with NREGA and PMGSY for creating sustainable livelihood have also been issued. Convergence guidelines with Ministry of Water Resources are under issue.
- Government has instituted Rozgar Jagrookata Puraskar, Excellence in NREGA Administration (District Awards) and Excellence in NREGA Administration (Financial Inclusion) for recognizing the outstanding contribution for promoting effective implementation of NREGA. Awards were given for the first time in NREGA Sammelan held on 2nd February 2009 to 5 Civil Society Organizations, 22 District Programme Coordinators and 12 Postal Officials, which were recommended by the State Governments. On the occasion three documents namely, Report to the people, Rojgar Sutra and Sarpanch Pustika were also released.

(b) Expansion of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to include pension scheme for widows and persons with disabilities*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, with your permission I would like to lay the following Statement on the Table of the House.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, *See* No. LT-10637/09.

- I am making this Statement regarding expansion of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to include other vulnerable groups of the society. In furtherance of the commitments of the National Common Minimum Programme, Government of India on 5th February 2009 has decided to expand the scope of NSAP to include two new pension schemes to be known as 'Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme' (IGNWPS) and 'Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme' (IGNDPS), which are in addition to the existing 'Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme' (IGNOAPS).
- The eligibility criteria for coverage under these new pension schemes is as follows:
 - (i) Widows who are between 40-64 years and belonging to a household below the poverty line.
 - (ii) Persons with severe or multiple disabilities between 18-64 years and belonging to a household below the poverty line.
- The Central assistance for pension under the new schemes will be Rs. 200/- per month per beneficiary. The State Governments have been urged to contribute at least an equal amount so that beneficiaries receive pension at the rate of Rs. 400/- or more per month, as in the case of IGNOAPS. Further, pension amount has to be credited into the bank or post office account of the beneficiary.
- The new schemes are estimated to benefit 44,04,289 widows and 15,56,004 persons with severe or multiple disability. The additional fund requirement per year would be Rs. 1057.03 crore for IGNWPS and Rs. 373.44 crore for IGNDPS.
- The two new schemes have come into force with effect from 5th February 2009. States have been requested to take the following action:
 - (i) to identify all eligible beneficiaries as per the eligibility criteria
 - (ii) to place the database of eligible beneficiaries in the public domain/website
 - (iii) to ensure that bank or post office accounts are opened by the beneficiaries.

- States have been advised to operationalise the new schemes on top priority so as to ensure coverage of all eligible beneficiaries at the earliest.
- It is also to be stated that under IGNOAPS, 1.47 crore beneficiaries have so far been covered.
- I am extremely grateful to the Hon'ble Members for their valuable feedback for the effective implementation of various social security programmes.

12.05¹/₄ hrs.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 71st Report of Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2008-09) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): I beg to lay the Statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Seventy First Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In all, ten recommendations were made by the Committee in the above report where action was required on the part of the Government. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this Statement, which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—10638/09]

12.05¹/₂ hrs.

(iv) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 25th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay this Statement in

pursuance of the Direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:-

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

I would like to inform the hon. Members of the House that the 25th Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 22nd November, 2007. The Report contained 10 recommendations. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in February, 2008 were sent by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 14th February, 2008. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed Statement which is placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members that further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken.

The Annexure to this Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—10639/09]

12.05³/₄ hrs.

(v) National Ganga River Basin Authority

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the need for revamping the Ganga Cleaning Programme has been widely recognized. Hitherto, the implementation has been piecemeal and focussed more on municipal sewage. The problem is compounded by inadequate flows. It was felt that a comprehensive response is necessary, covering water quality and flow, sustainable access, prevention and control of pollution, food and energy security, in the form of a national mission by giving the Ganga the status of a National River. Ganga has a special place in the hearts

and minds of all Indians and this needs to be recognized. It was felt that a model for river cleaning should be set up through a new institutional mechanism.

Accordingly, the Central Government has decided to give the Ganga the status of a 'National River' and set up a 'National Ganga River Basin Authority' as an empowered planning, financing, monitoring and coordinating authority for the Ganga River under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Authority will be chaired by the Prime Minister and have as its members, the Chief Ministers of the concerned States. The Authority will be vested with appropriate powers to carry out its functions. A Notification in this regard is being issued by the Government.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority would be responsible for addressing the problem of pollution in the Ganga in a holistic and comprehensive manner. This will include water quality, minimum ecological flows, sustainable access and other issues relevant to river ecology and management. Under the new approach, the river basin will be the unit of planning.

The Authority would combine regulatory and developmental functions keeping in view powers vested with State Governments and its institutions. It is expected that this would rejuvenate the collective efforts of the Centre and States for cleaning the River Ganga and help accomplish the mission that had been initiated in 1985 by the then Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10640/09]

12.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business for the remaining period of the Session will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Introduction, consideration and passing of the following Bills:-

- (a) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2009.

- (b) The Appropriation Bill, 2009.

3. Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 2009.

4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:-

- (a) The Delhi Metro Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

- (b) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 2009.

- (c) The National Waterway (Lakhipur-Bhanga Stretch of the Barak River) Bill, 2007.

5. Consideration and passing of the Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

6. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Ordinance, 2009 and consideration and passing of the Central Industrial Security Force (Amendment) Bill, 2009, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

7. Consideration and passing of the Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Registers by Certain Establishments) Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill, 2005, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.

8. Consideration and passing of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Reservation in Civil Posts and Services) Bill, 2008, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10641/09]

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (Jhalawar): Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) In regards to building, broadening of NH-12 road from Kota to Jhalawar and onwards to Bhopal via Akelera.
- (2) In regards to setting up of IIM in Rajasthan.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. Need for the Central Govt. to stick to their announcement of setting up an IIM (Indian Institute of Management) in Rajasthan also on the lines of other states and to accord approval to the same without any delay.
2. Need to provide special assistance package to Rajasthan by the Union Govt. keeping in view the all-round development and adverse geographical conditions as well as backwardness of the state.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

1. The Bill to include Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution be passed in the House next week.
2. The Minister of Finance has made an announcement for setting up an IIM in Rajasthan in his budget speech. Discussion on the announcement of setting up an IIM in Rajasthan to set aside the confusion regarding this issue.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) The serious plight of Anganwadi teachers and workers whose honorarium should be increased considerably.
- (2) The commission of Mahila Pradhan Agents should be increased and they should be given better facilities to work.

[Translation]

SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda of the Lok Sabha:-

1. Withdrawal of the T.D.S. to be charged from farmers in connection with arable and.

2. Water level has gone down upto 500 meters in my parliamentary constituency, Mehana due to exploration activities carried out by the ONGC there and the measures being taken by the ONGC in this regard.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Need to accord sanction and provide financial assistance by the Union Govt. for the project worth Rs. 61 crores sent to the Distt. Admn. with due recommendation for getting the Chandrapur based Ramala pond rebeautified under the Sarover Vikas Karyakrama by checking the break-out of ecomia in the pond and thereby making it pollution-free.

2. To provide Central financial assistance for the construction of a memorial in memory of Late Baburao Shedmake the martyr of 1857 and to declare it as a national memorial in view of the demand to declare Chandrapur Distt. Jail as a national memorial.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:-

- (1) The Satyam episode is the result of combination of individual greed, celebration of profit making, belief in markets, and regulatory failure. As evidence and speculative narratives from the ongoing investigations are leaked selectively to the media, it is clear there is no single Satyam story. This is the biggest of all scams of Rs. 7,000 crore which relates to Maytas and Maytas Infra belong to the son of Chairman of Satyam.
- (2) Women Self-Help Groups are deprived of getting loans from nationalized banks and according to the guidelines of Reserve Bank of India, banks should provide loans to Self-Help Groups @ 5 per cent. The report of the Standing Committee on Empowerment of Women has placed in interim budget in the Lok Sabha that Allahabad Bank, Patiala Bank and IDBI have failed to sanction loans to Women Self-Help Groups @ 4.23 per cent, 4.20 per cent and 0.29 per cent respectively instead of 5 per cent. How will the economic growth be increased and Bharat Nirman be possible?

MR. SPEAKER: No, this is not to be mentioned. You cannot put questions in this.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): The following items shall be included in the next week's agenda:—

- (1) A discussion on the working of NREGA programme to further improve its implementation in the country.
- (2) A discussion on the power situation in the country in view of the ensuing summer and the need for more allocation of power to deficient States like Kerala from the Central unallocated share.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday, I made some comments out of little frustration. I want all of you, who were standing here, to come back if people support you. I compliment Shri Ponnusamy for his kind response to my request.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am at ease because I am not contesting. I know you are aggrieved but I have my good wishes for everyone.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V.K. THUMMAR (Amreli): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. Procurement of cotton by the Cotton Corporation of India in Amreli.
2. Payment of compensation to the farmers of the Saurashtra region under the Crop Insurance Scheme in 2008-09.
3. Supply of power in the Saurashtra region for farming activities as per the demand thereof.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

1. There is severe power crisis in Madhya Pradesh. The power generation is getting adversely affected due to shortage in supply of coal required for power generation at thermal power stations. Besides, power generation capacity of the hydel power stations has got adversely affected due to scanty rainfall in the state.

Therefore, the Union Govt. is requested to ensure adequate supply of coal in case of severe power crisis and uninterrupted supply of 350 MW power from the Central pool to Madhya Pradesh and also the power supply as per the demand during peak hours.

2. The potable water crisis in Western part of Madhya Pradesh has assumed alarming proportions because of scant rain in that region. It is necessary to provide potable water in Indore and Bhopal including Ujjain division. Therefore, there is need to pay special attention towards making the potable water available by the Union Govt. through its resources.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Before we come to the Calling Attention, I will take up two very small items.

Item 23, Shri Vayalar Ravi.

12.16 hrs.

MOTION RE : FIFTY THIRD REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th February, 2009."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th February, 2009."

The motion was adopted.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy that the Members are very optimistic to pass so many Bills.

Item 24, Shri Ajay Maken.

12.17 hrs.

**METRO RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2009***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): On behalf of Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002 and the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002 and the Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Act, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: I introduce the Bill.

12.18 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Situation arising out of large scale Retrenchment, Laid-offs, Wage cuts and Withdrawal of Statutory Benefits of Workers in organized and unorganized sectors in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now Item 22, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. It will continue till 10 minutes to 1 o'clock. Therefore, within that, you have to conclude.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded. Only Shri Gurudas Dasgupta's statement will be recorded.

(Interruptions) ...*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Time in allotted for discussion on each item. But at this moment we have no time to hold discussion about this. This is the time for the calling attention.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, I have given Zero Hour notice.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no rule called 'Zero Hour'.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Labour and Employment to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of large scale retrenchment, lay-offs, wage cuts and withdrawal of statutory benefits of workers in organized and unorganized sectors in the country and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the global financial crisis has affected certain segments of the Indian Economy. Government is concerned about the adverse impact of this crisis on labour as it is leading to retrenchment, lay-offs and wage cuts in various industries/sectors of our economy. A sample study of certain sectors conducted by the Labour Bureau indicates that 5 lakh workers have lost their jobs during October-December, 2008. Government has taken several measures to instil confidence in the economy, spur growth and promote employment. The stimulus package relates to RBI measures to enhance liquidity in the market and an economic package by the Government of India, mainly comprising additional spending, reduction in interest rates

and excise duty cuts. These measures are expected to prevent large scale job losses.

In the organized sector, the "Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana" being implemented by the Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) with effect from 01.04.2005 provides a social safety net. Under this scheme, employees who lose their employment due to retrenchment, closure of factories/establishments or permanent disability due to non-employment injury after being insured for five or more years, are entitled to unemployment allowance, in cash equal to 50 per cent of their wage up to six months during his /her entire service. The allowance can be availed in one spell or in different spells of more than one month. In addition, the worker and his family members are also entitled to medical care from ESI hospitals, dispensaries and panel clinics. Hon. Members will be happy to know that the period of availing unemployment allowance has now been enhanced to one year.

Social security cover for unorganized sector is the most important policy strategy for protecting the poor. In the recent past our Government has taken several major initiatives. Aam Admi Bima Yojana to provide life cum disability cover to rural landless households has already been launched. The scope of Old Age Pension Scheme has also been expanded. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has launched the Health Insurance Scheme namely, the 'Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana' for BPL workers and their families. At this point of time about 26 lakh smart cards have been issued and more than a crore persons from BPL families have health security. Other schemes like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, which gives livelihood security to the households in rural areas through 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work provides considerable relief. The Unorganized Workers Social Security Bill, 2008 that has been recently passed by the Parliament shall enable the Government to formulate suitable welfare schemes for unorganized workers.

It has been decided that the cess collected under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 will be utilized for the purpose of providing unemployment insurance to construction workers. We are advising the State Governments accordingly.

Enhancement of skill levels of the workforce, along with retraining facilities, would serve to sustain and protect

employment and enhance employability. For instance, various sensitization workshops about retraining facilities and alternative employment opportunities have already been held for displaced diamond workers in Surat. Upgradation of ITIs as Centres of Excellence and Skill Development Initiative launched for school dropouts and unorganized sector workers would help. In accordance with the decision taken in the meeting held by Cabinet Secretary, Government of India with Chief Secretaries on 31st January, 2009, a letter has been sent to the State Governments to expedite effective utilization of funds allocated to States under various skill development schemes which will not only stimulate the economy but also create world class modern infrastructure for skilling of youth.

In order to prepare a roadmap for future action I had called a meeting of trade union representatives on 17.02.2009. The Indian Labour Conference scheduled to be held today and tomorrow is going to deliberate, *inter alia*, on this vital issue. While the steps taken by us so far will mitigate the sufferings of workers to some extent, much more needs to be done by the Government and social partners. We look forward to valuable suggestions and support from hon. Members of Parliament to meet this challenge.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely surprised the way in which the hon. Member of the Government has made a statement. It is too innocent to describe the present situation; it is too unpardonable because it does not hold out any hope for the future with regard to the retrenchment.

Sir, I object on the first line, which says 'global financial crisis has affected certain segments of the Indian economy'. No. The Government cannot hide behind the global meltdown to hide its own failure to generate job in the country. This retrenchment was going on even before that. The Government tries to hide behind the global meltdown.

The second point that he has made is that he is too generous to extend unemployment benefit for a year to the retrenched employees. But who are they? They are in the organized sector, who constitutes three per cent of the labour force of the country. Ninety-seven per cent of the labour force is in the unorganized sector.

Sir, if they accept that the job loss is a national calamity, then why there has been no mention of it in

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

the Presidential Speech? If offloading of labour force on a massive scale is a grim reality, why the Budget Speech did not express any concern? The Government till now, during the current Session, has not expressed a concern on the basic human problem that the nation is facing.

Sir, if there has been a bailout package for the corporates, why there has been no bailout package to render social aids to the lakhs of workers who have been retrenched? There has been no bailout package for them. This is an expression of utter unconcern for a human problem, which is assuming a gigantic proportion. This is an aberration of democracy. Democracy does not mean political democracy; democracy does not mean only right to vote; democracy means social democracy; right to live.

Sir, the tainted hand has not raised a single finger in order to put in place social package for the distressed, and the tainted hand can be accused of ignoring the uneven social development of massive displacement of human labour.

Sir, so far as I know, so far as the Press report is concerned, there has been not a single Cabinet meeting on this issue. May be on the NREGP, there has been a Cabinet meeting, but there has been no Cabinet meeting held on this issue. There has been no discussion in the Parliament on this issue. But because of your generous intervention, Mr. Speaker, Sir, — I compliment you profusely as a friend of the working people — you have enabled me to raise this issue in the House late in the day.

Sir, there has been no meeting of the Chief Ministers on this issue; there has been no meeting of the Labour Ministers on this issue; and even there has been no meeting of the Labour Secretaries on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members in the last row, please do not disturb. Too much of discussion is going on. You may go out and discuss your private matters. Do not interrupt. It is not a place for whispering.

Yes, Mr. Dasgupta, please continue.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, there has been no programme to deal with the situation. It is being taken as an inevitable concomitance of global meltdown.

The Government need not have its policy. It is the market which will correct itself. It is due to market melt-

down and if the market revives, the job conditions will revive. The Government is having supreme faith in the automatic market mechanism to bring about an aberration.

The point is, when tsunami had hit the country—yes, I am comparing it with tsunami—the Government had set up a damage control mechanism, control room, to take care of the human distress. When the economic tsunami has hit the country, there is no whisper and there has been no relief rendering mechanism initiated by the Government till now to the people who have fallen distress.

The point is, those who are not responsible for the crisis is being made to pay for the crisis. It is the corporates who have made the crisis. It is the working people who are being made to suffer for the crisis that the corporates have made themselves. Who made the crisis? The classical example is Satyam. Under the sleeping nose of the Government, Rs.7,000 crore was lost and people are on the verge of being thrown out. The crisis has been generated by the corporates and it is the working people who are paying for it.

The Government has reduced the taxes, rightly so. The Government has asked for decrease in the interest rate of the bank loan. I do not grudge. The banks have been asked to advance lavish loan to the corporates, even to the defaulters. What a wrong step! But has the Government put a pre-condition? Please mind this. Has the Government put a pre-condition on those who take advantage of the social benefit? Whose money they are receiving from the banks? Taxes have been reduced at the cost of the people. Therefore, it is the social benefit that is being rendered. No pre-condition has been imposed that if you take advantage of the loan and you get the benefit of the reduced tax, you should not retrench.

The Government is too weak to speak in a strong language to the corporates that you must not retrench the workers because we are giving you soft loan, because we are giving you the benefit of reduced taxes. The Government is too soft. Therefore, the question is, the Government is absolutely sleeping over the biggest national human deprivation problem in the post war period in India.

There has been wide violation of laws and on the pretext of recession, the workers are just being thrown out without any benefit whatsoever. The point is, nearly 1.5 crore people, Mr. Oscar ji, are affected by this human

tsunami and they have been left to the destiny, and I am sorry the political system has refused to take care of the basic human problem of the country, and the people have been left in the lurch.

Sir, let me talk about the numbers. According to the Labour Bureau, five lakh people have been retrenched. The hon. Minister was saying this. It is thoroughly and totally an under-statement. It is incorrect. It is unscientific. It is an under-statement. I do not say it is untrue. But the point is, the Labour Bureau itself has admitted that it has covered only enterprises employing more than 10 people. The largest number of enterprises affected in India employs less than 10 people. They are not being covered by the Bureau. The Labour Bureau has admitted that it has covered only 20 centres in 11 States. How many States do we have? The country is having a population of 110 crores. Madam Minister, I will be highly obliged if there is no talk in the Treasury Bench.

MR. SPEAKER: They should keep their ears open, at least.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : They should keep their ears open and hearts open. It is not the ear that works. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Also the means.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, means can be found out, if there is a will. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please carry on. You are doing well. You have another four minutes.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Sir, the small-scale units are the worst hit. Shri Oscar Fernandes, it has not been covered by the so-called report which has been brought out by the Labour Bureau. The report has admitted not only offloading of five lakh people but also that the earnings of the workers have declined during this period. The Minister does not refer to that.

What is the dimension and magnitude of the distress? According to me, nearly 20 lakh people have been thrown out of jobs in the recent period. Let the country know - not the report is true - nearly 20 lakh people have lost their jobs and ten lakh more people are on the way of losing their jobs. According to the United Nations' agency,

20 million jobs are going to disappear. It is a very small figure. According to ILO, five crore jobs are going to be lost in the whole world and the main brunt is to be borne by the people in the developing countries, and India is one of the developing countries.

Sir, top executives of real estate business have said recently in a statement that 10 lakh people will lose their jobs in the recent period. Textile industry has cut jobs of seven lakh workers. I hope, the hon. Minister is taking note of what I am saying. Export business captains have said that 10 million jobs more will be cut in the recent period. ASSOCHAM has apprehended more job cuts. On top of everything, according to *Times* news, there has been an assessment made by the Federation of Export Organisations and they are apprehending loss of one crore jobs in India. These are the captains of industry. The situation is too grim to be overlooked.

Sir, I have two points here. First, why can the Government not say clearly to the corporates, taking the soft loan and taking the benefit of reduced taxes, that you absorb the losses? When the profits were made, profits were personalized, but when the losses are incurring, losses are being socialized. My hon. friend, Shri Pranab Mukherjee is not in the House. He had contested this theory. In reply to him, I am saying that when the losses are being sustained by the corporates, the workers are losing their jobs. But when 50 per cent profit is being gained, it is being usurped by the corporates. Please tell the corporates 'Absorb your loss, you have enough reserve fund and do not curtail the manpower if you want to take the bank loan and advantage of reduced taxes'.

Secondly, why can you not announce that those who have been retrenched in the recent period - you list out their numbers, identify them and give them a card - will be given financial benefit at least for one year. All those who have lost their jobs should be identified and given financial benefit for a limited period of time.

My last question is that the Government should ensure that violation of law, which is taking place under the pretext of so-called recession, is not allowed. Will the hon. Minister of Labour - a very few days are left for you - but are you in a position to pick up courage and tell the corporates that do not violate the labour laws and if they violate the labour laws, we shall send you to jail. Can you do it? Can you ensure it?

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

My fourth question is, will you call a meeting of the Labour Ministers in Delhi and ensure that the enforcement of the labour laws are really carried out to the extent it is possible.

I thank you profusely, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: You are very pertinent.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): To say the least, the statement of the Minister is totally disappointing. It is not only an understatement, the Government is basking on the old hypes of growth story, and they are trying to salvage the employers only, who are never passing out the benefits they are getting as a result of this stimulus packages to the workers.

If you look at the study, it is based on a very limited scale, as has been stated by my colleague, that the other studies, the important global and national agencies are indicating that already the impact is there. There is rampant loss of jobs and the enormity of the problem, the scale of the problem, the Government has failed to realize and that is reflected in the Statement. It only demonstrates how insensitive this Government is to the cause of the workers. In the name of some ritualistic statements that they have given this stimulus package, monetary measures are being taken by the RBI. But what is happening to the working people that there is negative growth in the industrial sector, there is negative growth in the export sector. If you look not only at the retrenchment, closures, lay off, lock out, there is also one expression called 'suspension of work'. They are bypassing the law. Millions of our workforce are under suspension of work. In such a situation, the Government's insensitivity is only hurting us.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking in terms of creation of jobs? The Government should extend the National Employment Guarantee Scheme to other areas also without any further delay because in the unorganized sector, they need job. The contractual workers and all those who are working in the ancillary and small industry have been victims as a result of big units being closed down.

Regarding the safety net, you have spoken about Rajiv Gandhi Safety Net, *Rashtriya Beema Yojana*, employment allowance and others. The Minister has suggested concrete cases. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are only to put questions?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I put questions and conclude, Sir.

The workers, whose industries or units are closed, should be given free education. The fee should be waived; the loan should be waived; and they should be given minimum nutrition because it is not only it is the case of students having mid-day meals but they should also be given ration cards and free ration and one year employment allowance as has been proposed, but which is not being given.

My experience is there – there is an industry called Dunlop India Limited, who has resorted to suspension of work for no reason. They have nothing to do with the present crisis and they are not paying their dues. Similarly, may I ask the Labour Minister, the management, the employers who are depriving the workers of their dues in respect of committed dues, statutory dues, they should be called and told that if they do not fulfil their commitment as per the amendment, they will be punished according to the laws of the land.

SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Labour Minister suffers from serious complacency. The situation is very grim and it merits urgent and immediate action on the part of the Government to alleviate the sufferings of the working people, both in the organized and unorganized sectors. Without going into the details, I associate myself with the questions put forward by my colleagues Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Rupchand Pal and I hope that the Government will be alive to the situation and take the Central Trade Unions and the State Governments into confidence so that we could overcome the crisis.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): I have only one question.

MR. SPEAKER: No. We do not have time for that. Everything has been very ably covered by them.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: I have only one sentence. The Indian Telephone Industry is a very prestigious public sector company under the Ministry of Communication and IT. For the last three months, the employees working in that company are not getting their salaries without any reasons. I would like to know from the Minister why it is so and request him to disburse their salaries at the earliest.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, Shri Rupchand Pal and Shri Santasri Chatterjee for raising this very important issue.

I would like to assure this House, through you, Sir, that the Government is very much concerned about this issue. Even today, as I am standing here, a two-day Labour Conference is going on in Delhi, in which this subject was discussed.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : We are talking about crisis and you are talking about Conference!

MR. SPEAKER: You were asking for a Conference!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : It will deliberate everything, but without taking any action!

MR. SPEAKER: It should be a deliberated action!

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : It should not be a delayed action, Sir!

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, better late than never!

The hon. Member had suggested that we should have a meeting of the Labour Ministers. There is a meeting of the Labour Ministers today, in which we are discussing this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: His State Labour Minister has not informed him!

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I agree with the figures given of five lakhs, that this is only a sample survey. It is not the entire survey of the entire situation in the country; they have chosen only a few sectors and seen as to how much it has affected. So, this is not a question of total job losses in the country; and it is only a sample survey.

We have taken several measures in the Government of India. Even before the discussion on the crisis began, the Prime Minister had taken advance action, both in the Cabinet and also in the Departments. That is how, the RBI came out with a package; that is how, the other Ministries and Departments which are involved or concerned with employment and production were put together to discuss this issue and the package was announced.

Even before the country could wake up and discuss this issue, the Government has taken advance action and it is not correct to say that the Government has not taken action.

When the entire world is shaken by the meltdown, our economy is still the second largest economy in the world where the growth rate is the second largest.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : But your report says leaving 77 per cent, others are able to spend only Rs.20 per day. It is the report of your Ministry. So, do not boast yourself of growth; please speak about poverty and deprivation.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Since the hon. Member has quoted the figure of Rs. 20, I would like to say that our Government has taken action to see that any person in the country who is unemployed or under-employed is given 100 days of guaranteed employment, which gives him Rs.80 a day, Rs.100 a day, Rs.135 a day, when you are talking of a paltry Rs.20 a day!

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted NREGA to go to urban areas. Let it also be implemented properly in rural areas.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Members have given a very good suggestion as to whether we could extend it to other areas. Definitely, the discussion is on and I hope something will come out of it. The worst affected people are the construction workers.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions. After all, it is a serious matter and the hon. Members have very ably raised important questions. Let him reply.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, most of the agricultural workers after finishing their work come and work as construction workers. They migrate from one State to another. We have made a study and we find that most of the workers migrate from States where there is more poverty to States like Haryana, Gujarat or Punjab. The flow of migration has come down considerably because the workers are getting jobs in their own villages whether it is in Bihar, West Bengal or any other State. The migration levels have come down which means jobs are available to the people in their own villages and the Members have to acknowledge this.

Basically, the work force is in the villages as 65 per cent of the people are working in the villages in the

[Shri Gurudas Dasgupta]

farming sector. The farming sector where the growth rate was hardly half a per cent today has increased to four-and-a-half per cent. That means our farmers are getting work in their own villages. This is one of the reasons behind the migration level coming down. The domestic consumption is still on. Even in the textile sector, garment sector when I inquired with people they said that though exports have been affected but our domestic consumption has gone up. Even in the footwear industry our domestic consumption has gone up..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Why was there retrenchment of 7 lakh workers in the textile sector?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, this is not right. Let him finish his statement. If there is any further query you can ask him later on.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I do not disagree with the hon. Member. There are two sectors... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you go on commenting like this while sitting, I will stop the discussion.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, there are two sectors; export sector and domestic sector. The flow of money is there in the domestic sector. About Rs.65,000 crore has gone into the rural areas by way of waiver of loans. That means the farmer has been able to raise fresh loans. Earlier Rs.85,000 crore was going into credit for agriculturists and now it is more than Rs.2,50,000 crore. This means the purchasing power, whether it is for the seeds, fertilisers or agricultural implements, has increased and ultimately the consumption also has increased. The flow of money in the villages has increased from the earlier levels. I am not saying that money is overflowing in the villages but there is money in the villages. Consumption within the country and production are going up at the same time exports are very much affected. We have to do everything possible. We are willing to help anybody if he wishes to run the industry. This is the main intention of giving the packages.

If we say that industry should run, industry cannot run without the workers. So, any support given to the industry is the support given to the workers. The formulation should not be wrongly put forward whereby we say that we are supporting the industry and not supporting the workers. Definitely by supporting the industry we are seeing to it that job-losses are not there, the workers are kept alive and working in the industry.

Members have given a number of suggestions. With regard to Unemployment Allowance, we were giving six months allowance – three months salary in six instalments - to the workers who have lost their jobs under ESI Corporation. After this crisis we have doubled it and we are now giving six months salary in 12 instalments. This has to be acknowledged. Maybe, it is for the organised sector workers. Yes, it is for the organised sector workers. One of the Members has quoted a figure about the organised sector workers. It is six per cent and not four per cent.

Sir, in our Ministry, we have set up a crisis group and all the Department Heads are there. Even when it comes to Surat where a lot of people have lost their jobs, we have decided that we will retrain the workers so that they can take up other employment. The whole Ministry is geared up and we are in touch with the other Ministries also. We will definitely see to it that the workers in the country are helped.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : In Surat, many workers have committed suicide. What are you going to do for them?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We cannot have a discussion like this. I have allowed your question. I have not deleted it as yet.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: That is why, our Secretary went to Surat, Gujarat, to make a special study of the situation. We are working out schemes for them.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no export of diamond. That is the real problem.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, in any industry, it is not the question of production alone. It has to be marketed also. We can support the industry to carry on with the production to some levels but after that if the inventory goes beyond a point, the industry cannot even sustain that kind of growth. This should be understood. We are fully in support of the workers and we will support them. I thank the hon. Members for raising this issue... (*Interruptions*)

12.58 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and some other hon. Members left the House.)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I come to other important matters.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the Member has asked about unorganized workers.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—10642/09]

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: No other question has been allowed.

Hon. Members, do you want luncheon recess?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: So, there will be no luncheon recess. I will allow six or seven matters to be raised now and at the end of the day, others will be allowed.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important matter. A foundation stone was laid by the hon. Prime Minister in May, 2000, at Paradeep for setting up of a Petro Refinery-cum-Petrochemicals Project. Land acquisition for 3347 acres and pre-development works have been completed. All concessions, including deferment of Sales Tax have been granted by the Government of Orissa. The IOC Limited has entered into an MoU with the Government of Orissa for setting up 9 MMPTA Refinery Plant by 2009-10 – now we are in 2009—which has been subsequently upgraded to 15 MMPTA Refinery-cum-Petrochemicals project to be executed at an estimated cost of more than Rs.20,000/- crore. Paradeep has been identified as one of the five locations in the country with potential for establishment of P.C.P.I.R. project. Application for the purpose has been filled by the State Government with the Government of India, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. At present, only work relating to Haldia-Paradeep Pipe line project has been taken up and there is no progress on the refinery-cum-petrochemicals project.

Sir, already nine years have passed. During this UPA Government's regime, these two important projects for the country as also for the economic development of the State have been deferred. The Government is not taking any serious steps for the continuation of this petrochemical project.

So, I would urge upon the Government to take it up seriously and expedite the project so that Orissa is benefited as also the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after amalgamation, thousands of employees and workers working in 83 rural banks spread all over the country are raising their various demands by staging dharna and indulging in demonstrations outside the Parliament. Their main demand is that they should be provided pension on the lines of the parent banks; P.F. should be deducted and other allowance and facilities be provided on the lines of the parent banks. In this connection, I would like to say that at present all the banks are earning profit and previously these banks registered a profit of Rs. 2325 crore approximately. These banks have been showing this performance for a long time and are outperforming the parent banks.

13.00 hrs.

I want to mention here that the present Prime Minister of the country had announced in the year 2003 to establish an Indian National Rural Bank. I urge him to pay attention to that announcement because the officials of rural banks are working in the rural areas and serving the common man. The government desires to provide all facilities to the poorest of the poor, to open their accounts in the banks under NREGA, however, unfortunately, no attention is being paid on their demands. They are not getting the facilities like the employees of other banks.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell that the officers and employees of other banks are creating problems in opening of accounts while the officials of rural banks staying in rural areas burn midnight oil. I have observed it myself. I want that the Indian National Rural Bank should be established immediately and the facilities being sought by those officials should be provided to them urgently. I would like to tell the Government that if such a facility is provided in regard to P.F., then a burden of about 62 crore rupees will be caused whereas banks are incurring a loss of Rs. 2000 crore. The government should pay attention in this regard and take appropriate steps.

MR. SPEAKER: The names of Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Ram Swarup Koli, Shri Ram Singh Kaswan may be associated with the issue raised by Shri Gangwar.

[Shri Santosh Gangwar]

Shri K. Francis George—Not present.

I have expressed sorry, so, now you will have to wait.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, all the functions of the Reserve Bank have been paralyzed today because all sections of employees of the Reserve Bank from the rank of the Chief General Manager down below to class IV employees have gone on mass leave. Their complaint is that the Government is negating their pension updation scheme introduced by the banks for the employees with effect from 1.11.2002. This has been done at the instance of the Finance Ministry and as a result of that the Unity Forum of the Reserve Bank which consists of employees of all sections of the Reserve Bank has resorted to the mass casual leave.

Sir, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to seriously consider their demand of the employees of the Reserve Bank and should not stand in the way of implementing the updation of the pension scheme as has been introduced by the banks.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Khan will associate with this.

Shri Hansraj Ahir - not present.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I want to raise an important issue. Last year, in 2008 due to flood, in Koshi, 33 lakh people became homeless, 3 lakh homes were damaged, ten lakh people were evacuated by the government of Bihar. The government of Bihar submitted a report to the center mentioning about 362 relief camps that were set up and a loss of property of Rs. 14 thousands crore caused by the floods. The Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar single handedly worked very hard and tackled the situation. Once the Central government had announced to provide one thousand crore rupees to Bihar government, but, today Bihar has been totally ravaged by the floods. When the floods occurred in Bihar, this situation was being compared with Tsunami but Central government is not providing any assistance since then. The State government of Bihar has sought 14800 crores of rupees from the Government

of India including 525 crore rupees for housing sector, 400 crore rupees for building, 1762 crore rupees for agriculture, 1581 crore rupees for roads, 50 crore rupees for irrigation and 74 crore rupees for education, this amount should be released immediately but the government is ignoring it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say, through you, that the central government should provide assistance to the Bihar government without any discrimination. Chief Minister, Shri Nitish Kumar is really working very hard and has done a lot of work single handedly. Without help from the Central government, it is not possible to accomplish this task. The people of Bihar are waiting with hope. A large number of population has been affected by it...*(Interruptions)* You also realize the pain caused by Kosi. No political discrimination should be done in this regard...*(Interruptions)* Sir, Central government should immediately provide assistance 14 thousand crore rupees, which the state government of Bihar has sought. There should be no political discrimination in this matter.

[English]

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS (Palghat): The Government of India is providing subsidy for palm oil which is distributed through the PDS in the State of Kerala. But it is seriously hitting the price of coconut oil in that State. I urge upon the Government to ban the import of palm oil. As assured earlier in the House by the Minister of Commerce, palm oil should not be imported in the southern parts of our country. I also urge upon the Government to provide such a subsidy to the coconut oil also grown in the State. It would help the coconut growers of the State. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramji Lal Suman. This is not an urgent matter at all.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Cabinet had decided in the second week of December that they will bring Constitution 103rd Amendment Bill. Sir, the people belonging to the Jain community have been impressing upon the Government since 1948 that they should be included in the list of minority communities. In 1948 Sardar Patel Ji had got a survey conducted for it separately and it was found that the number of Jain community people is only 0.4%. In 1950 a delegation of Jain Community had met the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehruji had also accepted the fact and there is also a mention about it in his book 'Bharat Ek Khoj'.

Sir, through you, I would like to request that in as many as 10 states of the country, Jain community people are in minority. People belonging to the Muslim, Sikh, Parsi, Bodh and Christians communities have been included in that list, but, Jain community was left out. I would like to request that in the year 2004, the Government had presented the Budget in the Parliament. But as the Parliament was dissolved...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I would request the Government that the then...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Kerala State is facing an acute power crisis. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Sathedeve, the matter which you have referred to is a State matter. So, it is not allowed.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE : Due to the failure of monsoon this year in Kerala, water level in the reservoirs are very low and so, a generation of loss of 4000 million units are expected in the current year. In addition to this, the peak load requirement will increase during the ensuing summer season and there is a shortage of 400 MW during peak load time. So, I would request the Central Government to allocate Kerala's share from the Central Generating Scheme which amounts 1041 MW. But due to the cut in generation in these stations, Kerala is now getting only 600 to 700 MW and so, there is a shortage of 1000 million units as of now.

Sir, the State is already on half an hour power cut and load shedding due to the precarious position in the power front. I would request the Government to allocate the rightful share of Kerala and an additional 300 MW from the Central unallocated share to tide over the crisis.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. This is the time to raise only urgent matters. I have agreed only five Members to raise their issues. No agreement is to be honoured these days.

(Translation)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell you about the impending danger to our country. Naval Chief Admiral Suresh Mehta has said that nuclear weapons can be brought to the country through containers. Sir, cent percent screening of containers should be done. In the Mumbai attack also, those weapons were brought through the sea route. At the time of previous attack, our Minister of Defence Shri

A.K. Antony had told that there is a possibility of attack through sea route. A meeting was held in Mumbai in this regard in which representatives of Coast Guard, Navy, Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Vilasrao Deshmukh and Shri Shivraj V. Patil participated. Sir, even then the Government did not pay any attention.

...Interruptions)

(English)

MR. SPEAKER: Your matter cannot be raised here. It is a State matter. How can law and order of the State be raised here? It cannot be raised here. The matter on which you given notice is a State related matter.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything further.

(Interruptions) ...*

MR. SPEAKER: The rest of the matters would be taken up at the end of the day.

(Translation)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Sir, after the Mumbai attacks, Bush administration had warned that Pakistan wants to deploy nuclear weapons at the border. Whether the Government is serious in this matter? It is a danger for the country...*(Interruptions)*

(English)

MR. SPEAKER: The Government would look into it. You have the right of raising it. Now, let us take up item No. 25.

13.09 hrs.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN ANIMALS BILL, 2008

(English)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND

*Not recorded.

PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sharad Power, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals, for prevention of outbreak or spreading of such diseases from one State to another, and to meet the international obligations of India for facilitating import and export of animals and animal products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals, for prevention of outbreak or spreading of such diseases from one State to another, and to meet the international obligations of India for facilitating import and export of animals and animal products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

13.10 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a matter of fact the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister is very much required. At the same time, it is also true that this should have been implemented quite earlier. Those who are familiar with that area might be aware of the fact that the OIE constituted under International agreements way back in 1924 has India as a member. Without certification of the OIE, no export or import of livestock and their products can take place. It is obligatory also. According to it, the Government should have taken steps and acted upon. Everyone knows that a disease came up as an issue of discussion among people across the globe some time back and during the discussion it raised awareness among people and they understood that one should take proper care of animals and treat diseases inflicting animals and their condition should not escape one's attention. Foot and mouth disease was such a disease that seized the attention of one and all. I am glad to inform that treatment of this

disease was for the first time got initiated in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute situated at Bareilly—my parliamentary constituency, and it got recognition all over the world.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we also observe that whenever incidence of Bird Flu figures becomes news item in the newspapers, lakhs of chickens are culled. The poor farmer who runs the poultry form suffers financial losses as a result thereof. He does not get any benefit at all. For these obvious reasons, this Bill was essential and it should have been introduced. I am saying so as farmers are the backbone of our country and if the farmers are not facilitated to grow, this actually arrests the progress of our country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to bring it to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that the income generated from milk and meat is not less rather than equal to that of paddy and wheat. As per my knowledge, the income generated to the government from livestock is Rs. 1 lakh seventy five thousand crores. It means that this money contributes to the economy of the country. Even after that, it is unfortunate that animal husbandry which is a very important sector in itself is witnessing continual reduction in plan-outlays. If we check it out, we will find that it was 0.48 per cent in the Ninth five year plan and has been reduced to 0.28 per cent in the Tenth Plan and even in the 11th Plan no provision has been made for augmenting the same. This has been so even as our country is one of the prominent milk-producing countries of the world with first or second position. Everybody is well-aware of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the Government do not focus its attention towards it now, when will it take notice of it? As I said earlier, Hon'ble Minister is listening to me that I represent Bareilly Parliamentary Constituency. A globally reputed institute IVRI is situated there. There has been a demand for a very long time separate the Veterinary Research Institute from the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR). Recently, scientists and students of this veterinary research institute had gone on a fast unto death. I had gone there and I know it well that if we actually want the nation to make progress, we should separate the Indian Council for Veterinary Research Institute from the Indian Council for Agricultural Research. If we separate Veterinary Research Institute, we can take stock of the livestock and its products and can take up some initiatives accordingly.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in fact this Bill consists of a number of things but in view of the ground realities. I

would like to say about the present usage of some of the words. I have definitely a few objections in regard to this Bill. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to clarify them. In its Chapter-I, the definitions figuring at number 2 has got names of animals like cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, yak, mithun and thereafter dog, cat, pig, horse, camel, donkey, mule, poultry and bee.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what does the word 'Dhor' mean. We cite the lines written by Tulsidas but I would not like to discuss it here. In fact, while writing this word one should have been conscious of the word that was being used. I would like to thank the hon. Minister for not including cows and cow-progeny to this list as we hold the opinion that cows and cow-progeny are not animals. We worship them and consider cow as our mother. In fact, we are well aware of the importance of cow in improving the economic condition of the country. In milk-production, buffalo is the highest contributor. Then comes cow and cow-progeny. We should definitely mention here that there is no clear mention of the cow here but we should be aware about how we can move ahead of the present condition. Therefore, I would like that attention should be paid in this direction and would like to be apprised of the Government's views about it?

Hon'ble Minister, the constituency I represent is not equipped with diagnostic centers for human beings, leave alone animals and that too, in case of harmless animals. Hospitals are not equipped with medicines, doctors and compounders.

How can a poor person afford to provide treatment to his animal when he has no food to eat and moreover the condition of the animal brought to the dispensary remains usually pitiable. In respect of Uttar Pradesh, I can say that every dispensary has the same condition. There is only one dispensary in one block, and the situation worsens when animals of 100 or 200 villages of the block are brought to the dispensary resulting in lack of proper medical examination. Therefore, I want to say that the system we are providing is probably increasing the expenditure or the plan outlay? Therefore efforts should be made to channelize it into right direction. If it does not happen, it will not be good.

Sir, I would like to say that today cultivation is not a profitable vocation. After the provision of land ceiling come into effect cultivable land is decreasing and if you pay attention and observe, you will find that those farmers

in villages are progressing who have some animals particularly milch animals at home. As you all know, during the term of the N.D.A. Government Hon'ble Atalji had conceived a "Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana" for providing a medium of transport in rural areas and now as every village has a road the people are selling milk in cities by carrying it on cycle and motorcycle and earn income from it thereby providing education to their children and make their family progress. If someone has animal today, he will make progress and if not, he will lose that. I have serious doubts and apprehensions about the kind of arrangement you will provide for annual husbandry.

Sir, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that today slaughtering has increased too much in the country. In every district, every city, animals are being butchered lawfully or unlawfully and among them cows are being slaughtered in a larger number. I urge you to take strict action in this regard. Due to lack of will, State Government are not taking stringent measures in this regard. Since I know about Uttar Pradesh I would like to say that transaction of animals take place there on a large scale. If you may notice that tests are not carried out on animals in the villages of rural areas to ascertain whether they are suitable for sale or not, or whether they have any disease or not. I know that doctors are available at places where slaughtering takes place; veterinary doctors are present who after accepting the bribe blindly issue permits for the slaughtering of the animals irrespective of whether they are fit to be slaughtered or not.

Sir, besides I have a suggestion for the minister that cowsheds which are working in the country properly need to be strengthened. I see in my constituency that there is no facility for keeping the animals and especially cows caught from anywhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Sir, I am concluding in two minutes.

There is no facility for keeping the cows that have been caught. This is a very important Bill. This Bill shall have a far-reaching bearing on the economy of the country. It can take the economy of the country in the right direction. Therefore, it is my submission that no progress can be achieved if attention is not paid towards ensuring that the objective of this Bill is fulfilled for which it has been introduced. If the animals are moved from

[Shri Santosh Gangwar]

one place to another, it shall not be done without prior testing. Trafficking of animals from one state to another is carried out. I am saying all these things as 10 years back, I was the Chairman of the Agriculture Standing Committee of this Ministry. Therefore, I know all these things and am aware of everything that if we do not pay attention towards the condition of cows and cattle, our country cannot make progress in a correct manner and we cannot succeed in raising the people above the poverty line. As I said, I feel that in fact, such arrangements should be made because there are issues such as treatment of animals, selling of animals, movement of animals from one state to another, lack of local police and local doctors to manage the animals which is natural as the number of veterinary doctors is decreasing constantly. Therefore, I urge the Government to pay attention in this regard and control and supervise the hospitals being run by the State Governments to keep a watch over their arrangements and I would also request that instead of having only one hospital, more medical centers should be established.

I want to mention here one more thing which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. Now a days, in case of a dog bite which causes rabies, people are not able to get treatment. Then on the times of the Pulse Polio campaign in the country, can we not start a preventive action in regard to rabies by giving injections to all the dogs. If we do this in a systematic manner, we will be benefited in many ways and we can move forward in the right direction. Only then we can make right use of this Bill which we are introducing and can actually work in this direction. Implementing the Bill, which we have introduced in a right manner can ensure that we reap its benefits. I think that this is a major instrument for an inclusive economy.

You gave me time to speak, I offer my gratitude for the same.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Respected Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Bill, 2005. This Bill has already been passed by the other House. I am sure, wise counsel must have been adhered to by the Government now.

This Bill intends to provide for prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals, for prevention of outbreak or spreading of such diseases from one State to another, and to meet

the international obligations of India for facilitating import and export of animals and animal products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

It also intends for adoption of improved animal husbandry practices by the livestock owners coupled with timely immunizations and treatment of affected animals along with effective prevention of spread of disease pathogens from an infected area to other areas can result in reducing incidence of the communicable diseases significantly.

We know how the cattle-folk and the cattle stocks are very much important for the economic life of our country. I am of the opinion that there is an international obligation and also there is a need to do away with the absence of a uniform legislation in the country which has prompted the Government to come up with this Bill.

There is a need to control the major infectious and contagious diseases in animals. Foot and mouth disease and anthrax are major diseases. Adequate steps need to be taken and the law is to be in place.

Although steps have been taken for control and prevention of animal diseases since the Second Five Year Plan, yet these diseases still continue to be serious threats to the livestock sector.

India is a member of the Office International Des Epizooties (OIE), Paris. For import and export of animals and animal products including milk, eggs, meat and other products and by-products, recognition by the OIE as regards free from particular disease or diseases in the country is necessary. The provisions of the International Animal Health Code of OIE are binding on member countries for the purpose of international trade in animals and animal products. The WTO and the Codex Alimentarius also recognise these provisions of the IAHC of OIE. Therefore, it has become necessary on our part to undertake necessary legislative measures to meet its obligations so as to enjoy the benefits under the International Animal Health Code. Therefore, this legislation is very much necessary.

Nowadays, the movement and transportation of animals from one part of the country to another having become faster, the spread of contagious diseases has also become easier. Therefore, suitable legislation under Article 253 of the Constitution for the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases in animals is necessary which will make a uniform law throughout the country.

There is a need to effectively control and contain infectious and contagious animal diseases including zoonotic diseases and thus prevent the spread of such diseases.

There was a time in early 20th century when a particular person, because of genetic characteristics or other specifics, can act as carrier of a disease without ever contracting it himself. An Irish cook named Mary Marton was better known as "Typhoid Mary". Such carrier can also be so with animals too. Infinitely, more despicable than Typhoid Mary are terrorists and rogue nations who may wage a biological warfare. Because of this, the spread of the animal diseases through animals, meat and meat products can spread biological warfare.

After the 9/11 terrorist attack on WTO and Pentagon, a series of letters containing anthrax spores showed up around the United States and exposure to the disease led to a handful of death. So, now this is very much serious. Rightly, the Government has come up with this legislation. Of course, it is late but this is quite necessary.

We know that animals and livestock are very much important in our country's economic life, rural life and agricultural operations. The agriculturists depend upon the livestock for their agricultural operations. For the dairy products and for the healthcare of our children, we sufficiently depend on this livestock. But this disease and the spread of this disease sometimes has come in the way of development. It hampers the economic growth. I would request the hon. Minister to just look into this aspect of price of the medicines for the animals in general and, in particular, for the livestock of the cattle. This is very much needed for our animal and the rural economy. Now, the price of the medicines is quite high. The price of the life-saving medicines for the animals is sky high. So, it is not possible for the poor agriculturists to maintain their livelihood. They depend on the cattle. It is not possible for them to maintain cattle, etc. It is also not possible for them to purchase medicines to prevent the diseases of the animals. So, the Government should look into this aspect. There is no such arrangement by the Government to subsidise these medicines.

We are witnessing that these medicines are not available in veterinary hospitals and the State Governments are also not paying serious attention to this problem. So, mere passing of this legislation is not sufficient if the Government does not pay attention to all the other aspects. So, I would request the Government

to see that prices of these medicines are brought under control and also to see that these are available for the people to purchase. Otherwise, it will be meaningless.

Therefore, the hon. Minister should look into these aspects and the Government should subsidise these medicines so as to effectively control these diseases in animals.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that Shri Santosh Gangwar and Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy both have supported this Bill. Both the Hon. Members have talked about the utility of this Bill. The Government and myself are of the opinion that this Bill should have been introduced earlier. In 1990 it was being discussed that this Bill should be passed. After the formation of the UPA Government, this Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha in 2005 and as per the practice, it was referred to a Standing Committee and this process took a time of around three years. The Members of the Standing Committee made 18 recommendations regarding this bill after much deliberation. The Government accepted 10 recommendations and I would like to clarify that regarding 8 recommendations which were not accepted by the Government, it was stated that while making rules they would taken into account. Sh. Santosh Gangwar has raised a question regarding the word 'Dhor'. I would like to state in this regard that he might not have gone through the English version of the Bill. The definition of English term cattle includes cows, bulls and bullocks and in the Hindi version of the Bill cattle has been translated as 'Dhor'. Since cow is also a cattle, we did not mention it separately. We can never ignore the cow. The main objective of this bill is to prevent the spread of major contagious and infectious diseases from spreading from one part to another part of the country. It is proposed to control and eradicate these disease to prevent the financial losses being incurred due to these diseases to the country and the farmers.

The third important aspect of this bill is to control the major diseases among cattle at national level for the sake of public health and to import the cattle and livestock products while fulfilling India's international obligations. This is the objective of this Bill. I would like to clarify one

[Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh]

more thing. Shri Santosh Gangwar who is not in the House at the moment has stated that through livestock sector the country earns more than Rupees one lakh 75 thousand crore. During the year 2006-07 our country earned more than that i.e. Rupees 2 lakh 11 thousand crore through this livestock sector. After formation of UPA Government we have adopted several corrective measures in agriculture and livestock sector.

It is true that during the tenth Five Year Plan we could not achieve four per cent growth rate. We could achieve just 2.4 per cent growth rate. But during the years 2007-08 and 2008-09 the UPA Government not only increased the Minimum Support Price to the farmers but our granaries are over spilling and we have stock even more than the required buffer stock. In this very House last year or before that we were blamed for importing wheat. But, presently we are in such a position and we have wheat and rice in such quantity that not only we are providing wheat and rice to all the states under BPL, AAY Scheme but we are also able to meet the demand of APL households.

I would like to state here that Shri Santosh Gangwar and Tripathiji have raised the issue of milk production in livestock sector. India ranks number one in the production of milk all over the world. The country earns more through milk than it earns through paddy and wheat. The livestock sector provides huge employment to our poor countrymen. In addition to that our country stands at third or fourth position in the world in the production of eggs and broilers. They are also a big source of income. Recently, we suffered the outbreak of bird-flu. Bird-flu spread in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Assam, Bengal and in other states. More than five lakhs chickens had to be culled to prevent the spread of bird-flu. It cannot be stated with certainty as to how much losses had to be incurred due to this the extent of losses particularly with regard to rural economy was a matter of concern for the Government. Hence, the Government consider it necessary to introduce this Bill. We moved this Bill in Rajya Sabha keeping this in mind. The Members of Rajya Sabha (unanimously) discussed the utility of this Bill and passed the Bill. I expect the same from this House also.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Prices of Medicines are very high. What steps are you taking to control them?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: I am just coming to that

[Translation]

I am very hopeful that all the hon. Members of this House will pass this bill unanimously. Regarding the points

raised by Shri Tripathy ji, I would like to state that this Government has forwarded two programmes, namely FMD Control Programme and ASCAD Programme to all the states in this regard. You are well aware that this is a state subject and it does not come under the direct control of the Central Government. Penal provisions will be incorporated while formulating the rules. Presently, there is no regulation regarding vaccination but once this Bill becomes an Act, there would be a check on quackery. Therefore, I urge this House to unanimously pass this Bill so that a new revolution could be brought about in livestock sector. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to which version of the Bill should be authentic—Hindi or English? He has defined livestock in the English version but not in Hindi version. I have only explained the manner in which livestock is interpreted in Hindi. I thank him for saying that livestock have helped to increase income. This is right and it is also a fact that it would contribute to the economic progress of the country. I can understand that it is a state matter, but, how would it be implemented? I said that cattle are being transported from one state to another for illegal slaughter in slaughter houses where particularly cattle belonging to cow progeny are slaughtered and the number thereof is increasing day by day. This is the situation when milk is considered as an important product for the development of the country. He has already mentioned about the broiler etc. I deliberately did not say that India stands in the first place since it stood in first and second place for a long time. And, yet, the quantity of milk produced in the country is not sufficient for its population. Without increasing production and streamlining the system, how can we implement this law at a later stage. We can understand that this law is good and it should be implemented. No one is against it. But it is not appropriate to say that this is a state subject and state should work on it. Quacks are engaged in treating human beings rather than animals. He is very well aware of it. It happens to be so in U.P. and Bihar. If he does not want to take up this issue, then, it is a different matter but animals are harmless creatures and he must do something to ensure their proper treatment and care.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very good Bill, I would like to thank the Minister or it.

[English]

I would put only one question regarding the definition of 'defective vaccine'. Kindly see clause 2 (f)—it says—
"defective vaccine" means any vaccine which is expired,

breach in seal, contaminated, improperly stored, unlabelled or with mutilated label.

[*Translation*]

This is no issue. There is the largest number of livestock in my area. The vaccines supplied there are spurious. There is no provision to check it. What steps is he you going to take to check it?

[*English*]

Kindly see clause 3, it is mentioned that the State Government may, by notification, appoint such number of persons, as it deems proper to be veterinarians.

[*Translation*]

There is shortage of veterinarians, you must make some provisions to meet this shortfall.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: What is your opinion on Constitution of National Veterinary Council?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat, Minister has given his reply.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter of separating it from ICAR was also raised in Rajya Sabha. In this connection the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar, assured that he will constitute a three Member Committee to look into it. I am happy to know that a three Member Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Alakh and the Committee is undertaking study in this matter. As hon'ble Member has asked, I have already told that we have included punitive provision in it. Whoever is involved in such act will be fined with rupees two thousand and with imprisonment for certain months. In future, while formulating these rules, his suggestions will be taken into consideration.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a matter of great pleasure that Government have paid attention towards these innocent animals. In Rajasthan, there is the largest number of camels. These camels suffer from various diseases. I would like to know from the Minister about the efforts being made by the Government to improve their breed, particularly in the context of Rajasthan. I would also like to mention that the number of oxen of tharparker and grikar breed is

declining. What steps are being taken by the Government for protecting and improving the breed of livestock?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Answer of this question has already been given in the reply to the question of Shri Gangwar that the Government are studying it.

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has presented a very important Bill in this House. There is no doubt that livestock must be protected but I would like to say something about the slaughter of livestock. Today, cost of a cow or buffalo is less than the price of their meat. The Government should formulate a policy regarding the export of cattle meat that can help check the slaughter of livestock. Would the Government formulate any policy on it?

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: I have already told that at the time of formulation of policy, suggestions of all the hon'ble Members would be taken into consideration.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals, for prevention of outbreak or spreading of such diseases from one State to another, and to meet the international obligations of India for facilitating import and export of animals and animal products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 45 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 45 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill

Clause 1 Short Title, Extent and Commencement

13.53 hrs.

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 9, —

for "2008", substitute "2009". (2)

(Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 2, line 5, —

for "Fifty-ninth", substitute "Sixtieth". (1)

(Dr. Akhilesh Prasad Singh)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

DR. AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

INTERIM GENERAL BUDGET (2009-10)—
GENERAL DISCUSSION
*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT—
(GENERAL), 2009-10
AND
*DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS—(GENERAL), 2008-09

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up General Discussion on Interim General Budget for the year 2009-2010, discussion and voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General) for the year 2009-2010 and discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2008-2009.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating both the name of the Ministry and the serial number of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case, any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2010 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 33, 35, 36, 38 to 62, 64 to 74, 76, 77 and 79 to 105."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL) FOR 2009-10 SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF LOK SABHA

No. & Name of the Demand	Amount of Demands for Grant 'On Account' Submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
Ministry of Agriculture		
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3965,97,00,000	28,17,00,000
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1104,92,00,000	
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	456,19,00,000	6,18,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy		
4. Atomic Energy	1307,25,00,000	698,90,00,000
5. Nuclear Power Schemes	787,97,00,000	425,04,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers		
6. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	36,63,00,000	18,42,00,000
7. Department of Fertilisers	24144,87,00,000	65,35,00,000
8. Department of Pharmaceuticals	53,42,00,000	10,02,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation		
9. Ministry of Civil Aviation	239,26,00,000	55,42,00,000
Ministry of Coal		
10. Ministry of Coal	116,33,00,000	10,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry		
11. Department of Commerce	999,61,00,000	220,41,00,000
12. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	374,68,00,000	18,33,00,000
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology		
13. Department of Posts	4018,53,00,000	302,77,00,000
14. Department of Telecommunications	2041,33,00,000	18,00,00,000
15. Department of Information Technology	792,00,00,000	18,67,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution		
16. Department of Consumer Affairs	150,25,00,000	10,05,00,000
17. Department of Food and Public Distribution	28814,08,00,000	249,85,00,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Corporate Affairs		
18. Ministry of Corporate Affairs	61,00,00,000	13,33,00,000
Ministry of Culture		
19. Ministry of Culture	396,63,00,000	12,03,00,000
Ministry of Defence		
20. Ministry of Defence	3298,64,00,000	491,28,00,000
21. Defence Pensions	7263,25,00,000	
22. Defence Services—Army	20084,18,00,000	
23. Defence Services—Navy	2800,79,00,000	
24. Defence Services—Air Force	4969,95,00,000	
25. Defence Ordnance Factories	2495,45,00,000	
26. Defence Services—Research and Development	1595,68,00,000	
27. Capital Outlay on Defence Services		18259,87,00,000
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		
28. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	443,99,00,000	47,83,00,000
Ministry of Earth Sciences		
29. Ministry of Earth Sciences	278,80,00,000	75,60,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests		
30. Ministry of Environment and Forests	571,83,00,000	11,17,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs		
31. Ministry of External Affairs	1834,53,00,000	182,46,00,000
Ministry of Finance		
32. Department of Economic Affairs	1833,85,00,000	358,04,00,000
33. Department of Financial Services	11198,51,00,000	1089,01,00,000
35. Transfers to State and Union	22444,02,00,000	
Territory Governments		
36. Loans to Government Servants, etc.		120,00,00,000
38. Department of Expenditure	19,87,00,000	2,13,00,000
39. Pensions	3744,14,00,000	...

281	<i>Interim General Budget (2009-10)- PHALGUNA 1, 1930 (Saka) General Discussion, Demands for Grants on Account-(General), 2009-10</i>	<i>and</i>	282
		<i>Demands for Supplementary Grants (General), 2008-09</i>	
	1	2	3
40.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	762,64,00,000	90,00,000
41.	Department of Revenue	3081,85,00,000	77,00,000
42.	Direct Taxes	961,33,00,000	206,00,00,000
43.	Indirect Taxes	1031,27,00,000	96,67,00,000
44.	Department of Disinvestment	6,26,00,000	746,67,00,000
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	178,49,00,000	35,00,00,000
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	6030,29,00,000	331,75,00,000
47.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	239,92,00,000	75,00,000
48.	Department of Health Research	202,00,00,000	
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises			
49.	Department of Heavy Industry	91,85,00,000	178,81,00,000
50.	Department of Public Enterprises	5,73,00,000	
Ministry of Home Affairs			
51.	Ministry of Home Affairs	518,18,00,000	37,34,00,000
52.	Cabinet	126,02,00,000	26,68,00,000
53.	Police	8792,47,00,000	2162,51,00,000
54.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	371,66,00,000	4,00,00,000
55.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	1108,85,00,000	24,00,00,000
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation			
56.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	285,99,00,000	
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
57.	Department of School Education and Literacy	13039,30,00,000	250,00,00,000
58.	Department of Higher Education	4392,63,00,000	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
59.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	706,51,00,000	116,17,00,000
Ministry of Labour and Employment			
60.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	867,52,00,000	3,41,00,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Law and Justice		
61. Election Commission	7,00,00,000	
62. Law and Justice	739,04,00,000	13,63,00,000
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises		
64. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	665,86,00,000	3,48,00,000
Ministry of Mines		
65. Ministry of Mines	183,82,00,000	12,80,00,000
Ministry of Minority Affairs		
66. Ministry of Minority Affairs	311,83,00,000	25,00,00,000
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy		
67. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	202,73,00,000	6,60,00,000
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs		
68. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	19,67,00,000	7,00,00,000
Ministry of Panchayati Raj		
69. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1593,57,00,000	
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		
70. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	2,78,00,000	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		
71. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	162,93,00,000	17,67,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas		
72. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1056,33,00,000	
Ministry of Planning		
73. Ministry of Planning	132,48,00,000	4,00,00,000
Ministry of Power		
74. Ministry of Power	2205,91,00,000	629,67,00,000
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission & the Secretariat of the Vice-President		
76. Lok Sabha	128,00,00,000	
77. Rajya Sabha	51,64,00,000	
79. Secretariat of the Vice-President	79,00,000	...

1	2	3
Ministry of Rural Development		
80. Department of Rural Development	34363,62,00,000	62,00,000
81. Department of Land Resources	801,88,00,000	
82. Department of Drinking Water Supply	2867,61,00,000	
Ministry of Science and Technology		
83. Department of Science and Technology	609,41,00,000	22,47,00,000
84. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	845,50,00,000	1,50,00,000
85. Department of Biotechnology	304,70,00,000	
Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways		
86. Department of Shipping	374,00,00,000	167,70,00,000
87. Department of Road Transport and Highways	5069,33,00,000	4829,02,00,000
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment		
88. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	780,33,00,000	46,33,00,000
Department of Space		
89. Department of Space	955,79,00,000	530,25,00,000
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation		
90. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	670,09,00,000	1,33,00,000
Ministry of Steel		
91. Ministry of Steel	38,34,00,000	2,67,00,000
Ministry of Textiles		
92. Ministry of Textiles	1068,33,00,000	61,33,00,000
Ministry of Tourism		
93. Ministry of Tourism	351,33,00,000	2,00,00,000
Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
94. Ministry of Tribal Affairs	91,71,00,000	16,67,00,000
Union Territories (Without Legislature)		
95. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	598,91,00,000	366,50,00,000
96. Chandigarh	548,33,00,000	145,67,00,000
97. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	659,97,00,000	18,91,00,000

1	2	3
98. Daman and Diu	260,60,00,000	2,49,00,000
99. Lakshadweep	181,41,00,000	64,46,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development		
100. Department of Urban Development	362,60,00,000	901,55,00,000
101. Public Works	372,42,00,000	159,43,00,000
102. Stationery and Printing	97,47,00,000	4,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources		
103. Ministry of Water Resources	313,85,00,000	28,00,00,000
Ministry of Women and Child Development		
104. Ministry of Women and Child Development	2426,00,00,000	
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		
105. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1192,36,00,000	65,66,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital	261209,43,00,000	35219,21,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the

charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2009, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 3, 6, 8, 10 to 19, 21, 23 to 25, 27 to 33, 35, 38 to 43, 46 to 51, 53 to 55, 57 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 69, 71, 72, 74, 77, 79, 80, 83 to 88, 90 to 101 and 103 to 105."

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) FOR 2008-09 SUBMITTED TO THE VOTE OF LOK SABHA

No. & Title of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant Submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	3,00,000	
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	89,21,00,000	
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	3,00,000	
6. Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1,00,000	...

	1	2	3
8. Ministry of Civil Aviation		206,99,00,000	
10. Department of Commerce		194,42,00,000	
11. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion		2,00,000	
12. Department of Posts		784,61,00,000	
13. Department of Telecommunications			507,92,00,000
14. Department of Information Technology		2,00,000	
15. Department of Consumer Affairs		148,43,00,000	
16. Department of Food and Public Distribution		3,00,000	160,51,00,000
17. Ministry of Corporate Affairs		1,00,000	
18. Ministry of Culture		11,94,00,000	1,00,000
19. Ministry of Defence		251,86,00,000	3,00,000
21. Defence Services—Army		5895,75,00,000	
23. Defence Services—Air Force		224,60,00,000	
24. Defence—Ordnance Factories		1615,76,00,000	
25. Defence Services—Research and Development		201,64,00,000	
27. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		1,00,000	60,00,00,000
28. Ministry of Earth Sciences		26,75,00,000	
29. Ministry of Environment and Forests		6,00,000	
30. Ministry of External Affairs		342,39,00,000	794,92,00,000
31. Department of Economic Affairs		149,62,00,000	376,61,00,000
32. Payments to Financial Institutions		3143,09,00,000	656,90,00,000
33. Department of Financial Services		8,41,00,000	
35. Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments		2917,10,00,000	
38. Department of Expenditure		9,92,00,000	
39. Pensions		585,17,00,000	
40. Indian Audit and Accounts Department		265,28,00,000	29,00,000
41. Department of Revenue		483,48,00,000	
42. Direct Taxes		251,58,00,000	
43. Indirect Taxes		506,91,00,000	...

1	2	3
46. Department of Health and Family Welfare	8,79,00,000	1,00,000
47. Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2,00,000	
48. Department of Health Research	35,19,00,000	
49. Department of Heavy Industry	864,07,00,000	56,51,00,000
50. Department of Public Enterprises	1,21,00,000	
51. Ministry of Home Affairs	2,00,000	
53. Police	74,10,00,000	
54. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	354,20,00,000	
55. Transfers to Union Territory Governments	1,00,000	
57. Department of School Education and Literacy	11,58,00,000	
58. Department of Higher Education	8,00,000	
59. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	3,00,000	
60. Ministry of Labour and Employment	148,62,00,000	2,50,00,000
61. Election Commission	1,96,00,000	
62. Law and Justice	2,00,000	
64. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2,00,000	
65. Ministry of Mines	26,61,00,000	
67. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	3,00,000	
68. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	2,00,000	
69. Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1,00,000	
71. Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	...	1,00,000
72. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	10000,00,00,000	242,47,00,000
74. Ministry of Power	2,05,00,000	1,00,000
77. Rajya Sabha	7,58,00,000	
79. Secretariat of the Vice-President	6,00,000	
80. Department of Rural Development	4,00,000	
83. Department of Science and Technology	2,00,000	1,00,000
84. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	114,91,00,000	...

1	2	3
85. Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	
86. Department of Shipping	4,00,000	2,00,000
87. Department of Road Transport and Highways	454,28,00,000	49,50,00,000
88. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	3,30,00,000	9,00,00,000
90. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,00,000	
91. Ministry of Steel	400,20,00,000	252,05,00,000
92. Ministry of Textiles	955,24,00,000	107,43,00,000
93. Ministry of Tourism	1,00,000	12,00,00,000
94. Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,00,000	
95. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	243,98,00,000	183,95,00,000
96. Chandigarh	130,42,00,000	165,51,00,000
97. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	361,06,00,000	4,00,00,000
98. Daman and Diu	141,72,00,000	8,20,00,000
99. Lakshadweep	103,01,00,000	57,00,000
100. Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	49,12,00,000
101. Public Works	8,41,00,000	
103. Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	
104. Ministry of Women and Child Development	2,00,000	
105. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	3,00,000	36,50,00,000
Total	32768,15,00,000	3736,56,00,000

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the debate relating to the Interim General Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee for the year 2009-10.

Before going into the merits of the Interim Budget, I felt a very senior politician and administrator like Shri Pranab Mukherjee, who presented a couple of Budgets 25 years back, has again come back and the entire country was hoping that he will come out with some

solutions because in the last five years, the country has been facing an economic crisis, agricultural crisis, unprecedented inflation, price rise, and in the last few months we are reeling under economic recession. Therefore, the country was hoping that an experienced person like Shri Pranab Mukherjee will come out with some solutions to these challenges. There is gloom and despair all over. When there is gloom and despair, there may be a flickering of hope. But unfortunately, he has failed. His Interim Budget has failed to bring out the Indian economy from the depths of recession.

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

If I want to use the cricketing terminology, analogy, I felt that Pranabji has come as a night watchman of a crumbling innings, of a crumbling team. He has not presented the Budget here as the hon. Finance Minister. He has presented the Budget as the hon. External Affairs Minister and as also having the responsibility of being in-charge of the Union Government when the hon. Prime Minister is indisposed. But we also thought that it is an opportunity for him. It is an opportunity for him to set right whatever has gone wrong in the last five years under the troika of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shri Chidambaram and Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia.

Actually, UPA inherited a very strong economy from the NDA led by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. They themselves have admitted this. When the first *Economic Survey* was presented by Shri P. Chidambaram to Parliament in July, 2004, he said in the following words:

"The economy appears to be in resilient mode in terms of growth, inflation and balance of payments, a combination that offers large scope for consolidation of growth momentum with continued macro economic stability."

But what has happened now? What has happened after five years of UPA's misrule and mismanagement of the economy? It is only repetition of the previous performance of Manmohan Singhji and the previous performance of Shri Chidambaram in his United Front avatar. Actually, when we inherited five years of Manmohan Singhji under Shri Narasimha Rao and two years of Shri Chidambaram under UF, whatever the economic situation the NDA inherited from them was very grim.

In 1998, the economic growth had slowed down to five per cent, the agricultural growth was negative, food grain production had crumbled from 199 million tonnes to 194 million tonnes, industrial production was at 4.2 per cent, export performance was less than three per cent and fiscal deficit was 6.1 per cent. This was the situation in 1998.

14.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

From that situation, in 2004, when they inherited the strong resilient economy of NDA under Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the economy was growing at a pace of 8.52

per cent, GDP had grown by more than 40 per cent in the last five years – 1998 to 2004, foreign exchange reserves were at a historical high of \$ 100 billion and inflation was around four per cent. All this was despite Pokharan II, Kargil War and sanctions imposed by the US. We gave them a very resilient economy, very sound economy. Unfortunately, Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri P. Chidambaram repeated their past performances of 1991 to 1996 and 1996 to 1998.

There is price rise.

[*Translation*]

Price rise was the slogan of Congress party and it said that hand of Congress is with common man. But the common man, and farmers have been deceived. Sixth Pay Commission deceived soldiers and the youth. Farmers, soldiers and youth are feeling helpless in Congress regime.

[*English*]

Let us see the inflation, the price rise in the last five years. In 2004, people were getting rice at the rate of Rs. 16 per kilogram and now it is Rs. 36. Dal was sold at Rs. 30 per kilogram, which is now costing Rs. 52. They used to get any cooking oil for Rs. 50 a litre, and now its price is Rs. 70. The same thing is with respect to wheat.

[*Translation*]

Prices of foodgrains have doubled.

[*English*]

What is the answer for this price rise in this Budget? The Government is saying that inflation is coming down to less than 4 per cent. It is 3.7 per cent as per the Wholesale Price Index. I want to ask a direct question to the hon. Leader of the House. What about inflation of food prices? It is still hovering at 11.7 per cent. Why is it hovering at 11.7 per cent? What is the Government doing? Why did the Government do nothing in the last five years about managing the price line, pegging the price line of essential commodities which are the succour of the common man? What happens to the *aam adm*?

There is a huge agrarian crisis in the country. When I say agrarian crisis, I want to say with the help of the records that farmers are committing suicides in huge numbers. In the last 12 years, 1,90,753 farmers have committed suicides in the country. The year 2004 onwards,

year after year, 18,241 farmers, 17,131 farmers, 17,060 farmers have committed suicides. Where have these suicides taken place? They took place in the State of Maharashtra which is under the leadership of Congress Party. In the last 50 days, 47 suicides took place only in Vidarbha. They took place in the State of Andhra Pradesh which is under the leadership of Congress Party. They took place in Uttar Pradesh, especially in Bundelkhand region.

This Government gave a debt waiver package last year. We know the results. Nothing has changed. Dr. Swaminathan has given a very clear recommendation. Hon. Leader of the House knows about it. Dr. Swaminathan said that credit facilities, affordable credit, remunerative prices to the farm produce, power and irrigation, farm inputs at subsidised rates are very important. We have been pleading, we have been urging the Union Government that the interest rate on farm loans should be slashed to four per cent. That is recommended in the Dr. Swaminathan Committee's Report. This Government appointed that Committee to go into the agrarian crisis. That was one of his important recommendations. But even today the nationalised banks are giving farm loans at the rate of seven per cent. Our Government in Kamataka, headed by the hon. Chief Minister B.S. Yeddiyurappa has brought it down to three per cent. Another Government of ours, in Madhya Pradesh under the leadership of Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan has slashed the interest rate on farm loans to four per cent. I do not understand what this Government is doing about it apart from shedding crocodile tears about the plight of the farmers. I do not understand what the Union Government, which talks about *Aam Aadmi* today, which talked about *Garibi Hatao* years back, is doing about it.

What about the rising unemployment during these times of recession? About a year ago, in 2008 when we raised this subject in this august House, the Prime Minister and the then Finance Minister said, "Do not worry! The Indian economy is decoupled with the world economy especially vis-à-vis the subprime crisis of the US". They also assured the hon. House that our economy is insulated, that our fundamentals are strong, and that we need not worry. We were told that everything was hunky-dory. But what has happened, Sir? In the last three months, in every sector—garments, IT, BT, construction workers, textiles, manufacturing, automobiles—there have been shut downs, there have been lay offs, and they are working with 10 to 20 per cent of their capacity. According to a moderate estimate, more than five million jobs have

been lost in the last three months; and there is a possibility of two crore people losing their jobs. In textiles alone seven lakh jobs have been lost.

What is the solution in this Interim Budget? Hon. Minister and the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Pranab *da* had said that it is only a Vote on Account, do not have any hope. Then also, we would not have excused him, we would not have excused the Government, the country would not have forgiven them. But they would have understood. But they came out with an Interim Budget, which is much more than a Vote on Account. What is that they have given?

I want to go into some of the important things. If at all, the UPA brought back the entire economy from 1991-1998 mess under Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shri Chidambaram, and suddenly, the Indian economy started blooming and blossoming, there were three important reasons. Firstly, investment in infrastructure — *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, Golden Quadrilateral, housing, more than 70 lakh houses being constructed, the communication revolution, *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, there was useful investment, useful expenditure with a great return not only to the society but to the industry. But in the last five years, actually the Government's expenditure has increased by 30 per cent, unproductive expenditure; the revenues had dipped by 10 per cent. Usually the Congress party speaks, the UPA Chairperson also speaks very high about the NREGP. Today morning also, the concerned hon. Minister has stated as to how successful NREGP is.

I want to submit before you this. What is the Central allocation for the NREGP? For the 2006-07 Revised Estimates (RE), the Central allocation was Rs.11,300 crore; number of districts — 200; and per district allocation — Rs.56.5 crore. In 2007-09 RE, the Central allocation — Rs.12,000 crore; number of districts under NREGP — 330; and per district allocation was slid down to Rs.36.4 crore. In 2008-09, the Central allocation — Rs.16,000 crore; number of districts under NREGP — 596, that is, all the rural districts in the country; and per district allocation — Rs.26.8 crore. That is, from 2006-07, from Rs.56.5 crore, it has come down to Rs.26.8 crore. This is what has happened to the NREGP. This is the flag ship programme — Bharat Nirman. This is one of the charters of NCMP. Regarding the unutilised funds under Rural Employment Programmes, all of us know that there are five programmes for rural employment — SGSY, SGRY, IAY, NREGA, PMGS. I am directly putting forth to the hon.

[Shri Ananth Kumar]

Minister – I do not want to make any wild allegations – and I expect and request, through your kind self, Sir, that the Government will give answers to these questions, to the entire country. The allocation under RE during 2006-07 for SGSY is Rs.1200 crore and the unspent balance as on 31st December 2006 is Rs.558 crore. For SGRY, the RE allocation during 2006-07 is Rs.3000 crore and the unspent balance as on 31st December 2006 is Rs.1352 crore.

For IAY, during 2006-07, the allocation was Rs.2920 crore and the unspent balance is Rs.1334 crore. For NREGA, Rs. 11300 crore was allocated and the unspent balance was Rs.4479 crore. For PMGSY, the RE allocation during 2006-07 was Rs.5476 crore and the unspent balance was Rs.2556 crore. So, out of the total allocations of Rs.23896 crore, the unspent balance was Rs.10278 crore. This is there in the 29th Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on Demands for Grants of 2007-08.

What about the flagship programmes, what about the investment in infrastructure and what about the capital asset formation? Why is there this lacuna? Whom are they hoodwinking?

Actually one of the charters of the Budget as well as NCMP, says this and I will read it out for the benefit of Shri Pranab Mukherjee. It says:

“Providing universal access to quality basic education and health.”

How much did they provide for this? For health, instead of providing four per cent as they had planned or anticipated, they provided 0.26 per cent of Central Government expenditure as percentage of GDP. They themselves have set the record for them. It is not because of our pressure or demand; of course, we are going to demand. They themselves said this. Hon. former Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram, day in and out, in every Budget said that they are going to spend four per cent on GDP on health and education. How much did they spend? In 2004-05, they spent Rs.0.26 per cent; in 2005-06, it was 0.27 per cent; in 2006-07, it was 0.29 per cent; in 2007-08, it was 0.32 per cent in RE. What a dismal performance! This is about health – the budgetary allocations on health services in India. The same is the performance regarding education. Here also, they have not crossed more than two per cent of the total GDP. They also said that they would accelerate fiscal

consolidation and reforms. Let us examine how much is the fiscal consolidation? That is a very important factor.

Sir, the hon. Minister in charge of Finance has said in his Interim Budget that the fiscal deficit, actually according to his estimates it was to be 2.5 per cent but now because of recession and inflation, will be around 6 per cent. I would like to humbly remind him what my dear colleague in the other House had said. He said that the Interim Budget statement of hon. Pranab Mukherjee is like Satyam's balance sheet which contains all fudged figures, away from truth.

Sir, a couple of days back the Prime Minister's Economic Council, before the Minister has presented the Budget, has said and has also put on the web that the fiscal deficit will be 8 per cent. We all know, Sir, if the Union government's fiscal deficit is 8 per cent then the State Governments' fiscal deficit will be around 3.5 to 4 per cent. That together makes the fiscal deficit of 11.5 to 12 per cent of the total GDP. If I want to remind your kind-self and all the hon. Members of this august house as well as Shri Pranab Mukherjee, Sir, the same thing had happened in 1991. The fiscal deficit of the country unfortunately became more than 10 per cent of the GDP. Just because it became 10 per cent of the GDP, India had to mortgage its gold in international banking institutions. That was the pathetic condition. Once again this UPA Government, under the leadership of Shri Manmohan Singh, under the great guidance of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, is taking the country to the abyss, the same situation. I feel, Sir, the fiscal deficit will not be stopping at 11.5 to 12 per cent.

He knows, Sir, that in the last five years of Shri Chidambaram's administration or maladministration of the economy, under the guidance of Shri Manmohan Singh as well as Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, there has been non-budgetary liabilities of the Government of India. What about the oil pool account, the oil bonds? Under the Sixth Pay Commission, 40 per cent of the arrears is given to the employees whereas the Government is charging hundred per cent of income tax on the Sixth Pay Commission's devolution and 60 per cent of the arrears they are going to give later. They are not going to release it now. All such things have happened. Therefore, the fiscal deficit is going to be a huge problem. I do not know how they are going to handle it because they are not bothered. Anyway, they are going out of this Government.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are 15 more members to speak from your Party.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Member is delivering every good speech, please give him 10-15 minutes more to speak.

[English]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : They are not going to come back again by people's mandate. Therefore, they are not worried or bothered.

I feel, Sir, that the UPA Government under Congress leadership and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi's leadership is a callous and clueless Government. We reminded them, warned and told them that global crisis is coming. You are unable to handle inflation. You are totally frittering away whatever initiatives or whatever assets Shri Vajpayee Government has created. You are frittering away the entire fiscal consolidation. They just did not do anything for the last five years.

What has happened to our Forex reserves? Now Forex reserves are 280 billion US dollars but when the UF Government handed over the power to us in 1998, it was only 30 billion US dollars. It is because of our toil, our hard-work, our vision and our consolidation, it reached a peak of 280 billion US dollars. Now the hon. Leader of the House knows everyday we are losing one billion US dollar. Not only that, lakhs of NRIs are coming back to India because of the economic down turn in the West and in the US. As the NRIs are coming back, the NRI remittances are depleting. Not only that, we all very well know that there is trade deficit. The imports are higher than exports. When there is a trade deficit, there is no question of earning our foreign exchange through international trade. The exports are not growing at all. When NRIs are also coming back, their remittances are falling. Our forex reserves are depleting by one billion dollar per day. This is the situation under UPA.

What about the tax revenue? The hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Da who presented the Budget said that this year there will be a shortfall of Rs.60,000 crore. I want to warn this Government that if the present trend continues, the shortfall will not be only Rs.60,000 crore, but the shortfall will be Rs.100,000 crore. It will be Rs.1 lakh crore. Why? It is because there is a great fall in both

collection of direct and indirect taxes. I do not know how the hon. Minister, Shri Pranab Da has said in his Interim Budget Speech that next year's fiscal deficit will be 5.5 per cent. It is actually laughable. I do not know why he got so misguided by his officers. I know he owns up the responsibility for this mess. But at the same time, how is it to have 5.5 per cent of fiscal deficit, next year the economy has to grow by leaps and bounds at the rate of 11 per cent? He also knows it. When economy is slowing down at seven per cent and next year, the GDP growth may hover around five per cent, how is he going to expect 5.5 per cent of fiscal deficit? We are going towards a great crisis as a country. After four or five years of total mismanagement by a troika of Dr. Manmohan Singh, Shri Chidambaram and Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, here is a very experienced veteran politician who is a trouble shooter for UPA. He announced that it is an Interim Budget. The country expected that he will come out with some solutions. A flicker of hope and a ray of hope was there.

He has lost the opportunity for himself; he has lost the opportunity for the Government and he also has lost the opportunity for the nation as well. That is the most unfortunate thing.

Sir, the Satyam Corporate fraud has become a very serious matter. I want to ask a question to the hon. Minister whether it was only a corporate fraud or a fraud perpetrated by the Congress misrule in Andhra Pradesh under the leadership of Shri Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy. There are many proofs for that. I do not know why the Government is dithering to appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee to go into this Satyam episode. Why are the Government not ready for this? Why do they want to save the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for his malpractices and corruption? Satyam is not only a corporate fraud but Satyam is a fraud of Congress on the nation. The name is Satyam but they have done *a-satyam*. I want to charge the Government directly on this aspect. Many things are going around. The State Government has allotted a road work at an estimated cost of Rs. 121 crore to M/s Maytas Infra on nomination basis without calling a tender for that. The road work in Cuddapah was given away on nomination basis setting aside expert opinion. M/s Maytas infra has taken up the Gandikota work: a 30 kilometre long road would get submerged when the work of this project is completed. Therefore, an alternative road was required to be laid.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the rule?

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Sir, the hon. Member is making wild allegations and accusations against my Party and others.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will have to quote the rule, otherwise nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Sir, therefore, I urge upon the hon. Leader of the House that while replying to the debate he should assure the country that they are going to appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee to go into the entire Satyam fraud and not only that he should also assure the country that the Government will not spare anybody who is found guilty including the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. The investigations should go on transparently.

Sir, what is the prescription of the Government to tide over the present crisis? The prescription of the Government firstly is high interest rates. The Government wanted to wipe out liquidity; they wanted to remove liquidity; they wanted to suck the liquidity and they have sucked the liquidity from the Indian economy to the tune of Rs. 3,50,000 crore. When we were in the Government under the leadership of Atal Bihari Vajpayee we invested in infrastructure; we slashed down the interest rates from 14.5 per cent to 8 per cent and because we slashed down the interest rates, credit in the market was available at 6 per cent.

I do not understand it. They reversed the whole thing. They sucked the liquidity, they raised the interest rate to the extent of harming the common man and doubling the EMIs of *aam aadmi* who have purchased the television sets, the two wheelers and who have built or purchased a small house. They have all suffered. Because of this malprescription, the country is in this situation. Therefore, I feel that ultimately, there is no hope for India under the economic misrule of UPA Government led by the Congress Party, under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh and the guidance of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. We want a strong leader who can deliver, a strong and

determined leadership and a decisive Government. The NDA feel and urges that the people of this country, in the ensuing Lok Sabha elections, will give the mandate to the NDA led by Shri Lal Krishna Advani who has always been described as Abhinav Sardar Vallabbhai Patel. Under the Prime Ministership of Shri L.K. Advani, I think we can bring back the entire country from this economic mess. We will again do what we did under the leadership of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We will do it under the leadership of Shri L.K. Advani at the service of the people. The UPA Government have failed miserably.

When the hon. Speaker was in the Chair yesterday before you Sir, in a fit of anger, he cursed some hon. Members that they will not return back to this august House and they will not get elected again. I pray that that curse be fallen from the people of this country on the members of the UPA. *(Interruptions)* Naturally, for this misrule, people should curse you. ... *(Interruptions)* I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Except the speech of Shri Ananth Kumar, nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions) ...*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: It is democracy. In democracy, we are going to the people urging them that the last five years have been of murders, suicides and treachery. Because of terrorism, there has been *hathya* and there is continuing suicide by farmers and common man has fallen prey to treacherous act. Jawans, farmers are feeling deceived.

Therefore, I once again urge the people of this country with great humility that in the first ever opportunity, they will remove this Government from the Centre and bring back NDA led by Shri L.K. Advani.

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

I rise to support the Interim Budget as presented to this House by Shri Pranab Mukherjee who, in the words of the leader of the BJP, is the senior most Parliamentarian in India and also one of the most competent Ministers in the UPA Government. I was quite pained to hear unnecessary remarks by the previous speaker, Shri Ananth Kumar. He started by saying that

Shri Pranab Mukherjee was like a night watchman in cricket. I do not know how many cricket matches he has watched. But I can tell him that many night watchmen have scored centuries the next day and won matches. That is what this Budget is all about. When you formulate an Interim Budget, there are many constraints of precedence, of convention and of issues of propriety. So, you cannot tweak tax rates and you cannot give a Budget which is populous or what people are expecting.

Shri Ananth Kumar said that this Budget is like Satyam's Balance Sheet. I can only come to the conclusion that he does not know how to read the balance sheet of a company nor does he know how to read a Budget document. I take responsibility for saying this because I am going to explain what I mean. There have been a lot of criticisms of this Interim Budget, both in the newspapers and elsewhere. Whenever a Finance Minister presents a Budget in this august House, the people immediately expect some tax breaks, some raising the threshold limit of income-tax or some concessions for big industries. These are the things that people watch. The Press plays up these things. This is not the Press's opinion, but the opinion of the people who give their opinions to the Press. So, I am not blaming the Press for it. I am just saying that the people have not understood the import of this Budget.

We will have to go to the backdrop on which this Budget was formulated. There is an international financial meltdown. Whether we have been insulated or not, I will come to that point. The American economy has collapsed; the European economy has collapsed. In most other countries, the people of those countries have lost confidence in their banking systems because a Company like Lehman Brothers, which was a very big investment banker and had dealt in billions of dollars had finally wound up. So, the people are worried to keep their money in the banks. But in this country we do not have that problem. It is because Smt. Indira Gandhi, four decades back, had nationalised the banks so that the poor people of this country would get social justice from banks and would be taken care of.

We have seen President Obama in America. He has also devised an economic package for revival. Of course, I am not comparing that with this Budget. But when you have to revive an economy, what is the best way? The Government has to spend more money. The Government has to put more money in poor people's hands. If you get more money in poor people's hands, you will get a

stimulus because consumption starts. When you give money to a poor man, he immediately goes to buy food for his family. If you give money to a man from the middle-class or a reasonably rich man, he saves it, which also is a good idea. If you give money to a very rich man, he will put it in tax havens or buy islands, yachts or cricket clubs or stuff like that.

This Budget has allocated a lot of money to rural India. It is the best *Aam Aadmi* Budget which any Government has formulated till now. I will explain why I said that. An amount of Rs. 2,00,000 crore have been allocated to social programmes. I am coming to allocations in a few minutes. This Budget does not concentrate on making millionaires of the Fortune 500 kind. It concentrates on making slumdog millionaires, the people living in rural areas who will get health, education and other facilities.

Unfortunately, Shri Ananth Kumar is not here to hear this. I would like to state that we are a very big country with a large population of 1.15 billion people. We are growing at an average rate, in the last five years, of 8.9 per cent. This year the growth rate has gone down to seven per cent. He was giving a lot of figures. I am not going into those figures because as you know it requires me to go through the Budget documents again. I would like to state that most of his figures are awry. I do not say he has falsified the figures. But he has interpreted them wrongly. We have such a big economy. In 2007-08 the GDP was Rs. 47 lakh crore; in 2008-09, it was Rs. 54,26,277 crore; in 2009-10, the projection is Rs. 60,21,426 crore, at a growth rate of 10.95 per cent. So, that is how this GDP grows. He said that "fiscal deficit was 6 per cent and 5.5 per cent and he said that it is untenable; it cannot be achieved to help our economy and it cannot be sustained". I differ with that.

Sir, what has this Budget done? I am going back by a few decades when late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India. He went on *Bharat Darshan*. He went to villages in all parts of India. He went to the North, South, East and West and visited places where no other Indian has visited and along with him, he took his wife, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. There is a reason of my mentioning about this as she has learnt a lot from those visits because she has seen how rural India lives and what people in rural India need. That is why, I am sure, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has taken some ideas from her and from Dr. Manmohan Singh and formulated an '*Aam Aadmi*' Budget, a Budget which will uplift the whole of

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rural India and also give a fillip and kick start our economy.

Sir, I would just like to quote a few figures because Shri Ananth Kumar waxed eloquent when he quoted a lot of figures. This Budget has given nearly Rs. 2 lakh crore for social sector. Bharat Nirman has been allotted Rs. 40,900 crore. Bharat Nirman is having a lot of programmes in rural India. NREGA, which is a National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, has an allocation of Rs. 30,100 crore and fertiliser subsidy is Rs. 20,000 for the farmers. Sir, under the National Rural Health Programme, the allocation is Rs. 12,070 crore. He was saying that it is 0.25 per cent or 1 per cent. I do not know what figures he was quoting because if you take four per cent average, it is for five years and it is not as if we have to give every year four per cent. So, the total figure will probably come to four per cent.

Then I come to Mid-Day Meal Scheme. This is the scheme which was started by our late Chief Minister, respected Shri Kamraj Nadar who wanted people's children not only to get education but also benefit from health and education at the same time. Now, this Government under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh has extended this Mid-Day Meal Scheme to all schools in India and for that they have given Rs. 8,000 crore in this budget.

Now, I come to farmers' loan waiver scheme. He was saying that it is a very small scheme. A total of approx. three and a half crore farmers have benefited from this scheme. The allocation this year is Rs. 30,100 crore. The total allocation in the last two years, when this programme came into being, is Rs. 60,000 crore. I think this is a phenomenal boost to rural economy and the farmers.

Now, I come to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). He was talking very loosely about it. Sir, education is a very important thing for development in this country because imparting education to people in the rural areas is making them from just people who consume to people who perform. As you know, recently in many fields, including cricket, people from rural areas have done wonders and we have won many cricket matches because of Mahendra Singh Dhoni.

Then, he was saying that there was nothing for the middle class and people in urban India. I think some time earlier, the hon. Minister of Labour, Shri Oscar

Fernandes was talking about in a Calling Attention where Shri Rupchand Pal and others also participated. I would like to tell you that a very revolutionary scheme called Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission has been given to India and a sum of Rs. 11,840 crore has been given this year.

Sir, my own home town of Coimbatore, for the last three or four years, has been allotted Rs. 3,000 crore for the upliftment of district urban Coimbatore. I think this is phenomenal. You cannot have a better scheme than this for urban areas.

Now, I would like to come to the Forests Rights Act which is the brain child of Madam Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I am very happy to say that the United Nations has passed a resolution saying that this is a very unique Act and this kind of Act should be followed by other countries. This is on record. Where can you have better schemes than this? What about the Self-Help Group scheme? You can find thousands of self-employed ladies, lakhs of self-employed ladies. They have transformed from just sitting timid housewives to people who can earn their own living. That gives dignity to women, empowerment to women. What more can you do? I am very unhappy that Shri Ananth Kumar, who is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, talks in this manner very frivolously. I think, that is not right because this is something which the whole country is watching. We cannot score more political points for political differences. I condemn him for saying that the hon. Speaker said something yesterday. He does not know that the hon. Speaker has apologised today and reversed whatever he said. So, I hope, the people of India reverse whatever Shri Ananth Kumar wants.

Then, he was saying that we are going to get into a debt trap. He has given out all sorts of figures. I am not going into those figures just now but I would like to point out something. Looking at them very simplistically, we can find that we have assets created by the Government. The Government has created assets over the years. Right since Independence, a lot of money has been spent on assets which are created like in railways, airports, aircraft companies, public sector companies. Other big companies have been created. But if you take the assets and look at the liabilities for the last two years, you will find one thing. If somebody like Shri Ananth Kumar says that India is going to burst, it does not burst like that. For the year 2007-08, the difference between liabilities and assets is Rs.12,65,000 crore. The liabilities

are higher than the assets. For the year 2008-09, it is Rs.15,54,000 crore. For 2009-10, it is projected at Rs.17,67,000 crore. I agree here that it is alarming *prima facie*. But then you would have to understand what has happened to all these things, where was this all spent, how it was spent and when it was spent.

Here, I would like to make a point that these assets today are valued at historical values, when it was invested. Suppose Rs.100 was invested five years back. Today, that asset is valued only at Rs.100 in our Budget document. Looking at this kind of a balance sheet, we have people like this saying that India is going to burst and India is no good, the Congress rule is no good and they should come back to power. I do not know about it. When they were there, people have rejected them. That is why, the Congress is sitting here. Tomorrow, elections come and the people have to decide.

Trying to minus assets and liabilities is like trying to minus a full apple from a grape. I say this because when you have assets at historical values and liabilities at today's value, how can you match them? You cannot just match them. I will give you a very simple example to understand. When the LIC was formed, it was formed with a capital of Rs.5 crore. Now, we are trying to increase the capital to Rs.100 crore. Shri Rupchand Pal had also objected in some other Committee that it should not be done. But, Sir, the turnover is rupees eight lakh crore. So, if you say that the LIC is valued at Rs.5 crore, then, it is ridiculous. So, I would request the Government at this time that we should have another column in the Budget document where we re-value our assets and give realistic values. I know it may be statutorily not correct because in the company's balance sheet, you cannot do that. But ultimately in the case of the company balance sheet, after five years, you can do it. Similarly, in respect of the country, it must be done. Why I am saying this is because of the sovereign rating of the country. Looking at the assets and liabilities, some people, *prima facie*, say that this country is not going to perform well, our sovereign rating comes down. If we have to increase our sovereign rating, then, we should have another column with re-valued assets and then these liabilities are nothing. When a country is growing at the rate of 9 per cent, these liabilities are nothing. These are the assets and the liabilities that have been created. But there is something else which are externals.

Now, we are spending so much on the social welfare and social schemes. Where does all this money go? It

goes as liability only. What are the assets that they create? We educate the people in rural India. We are stopping migration from rural India to the urban India for job-seeking because we give them jobs there. Whenever we educate somebody, the whole family gets educated after that. That is the development of India, rural India. So, all the money that is going to be spent on these schemes is going to give a multiplier effect and exponential growth and we are going to get the benefits in the years to come.

For example, if a man gets educated, he gets a better job and once he gets a better job, he earns money, he spends that money, he pays income tax and he pays service tax. So, the Government also benefits slowly from this. It is not as if all these expenditures are going down the drain. It is creating human assets and from the liability side of the balance-sheet of India, the human resources are going to the assets side. So, this is what this Budget aims at and it is a total *Aam Aadmi* Budget.

Shri Ananth Kumar was also criticising that prices of some commodities have gone up. I accept that there has been rise in prices in the past. But the inflation which was at 13.5 per cent has been brought down to 3.7 per cent. It did not happen automatically. It is because of the fiscal measures that have been taken, it is because of the stimulus packages which have been given and monitoring by the Central Government these things have happened.

Sir, the Minimum Support Price for paddy and wheat has been raised to unprecedented levels and I am sure, Sir, you being from Punjab will understand this more than anybody else and because of the two stimulus packages announced by the Prime Minister in December and January, the economy has now turned around in sectors like steel, cement, automobiles, fast moving commercial goods, food and beverages. In some other sectors also this has happened.

I spoke last time on the global meltdown. At that time, I made a very important point. The Government, from time to time, comes out with stimulus packages, the Reserve Bank of India, which is monitoring the monetary policy, comes out with notifications, comes out with clarifications to the banks on these issues and I find that the banks do not follow the Government's notifications, Government's stimulus packages and RBI directions in letter and spirit. I am happy that as soon as Pranab Da became the Finance Minister, he called the Chairmen of

[Shri R. Prabhu]

all the banks and told them that whatever stimulus packages are announced by the Government and whatever changes are announced by the Reserve Bank of India in its Monetary Policy, you should follow them in letter and spirit. I have to say that some banks are following them in letter and spirit, but some banks are still charging high rate of interest. The Reserve Bank of India has brought down the repo rates, it has brought down SLR etc. and so the interest rate should automatically come down. But some banks are still keeping the interest rate at 13.5 per cent or 14 per cent. The ideal rate of interest today should be 9.5 per cent as it is being charged by the State Bank of India.

I am saying this specifically for the industry because people were talking about job losses. What happened in the industrial sector? Due to global meltdown, what has happened in India? We have lost exports. The IT sector, which was booming, has lost exports. But what about local industries and local consumption? It has not come down. Export-oriented jobs have been lost. I know this personally because I am near to Tiruppur. Tiruppur is only 40 kilometres from Coimbatore. From Tiruppur, garment export was to the tune of Rs. 6,000 crore. Today it is not even half of that, but that is a specific sector of export. What can India do for that and what can the UPA Government do? There is slow down in America and slow down in Europe and so orders are stopped. The Government is trying to give some packages, some incentives for them and it will take time for the jobs to come back.

Sir, I would like to focus – I have said it many times in this House before – on our traditional industries. Pranab Da should keep an eye and monitor that our traditional industries like textiles, plantation industry, sugar industry which are all larger employers of people are taken care of by the banks. The banks should help them in this time of need because jobs should not be lost. Small tweaking is required. I am sure that with his experience and knowledge it will be easy for him to do it. In the Interim Budget, I saw a paragraph that Non-Performing Assets by banks have come down significantly. I am very happy because the banks will be flush with funds. The hon. Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech, said that he was going to recapitalise banks, give banks more capitals and like President Obama he should lay down some rules and conditionalities for people who are taking packages from the Government, I would request the hon. Finance Minister also to make it clear to the banks that

they are getting stimulus packages from the Government, they are getting capital from the Government and so they should help the industries which are suffering, especially the job-oriented industries and also in bringing down NPAs, no *mala fide* action should be taken.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, there are banks which do all sorts of funny things when they reduce the NPAs. They just sell off assets and NPAs to asset restructuring companies which have started to come up in the last two years. I know a particular case which I have brought to the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. This was a case where the NPA was Rs.1,500 and the company by negotiation sold the NPA at Rs.180 crore to an asset restructuring company.

Sir, it is my duty because it is for the last time I have stood from my present constituency as it has become reserved in the delimitation exercise. There is a public sector company called Hindustan Photo Films at Ooty. This is a pride of Asia. This is only one kind of company in the public sector in the whole of South-East Asia. It produces x-ray films, it produces films for CAT scan, it produces films for MRIs and also black and white photographic films.

Unfortunately, it has become sick because of reasons beyond its control. Now, the Government has formulated a revival plan for it and also it is coming before the Board for revival next week. The total cost of revival is Rs.300 crore and cash outflow is only Rs.150 crore. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that this proposal is pushed through at the earliest.

Before I conclude, I have a wish list for the hon. Finance Minister. He said that he was going to give another stimulus package if it was necessary. But I would also like him to consider reducing the LPG prices by another Rs.25 and also try to reduce the service tax from 12 per cent to 8 per cent so that the prices will come down.

Thank you, Sir. I would like to support this Budget wholeheartedly and I say that it is an *aam aadmi* Budget and could be presented only by such an experienced and knowledgeable Finance Minister like Pranabda.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, the people had reasonable expectations from the hon. Finance

Minister who is coming back to this particular responsibility. It is a welcome step by the Government that in this crisis he will be right person to address the burning problems of millions of our countrymen.

We understand that he has to work within the limitations of the constitutional framework, particularly, the convention. There is no denying that it is a Vote on Account. But in the same Government, in its Railway Budget, the Railway Minister presented what goes far beyond Vote on Account. But the Finance Minister tried to present as if he cannot do much because it is only a Vote on Account. But he has mentioned that these are extraordinary times and extraordinary times require warrant, extraordinary measures. He could have also done something reasonable what was possible within the limitation, though he cannot tinker with the revenue nor with the expenditure in a big way, he could have given the indications because the crisis is unfolding itself. He has admitted that.

We are yet to know what is going to happen. How deep the effect and impact is going to be on the livelihood of our *aam aadmi*. But we are disappointed. We are disappointed because of what he could have done even in such a situation, what is being done and what has been done in the past. It is said that the whole world is searching for alternatives.

The Latin American countries, to some extent, to a large extent rather, have been able to save themselves from this global financial meltdown and its impact. That has been possible because of their alternative measures. We have been insisting that tying up with a wrong model for a country like India with more than one billion people, with 78 per cent of our people having a daily income of less than Rs. 20 as per a Government appointed Committee report would not be correct. According to an estimate, about half the population is living below poverty line. There is malnutrition of children as per HDI Index. We are below even our neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc. on certain scores. Daily, there are reports that – even after the measures initiated by the Government – suicides are taking place not only by the farmers but even by the workers not only in the unorganised sector but even in the organised sector. in the export-oriented units. We were discussing the other day that about more than 71 workers engaged in the diamond industry have committed suicide. This is only tip of the iceberg. We do not know what is happening to the industrial workers, organised sector, unorganised

sector. I am constrained to comment that the Government seems to be very insensitive. It is because, only a few hours back, we had been asking the Labour Minister what concrete steps he proposes to take. You are thinking of bailing out, Stimulus Package I, Stimulus Package II, liquidity crunch, monetary measures, lending rate cuts, and all these things. But what do you propose to do about the workers themselves? It is because the employers are never passing the benefits they are having from the Government to the workers. This is the reality. Even the Minister admitted that what has come out in the sample study does not reflect enormity of the situation. No one knows what is going to happen next year. It is because, everyone has the apprehension that next year it may be more severe. In such a situation, we had expected that the Government should have taken some concrete steps for job creation.

The Government has one important scheme, that is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. We had been very eager, when we have been supporting this Government, to find the Bill enacted; and it was done. We thank the Government for that. It is doing well. Maybe here and there, there are some lapses in the delivery system; there are very many other obstacles. Sometimes the fund is not available. But still it has been rightly mentioned in the speech that several crores of jobs have been created as a result of this Scheme. We had demanded. Even today we have demanded as to why do you not extend this for the urban poor also. You have been saying that for the unorganised sector we have some social security schemes, although you have not provided any fund at all which has been demanded. For that, there was a voting also here. We opposed that. You did not accept the most important recommendation of the Standing Committee to provide adequate fund.

Instead of taking some concrete steps to alleviate the sufferings of the people, you have reduced the allocation for agriculture virtually in rural development. We do not quarrel even if you provide some more money for the Defence. But, we know this Rs. 1,41,000 crore, most of it, is committed because of the 126 aircraft.

When we were demanding the discussion on the 123 Agreement with the US Nuclear Deal, we had commented that it was nothing to do with energy; it was only a strategic alliance; and for 126 multi-mode aircraft you had committed 10 billion dollars. For Israel, the largest buyer is India, and Israel is using the money that they are earning by selling all these weapons to India to

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

suppress the just aspirations of the Palestinian people. The whole world is looking at us and wondering what is happening to India, which has been upholding the cause of the downtrodden, the freedom struggle and the Palestinian's cause; they are virtually supporting Israel by buying weapons worth nine billion dollars.

We have our own infrastructure nationally. We have our domestic infrastructure. I can cite one example that in my State there is an industry called 'Dunlop India Limited'. It was covered by the rules of Defence of India. It had provided aero cover but important items for the Defence industry. During the Kargil war, the unit was under suspension of work, that is, lock-out. The then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee made a request to the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, Jyoti Babu, and said that we badly need tyres for our Air Force. Then, we had requested the starving workers that let the Company be opened and requested them to collaborate and cooperate so that the Defence people and Air Force people could take out the tyres which were very much needed for Kargil war. The starving had cooperated with tears in their eyes, and they had welcomed the Air Force Officers who had gone there to take those tyres.

We had written to the Government to do something for these starving workers. Dunlop India Limited had an excellent infrastructure, which used to produce several items, not only tyres but several items for the Defence needs. What had happened? Till now, this Company is under suspension of work. A new promoter has come, he is not making even the due payment to the workers and the workers are starving. I have given only one example as to how job creation can be done in several ways.

The Government must spend money for creating infrastructure and also on social sector. It is true that there are 37 infrastructure projects. ... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): We have allocated Rs. 70,000 crore. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : I fully agree with you but more can be done. Our country is not small country of Europe; take Iceland which vanishes from the map of the world by one stroke. We are India. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The Plan is for twenty lakh thousands crores of rupees. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: I know but you are emphasizing on the PPP model. What is the PPP model? How has it come? What is the history? What is the genesis? The private sector people are day in and day out saying that they need more liquidity, more credit, more cut in the lending rate. They will be collaborating. Nowhere has it happened. Simple Keynesian philosophy which saved the world after the post Great Depression was the Government's usual spending philosophy. Do not care about the fiscal deficit. This is no time for fiscal fundamentalism. Even in America, whose model we are trying to pursue, George Bush has left a deficit of one trillion dollars for the next Government. I had asked one question to our previous Finance Minister. In such a situation, when the fiscal deficit target becomes a meaningless target, why do you not review and amend the FRBM Act which is standing in the way of the States to do something for their people?

He said: "It is not wise to do that." Now, the GDP is 6 per cent. Next year, the situation would be more critical. The situation would be worse than now. Now, he says that the GDP would be 5.6 per cent next year. That means, there would be less expenses.

What is their stimulus package in the given situation? It is less than one per cent of our GDP. Take the case of China, which is almost of the equal size as of India. They have seven per cent of GDP for two consecutive years, and they have given the stimulus packages/bailout packages worth 586 billion dollars. But what is our Government doing?

Our people are suffering. Our agriculture sector is suffering and our social sector is suffering like anything. But the hon. Finance Minister is speaking about Vote on Account, its Conventions etc. whereas the same Conventions of the Vote on Account are not being listened to by their own Minister of Railways! The Railway Minister is announcing new lines, new trains, and so many things with just General Elections in mind! But the same Finance Minister of the same UPA Government is saying: "No, we cannot do it; we cannot do anything because of revenue expenditure, balance etc."

Sir, in the same Government there are two faces, two philosophies working, which show that there is a total confusion. The Government does not know what to

do. It is totally directionless. As long as we had been supporting them, we tried to put them on track by advising them: "Do not recklessly go for deregulation, do not pass the Banking Deregulation Act, do not do hike in the FDI in the insurance sector, do not put the precious savings out of the people pension fund in the capital market, and do not go for full convertibility." It all worked also.

The Prime Minister, while speaking in Washington, quoted without making any reference that this was the Left's demand. We know, what our job is. It is to put the Government on the right track. Right now also, we are doing the same thing although we are on the opposite side now. We do not agree with them.

They are so obsessed with reforms, reforms and reforms. They had initiated all these bad measures, and we have been following their footsteps instead of searching for an alternative.

Now, about the job creation, safety net, Government spending, there is no obsession. There are FRBM guidelines. We had stated that the Government should reconsider. The flagship projection has nominally increased, although they have decreased it in respect of Agriculture, NREGA, rural development and many other social welfare schemes.

In such a situation, if the Government spends on education, on healthcare, it will greatly help the whole country. The Knowledge Commission had recommended that if we have to make, right to education for the children, compulsory, we would have to keep a large budget on this. In this regard, another Committee was also set up. I think, it was the Kapil Sibal Committee or something like that. That Committee had also recommended Rs. 1,51,000 crore on education. In the NCMP also, the UPA had committed to the nation six per cent of the GDP on education. But it is not even one per cent. Similarly, the UPA had committed two to three per cent of the GDP on healthcare. But it is very negligible spent so far. Half of our children are dying because of malnutrition. Seventy per cent of the rural mothers are suffering maternity-related deaths. But it seems, we are not ashamed. We are not ashamed! In such a situation what do we find?

Take, for example, PDS. About the agricultural production, foodgrains, the Government is saying that the granaries. It is okay.

Granaries are full. It is all right. What has happened to your PDS system? There is 73 per cent cut in the

APL. We have told the Government and the Planning Commission. What has happened to your parameters of BPL? It is a strange definition that most of the poor people are not covered by this BPL parameter. But we have set up another Committee. We have set up committees after committees but the poor people cannot be identified. They say, no, prices are coming down. Inflation rate has come down. It is 3.93 per cent. What a good job they have done? It is all WPI-related inflation. It has nothing to do with CPI, Consumer Price Index. In the Wholesale Price Index, the price of primary articles is only 22 per cent and the price of food articles is only 15 per cent. That also is because the fuel prices internationally have come down. So, the WPI has come down. Services sector is not accounted for in the WPI calculation.

I have told the Government so many times about all these things. You go to the market. Inflation has come down. What is the price of a kilo of rice at Delhi? It is Rs.21 which is a man's earning after eight or 10 hours of work. One kilo of rice is Rs.21 at Delhi. They say that they cannot feel. One eminent Economist, your Government's Economist, the Chief Statistician, Dr. Pranab Sen has commented about this. What he has said: "Deflationary indications are very much there in the Indian situation." What is deflation? Inflation will come down. It will come to zero. Investment is declining. Demand is declining. That is what is happening in Japan. That is what is happening in US. That is what is happening in the U.K. Do not take pride that inflation has come down. It is going to lead to deflationary situation. In such a situation, we need to facilitate demand creation.

There is a very interesting story about Keynes. Keynes said: "If there is no job, tell the people to dig the earth and tell the same people to fill the earth." That is job creation. We have the infrastructure. If you are wanting in housing, do this. You are daily sermonising that the bank should cut down. The State Bank of India has come down with eight per cent interest rate on house loan and all these things. Why do you not go in for massive construction of houses for the poor? What should you do? Wherever you touch, there is corruption. Take DDA, there is corruption. Where will you go? I do not know how this Government will save the Satyam's case. Their Chief Minister is involved. We have demanded a discussion. It is yet to be allowed. I do not know what will happen. But the Government's spending is really required in the social sector and also in the infrastructure sector.

[Shri Rupchand Pal]

Now, I am coming to the States. With the FRBM, the States have demanded an additional Rs. 20,000 crore. I am not speaking of any particular State. The States are really in serious difficulties. With the FRBM Act, the Finance Commission has made certain recommendations, and they cannot spend any more nor do they have the resources. In such a situation like this, the Government should have come.

Now, a very interesting position is that the Government has been waxing eloquence on the Nuclear Deal. Earlier, during the NDA's time and also now in their time, in different segments of the atomic energy sector, research and other things, we do find that the allocation is less. What is an interesting story? They are so much interested in nuclear energy. I know at best you can go from three per cent to five per cent. That is a different story. What is the allocation of fund for the Uranium Corporation? Actually, what has happened is that the Government has failed to address the severe situation that the people are facing today?

In such a situation, the Government should have taken measures. I am giving you an example of ICDS, which is related to health care. There is a directive of the Supreme Court that there should be universalisation of ICDS, but the Government is talking of Rs. 6,000 crore or so and hovering around the same figure. In some cases, they have reduced and in some cases, they have kept the same amount. How can they meet this serious, grave situation? The workers seek relief. There are seven lakh textile workers who are afflicted and they are not in only Tiruppur but various other areas also. There are workers in the field of textile, garments, gems and jewellery, leather and construction who have been affected. There has been a sharp fall in the prices of produces like cotton, rubber and coffee. In such a situation, the Government has no concrete measure to protect the farmers. There have been deaths of the heroes. The farmers are heroes and the heroes are dying and committing suicide. There is no case for heroes for this Government.

Plan expenditure has actually been less than 5 per cent of GDP. I had spoken about PPP model. There may be a shortfall of Rs. 60,000 crore in the revenue. I know that in an Interim Budget and a measure like Vote-on-Account, there is no scope for new revenue measures to be initiated, but what is happening to this country? The other day from that side someone had raised the issue that there was a news item that Indians have more than

\$ 1,400 billion stashed in the Swiss Bank. Is there any dearth of capital that you need capital inflow, that you need FDI? Is there no cap? There is backdoor entry of FDI! Dollars 1,400 billion have been stashed by Indians.

Even today, there is a news item that under US Pressure Swiss Bank, UBS is agreeing to expose the names and details of the American fraudsters who had stashed the money and put it in UBS Bank. The same thing was revealed by the Germans a few months back that Indians are amongst the richest people of the world. The number of dollar-billionaires is increasing and there is a growth of 14 per cent of such people in this country.

What is happening to the end use? They are having deregulation. GDRs are there. They are taking external commercial borrowings. What is the end use? The money was put in the share market, capital market and there took place insider-trading. The other day in Rajya Sabha, big names had come who are engaged in insider-trading, not only Satyam. Today, there is a news item that in the IPO scam, out of 40 lakh of Demat Accounts, more than six lakh accounts could not be traced. The Government is going to enjoy God sent Rs. 9,000 crore. Whose money is this? There is no trace. There is an amount involved of Rs. 9,000 crore in only one IPO scam. What have the banks done? What about the KYC norms? Nothing happens in the case of Raju and other big names.

The UK's Nobel Research Group has said that more than 500 such Indian companies are there who have been found engaged in falsification of accounts, siphoning of funds, insider-trading and violations of all laws of this country.

What has the inspector — and not the CPI (M) or any of the Left Parties — who was engaged for the inquiry into the Harshad Mehta case commented? Mr. Pal has commented that only 25 per cent of the profit by the Indian corporate sector is shown to the IT. What has happened that they have been making so much of comments about you?

As regards the Satyam case, one Ms. Padmaja had detected diversion of funds and Income-Tax evasion in 2002, and she was transferred. How can they allow a discussion on Satyam to take place? It is because their Chief Minister is involved; they have their problem; they had the 2002 history; and both of them have a problem. Therefore, we are just not allowed to discuss Satyam, the largest corporate fraud in this country. It was a multi-

dimensional fraud where all regulatory agencies and all Government agencies — this way or that way — were involved in it. I think that the Government owes it to the nation in such a situation. They may make tall claims, but they have nothing to do with the real achievements be it in respect of the farmers; be it in respect of the common people; be it in respect of the industrial workers; and be it in respect of the unorganised sector.

We came to know about the recent exposure in the defence sector by the Naval Chief. I was trying to find out as to what was the allocation for the port for the container service. I do not know whether he should have made such public statement or not, but that is a different story. I am commenting on it only because it has become public now. He had said that : "Americans have insisted that they will be given the responsibility of checking our containers." It will be affecting our own sovereignty, and not only in respect of trade. Secondly, if we do not take adequate and early measures, then nuclear weapons can also be smuggled through defective containers, which are there.

I am just concluding by saying that the Government owes it to the nation. They should have given the indications to the new Government that will come after long four months. The people are suffering every hour. They cannot wait any more. The Government should have taken up more provision for job creation without caring for fiscal deficit; more allocation for rural development; more allocation for ICDS; more allocation for the social sector; more allocation for the small and medium industries; and more relief to the workers. The stimulus should not have been confined to the employers only who are enjoying all the benefits during the good days or during the favourable economic situation.

The ILO Report says that the wage increase was only 1.7 per cent when the global growth was 4 per cent. It was far less than that in India. What does growth mean? What have people got to do with it? One Cabinet Minister once commented, and he had the courage to say that : "The benefit of growth is never reaching the common man." So, instead of being obsessed with so-called growth or hype for growth, you should do something concrete for millions of our common people and the *aam aadmi*. They were basking in the glory of "India Shining". Remember, they were taught an appropriate lesson. If you also bask in the glory of seven to eight per cent growth rate, you also will not come back. They are not coming back anyway. The third force will be coming to

power, of course with the support of some of your partners, and that will lead the country. The third force will provide real relief to the suffering masses.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): I hope, in the name of keeping the communal forces away, you will not support the Congress again. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : We will not support you. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN : Your Party will not support us. That means, you will again go back to them. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, crosstalk please.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yadavji, you may speak now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Interim Budget for the year 2009-10 presented in the House, today ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other hon'ble Members who desire to lay their written speeches, can do so. You carry on.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: This is the last budget of the UPA Government in its fifth year and I am of the opinion that under the able leadership of hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, many works were undertaken for the development of the country and for the common man and more attention has been focussed on the basic, fundamental problem of the country and more funds were also allocated to address them. India is a poor country. The basic issues here are unemployment, lack of education etc. There are so many issues like the problems being faced by the farmers, the labourers and the youth. Government has taken prompt action to address these issues and the results are here for everyone to see. Basic problems include the housing problem, health problem, problems of farmers etc. The UPA Government has paid adequate attention towards all these issues and by allocating huge amount of funds, it has tried to mitigate these problems. This Government has achieved historical success in its endeavours and come up to the expectations of the people.

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

I am confident that in the ensuing elections also blessings of the people will be with us. We will get the mandate of the people and the UPA Government will again come to power. The Members on the opposition benches can indulge in day dreaming of coming to power, but their dreams are never going to get fulfilled. I can say emphatically that the next Government will once again be that of UPA and it will emerge more powerful. Our belief is based on the fact that we have worked for the betterment of the people, for the welfare of the country, and for the poor. We have associated ourselves with their pain and agony. 60 years have passed since India became independent. During this period people were shown rosy pictures. After independence, I can say with full conviction that, the period of the last five years definitely belonged to the common man, the poor, the farmers and the labourers and we have worked for them. 61 years have elapsed since India became independent and since then for the first time, a resolution of Bharat Nirman was espoused by the UPA Government. A sum of Rs. 40,900 crore have been earmarked for Bharat Nirman in this Interim Budget. I think that allocation of such a huge amount is path breaking since it will take care of education, electricity, water, toilet-provisions and interests of farmers. It is definitely a visionary step which is going to determine the future course of action. Our Commitment is towards the people of the country, the poor and the labourers and in keeping with that commitment, we have done work in the previous year. Today also through this Interim Budget we would like to carry out the remaining work for them. The outlook of the Government is clearly reflected. We are doing the work as per the common minimum programme of the UPA Government and the commitments made thereunder.

Sir, a great relief has been provided. UPA Government waived off Rs. Seventy thousand crores at one go giving relief to the farmers. Its result is before all us. The Government has taken a huge step. Relief was provided to the farmers who were compelled to commit suicide and were in hardships. We are not claiming that by providing rupees seventy thousand crores and by waiving off their loans we have solved all their problems. I do not believe that. Now also we need to pay attention towards them. We have taken a huge step for providing relief to the farmers. Its impact is visible, a large number of farmers have got relief.

Sir, after independence, we have not been able to do justice to the 75% of the total population of the country

which they deserve. Ours is a country of farmers. Our economy, our financial position depend on farmers. By paying attention towards them, the UPA Government has taken a very significant step. As I have already said that loans amounting to Rs. seventy thousand crores have been waived off. We have also reduced the rate of interest. We have fixed the rate of interest at seven per cent, but that is insignificant. You can recall the earlier rates of interest on car loan, housing loan, loans taken by big industrialists and the loans taken by the poor and farmers. Our Government realized their plight and our feeling towards the poor and the farmers has been reflected in the steps taken by the Government by way of reducing the rate of interest. It is a welcome step. I feel that there is a need to reduce it further.

Sir, the hon'ble Chairman of the National Agricultural Commission has given his recommendations. He said that it should be reduced to four per cent, then alone can we provide relief to the farmers. But we could not make it to four percent. I believed that it would be done and for the last many days the people of the country and the House also felt the same. We were in favour of this especially myself and my party used to raise this issue that rates of interests should be cut, only then we can provide full relief to the farmers.

I was sure that something would happen this time but it did not happen. If the farmers could avail loan at the rate of interest of 4 per cent, I think it would have provided much relief. Today, the enthusiasm of farmers has registered a decline. They have lost interest in farming. National production is suffering. If we do not give relief to the farmers and if they do not get back even their cost of production, why will they work? Even after investing their money and toiling hard, they are unable to make their both ends meet. There is a larger number of poor farmers in our country. They lack enthusiasm. They will have to be encouraged and their production capacity augmented. There is so much population in our country. Geographically too, we are a large country but whatever production we have is not sufficient to meet our demand. We have to import foodgrains. This is not a good sign. Today, the people are migrating from villages to cities. Please look at the figures of last ten to twenty years. He is a veteran politician. He has been a Chief Minister in a state and a Minister and today he is an hon'ble Member. He has a long experience. He can realize that urbanization is taking place because people are not getting employment in the villages. We are not paying any attention to the

basic problems of the villages. If children do not get good education in villages, if they don't have access to good health center, good hospital, drinking water and electricity, naturally their attention will be diverted from villages to cities. The second big issue is that despite production, if we don't get good returns, how shall we survive? So, we should pay attention specially to the farmers. The UPA Government has paid attention to all these things. Provisions have been made in the interim budget. Allocation for education has been increased. Yet, the public is facing many problems. We have a billion plus population. We have paid attention towards them but that is insufficient. So, we shall have to pay our attention to the villages. We shall have to give employment to our people. I would request that the Government must take notice of this fact. At least they should get back their production cost. As long as the rural economy does not improve, the country's economy will not improve. Hon'ble Minister, Sir, you are an experienced person. You will have to pay attention to this. You will have to conduct research on this. You will have to take an initiative.

Sir, I want to make him aware of the flood problem in the entire country. Particularly, our state has been struggling with this problem for many years. This year the river Kosi swept away over 7 or 8 districts. They have been totally destroyed. The entire country and the world know this. Even our countrymen lend a helping hand. The Chief Minister, businessmen etc. of every state have helped. Even the Union Government provided about Rs. fifteen hundred crore. I do not believe that this meagre amount of Rs. 1500 crore will set everything right. But it was given in lump sum and it was treated as a national calamity. I was feeling that this time some more money will be allocated to Bihar in the name of national calamity but I was disappointed. A little allocation that has been made to improve the situation is not being monitored. However, the State Government is blowing its own trumpet. It is even accusing the Union Government. Today I asked an Unstarred Question, to which it was replied that the DPR, which was to be prepared for the level at which the infrastructure was to be provided and the areas for which the money is to be provided, has not been prepared. This reply I have got from my Unstarred Question. The money that has been given over there, is not being audited. The general elections are about to be held. There is NDA Government in Bihar. The Chief Minister over there is running all the schemes of the Government of India to increase their importance. His name is everywhere. Even the money provided by the Government of India is being used for the purpose of advertisements. That is a different thing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Kosi has wreaked havoc like never before. I cannot explain it. It has been worse than Tsunami. We ourselves had gone there. I had an opportunity to visit such places in about all the districts with our leader Shri Lalujji, who is the hon'ble Minister of Railways. The condition is very bad there. Even today, there are thousands of families over there who have been marooned due to flood. The Government is claiming that a dam has been constructed there. Everything has been set right. The people who were living in tents, have been forced to flee and they say that they are giving them relief packages. It is not clear as to what they are doing. They say that all the arrangements have been made for children's education. But nothing is known. The Ministry of Rural Development, the Government of India, gave a special package under Indira Awas Yojana, but even that money has not been utilized. Even today the people are shivering under the open sky. Now the summer has set in, but the entire winter, they spent their lives with their children. I cannot explain their agony. You can feel it yourself. That condition prevails even now there. The Government is blowing its trumpet there. Foundation stones are being laid. Claims through advertisements are being made. All of these things are being done with the financial help provided by the Government of India. That is a different thing. I would like to say that about 21 districts of Bihar have been affected from flood. They are affected by flood every year but no concrete step has been taken for permanent solution of it. We feel that had Government come out with any permanent solution for the victims of twenty one flood affected districts, to save the lives of million of people, to strengthen the economic condition and infrastructure of the area, it would certainly have been a great achievement. Electricity can be generated there, it needs to sign a treaty with Nepal. Some States have taken steps in this regard. Irrigation department has allotted some funds and also have opened their offices in such areas. A proposal to prepare a DPR is under consideration but no further action has been taken on the matter. Recently, on the initiative of hon. Minister of External Affairs and hon. Prime Minister, some negotiations have been held with Govt. of Nepal. I would like to thank them for this but, so far no concrete results have been achieved.

Sir, through you I earnestly request the Government to assess and improve the condition of the state. Please find out some permanent solution in this regard. The solution must be worked out not only for Kosi but for the entire country, it would be very beneficial for the people because the condition is worst there...*(Interruptions)*

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

Mr. Chairman Sir, you are ringing the bell. I am the first speaker from my party...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are speaking for twenty five minute.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, you are requested to share our feelings...*(Interruptions)* Anyway, it is my last speech on budget...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: All people are delivering their final speeches. You please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Chairman, I think, you will give me some time to speak. Crops are also ruined by flood. Recently, it has been decided that Crop Insurance Scheme will be implemented to compensate for damage of crops but no money has been received under Crop Insurance Scheme even at a single place. Had money been received under the head even at a single place, probably, poor people would have been benefited a little bit. Crops of the people have got damaged there completely. Government of India disburse funds to state Governments under Crop Insurance Scheme but does not monitor this scheme. My point is that Government is required to conduct monitoring and keep a check on State Governments. The Government satisfies its obligations merely by disbursing funds and says that we should not interfere in the matter as it is a federal system. I agree with all these things but, you should keep an eye the money on which you are giving for common and poor people to ascertain. Whether the funds allocated, are being need for its intended purpose or not. I demand that the farmers, whose crops are ruined in the torrential flood, should immediately be provided relief and money should be disbursed under Crop Insurance Scheme.

Sir, please adopt some concrete measures for the permanent solution of this problem. Sixty years have passed since independence, but, still there is scarcity of drinking water in the villages. Any way, Mr. Prime Minister has done a great job and I would like to thank him for launching a big scheme like Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Peyal Yojana and amount under this scheme has also been increased. Today, there are states like Bihar, where people are forced to drink contaminated water. Is this the fruit of our freedom? Mahatma Gandhiji and countless of other people who have laid their lives to: freedom, might have

never imagined even in their wildest dreams that people will not get pure drinking water even after sixty years of independence. Today, contaminated water is commonly available in the villages at large scale. An amount of Rs. 7400/- crore is allocated in this interim budget but it is not sufficient. Pure water should be made available. The root cause of all diseases is contaminated water. It is different story in the cities, but pure drinking water is not available in villages. What else would be so unfortunate. I would request that we should take initiatives for this because it is our basic responsibility. We are in Government, we are representatives of the people so we should at least provide pure drinking water to the people. Even today, people are forced to drink contaminated water of wells. I think your native state Orissa is also facing Bihar like pathetic conditions but you do not raise your voice. Now it will even more difficult for you to raise your voice. I feel that your pain will not be lesser than mine, and the House understands your pains. If we are not able to provide pure drinking water to the common men, who elect us and send us here, then all our efforts are useless. Therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to this matter.

Government have set up special economic zone. Special economic zones and malls should be set up, but industries should also be set up. But you are acquiring about ten to fifteen per cent of land which is fertile and productive as well. Can wheat be grown in any laboratory?

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

Can you grow rice and vegetables in laboratory? Land is required not only to satisfy the hunger of people but also to grow our economy. Land being required for Special Economic Zones and National productivity has been decreasing...*(Interruptions)* I am saying nothing to you Mr. Laxmanji, you are my friend and well wisher. My submission is that don't acquire such fertile land that has a direct bearing on economy and farmers. If at all, you want to do it, then acquire thousands hectare of land lying barren for setting up special economic zones, nobody is preventing you. After acquisition of fertile land if you sell the land to big businessmen and capitalists it would not be good. Therefore, I tell you, not to disturb national production. For this purpose you can make use of barren land and don't use fertile and irrigated land. I will not take much time

16.00 hrs.

If production does not increase, we would have to depend on imported foodgrains. Therefore, I request you, before considering on SEZ, pay attention towards agriculture of the country, because so many agitations have already been held in West Bengal, Haryana protesting against it. People have faced bullets while protesting against it, when the livelihood of people is usurped, they would be compelled to come on road. It is true that unemployment will be removed by this but it would lead to grave unemployment among the farmers and that is beyond your control. Therefore, the policy should be modified.

Now I want to say something about the FDI. Today many big companies are entering into retail market. They are selling potatoes, onion and other green vegetables in attractive packaging. Its effect is that a two rupee commodity is costing Rs. 10/- Due to these big businessmen and capitalists, small businessman are facing losses and they are being exploited. Due to this reason small traders of villages and cities are sitting idle. Consumers are also paying more prices because they were dependent on these small traders whose shops have been closed. It is all right that a new economic policy is formulated but don't formulate such policy that exploits common masses and small traders. Therefore, I request you not to give permission to these foreign companies and private companies to enter this sector because this is not in the interest of the country. If you go to villages you will find many unemployed people and they are engaged in petty and small jobs, but due to entry of big companies in this sector they are being rendered jobless.

Therefore, such people should be saved by amending the FDI policy, otherwise country is going to face a major crisis.

I would like to mention about the National Rural Health Mission. Under this scheme, in interim budget you have allocated about Rs. 12,500 crore. It is true you are releasing sufficient amount for every area, but condition of health facilities is very poor in villages. Doctors are not available in the primary health centers there and nobody wants to go there. Therefore, it should be ensured that a team of doctors should visit there. Future of the country depends on village children's health but today in villages small children are inflicted with various diseases. No one is there to take care of them. Keeping in view the health facilities available in rural areas, funds allocated

under this head are insufficient. 60 years have elapsed since our independence but there has been not much improvement in the health care facilities in villages. It is also true that a lot of work has been done. The Central Government has made arrangement for providing X-ray and ambulance facilities in villages but still this is not sufficient. Till the health facilities are not provided to farmers and labourers, their health is not taken care of, how can one expect good health of the country. Therefore, special attention should be paid thereon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please conclude your speech.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: After making one-two points I will conclude my speech. Implementation of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the country by the UPA Government is a drastic change. Constitutional rights have been given under this scheme and by doing so, Government has done a good thing. We also used to raise the slogan of right to work and now people have got the work. It is the intention of Government to provide 100 days employment to the poor in a year and if work is not available payment equal to 100 days should be made. I would like to refer to my State Bihar in this regard. Money sent by Central Government to Bihar under this scheme is being misused. Contractors are using machines for executing works instead of labourers. Therefore, put a monitoring mechanism in place there because your money is being siphoned off by the middlemen and it is not reaching the real beneficiaries.

I would like to remind the hon'ble Minister that he has allocated sufficient funds under different heads. For example he has allocated sufficient money for education commendable work has been done in the field of education under the Sarv Sikhsa Abhiyaan. Schools have been constructed everywhere. Thus you have done good job for the masses of the country. A country cannot progress until and unless proper development of villages takes place. Once again, I would like to express my gratitude to the UPA Government and also to the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singhji under whose able leadership all this has become possible. I would also like to express my gratitude to our leader, Railway Minister hon'ble Shri Lalu Prasadji under whose leadership drastic change has taken place in the railways. And he is working as a guide. I have full faith that people will support the UPA Government and people are not going to support those who gave the slogan of India Shinning because

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

they have worked against the sentiments of people. They want to come in power in the name of Ram, people will not allow them to come in power in the name of Ram.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Interim Budget, I thank you also. During the last five years you have enhanced the dignity of the office of Chairman. Hon'ble Speaker has enhanced the dignity of India the world over and has played an important role. I thank you for giving me an opportunity and express my gratitude for the same and hope hon'ble Minister will definitely consider our views and accordingly will take the country ahead and wherever sufficient funds have not been allocated he would definitely allocate more funds there.

(English)

*SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): It is my proud privilege to present my views on the Union Interim Budget for 2009-10.

Hon'ble FM, through the Budget 2009-10 has attempted to recharge the Rural Economy through higher allocation to the Government's Flagship Programmes. He also tried to ensure that there is no further downward slope in GDP growth as India is currently facing various challenges emanating from a global economic recession. No doubt, this is a commendable achievement but it is a matter of concern that this growth has been proved to be an urban phenomenon, impacting largely the urban economy where the so-called upper class people are the beneficiaries. Further, the growth in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector is estimated to decline to 2.6 per cent in 2008-09 as against a growth of 4.9 per cent in 2007-08. Thus, it is a matter of investigation whether the provisions made in this Budget 2009-10 will lead to prosperity of the real Bharat i.e., the rural India where 66 per cent of people live on agriculture and allied activities.

All of us know that our primary sector provides employment to 64 per cent of the country's total workforce. All the Hon'ble Members would agree with me that rural prosperity is a 'must' for a nation like ours. However, ever since the beginning of the UPA rule, while sectors like manufacturing and services are given a special thrust in one way or the other, the primary sector has been severely neglected. The agriculture sector has been witnessing downward trends in the growth of production and productivity in a number of foodgrains across the

country. Considering a rampant rural-urban migration, one can easily say that it is the lack of development of rural and agro-based infrastructure which is the main culprit in the ongoing socio-economic divide between the rural and urban areas.

The Budget 2009-10 has no new or innovative provision for the Indian Agriculture. This is why the agriculture sector, in spite of minimum relief ensured in the 08-09 Union Budget, has not witnessed a dramatic change last year. Considering the gestation lag in the investment in the farm sector, accumulated and acute supply-side constraints may not give the requisite thrust to the Indian Agriculture to score the planned growth rate.

Here, I must refer to my State, Orissa, the land of lord Jagannath. The State is endowed with rich natural resources in the form of vast mineral deposits, forest, productive land, bountiful surface and ground water resources, long coast line, and picturesque places and pilgrim shrines with tremendous tourist potential. However, it is a matter of great concern that effective, adequate and successful exploitation of these resources, the State has never had a chance to generate satisfactory income opportunities for witnesses the problems of poverty and destitution due to its socio-economic backwardness. Half of its population is estimated to be under the poverty trap. Large proportion of people in the state has very poor living conditions. Recently around 35 lakh people in Orissa were rendered homeless and pushed below the poverty line due to severe flood related instances, Nearly 4000 villages of 18 districts faced this fury while the Cuttack, Puri and Khurda districts. In this context, some initiatives could have been taken to revive the livelihood opportunities in the flood hit regions of the State.

Sir, Orissa feels proud not only of her rich socio-cultural heritage, but also of the skills and knowledge base of her million weavers who are capable of waving a silk saree of an average length which can be stored inside a small bamboo stick. I must bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Members here that the art of the rural artisans and weavers in the State is dying day by day; suicide incidences are on the rise; distress sales are rampant and access to credit which is essential for the smooth operation of artisan activities is severely constrained. In earlier occasions, I have raised my concern about the problems faced by our rural artisans in this August House. Since the budget failed to outline any comprehensive package for the upliftment of these poor

weavers and artisans, I may not consider it as a Budget for the 'AAM AADMI'.

"Bharat Nirman" which has six vital infrastructure components *viz.*, irrigation, roads, water supply, housing, rural electrification and rural telecom connectivity is yet to give the rural economy a new shape as very minimal expansion and strengthening of existing rural infrastructure and creation of additional infrastructural facilities have been achieved in a transparent manner in various infrastructurally backward States like Orissa. This programme apart from a media hype could not succeed in generating a synchronized approach to converge the benefits of this infrastructure building initiative with various other development oriented programmes already in operation in rural areas like, programmes for alleviating poverty, generating gainful employment, ensuring social security, enhancing standards of health, hygiene, sanitation and education. This has resulted in under-utilization of resources and corruption. This Budget, instead of hiking allocation under this composite programme could have addressed the problem areas in the implementation and outlined stringent measures towards effective and intended execution.

I am pained to state before the House that the plans and policies meant for the million poor have not yielded desired results even after attaining 6 decades of Independence. In the socio-economically backward states like Orissa, assessments of various anti-poverty programmes (by the Planning Commission, Government of India) indicates that several problems like complex administration, high administrative costs, mis-utilisation of resources, ill-defined multiple objectives, lack in quality and accountability and inadequate monitoring had been the prime reason for the high incidence of poverty in the rural Orissa. In the State of Orissa, the percentage of rural families living below the poverty line is found to be very high. The State is also witnessing acute shortage of rural infrastructure. Industrialisation in the State is inadequate which has a direct impact on the service and primary sector. In spite of immense interest shown by the MNCs, lack of connectivity, power shortage have discouraged many prospective global entrepreneurs to come to Orissa and invest here. Hon'ble CM of Orissa have also urged to your goodself and the Hon'ble PM regarding the provision of a special package to Orissa keeping in view the backwardness of the State. These are the reasons for which I have been sincerely requesting for Orissa to be considered as a special category State and entitle it to attain special attention and special package from the Centre.

Even though Orissa is endowed with rich mineral resources, the Union Govt's. policy on royalty fixation on these resources has resulted in very meagre revenue earning for the State. Coal, iron ore, bauxite, and chromite worth crores of rupees are being mined in Orissa every year. Keeping in view the value of resources exploited in the State, and less royalty earnings, the State has been requesting the Centre to revise the royalty rates upward. However, no such steps were taken in the interim budget either to hike the royalty rates or to make adequate provisions for compensating the mineral bearing states like Orissa for non-revision of royalty rates.

The present budget, to me, is completely directionless budget. The Budget does not channelise investment to less developed regions and States and it is weak on support to small-scale industries. Except the high budgeted flagship schemes, this budget does not spell out special initiative for poverty alleviation in backward States like Orissa. I strongly feel that, my State Orissa deserves special attention, dispensation and more funds through special packages so as to ensure a proper growth in the state.

The Budget has completely failed to laid any significant measure for the booming corporate sector in the country. In the Union Budget, there is hardly any evidence that the government is going to follow its long cherished commitment of smooth economic reform. Sluggish agriculture growth, lack of irrigation and infrastructure, low level of socio-economic indices and high inflationary situation in the food market have not been addressed skillfully and appropriately in this Budget. Increase in allocation is fine, but we should think about the increase in the quality of expenditure on the sectors like education, health and infrastructure. The Union Budget is silent on the implementation part of the high sounding programmes.

In spite of the hike in the allocation in the rural sectors, the Union Budget 2009-10 has lost the confidence of the people at large, failed in fulfilling the high sounding objectives of poverty alleviation and prescribed no new recipe for agricultural resurrection.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, we are all aware that a Budget is more about the year ahead than about the years past. The Interim Budget for 2009-10 lauds the performance of the UPA Government for the last four years. It ignores the failures in this period. It glosses over the considerable failures which called for action.

[Shri B. Mahtab]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I have to go out for an urgent work and unfortunately, no Member from the Panel of Chairman is available. So, if the House agrees, I request Shri C.K. Chandrappan to occupy the Chair.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

16.08 hrs.

[SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN *in the Chair*]

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Sir, it looks as if the budgetary allocations are sharply up but the big increases which were made earlier, last year to be precise, are being merely maintained. The Interim Finance Minister has not announced tax cuts or any other stimulus that some sections of trade and industry were expecting. When this Government is on its way out and the general elections scheduled to be announced any day, Shri Pranab Mukherjee chose propriety over populism.

The Interim Budget provides for Rs. 9,53,231 crore of expenditure of which Plan expenditure accounts for Rs. 2,85,149 crore and non-Plan expenditure is Rs. 6,68,082 crores. Shri Pranab Babu has left the successor regime to formulate the regular budget and also the challenge of mobilizing the resources. I will come to this aspect again before I conclude. But why the Government opted for a bland Vote on Account? Is it propriety, apprehensions or determination to deny the fellow travelers any scope for arm-twisting?

I do not know. It may be "one" or "all". But the fact remains that the Finance Minister in-charge has impressed his colleagues with "realistic reasons". This is Shri Pranab Mukherjee's fourth Budget. One may say so. The Budget of 1982-83 was his first Budget. A lot has changed since then. The economy has grown manifold, to two trillion dollars and politically there has been a very dramatic change. Yet one is reminded of "continuity of reforms". It was in early eighties that dismantling industrial licencing was first proposed. The 1982-83 Budget freed foreign investment when it allowed Non-Resident Indians to acquire upto forty per cent shareholding in companies. His colleague, the present Commerce and Industry Minister, has dramatically forwarded it and announced the equation of FDI and portfolio management. I do not know how far one can go. But when Shri Mukherjee said that an additional plan expenditure of 0.5 per cent to one per cent of the GDP need to be considered in the

regular Budget, one may allege that he has threatened to burden the next Government to inherit a painful legacy.

The fiscal deficit which measures the Centre's Gross borrowings is projected by the Government's Economic Advisory Body at eight per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. The Finance Ministry has initially pegged it at 2.5 per cent, excluding oil bonds meant to run refineries for selling fuels at below cost and other so-called off-balance sheet items. As a result the next Government which will take charge after general elections will have limited room to ramp up expenditure without causing structural harm to the economy.

The tax collection has contracted by thirteen per cent in October; fifteen per cent in November; and twenty-five per cent in December over the previous twelve months. According to the data on the website of Comptroller and Auditor General, the net tax revenue in the third quarter ended December, contracted by a little more than one-fifth to Rs. 1.07 trillion compared with the same period of 2007-08.

What is the fiscal deficit of the Union Government of India today? The fiscal deficit, including the off-balance sheet items, such as the oil bonds in 2006-07 was 4.4 per cent of the GDP. It has pegged the deficit at Rs. 1.33 trillion for the fiscal 2009. You do not show subsidies paid out to fertilizers and public sector oil companies in the Budget. However, experts are of the opinion that these off-balance sheet items need to be included in the definition of "fiscal deficit" to present an accurate picture of the Government's finances.

Despite the sticky nature of some of its expenditure, there was a consensus among political parties in 2003 to move towards stabilising the Government's balance sheet by laying out a roadmap through the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, the FRBM Act. On 29th February, 2008, the then Finance Minister had announced that the UPA Government would not be able to meet the FRBM roadmap targets of erasing its revenue deficit by 31st March, 2009, on account of "conscious shift in expenditure in favour of health, education and social sector".

The only cuts in governmental spending have come in the form of reduced capital expenditure. This is not a good sign. Today, revenue and fiscal deficits are estimated at four per cent and 5.5 per cent of the GDP respectively. Should we presume that FRBM Act has been given a

quiet burial? Industrial growth in the current year is likely to be around 4.5 per cent. To maintain high growth rate and provide employment, it should be seven to eight per cent, but that is not the case. The Government is aware that five lakh jobs were lost in three months between October and December. In a country of India's size with a fragile economy, the number of those without work and those losing work is very large. Economic conditions elsewhere are no better. China has recorded three times more unemployment among rural migrants at 20 million. But this will give no solace to our people. The Government has failed to speed up work.

In 2008-09, the Government had to raise either through loans or printing notes – Rs. 3,26,000 crore to meet the deficit. In 2009-10, that figure has gone up to Rs. 3,32,000. As rupee value declines or the debt burden mounts, the *Aam Aadmi* is adversely affected.

The UPA Government had pledged 'gainful employment'. What have we today? Sacking and layoffs as firms and factories try to stay afloat! The 100 days of employment to the rural poor has turned out to be a cruel joke. It has not stopped migration at all nor has provided productive employment in rural areas. Job generating infrastructure projects have been ignored. Why were there no attempts to improve delivery mechanism when one knew that public expenditure on so-called flagship programmes was tardy? We need these answers.

I am of the opinion that at times extraordinary circumstances do call for ordinary responses. Think of the ordinary as old grandmother says, 'to protect your prestige, you have to protect your family silver first'. Unfortunately, the interim budget does not provide indications that the UPA will meet to these challenges if it were to come to power again. Fiscal prudence is the need of the hour. But the interim budget falls short on that count.

I would draw the attention of this House relating to the state of affairs of State finances. It is in the news again. But after almost seven odd years of tranquillity, State deficits are set to reappear. The growth in States' tax revenues and resources are slowing down. The Union Government is not in a position to feed the States even. Expenditures are expected to continue.

By one estimate, a 4 per cent shortfall in their budgeted revenue for 2008-09 is likely to wipe out the surpluses accumulated by the States. In 2007-08, 28

States had a revenue surplus of Rs. 22,000 crore, a remarkable turnaround from a deficit of Rs. 63,400 crore barely four years earlier in 2003-04. But these years are anomalous compared with the trend. 2006-07 was the first year since 1987-88 that States witnessed a revenue surplus. The problem today is, on the revenue side, slower economic growth is going to result in lower VAT contribution. VAT contributes nearly 42 per cent to the States' tax. States' excise, stamp and registration duties together account for around 17 per cent of revenue. This will also be hit.

On the expenditure side, the Sixth Pay Commission Award is to add 0.5 per cent of GDP to the fiscal deficit figures. This may be much less compared to the situation that prevailed when the Fifth Pay Commission Award was implemented. But what complicates things is that when combined with heavy expenditure by the Centre, slow economic growth and higher salaries will make the combined fiscal deficit figure touch the 10 per cent of GDP mark. That is very alarming. Therefore, following the familiar storyline about a hand rocking the Indian growth cradle leaves several questions unanswered.

First, why did not fiscal consolidation take place in good years? Second, high growth resulted from cheap capital. Once interest rates were hiked and growth slowed, before September 2008, why were not pre-emptive measures introduced to handle job losses instead of waiting for scary figures of 5 to 10 million job losses to surface?

Third, why did one has to wait for identification of BPL households? Now, the Planning Commission will set up the Unique Identification Authority for subsidised public delivery. When will it come?

On account of votes, the Vote-on-Account recognises utility of the NREGA, SSA, MDMS, JNURRM, Bharat Nirman and farmers' debt relief. These are the six slogans which are being touted. There is no doubt about it. But it seems the Government has run out of options and has mentioned about propriety and tradition. Yet, I would say the economy is in a crisis that warrants a much bolder effort and it is truly difficult to get away from the feeling. The interim exercise has turned out to be a wasted opportunity.

So, we have heard so much during the Budget Speech from the wise man from the East. He had placed a Budget, the last Budget, not this Interim Budget, in

[Shri B. Mahtab]

1984. We went for the elections. The country went for the elections in December, 1984. Again, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has placed a Budget, though it is an Interim Budget, just before the election. But there is a great difference.

Now, I would conclude by saying that a wise man from the East has wasted an opportunity, an opportunity to lift this country from morass, to lift this country to greater heights, to lift this country to greater economic position.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda):

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that I feel the Interim Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee is a big disappointment for us. This is the biggest deficit Budget. A sum of Rs.3,30,000 deficit is shown. I think never in the history of India such a big deficit was shown in the Budget. It is going to be six per cent this year.

My colleagues who spoke earlier have spoken in detail about some of the failures of the Government during this period. The Government has claimed that most of the promises made through the Common Minimum Programme have been fulfilled. It is not true. The UPA Government has failed to fulfil the promises. This is a very unfortunate situation. So, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, not only while presenting the Budget but also even while replying to the President's Address, was explaining the victories of the UPA Government for the last four-and-a-half years.

The Government claims that 62 lakh houses have been constructed, pension amount has been increased, longstanding problems of farmers have been solved, loan waiver has been granted, the Right to Information Act has been passed etc. It is true that some of these good flagship schemes and projects have been launched by the Government. But with the continuous demand of the Left Parties, they had to accept some of these programmes and get them implemented. ... (*Interruptions*)

We do take the credit, but at the same time, I would like to say that some of these schemes are not very successful. Though the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme is extended to all the districts of the country, even according to the Ministry of Rural

Development, only 45 days of work could be given to the rural labour in this country last year. The promise that half the wage would be given, if employment could not be provided within 15 days of request, has not been fulfilled in most of the places including my constituency. Though the request for employment is made, employment has not been provided and the allowance, that is, 50 per cent of the wage, which is to be provided, that also has not been given.

Sir, five years back, the NDA Government also claimed that India is shinning. Though not exactly the same words, but while hearing the Budget Speech of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I was remembering the 'India Shinning' slogan of the NDA which was rejected and that is why they were defeated and sent to sit in the Opposition. More or less it is the same type of claim that the UPA Government is making in this Budget.

I would like to accuse this Government that they failed to implement the Common Minimum Programme. They betrayed the Common Minimum Programme and the biggest betrayal is towards the farmers, towards the agricultural labourers and, above all, the women of this country. There is no need to spend even a single pie for the Women's Reservation Bill to be passed. For the last several years it has been pending and now it is there in the Rajya Sabha where it has been introduced. But I am sure it is not going to come to the Lok Sabha. Before every election, these types of promises are being made. There are other schemes which have been introduced, but they are not successfully implemented.

Sir, though the Government agreed that there is some impact of the global recession, they are not ready to accept the seriousness of the impact. Already 12,000 to 15,000 workers and employees have lost their jobs. The steps taken by the Government and the proposed schemes are not going to help in generation of employment. Whatever safety measures that have been taken, they have been taken because of the relentless battle waged by the Left Parties both inside the Parliament and outside against the FDIs and FIs to be brought into India. But in spite of this, the recession is having its impact on the Indian economy. We could save only the financial and banking institutions because we could prevent the foreign investment in a big scale in our country. Otherwise, our banks would have also collapsed like house of cards in the way the US and European banks collapsed.

Our economy is mostly affected because our exports are more or less stagnated now. Unfortunately, most of our exports, most of our economy is linked with the United States of America. Undoubtedly, that is one of the biggest economies in the world, but I believe that putting all the eggs in one basket was not a wise thing. We should have tried the diversification of our exports to various other countries, particularly, to developing countries. Because of the tie-up with the USA as there is a collapse of the US economy, we are also suffering. Now, even at this late hour we should try to find out the other alternatives for the exports to the developing countries.

In our country, many enterprises are closed, particularly, the IT industry is in very serious crisis. But I do not find much of the proposals to fight back this type of impact on the economic recession and on unemployment. Today morning, we had a very interesting discussion on the unemployment of the working class in the country. The hon. Labour Minister was here to explain what steps the Government has taken. But these are same routine type of schemes that have been implemented in this country. He narrated all these things and said this is the thing that we are going to solve the problem of recession. It is not going to solve. It is a very gloomy situation around and by jugglery of words and numbers the unemployment is not going to be reduced in the country.

Sir, I would like to say that even in the Budget it was very clear that the Government is not ready to tax the rich who benefited wonderfully because of the schemes of the Government in the last few years. Rich is becoming richer. There are four Indians in the top ten richest persons in the world. But there are more than 30 crores of people below the poverty line. What is it we are doing about this? Deficit Budget is going to bring more inflation.

Mr. Chairperson, I would like to remind one thing that most of us, the Members of Parliament – Ruling Party and the Opposition, I am sure might have received several letters about the so-called Indians' deposit in the Swiss banks. It is supposed to be Rs.1,456 billion. I could not find in the online the so-called report of the banking association of Switzerland giving the details which country has deposited how much of money. This is not the country's money, this is the individuals who deposited. It comes to approximately Rs.72,00,000 crore.

If it is true, this is the bigger amount deposited than all the countries put together in the Swiss banks. If it is not true, I will be happy. Let the Finance Minister deny it. If it is true, bring back that money. That is the money of the Indians. The people who are evading the taxes, the people who made black money, they go to Swiss banks... (*Interruptions*) Yes, the Bofors money is also accused of being put in the Swiss banks. But it could be never proved.

I was told that the Swiss banks agreed to give only the details of the countries and not the names. But according to the international agreements if the Government of India asks for the details of the individuals who deposited this money, they have to provide. I demand that the Government of India should take immediate steps to bring this money back.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in his reply to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, has also said that the Government is committed to the public sector. What is happening to the various public sector industries? In Hindustan Cables Ltd., one of the biggest industries in the country, there are no salaries given for the last ten months. I was told that the Cabinet approved to give four months' salaries for them but still they will be continuing without salaries for the next few months. They have not been paid for the last ten months. In HMT Bearings at Hyderabad, which was earlier known as Indo Nippon, which is one of the very good companies, there are no salaries given for the last several months. There is HMT, which is supposed to be the mother of Indian industries, there the revival package is a miserable failure. It is lopsided. It is about to be closed. I feel that there is a conspiracy to close this and handover to private people. Including HMT, there are many other public sector industries where there is no wage revision for the last 15 years. Many talented people have gone out in search of the job. Those people who are above 40 years cannot find a job now; so they are continuing with one of the lowest salaries in the country. Is it the commitment to public sector?

The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant workers, traveling all the way, they came here yesterday. They held a demonstration before the Parliament. They have not come for increase in the wages. They are not asking for their wage revision. They are asking for the 14 captive iron ore mines. For the several decades, Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is again and again asking but no captive mines are given to them. But the industries which were started

[Shri Survaram Sudhakar Reddy]

only last year, I would say not even six months back, one steel plant in Andhra Pradesh, which is supposed to be an industry belonging to the son of the Chief Minister, they got captive coal-mines taking back the captive coal-mines given to Genco. Genco was asked to give a letter that they do not need those coal-mines. How is it that you are committing to the public sector industries? Is it the way the public sector is to be saved?

There are traditional industries in our country like bidi, coir, jute, cashew, textiles, handloom, fisheries; they are all in crisis. What is the allotment made for the revival of these industries? They are all getting sick. These are the employment-oriented industries, labour-oriented industries. They are in serious crisis. No effort is being made. Now the industries are given money. For example, rubber industry is in serious crisis because the Government gives subsidies to those who would like to import rubber from other countries at cheaper price. The Indian rubber manufacturing is going to be in serious crisis. Is it the way, the industries of India can be saved?

Just today, I have seen in one of the newspapers that Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission has sanctioned Rs. 1400 crore for 16 cities to purchase the buses. There are several towns, cities without proper drinking water, without proper drainage system. No roads are there. Now, in the name of helping the motor industry, for luxury buses to be purchased, Rs. 1400 crore are you paying in the name of Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission? Is it the way the Indian industries are to be saved? You could have provided this much amount for the unorganized sector.

Last year, in December, we in this Parliament passed a historic Bill, the Unorganised Workers Bill. But no amount of money is provided as a corpus fund for the social security for the 40 crore people. Wherefrom the money comes? You just want to abide only by introducing a Bill. It will be only a statement. It will be a goodwill statement but it is not going to be an Act without proper amount of money to be paid.

I would like to say that the so-called credit to Kisans is not being implemented. Though it is a good loan waiver, yet it did not help the Kisans very much. Sir, I come from the State of Andhra Pradesh where agriculture is in serious crisis. Agricultural crisis is pooh-poohed by the hon. Finance Minister saying that in the last four years, there is four per cent growth in GDP, and 20 million foodgrains are produced in the country more than

previously. Foodgrains are excellent but I would like to ask the Finance Minister to see the other details. The per capita consumption of food grains by the Indians has been reduced. If we have got so much of food grains, why is the per capita consumption of foodgrains getting reduced? There is something wrong with the distribution system. The public distribution system is to be further strengthened. The prices of food grains have gone up. Many people are unable to purchase food grains. In India, only one-third of our agriculture is irrigated. The main infrastructure for agriculture is irrigation. For that, not much money has been allotted.

If we could achieve self-reliance in foodgrains with irrigation in one-third of agriculture, definitely our country can achieve much more. If the irrigation facilities can be provided to our *kisans* and remunerative prices for their foodgrains can be given to them, India can become a world power by achieving higher foodgrains, by giving foodgrains to all the Indians, and also India can export not by becoming a strategic partner with the United States of America. On this issue, Shri Pranab Babu was telling that India did not bow or did not deviate from the Non-Aligned Foreign Policy. What has happened to the Iranian gas pipeline? Condoleezza Rice, when she came to India, said that as we do not want this gas pipeline through Afghanistan, we do not want to have any contact with Iran, and, therefore, you stop it. Sir, there is no mention about this gas pipeline in the Budget speech. We could have certainly come out of the electricity crisis if the Iranian gas was provided to us. It was supposed to be one of the cheapest.

The strategic partnership with the United States of America has started even before signing the Indo-US nuclear deal. They decide as to who should be the Ministers in the Indian Cabinet. You can claim that our country is an independent country. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar's head has rolled from the post of Petroleum Minister because the United States of America did not like the method of his understanding and his attempt for an MoU with the Iranian petroleum companies for the gas pipeline. This is what we accused and we still accuse. This is not going to help India; this is not going to help our country to become self-reliant or following Non-Aligned Foreign Policy.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech by talking about two more important issues. I would like to say that the allocation for Defence Budget has been increased. Shri Pranab Mukherjee was telling that in the fight against

terrorism, we need more allocation. I agree that we do need more allocation but the Government of India miserably failed to control terrorism which is coming from outside and within the country. Here I would like to say that the Government of India should take note of the comments made by the Supreme Court on *Salva Judum*. I am raising this issue because *Salva Judum* is an extra constitutional authority; a civilian section is being armed, financed by the Government of India finances. The Government is trying to put them against naxalites in the name of one group of tribals fighting against another. Are we going to allow the type of private army to come up? Is it the way the Government is going to stop terrorism? Naxalism is a socio-economic issue. The Government has to solve the problem of poverty to finish Naxalism in this country. But the Government is considering this problem as a law and order problem, which is not going to help.

Sir, the Right to Education Bill is pending for a long time. Only yesterday, we passed the Central Universities Bill. There is a Bill, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha about SC&ST reservations. Actually, it is not about reservation, it is about de-reservation in 48 educational institutions. It is a shame that the SC and ST people would not be allowed to enter into these so-called institutes of excellence. What a shame for the Government to bring such a Bill? I demand that it should be scrapped and withdrawn.

Sir, regarding the corporate sector, there is a miserable failure on the part of the Regulators. Satyam Computers scam is a shameful thing for the whole country. Now, the FIs are afraid of coming to this country.

Sir, our friend, Shri Ananth Kumarji is not present in the House, but I was told that while making his speech, he said: "Because, the UPA Government failed, the alternative is coming in the shape of the NDA." He was telling that a good leader, a strong front and a strong party is going to help the country. I would like to say that yes, there is a failure on the part of the Congress, and I am sure that this is the last Budget the Congress is proposing for this period. But at the same time, the BJP is also not going to come. He named Shri Advanji, the Prime Minister-in-waiting. He has to wait eternally. I am sure, he is not going to become the Prime Minister. But I would like to ask the other partners of the NDA whether they agree with the new proposal of the BJP of the Ram Temple at Ayodhya once again? As long as Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji was the Prime Minister of this country and the leader of the BJP, this slogan was kept

aside. Now, again, they are raising it because they are not having confidence that they can fight politics on the question of economics, on the question of social issues. Once again, they are trying to divide the country on communal lines, and they are desperate to come back to power... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Satpathyji, if you are not believing it, you have to say that you do not subscribe for this wrong Temple policy, which is being brought by them... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in Pakistan today, there is a news that the North-Western Frontier Province has been captured by Taliban. But in this country itself, in Mangalore, we have seen the Hindu *talibanisation* by some hooligans taking the control of the law and order in their hands. They say that they respect the women, but they insulted the women, physically assaulted the women there. This type of *talibanisation* should not be allowed to happen. I wish that the Bhartiya Janata Party should dissociate from these types of things, disband these types of organizations. They should come out of the communal politics. Then, only they can play a proper role in the Indian politics.

Sir, with these few words, I would like to say that the Interim Budget is disappointing. It is helping only the rich; and it is not helping, in any way, the Indian poor, whose life is becoming miserable because of the globalization and because of the international recession.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Sir, on behalf of the Pattali Makkal Katchi and its founder President, Dr. Ayya, I rise to support the Interim Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister to this august House.

While commending on this Interim Budget, one should understand the nature of a full-fledged Budget and the nature of an Interim Budget. The Government of the UPA is completing its five year term, and it cannot take far-reaching policy implications so that they could be included in the Interim Budget.

The Interim Budget is basically a document requesting the approval of the Parliament to spend a certain sum of money for the next four months. When the next Government comes, it would have the full liberty to implement a number of permanent programmes. So, one has to understand this difference. Now, keeping this difference in mind, I feel that this Interim Budget of the UPA Government contains all the essential characteristics

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

or the sound fundamentals of an Interim Budget, and I join other Members in supporting this Interim Budget submitted by the Government.

But at the same time when we look into the Budget we find that there is a review of the work carried out by this Government in the last five years and in that context, this Interim Budget becomes the sixth Budget of the UPA Government. It goes to the credit of this Government that it could successively and successfully present six Budgets to the Parliament. The credit in a large measure must go to the UPA Chairperson Madam Sonia ji, hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, an internationally renowned economist, Mr. P. Chidambaram, who presented five successive Budgets, and also the present Finance Minister. Therefore, they all deserve our appreciation for successfully presenting these six Budgets.

Now, when I take the earlier Budgets and also the Interim Budget, I cannot but record my sense of appreciation for the good work that has been initiated by all these Budgets. I see in the functioning of UPA Government, a professional approach, an approach providing for accountability, transparency and also social justice. Nobody can deny that. Even an adverse commentator against the Government would admit that it was this UPA Government that could provide a framework for bringing both economic growth and social justice to the people.

Now, look at the performance of the UPA Government through these 5-6 Budgets. It is only this Government which created a tradition of presenting an Outcome Budget, a Budget which details not only the expenditure and revenue of the Government but also presents what has happened to the impact of the expenditure that has been incurred in terms of the achievements in physical quantities. So, the presentation of an Outcome Budget has been one of the salient and welcome features of the UPA Government and it is so accountable that every year it has presented an Action Taken Report. These are the announcements made in the first Budget. When the next Budget comes, it says that on these announcements that we have made, on these Policy pronouncements that we have made, these are the actions that have been taken. It is just to assess and evaluate the performance of the Government in terms of the budgetary proposals.

Not only that, it was only this Government which presented a Gender Budget wherein we are asking for

33 per cent reservation for women. But here is a Government which has prepared a Gender Budget in each Department. How much of money are you spending? I am spending Rs.100. Out of this Rs.100, so much is earmarked for the development of women and for the development of children. Therefore, a gender budgeting has also been presented by the Government. That is another important innovation that this Government has brought.

It is this Government which has brought the Fiscal Responsibility and Business Management Act, and it has scrupulously adhered to the targets set by the FRBM Act.

16.54 hrs.

[SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH *in the Chair*]

That is why, over the last four to five years, it was able to reduce the revenue deficit considerably and also the fiscal deficit. But for this year alone, every year the target fixed has been fulfilled by the Government and the Government was nearly approaching to the level of eradicating the revenue deficit and making it to zero. But for the interim happenings in the international arena, perhaps, the Government would have achieved those targets also. So, taking all this into account, I find that this Government was able to make a kind of innovative approach to budget-making and also accountability to the people.

Madam, today the fundamentals of the Indian economy are very strong as the earlier Finance Minister used to say that 'today, we have a robust economy'. In the last four to five years, our growth rate has been hovering between 8.5 per cent and 9.5 per cent. Today, because of the world recession and because of the developments outside the country, we find stagnation, there is slowing of growth, but even here, one has to admit that if the fundamentals of Indian economy had not been strong, if the banking system in the Indian economy had not been strong, perhaps India would have slipped further down to a growth rate between 3 per cent and 3.5 per cent. When the whole of world economy is growing between 4 per cent and 4.2 per cent, Indian economy is able to maintain even today a growth rate of 7.2 per cent in spite of the world or global recession.

The most important factor for this is that we have been able to develop a good banking system which did

not crush with the developments in the banking system elsewhere in the world. That was because we have created the public sector banking system here and not the private sector banking system which permitted all kinds of loans, all kinds of advances to people, which resulted in a crash.

The world situation, the world recession had two implications for us. One is that the international borrowing or international flow of funds to Indian economy was coming down. As a result, the investible resources within the country have come down. Therefore, we are not able to undertake investment opportunities and investment potential is declining because of the shrinking of resources from other countries.

Secondly, the banking system is not able to cope with this increasing demand for finances or the investment funds for the country, but by using our monetary policy, the RBI has used its instruments of Statutory Liquidity Ratio and Cash Reserve Ratio very ably had been able to manage the liquidity situation. This Budget also, through its fiscal instruments, has been able to do some kind of stimulus to the economy by spending, deficit spending on the Indian economy.

This is not something new which the people were saying about. Even in 1929 when the whole world economy was facing depression, it was John Lord Maynard Keynes, the greatest economist of the 20th century in the world, who propounded the concept of 'Pump Priming'. When the purchasing power in the hands of the people was not there and the economy was facing unemployment, there was surplus stock and the people were pouring the surplus stock into the sea because the people did not have the purchasing power. Therefore, he urged upon the Governments of those days to pump more money into the economy through fiscal policies. It was only from there onward that all the Governments all over the world subsequently adopted the public spending spree and public spending scheme. That is also what Barack Obama has done last week and we have done this in the Interim Budget.

We are giving lot of purchasing power in the hands of the people and the banking system has been asked to increase the liquidity size in the economy because the economy, at this point of time, should not suffer a liquidity crunch. Agriculture is developing now. Industrial sector is suffering and there should be no reversal of growth process to less than seven per cent. Therefore, it is the

duty of any elected Government to increase the liquidity in the economy. This is what precisely the Government of India has done through its able monetary policy as well as fiscal policy.

The Interim Budget is only an extension of that imaginative fiscal policy and that is why, it has provided for various schemes under which a large amount of money is pumped into the Indian economy. Perhaps when the same Government comes next time after May elections, they will be able to bring more growth impulses into the economy.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, the Interim Budget is prepared today in the context of an extraordinary situation of stagnation and growth, and thanks to the efforts of the Prime Minister — who himself happens to be an expert in economics and a person who has understood the reality of the Indian economic situation — who was able to act then and there and was able to bring the economy on a stable path. This is the credit of the Prime Minister of this country.

Another important achievement of this Government in the last five years is that the Government does not believe only in the dictum of economic growth. Mere economic growth is not going to percolate down the benefits to the people at the lower level. India is a very vast country with large diversities and diverse people including rich people, middle-class people, lower-class people, downtrodden people, and when you initiate the process of growth and capitalistic framework, then there is no guarantee that the income generated through the factor incomes like wages, interests, profits and other sources of income will normally go to the poor people. Therefore, the inequalities in the distribution of income are an inevitability in any democratic capitalist society, and this has happened in the case of the Indian economy also. But this UPA Government felt that this kind of an ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): It is a socialist economy. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. M. RAMADASS : No, it is a mixed economy where we have taken privatization also as a course of development. Mere privatization and mere development of the private sector will bring only growth in the economy, but at the same time we should take into account the

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

social net aspects of the people. The society must develop, and the people at the lower-level must also develop. For that purpose, the Government has taken the maxim that the economic growth with social justice should be the best order of growth, and that has been completely realized by the Prime Minister and Madam Sonia Gandhi. Hence, they have taken a lot of measures. It may be true that here and there some measures have not been done, and some problems do exist. I do agree that some problems in the industries exist and some problems in the agriculture exist, but all these problems cannot vanish or cannot be banished from the country by a magic wand. The Budget is not a magic wand. It is only growth that has to bring a lot of improvement in the economy. We must keep this factor in mind.

Can anyone say — when we take the social justice aspect — that this Government has not done anything towards improving the social conditions of the people? Let us take the example of Minorities. It was this Government which brought the Minorities Development Corporation; it was this Government which introduced 15-Point programme for the development of Minorities; and it was this Government which appointed a separate Minister for the Minorities. Is it not going to improve the social conditions of these people?

Let us take the example of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) who constitute about 50 per cent of the population. They have not been taken care of by any Government so far. The Mandal Commission said that : "Implement 27 per cent reservation in education and job." Though it was done in the case of jobs, but it was left out in the case of education. Today, it is only the UPA Government, which has brought a Bill in the Parliament providing for 27 per cent reservation to OBCs in higher education institutions. Now, it has to be seen as to what kind of social transformation it will bring in the next 10 years, and hon. Members like Shri Chandrappan should be there to see the kind of vertical mobility that it is going to come to the people of OBCs category in this country. ... (*Interruptions*)

Let us not laugh. We have experienced the benefit of it in Tamil Nadu. Today, in Tamil Nadu, many people have become doctors; many people have become lawyers; and many people have risen in the social ladder because of that policy of reservation. ... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI

VAYALAR RAVI): They are brilliant doctors and brilliant lawyers.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Yes, they are brilliant doctors, who can be rated as one of the best in the world today.

One of the important achievements of this country is that India has produced the third-largest reservoir of technical and scientific manpower in the world. Out of every three scientists, one is an Indian, and out of every three Indians, one is an OBC person. It means that the OBCs have produced the best talented people even for the world. It is because of the reservation policies adopted at the State-level. Today, the Central Government is joining in the efforts of the State Government by providing this.

You take the example of tribals, the people who have been neglected, the people who have not been solicited so far. It is this Government which got a historic legislation passed conferring on them the rights to their own property in the forests. Is it not going to change the complexion of the society there? If we had not done anything there, they would be languishing without any source to live upon. Therefore, the tribals have been taken care of.

You take the case of SC/ST students. Today they have been provided reservation in the All India Medical Entrance Examination. This is something that has not been brought about so far. This is a step that has been taken by the UPA Government. Especially our Health Minister has taken this historic step of including SCs and STs in the reservation policy in medical colleges. Is it not going to benefit the social movement and the movement on education ladder of the people? It is a question of ensuring social justice.

Take the case of NREGA. Many people have commented on that. But we are seeing the magic results of this National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in our State. Every household is now assured of Rs.8,000 per annum, Rs.8,000 directly going to the people. The Government has not only implemented the programme, it has put in place a large number of safeguards. The safeguards are so many that nobody can misuse the funds under the programme so easily as in the case of other programmes.

The thinkers of the world and the sociologists say that this is one of the largest programmes that have been implemented by any country in the world. So, India

is ahead of many other countries in the implementation of this. Is it not going to increase the purchasing power of the people? It is an act of levelling up the people. That is an instance of social justice. You take the Bill brought in for the benefit of unorganised sector workers in the country. A Bill for their social security has been brought by the UPA Government. Ninety-two per cent of the workers in the economy today ...

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Prof. Ramadass, conclude now.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Madam, I will take only five minutes more. Perhaps this is my last speech in the Parliament. You should be able to hear.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): You should say, the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Yes, the Fourteenth Lok Sabha.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Why are you saying the last?

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Yes, Madam. I think you should be a little liberal to me.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Conclude within two minutes. You give all your points.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: He is making a good speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : He is congratulating the UPA Government.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Otherwise also, he is giving good reasons.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : I am making an evaluation of what the Government has done. If anyone says what I am saying is not true, I am prepared for a debate outside. Anyone can come in the open and we can have a debate.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : That the people will decide.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : No interruption please.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : People have already decided who are to be decimated; who are to be kept out of Parliament; who should be honoured in the Parliament. The people have already decided that. The UPA is going to come back to power with 300 seats. If you have a diary to write today, do note it down. It is going to come back again. ... (*Interruptions*) Madam, I do not want to enter into a dialogue.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : You just address the Chair.

PROF. M. RAMADASS : Yes, Madam.

The Unorganised Sector Workers Bill is a historic legislation providing social security to 92 per cent of the people in the working sector. The National Rural Health Programme is again an important measure in terms of providing social justice. The loan waiver scheme, the education scheme, all these things are designed to improve social justice. What I wish to reiterate is that the Government has not been preoccupied only with the question of economic growth. It has also done equally well in the sphere of improving social justice. That is one of the important achievements of this UPA Government, which no one can deny.

Many people here, many gloomy prophets, forecasted that the Indian economy is having a skyrocketing of inflation; that inflation is not going to be controlled; that there will be two-digit and three-digit inflation and all that. But what has happened? After it reached a peak of 13.2 per cent, this Government, through its judicious monetary and fiscal policies, was able to bring inflation down to 5.2 per cent. This will even be reduced in due course of time and price stability is going to be the hallmark. It is likely to be in the range of three to four per cent. Therefore, all the gloomy forecast of these people have been nullified and falsified.

There was a talk about the public sector today. I feel that the public sector of India today is the pride of the nation and a large number of public sector undertakings which were making losses have now become profit-making enterprises today, thanks to the policies taken by the Government. Therefore, there are many things to be said about the Interim Budget but at the same time, I would like to tell the Government that the job losses caused by the recession in the IT industry is an important area where we have to do a lot because many of our boys and girls who have gone to the USA and other countries are coming back to India and they would find

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it difficult to find a job here. Hence, we should devote separate attention on this.

People were talking about poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, low health, etc. which are all fundamental issues and that cannot be solved now. One important approach that the Government has to adopt is that all these schemes relating to these fundamental issues must be entrusted to the States and the local bodies. Only they are the best instruments for achieving successes in these areas. If we have to do that, we have to improve the Centre-State financial relations. This is one area where the Government should keep its view to perform when it comes back to power in the next year.

The Government will have to do two or three things in the matter of Centre-State relations. Today, through the Finance Commission's recommendations, 30 per cent of the total assigned revenue goes to the States. This is not adequate. Even for a State like Tamil Nadu which implements a lot of welfare schemes for the people is getting only 5.038 per cent of the total kitty, which is just not sufficient to make all the developmental and non-developmental expenditure. Therefore, instead of keeping all the resources here, devolve the resources. I would feel that at least the 13th Finance Commission which is working on the devolution of resources must be advised by the Government that 40 per cent of the combined total revenue of the Central Government must be given to the States.

Secondly, the service tax. I think, the Parliament has brought the 88th amendment to transfer the resources generated through the service tax. The Government of India is imposing taxes on 101 services and they all come directly from the States. Our understanding is, through the 88th amendment, these revenues must go back to the States but it is not happening. Therefore, I would appeal to the Government of India that the entire revenue of service taxes must be devolved to the respective States.

Then, regarding the Centrally-sponsored schemes, the Government is giving only 50 per cent of the expenditure and the remaining 50 per cent comes from the States, which is imposing a heavy financial burden. Therefore, I would feel, for all the Central sector schemes, 100 per cent assistance should be given by the Government.

Lastly, with regard to my Union Territory, the hon. Finance Minister is there. I would say that the Union Territory of Pondicherry is facing acute financial crisis because it is not entitled to any transfer of resources

from the Finance Commission on the ground that it is only a Union Territory. We are not entitled even to get grant for local bodies because Union Territory of Pondicherry is not covered either by the Finance Commission constituted under the Constitution or by the Finance Commission constituted by the Union Home Ministry. We are neither here nor there as a result we do not get any money from the Government of India for local bodies. Therefore, I would request the Government of India to take this as a term of reference for the 13th Finance Commission and include the Union Territory of Pondicherry and treat that as a State because we have an elected Government and that Government is headed by a Congress Chief Minister. He is finding it difficult and therefore, the Government of India should be able to do this.

With these few words, I commend this Interim Budget as one of the best efforts of the UPA Government and I hope that this UPA Government by telling all its achievements to people, will come back to power with a resounding success. Somebody said that the Third Force would come. I would say that the Third Force is a non-starter. There is nothing like a Third Force in India. Wherever they had talked about it, it has become a non-starter.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): I rise to express my views on the Interim Budget.

In this budget, there is no relief for households, no tax cuts for industries. Everyone is asking what *sam aadmi* is going to get from this Budget. I see nothing for them. What the UPA Government has done for improvement of living standards of common man over the period of four years is known to all.

The prices of all commodities have increased manifold than what it was during the NDA regime. How can the Government give relief in taxes? They know that the fiscal deficit is 5.5 of 2009-10 GDP and the Government is taking shelter and blaming the global meltdown.

So, it is rightly said by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that it is indeed a farewell budget and it does provide ample justification for the people and it would give farewell to the Congress Party.

Fiscal deficit figures are unrealistic and it would be much more. It is claimed by the Government that they have made higher allocations in various sectors – Rs.1,41,703 crore for defence, taking into consideration Mumbai terror attack, but I am sorry to say this. Why has the situation arisen like that? It does not reflect the

failure of the UPA Government. Hon. Finance Minister has allocated Rs.40,900 crore for Bharat Nirman and Rs.30,100 crore for NREGS and for many other social sectors like SSA, ICD, etc.

Here I would like to submit that the Government requires to pay more attention on implementation and monitoring of these schemes; otherwise, the real benefit of these schemes does not reach the *aam aadmi*. Due to wrong policies of the UPA Government, the reduction in growth has translated very sharply and directly into employment sector, especially in labour intensive export sector, IT sector, construction and others.

Farmers are also not in a position to get remunerative prices. In many places we have seen that many farmers are committing suicide. On the other hand, *aam aadmi* also does not get his daily requirements of food, accommodation, etc. He is not getting his requirements. So, farmers on the one hand, are not getting their remunerative prices and the *aam aadmi* for his daily consumption, is also not getting things at affordable prices.

In one village, one person asked another: "What is an Interim Budget?" Another replied: "It is a Budget presented by an Interim Government." Then, the first person asked: "What is an Interim Government?" The next person replied: "The Interim Government means that the Government does not know whether it will come back after the next elections or not."

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Who are these persons?

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : This is an Interim Budget and therefore, this is an 'Interim Government' and it does not know whether it is going to come or not.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : I hope, being in the Parliament for so long he would know as to what an Interim Budget is.... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He is only giving his views

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : Madam, though the UPA Government talks of *aam aadmi* but in fact it does not care for the *aam aadmi* and, therefore, the fate of the next election is apparent.

Our IT sector was developed very well but today the same is suffering heavily due to the global meltdown and also due to the big Satyam scam. Our technologists fear

retrenchment of their jobs. With regard to a fall in IT export, what measures the Government is going to take? Government should specify the remedial measures which it is going to take in this regard.

Madam, as per the Report on Effect of Economic Slowdown on Employment in India, about half a million workers have lost their jobs during October-December 2008. The most affected sectors were Gems and Jewellery, Transport and Automobiles where the employment has declined by 8.58 per cent to 4.03 per cent and 2.42 per cent respectively during the period October-December 2008 that is during the regime of this Government.

It has been claimed by the UPA Government that in this Budget there has been a substantial increase in subsidy to social sectors. The important question is whether the poor *aadmi* has been benefited by this subsidy or not. Has he got food, power, healthcare or not? The answer comes in negative because more than 27 per cent of the population of our country lives below poverty line. I would like to know whether the Government has taken measures to distribute the entitled subsidy directly to the targeted beneficiaries since the subsidies are regressive and not progressive. Subsidy on petroleum products and fertilizers has gone mostly to the overseas suppliers.

I would also like the hon. Finance Minister to explain to the House that when the revenue collection is falling due to the industrial slowdown and also due to reckless spending and inaccurate accounting in Budget, how this Government is going to improve fiscal deficit which is going up to 13 per cent if the deficit of States were to be added to that of the Union Budget. Madam, the truth about the deficit, therefore, is that it is designed to serve political objectives, not economic one. It is, therefore, hard to argue that the deficit translates into the stimulus for the troubled sectors.

It is good to double the expenditure under NREGS. My friends have talked about doubling the expenditure under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme but how this can improve the more troubled sectors of industry. I would request the hon. Minister to explain as to how our troubled sectors of industry could be bailed out... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: All the time you have been asking from the Minister. You may give your suggestions also.

[Shri P.S. Gadhavi]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : I would like to invite the hon. Finance Minister's attention to the outstanding Central Sales Tax compensation to the Government of Gujarat....
(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He is asking everything from the Minister. I want him to give his suggestions also.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the Central Sales Tax compensation to the Government of Gujarat.

Madam, as regards outstanding central compensation yet to be received from the Government of India, the total compensation claimed by the Government of Gujarat from the Government of India in 2007-08 was Rs.764.06 crore, out of this compensation, the Government of India has given Rs.338.14 crore and compensation yet to be received from the Government of India for the year 2007-08 is Rs.425.92 crore and for the year 2008-09, the total compensation yet to be received from the Government of India up to 31st May, 2008 is Rs.571.15 crore. So, they are not giving all these dues to the State of Gujarat and they are expecting the State to carry out all the schemes. These dues were to be phased out. This amount was to be compensated to the Government of Gujarat. They are not giving so much of dues for the last two years.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this. I oppose this Interim Budget.

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA (Tehri Garhwal): Madam, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Interim Budget for the year 2009-10.

In the last 5 years of the UPA governance, the country has witnessed an unprecedented economic growth and prosperity. Under the dynamic leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh and the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the focus of all programmes and policies was the upliftment of the common man. I would congratulate the Government for adhering to and following a very healthy parliamentary precedent and practice of not coming out with any major policy decision in this budget as we are on the verge of elections and it would be the prerogative of the new Government which is likely to be installed in the next few months.

Madam, in a nutshell the highlights of economic growth were, in spite of the global recession, we maintained a growth rate of over 7 per cent. Loans for

farmers for more than Rs. 65,000 crore were wiped out. The interest rate which is charged is only seven per cent and the levy price both for wheat and paddy has been nearly doubled.

With regard to education, the outlay for higher education has been increased by 300 per cent. Emphasis was given on quality education, and to improve literacy, 15 new central universities and six new IITs were set up. For the minorities, a 15-point programme was initiated. There is a flow of funds for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women and children.

As a result of the efficient fiscal reforms and controls by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India, the inflation has come down from 13 per cent to less than four per cent. An outstanding feat of this Government has been the Nuclear Deal without signing the CTBT and ending our nuclear isolation of the last three decades.

Madam, for growth and prosperity, it is very necessary that we have peace, unity and tranquility. Communalism, casteism and regionalism are the antithesis of our freedom movement struggle and of our basic Constitution. It is unfortunate that for petty electoral gains people are resorting to fanning communal hatred amongst the people. The UPA has succeeded in curbing such elements. Under the Representation of People Act if a candidate commits a corrupt act under Section 123 on the ground of religion, he is disqualified. Now, a time has come when we have to legislate that political parties which are spreading hatred and appeal on caste and communal lines, are also banned if our democracy has to survive and thrive.

Madam, I would appeal to the Government to give special attention and provide economic upliftment to the people living in the border districts of our country. In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that like JURM, we must have a scheme for the upliftment of the hill districts and border districts because our neighbouring countries should not get an opportunity of exploiting the unemployed youth and create tension in the country. I would also like to make a request to the Government that, for a coordinated and planned development of the entire Himalayan Region, we should set up a Himalayan Development Board under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister so that the people living in the remote areas of the Himalayan Region get the benefit of economic growth and prosperity.

Madam, in this Budget, we have taken care of all sections of the society and tried to take the entire country

move ahead. If a doctor is giving good medicines, then no sane man will change his doctor. If a lawyer is giving good performance, no sane man will change his lawyer. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi is a person who is pleading for the downtrodden and welfare of the 'aam admi' minorities and other backward classes and in Dr. Manmohan Singh, we have a doctor who knows the right prescription for the people of this country and I am quite confident that, in the coming elections, the people of this country will take the same sane decision and not change the leadership of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and our eminent Dr. Manmohan Singh who has done tremendous work in bringing about quality change in the economy and welfare of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Madam Chairman, the interim budget is being discussed today. I suggest that a Government should present the full-fledged budget. Interim budget has been presented as elections are round the corner. Interim budget was similarly presented last time also.

Madam Chairman, I want to express my gratitude to Dr. Manmohan Singh that he has done whatever was required for the development of the country and its economy despite differences on several issues. Recently, he has undergone a bypass surgery I pray for his early recovery. Next election is due in April-May and the same Government will come to power. The dream of Shri Advaniji of becoming a Prime Minister is not going to be fulfilled despite every possible effort by the N.D.A. He cannot become the Prime Minister. Last time our communist friends had an agreement and they continued their support despite some issue-based differences. This time also our communist brethren—CPM, CPI, RSP, Forward Block—which espouse secular ideology, will support us. Though we will form a Government without their support but they will support us if and when needed...*(Interruptions)*

Madam CHAIRMAN: They are supporting us on the interim budget as well.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: That is why I was saying that this is the last session of the 14th Lok Sabha, but not for me, because I will be re-elected. A Special Component Plan was introduced for the development of SCs, STs during the Prime Ministership of Srimati Indiraji. It is the Government's job to allocate funds in the budget

as per the population but the problem is that 25 per cent budget has to be allocated for BPL under the Plan and Non-plan allocations. As far as I know, if the people belonging to BPL have to be brought above poverty line then 25 per cent of Plan and Non-plan funds should be allocated for BPL persons in the Budget. This is my demand. For this, a re-survey of actual BPL people should be carried out.

On several occasions, you and we have raised demand for providing reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in private sector. No decision has been taken so far to provide reservation to SCs, STs in private sector despite the fact that this issue figures in the Common Minimum Programme of the Government and this needs to be done. Besides, there is a need to provide 10 per cent reservation to Muslim community. This is also my demand. 10 per cent reservation should be given to Nomadic community of our country. The women Reservation Bill should have been passed immediately but the same has not been passed so far. Next time, we shall have to do it and this will provide reservation to women. There is a need for reservation in the cabinet for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because they have very less representation. I am of the view that reservation should be in place for the cabinet, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Councils as well.

Madam, my demand is that 20 per cent reservation should be given to the persons belonging to Economically Backward Classes. There is controversy on the issue of reservation also. This 20 per cent reservation should cover communities like Brahmins and others who get no reservation at all. These communities also have backward persons amongst them. Therefore, they should also be given 20 per cent reservation by bringing an amendment in the Constitution. The Supreme Court is of the opinion that this reservation should not cross the limit of 50 per cent but the Parliament is of the view that the benefits of reservation should reach the Backward Classes of every community. Therefore, Hon'ble Pranav Da, I would like to tell you that if you provide reservation to the Economically Backward Class people belonging to Upper Castes then it will bring down the number of such people. This needs to be done.

Madam, my second submission is that Baba Saheb Ambedkarji has written the Constitution of this country and many people discuss about Baba Saheb Ambedkarji. But Baba Saheb Ambedkarji had conceptualized social and economic equality in the Constitution. Casteism is

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

prevalent in the country even today and economic equality has not been achieved yet. We should also work towards achieving economic and social equality in the country and there is a need for providing Rs. 200 crore for the Memorial of Baba Saheb Ambedkarji in Mumbai, Deeksha Bhumi in Nagpur and 26, Alipur Road in Delhi. This is my demand. The number of slum dwellers in the country in every city including Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow is very large. Slum dwellers should get pucca houses. Our Government can become permanent by providing them with pucca houses.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ramdas Athawaleji.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Therefore, there is a need for providing adequate assistance to slum dwellers. Our country has a large number of unemployed persons. They should get Rs. three thousand as unemployment allowance per month as long as they do not get a job. This is the responsibility of the Government as per the Constitution to provide everybody with food, clothes and housing.

I would like to say the Government that it should work with full capacity. My party will support you. Let the Bhartiya Janata Party Members see the dream and I am very happy about the fact that they have projected the name of Shri Advani ji. Advaniji is responsible for the demolition of the Babri Masjid. He has tried to divide the country by taking out Rath Yatra, so he will never become Prime Minister. It is good for us that they have projected the name of Advaniji. I appeal to you to work together to keep our country united. Our parties may be different, but country should remain united. We all need to come together, whether we are Hindus or Muslims, Dalits or any other minority. We should come together and strengthen the country. We will strengthen democracy. Today, hon'ble Speaker has said that Members who are interrupting the proceedings of the House will not win the election again. I would like to tell you that I am going to be elected again. It is true that I have interrupted the proceedings many time but I have interrupted the proceedings on issues related to the people. I respect hon'ble Speaker and he has also given us respect. I am going to be elected again after all these things and you will also be here after winning the elections.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tathagata Satpathy, you may speak.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Our Government will come to power again and we will present a good budget

again. We will also make good provision in the budget for your state of Orissa, but you should not go with them.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramdas Athawale please sit down. You have said so may good things.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: His ideology was socialism, but why is he with the BJP? We have a lot of respect for him in our hearts. He has done a very good work but something has gone wrong after going withdraw them.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. I have called the second name.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: You people believe in socialist ideology, then why are you with the BJP? You should come with us. You have done very good work, but after going there something has gone wrong...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramdas Athawaleji, nothing is being recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (Dhenkanal): Respected Madam Chairperson, at the outset, I wish to thank you for giving me this opportunity and I do not wish to take too much valuable time of this House. I have just a few points to show or to showcase how careless, uncaring and how haphazard this Budget has been.

Madam, it is a known fact that by the single name that the major Party of the UPA, the Congress swears, viz., Mahatma Mohan Das Karamchand Gandhi's name. His call was to look at this country in a very microscopic manner. He wanted the people in-charge of governance to look at this country at the level of the panchayats. But our mania to follow the Americans, to idealize them and love everything that they are rejecting has made us an impractical country where we are forgetting what our forefathers have taught us.

Madam, I will just touch a few points and I am sure that as a sensible representative of the people of this very city of Delhi, you will also be bound to agree with me

*Not recorded.

Let us take for instance the per capita income. In India, it is Rs. 38,000, on the other hand, the loan, as we have learnt lately, availed by this country, by 2010, that means, by next year, the per capita loan availed by this Government will be Rs. 30,000. This same amount in 2003 was Rs. 15,000 and in seven year, this has doubled to Rs. 30,000. So, a common person—whether it is the Chairperson or it is a big industrialist, or it is the small, poor or backward farm labourer — there is an equal distribution Rs. 30,000. When the per capita income is Rs. 38,000, it means you will work ten months' hard labour. It will be like rigorous imprisonment to repay the loan, which will not be repayable because by the time you repay your Rs. 30,000, a Government like this would have taken another Rs. 60,000 loan on your head. Therefore, it is time that we actually decide what we want to do with the economy and with the people of this country. What is the point and why is this false bravado of claiming achievements in projects like the National Rural Health Mission, the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, the NREGA, *Swajaldhara* and all the so-called infrastructure construction, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, these islands of prosperity that you are creating for industrialists and big businessmen? Where is the help in building this nation when you are trampling the poor and the real *aam aadmi*?

Madam, I will give you one more example. In this Budget under the Defence Head, this Government has sanctioned Rs. 1,41,700 crore. But what does history tell us for the past consecutive years? The Government, including this Government, for the past five years, has not been able to properly make our Armed Forces combat and be ready as per international standards. Therefore, what happens is that every year we find that the Ministry of Defence is compelled to return funds because those funds have been lying unspent. It is because those funds have been lying unspent. So, when you are giving them such huge amounts and they are not even able to develop an LCA or a proper Armoured Vehicle or a Tank or our own weapon, we have to buy, we have to import AK 47 and AK 56 rifles. It is a pity because we are not giving them the free hand to acquire and to become modern. Therefore, I personally feel that it is a criminal waste to get this kind of huge amounts of money just locked up and unspent and force the poor people of this country to pay back loans for which they have absolutely not done any mistake.

Madam, this Budget presented by the hon. Foreign Minister and Finance Minister is a cruel joke on this nation because the Finance Minister becomes the Home

Minister, the Home Minister has to go somewhere else. The Prime Minister has gone somewhere else. Then, somebody else does the Prime Minister's job. The Prime Minister acting and in waiting is not allowed....
(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Is it part of the Interim Budget?

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Madam, I am not disrespectful to anybody. The Prime Minister in waiting Shri Pranab Mukherjee is a very respectable, a very veteran and probably a true leader of this country. But, unfortunately, we see that such senior leaders have been slighted as the whole nation saw what happened on the 26th January. Anyway, we feel sad because a senior, a most respectable person is treated like this. No matter where we sit in the House, he is a great man who looks at everybody equally. He is probably one of the few people in this Government who knows how to speak to his colleagues with respect and with folded hands. Always, you will notice in his speech that he uses the words "I humbly submit" which, I find, missing in most people. I praise him for that. But we feel sad the way he is slighted and the way he is treated by his own Party. He should be deserving to be the Prime Minister. But, unfortunately, that is not the way the mechanism works in his Party. He is, after all, not fit to be liked by people. But I would like to bring to your notice that issues such as drinking water, health, roads and rural connectivity, energy — all these issues, as a blanket measure, have been ignored in this Budget. The amount of money sanctioned for these projects have been very much paltry.

Let us take, for example, the loan waiver. I will just give you one more example and then I will wind up. It is a very sad way in which the Loan Waiver Scheme has been implemented in this country. Mostly, cooperative loans have been availed by either political goons at the rural level or real farmers, real indigent people. Now, the real, sincere worker has tried to repay some part of the loan. He might or she might have succeeded or failed. They have made an effort. But the goons, the people with connections, people who have access to officers, bureaucrats, police and politicians have completely stopped repayment. They have not paid a single paisa. This Loan Waiver Scheme is a joke on the whole nation. In this Loan Waiver Scheme, those who have not paid a single paisa have benefited but those who have actually toiled hard and worked hard have not benefited. It is a very funny thing.

[Shri Tathagata Satpathy]

Lastly, I would say that in major parts of this country, unless you have access to urban areas, unless you have friends or relatives, there is no medical help available in the rural parts of India today. No doctors are willing to go to the rural areas. No nurse is available, no compounder is available. No medicines are available. There is nothing. The NRHM is only creating buildings or fixed assets. But the software, the doctors, the medicines and other things are not available in this country. So, let us be conscious that when we are planning for this country, when we are going to face the people again, that we have this Parliament or this Government for the past five years which has not done anything worth the salt that the people have given them.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Madam Chairman, it is not the Interim budget. It is the budget and is presented as a budget only. The salient features of budget are continuity, future planning etc. which could not be taken care of because this is the election year. So, notwithstanding what others think about this budget, but it is called 'Pranab Da's budget'. I am going to tell you what 'Rashtriya Sahara' has written in its edition dated 17 February:-

"Glorification of achievements of the UPA Government so far, no change in industrial policies and allotment for the sectors crucial from the point for view of elections etc. Is the essence of Pranab Mukherjee's budget speech. There is nothing uncrucial if financial aspects including corporate sector are disappointed with this budget. The fact remains that even a single day is valuable for the country struggling with recession and what is the logic behind putting the responsibility of police announcements on the next Government."

Madam, how many people actually have the knowledge about the budget? If we think about the people who are affected by the budget, then, definitely, it will do good to our country. A very large section of our population is grappling with unemployment, poverty and helplessness and they don't know what to do. I have just received a book written by Prof. Amartya Sen on the subject, "Demand for social Justice". On page No 46, it is mentioned that—

"I am surprised at the comparatively less political discussion on abject poverty of deprived sections of our country and silent acceptance of this fact. By

putting political interests ahead of the efforts regarding removing abject and constant poverty of the deprived sections of the Indian society through mere rhetoric on current issues takes away the pressure from the Government to do away with prevailing grave injustice in India with necessary agility."

Madam, it is the part of the speech. It is the story of our country. Nothing has changed; the agony and destiny of our poor has not changed. I am not saying that nothings has been done, but the results are not showing on the ground. India comprises the villages, the poor and the farmers and it is the labourer, the farmers of India. who contribute to its development.

What is the condition of the village? Villages are still like villages. Under the leadership of Hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee the work for construction of roads started under Grameen Sadak Yojana on 25th December, 2000 for linking the inaccessible places of the country. The construction of roads has slowed down. Their quality is dubious as well. We are far behind the target in this regard. India will not prosper till the situation in villages remains pitiable. As a large section of our population is still engaged in agriculture, our villages are home to majority of our population but only superficial steps are taken to address the problem of agriculture sector. Writing off loans a populist announcement but why were farmers sealing under the debt burden. It is a paradox in our country that we go to elections with assurances that should have been fulfilled already. Roads, electricity, water, education, health, weaker section, slums, we keep on repeating these things. I am not politicizing the issues. Maximum effort should be made the alliviate poverty and then it will.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You come to the point, what you have to say on this budget.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: The cause of my speech is that empower the poor people of the society and India would be empowered, we keep on taking about empowerment every now and then. But this is to be done by the Government. If the measures required to be taken in this regard are not taken effectively, we shall continue to repeat them. Poverty could not be eradicated of course, but what is the preparation for the future.

I do not speak anything new. I try to interpret whatever facts are available. The Government has not worked hard on interim budget. They are just reviewing

the things just to uplift the image of the Government through budget. Clearly, the Government has tried to hide its negative aspects, which shows that this is an election budget. One should make minute study of growth, about which the Government is talking. The growth rate of 8.6 per cent is supported by a very complicated data. The Government in their interim budget say that they had controlled inflation. But if we remember the rate of inflation during previous year, it was more than 10 per cent. Therefore, this claim that Government have controlled inflation is false. In fact, the rate of inflation and other things depend on different factors.

The second thing is that due to this growth, the gap between the rich and the poor has widened. The poor have become poorer. Then how can we provide the essential commodities for the survival of the poor. As a system, we only have fair price shops to reach to the poor. But the impediments in this system need to be removed. We only want to continue this system, nobody wants to change that. But there could be better arrangements apart from PDS. Why does a poor man go to PDS? Because he has no purchasing power. It means he is not employed properly. If he is not employed properly, it means his family struggles for survival...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are unable to pinpoint the shortcomings of the Government with respect to this budget. You have already taken much time.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Thanks for your suggestions. I have not taken time, I have just started. I know that a poor man does not understand these data. His memory at best goes up to thousands or lakhs. Therefore, if we do not try to implement the provisions of the budget in a meaningful way, they will remain confirmed to paper. If we cannot put them into practice, at least we can write:

“Ye lafzon ki uljhan, ye ginti ke hoaye,
Agar smajh gaye to jara hamen bhi bata dijiye, Sira
dhoondta hoon jindgi ka,
Agar pata ho to mujhe bhi bata dijiye.”

18.00 hrs.

He doesn't want anything more. What kind of guarantee it is to provide hundred days guarantee of employment to the poor man? He is not able to find work due to the conditions that have been laid down

under the Employment Guarantee Scheme and as such these conditions need not be there.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Satyanarayanji, I would like to interrupt you.

[English]

It is six o'clock. There are four more speakers to speak on the General Budget. If the House agrees, the time of the House can be extended by half an hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The time of the House is extended by half an hour.

[Translation]

Jatiyaji, your time is over, please conclude quickly.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: We should take measures to expedite the development work of villages. You are talking of such big schemes worth so many thousand crores, you should divest that hefty amount to the villages. You have to make such arrangements in the villages for management of education resulting in the opportunities to acquire education. Of course, the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been launched but we have to take measures to remove the shortcomings existing in the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. In order to ensure the access of a poor child to the school, if employment is guaranteed to his parents, then it will certainly be beneficial for him. Regarding facilities for making a farmer happy, I would like to say that today, area of field under cultivation of is shrinking as increase in size of family will certainly result in further division of landholding leading the similar size of landholding. There is a need to take steps that the farmer is able to undertake quality farming and could make a living out of it. Besides, he should be able to get quality seeds and fertilizers for farming and no such occasion of waiving off the loans taken by the farmers should come.

Today, you are talking of waiving off loans worth Rs. thousand of crores. Had he spent the same amount for making them prosperous perhaps the problem of loan would not have come. We can still do it. There is a need to think about the farmers. So far as employment and labour is concerned, certainly the condition of labourer

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

in our country is getting worse and the employment opportunities are deteriorating. It is being attributed to ongoing recession. Our country has never been a capitalist country and we have been a leading country as far as globalisation of skill is concerned. Today, globalisation of capital is taking place. We should create favourable circumstances by globalization and promotion of skill on a large scale. If the factories start doing the work, which the poor man used to do in the villages, it will lead to an end to employment opportunities, therefore, there should be training programmes as an alternative to employment. If we prepare them for other employment avenues by providing training, it will certainly be helpful to all.

As regard infrastructure, it was for everybody to see the prices of cement and steel went up during the last few years. Therefore, the need of Golden Quadrilateral Scheme, North-South, East-West Corridor Scheme was felt to build up the infrastructure. The task of implementing all these things could have been carried out. We have a shortage of power in our country, which is a very big problem. We have to think as to how we can meet the shortage of electricity by implementing various power schemes because if the shortage of electricity remains, our country can't progress because industry, agriculture and various other things are there which depend on power.

As regards water, I would like you to think as to how can we save water and how can we store water? We are talking about getting the roads connected. We are talking to connect villages by roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and to get the roads of the cities connected under the Golden Quadrilateral Scheme and various other schemes. Similarly, if we work towards the interlinking of rivers, it will certainly put an end to the crisis of flood and drought, which by their recurrence make the whole country poor. I hope that we would be able to implement all these things. Therefore, we have to pay our utmost attention to the poor and farmers and that hungry man who is searching for his bread and butter. I am sure that all other things will prove futile because "Buland wadon ki bastiyan lekar hum kya karenge. Hamen haman Zameen de do. Asaman lekar kya karenge?"

With this, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (Chikballapur): Madam Chairman, at the outset, I welcome the Budget and I support the Budget. I am thankful to the Government for having paid Rs. 65,000 crore to farmers who were defaulters. But where is the guarantee that these defaulters will not become defaulters once again? I would like to know the action that is being proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent them from becoming defaulters once again. This matter has to be looked into by the Government.

The cost of cultivation is going high. The farmers also want that their children must be educated and become Engineers or Doctors, and the standard of living of the farmers also has gone up. The cost of fertilizers has gone up. There is no guarantee for them to get good yield for their crops which they have sown. There is no guarantee of rains and no guarantee of water. Even now, 70 per cent of our land is cultivated under dry land cultivation. Such is the situation now. So, we are not sure that they will not become defaulters once again.

Madam, in 1983 I was the Minister for Cooperation in Karnataka. I tried this. I had waived all the interest outstanding of the farmers on the condition that they would pay their overdue. Most of them paid their overdue. I was very happy thinking that they would never become defaulters, but within another three years they became defaulters once again because they could not get good yield for their crops due to drought and other conditions. I would request the Government to lower the interest rate on their loan to three per cent so that the farmers can meet their cost of cultivation. Also their children should get free education. Whenever the children of the farmers are given loans for higher studies, only three per cent interest should be charged on their loans.

Madam, it is already more than 60 years since we got our Independence. What is that we have done to interlink rivers? Unfortunately, for the last one or two years we have forgotten to talk about interlinking of rivers. A lot of water is going waste into the sea, and we have to utilize this water. Otherwise, we will continue to have drought conditions for ever. This is important.

Madam, I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee lauded the farmers, thanked the farmers for having given a plenty of foodgrains to the country. Yes, it is true but what is it you are giving to them in return? The Government must be grateful to them. So, the Government must arrange water to their land,

[Shri R.L. Jalappa]

provide them cheaper credit and also look after their children.

Secondly, what is the position in respect of electricity today? We are unable to give even eight hours continuous power supply in a day to those people who have sunk bore wells. Sometimes, the prices of vegetables go up, tomato is sold at Rs. 50 per kilogram, and onion is sold at Rs. 40/- or so. The farmers cannot grow these vegetables using the water which is available in his bore well because of lack of electricity. So, the Government must ensure that the farmers are provided eight hours continuous power supply in a day with sufficient voltage. This has to be done at the earliest.

What is happening now? In many parts in my State, also in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu, one has to dig one thousand feet to get the water. That water, which contains a lot of fluoride contents, is neither useful to farmers for cultivating their crops nor that water can be used for drinking. So, immediately the water bodies have to be repaired. They have been repairing the water bodies, restoring the water bodies, desilting, and all these things. Now, where is the rain to store water in the water bodies? There is no good rainfall. What is it that we are doing? Now, we have to take tree plantation aggressively or else, we would be ruined within 10 years.

Madam, the Government should not feel contented that they are having sufficient foodgrains now. Firstly, we must see that these water bodies are repaired and aggressive afforestation is taken up.

Now, roads are being constructed under the PMGSY. But these roads will not serve even for two years because they are using only 20 MM of hot mix gravel, which is meant only for light weight vehicles carrying vegetables, fertilisers etc., to the markets. The lorries carrying about 15 to 20 tonnes of produces on the road, would be ruining these roads.

Madam, the NREGP is a very good scheme. But in most of the Districts of my State, it is of no use to us. The wages must be increased to Rs. 125 /- per day.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Jalappaji, if it is written speech, you may lay it on the Table of the House. It will be treated as laid on the Table.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Madam, it is not a written speech. I have hardly taken three to four minutes. I seldom speak. I was waiting all these time to speak on

the Interim Budget. Within two-three minutes, I would conclude.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Okay, please carry on.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA : Madam, these roads, which are being formulated or repaired, should have a minimum 30 MM of hot mix gravel, otherwise these roads would not be useful.

Finally, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that the Government should charge only three per cent of interest on the loans given to the farmers. About education loans, no interest should be charged in respect of the farmers' children. For others also, they should charge only three per cent as interest component. In regard to loan giving, the banks are teasing too much to the borrowers. I am saying so because I am running educational institutions and I know what is going on in the banks in regard to provision of loans. So, I would request that this aspect should be looked into by the hon. Finance Minister.

With these few words, I support this Interim Budget.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Madam, Chairman, at the outset, I would not support the Interim Budget because it has been seen that it is just an election announcement. It goes like an election announcement because elections are on the anvil, and we would again have to go to the people to get a mandate. Probably, the Members within this side, would sit on other side of the House after the next elections, and we hope that the Interim Budget is just a stopgap arrangement for the Government to run, for the services to be rendered till the new Government comes. So, it is a *Kamchalau* Budget.

Madam, I would like to say that this Government has failed in all fields. Take the case of NREGA programme. They say that they have made a lot of success here. It is a good announcement and it is a very good programme. But the point is that it has not been implemented properly. The State, which are not ruled by the Congress party, are being neglected by the Centre. My District has not got the last two installments of the NREGA till date.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Next time, we would give you.

[Shri Bikram Keshari Deo]

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO : We want them now. It is because, the people have started migrating to different industrial places in different States. Therefore, when you are making the Act like the NREGA or the NRHM, you have to get radical reforms and radical legislations to make it a success. When you do not have the radical reforms, how would you make it a successful programme? There are so many lacunae in the NREGA programme and the National Rural Health Mission. These are just announcements. People have been waiting to get the benefits of these programmes, which are not reaching them. Therefore, to make the benefits reach them, we have to have radical reforms. For all this to happen, the Government has to have the will to do it.

Madam, I remember, on the floor of this House itself, the hon. Minister of Health had announced that the Medical Council of India would be looked into and revived and the reforms would be made so that the doctors, after getting the degrees, would serve for a minimum of three years in the rural areas. But where has that announcement gone? Today, you will see that in the KBK districts of Orissa, nearly 60 per cent of the doctors are not there. So, we have to depend upon the quacks or we have to depend upon the hospitals in other States. Therefore, it is creating a lot of hardship to the people.

Then, this Government is very famous for going back on its words. When the recent floods took place in Orissa, they promised us Rs.500 crore. The Central Team visited Orissa six months after the floods. We have been given only around Rs.200 crore and we have to get Rs.300 crore more. They have an announcement that they have a Budget provision for flood management of Rs.15,000 crore with the Central Government but we have not got even a single paisa from that money, from that Rs.15,000 crore for the State of Orissa. Therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister, who is in-charge of finance today that you please adhere to the request of the Orissa Government for the management of floods. We are a neighbouring State of West Bengal and West Bengal has also been affected by floods. But today we have not got any money. We have got only Rs.250 crore and we have submitted the utilisation certificate.

Then, in regard to the banking sector, we talk so much about the farmers. I was hearing the Treasury Bench Members speaking also. You might have waived the loans of the farmers. Waiving of the loan is a welcome measure. But why did that occasion come when you had to waive the loan of the farmers? It is because the

farmers have become actually poor. In the last 60 years, we never had any programme directed at their improvement or for their economic upliftment. We just call the farmers heroes today. Everybody calls them heroes because they have given their life and blood for the country and they have helped in succeeding two Green Revolutions. Two Green Revolutions have become successful because of them. But today when the farmers clamour or when the farmers shout for their rights, you do not give it to them. They say we want agricultural loan from the banks at the rate of 3-4 per cent interest rate. The Farmers' Federation of India has put this issue in front of the UPA Government but they gave no effect to that.

Then, regarding fertilizer subsidy, it is seen that you give the fertiliser subsidy to the manufacturing units. But if that subsidy could be channelised to the farmers in some form or the other, then the farmers would benefit and he could get a remunerative price. We are demanding a Minimum Support Price of Rs.1000 per quintal for rice. But we got Rs.900. Why? Why is this step-motherly treatment to the paddy growing farmers, who comprise most of the States of South-Eastern India? Why is this step-motherly treatment to the paddy growers? Why more to the wheat growers only?

I had always spoken that agriculture credit should be reduced to four per cent or three per cent. Then, the farmer will have something to fall back upon. Today, the farmer does not have a father or a mother. He only has the Government at his disposal to bail him out during the problem.

Regarding energy security, it is good that you have signed the Nuclear Deal. We hope that after a couple of years, there will be energy security but by the time the demand for electricity increases, the demand for energy would have doubled. It would have doubled. So, what do you do there? How much money have you given for extracting methane gas from coal? How much hydro electricity projects have you identified to generate power? You have been able to generate only 7,000 MW in these four years. It is only 7,000 MW. Is it sufficient for the country? You require minimum a lakh of megawatts by 2020 if you want to be a developed country.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is going fine. We have more money for that but the teachers, who have been employed there, are not being employed on a regular basis. Only under the EGS, Education Guarantee Scheme, the

teachers are employed who just get a very minimal amount of money. Here, I would like to suggest that the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan children, who are mainly of very, very poor children, should be given enough protein diet so that their growth can be healthy.

In regard to Olympic sports, I congratulate all the three Olympians who got us some medals of some repute this time. We congratulate Mr. Abinav Bhindra and the wrestlers and boxers. But India has got the potentiality in the villages. It is only in the urban areas that the athletes are getting a chance to show their talent but there is lot of talent in the villages, which could be harnessed. These rural talents should be harnessed.

Today, I am saying about Marathon. Countries like Ethiopia which are poorer than India are getting gold medals. In India, a poor boy in the hill everyday goes five kilometres to fetch water and firewood for his family. He also does a record more than for survival. So, if this boy is tapped properly, he can become a future gold medallist for the country.

At last, I would like to say that whatever the Government has done during its tenure, they have tried their best, but the coalition, which they had, was a motley coalition. I presume that they could have given us a better Government. They should have followed how Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee led NDA Government, which opened up the rural areas. During that period, it was the rural sector which got the maximum attention compared to other areas. An innovative scheme known as Provision of Urban Amenities in the Rural Areas has only got a budget of about Rs. 2 crore in the last Finance Minister's budget provisions. Allocation to this scheme should be enhanced and the rural areas should be our targeted thrust areas because 60 per cent of the population live in the rural areas.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (Inner Manipur): Madam, I rise to support the Interim Budget for 2009-2010 which has been commended by the hon. Finance Minister. Since the time is very short, I would like rather to make an analysis of how the Interim Budget has come in this particular Session. You know that we have in our front, elections to next Lok Sabha as the term of the UPA Government will be over in a few months. That is why, the Interim Budget was presented. This is purely for seeking Vote-on-Account to run the Government, rather to meet the expenditure during the coming four months of the next financial year.

When I look at the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister as a student of Mathematics, I find a very interesting case. Our hon. Minister is also here. We have got as many as 69 paragraphs in the speech. Six plus nine makes 15 and this is the 15th Session of the 14th Lok Sabha. If you further add one and five, it comes to six and this is the 6th Budget of the present UPA Government. It is a very interesting fact. I think, our friends in the Ministry have done proper arithmetic to make it look so nice. I congratulate them for this.

Coming to the contents of the Interim Budget, very humbly I would say that I do not agree with whatever has been said by the hon. Members on the other side of the House. We have seen that you have already agreed on so many novel ideas, our Mission programmes of the UPA Government. For the first time, our economy has sustained a growth of over 9 per cent per annum for three consecutive years. This has to be respected.

Madam, we may recall that hon. President in her Address has mentioned what a common man will get. This is all for *aam aadmi*. It also reminds us of the words of the Father of the Nation that India lives in villages. So, we have a number of programmes meant for rural areas. I will not enumerate all those programmes but they are being followed vigorously. The only thing which we can suggest to the Government – of course, every Government has its own limitations—is about the delivery mechanism. Since India is a vast country and is a union of States and States are being run by different political parties, different political set-ups, there may be lapses here and there, but even then a Mission remains a Mission. Take the example of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It is doing fine in many areas and we are very happy that a family in the rural India is given a minimum of Rs. 10,000 a year for their sustenance.

Perhaps, all of you are aware that the global meltdown did not affect the Indian economy because our economy is rural-based. Hence, it has nothing to do with the economic experts. Our agriculturists and farmers toil very hard on their own without any scientific support or otherwise, but they still show us our food security. These are the things that we have come across.

Now, I would like to mention a very sensitive issue. I come from a part of a country, which is a border-area. We have got so many border-areas rather they are quite challenged and disturbing areas, which do not have

[Dr. Thokchom Meinya]

enough revenue resources. Therefore, they actually live on the grants given by the Central Government, and whatever money is given by the Central Government is huge. Let me also mention that those rich States after getting their plan money, share the money with our developments. Once the development money reaches the States, then we have to look into the particular fact that the money is properly utilised. This point is very very important. Therefore, we require peace in those areas for this purpose and in many of these border-areas, which they call disturbed areas like Manipur, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir. They are special category States where we have got many problems.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government, particularly, the Ministry of Home and the Ministry of Finance to be more liberal in dealing with these States in terms of financial help. At the same time, they have to help to look into tackling the problems faced by these States in a holistic manner, so that the recent happenings in Manipur do not recur. A SDO along with an official and a driver were kidnapped at the gate of the district HQ, and on 13th of this month they were found murdered in an isolated place. We do not know who has done it. The State is facing a lot of problems. Now, Imphal is under full curfew because of this murder. In this context, I would like to request the Union Government to kindly help the State Government to come out of these difficulties so that these killings of innocent people, without any reason, should not recur in the future.

With these few words, I support the Interim Budget and wish that the UPA Government comes back to power in the next election.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the last speaker for the today is Shri S. K. Bwiswmuthiary. Please keep the time limit in mind while making your speech.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (Kokrajhar): Thank you, Madam Chairperson. I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Interim Budget for 2009-2010. But I must be frank in expressing my opinion about this Budget. I am not at all happy about this Budget. I may be happy for the broad-base policy and approaches adopted for the whole nation, but at the same time I am extremely sorry to apprise you of the fact that no concrete and effective policy measures have been found or have been mentioned in this particular Budget for the overall development of the backward regions of the country, particularly, with special mention to my Bodoland Territory.

I would like to appeal to the Government of India, through you, that no discriminatory policy should be adopted against the tribal people, and against the backward people of the whole country. I would like to appeal to the Government of India to take appropriate steps to provide minimum of Rs. 500 crore per annum to the Bodoland Territorial Council Administration for augmenting overall socio-economic educational development of the people living within my Bodoland Territory.

Here, I am extremely sorry to remind the Government of India of the fact that on 16 January 2006 the present hon. Prime Minister of India, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had visited a place called Salakati in Kokrajhar district in order to lay the foundation stone of one power plant project of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). He had assured us of a minimum allocation of Rs.500 crore for the next five years. But today I have come to know that in this Budget only Rs.50 crore has been earmarked for the Bodoland Territory. This is a matter of serious concern and great regret. I, therefore, would like to appeal to the Government of India to correct this policy decision. We should be given at least Rs.500 crore per year for the development of entire Bodoland Territory in all spheres. Over the last five years we have been given Rs.500 crore. These Rs.500 crore are nothing because over the last 60 years after Independence my Bodoland Territory has been discriminated against in all spheres. Nothing was done.

My Bodoland Territory is adjacent to the International Border with Bhutan. This Indo-Bhutan border area is very backward and neglected. So, I strongly urge upon the Government of India that a minimum of Rs.500 crore per annum should be given to the Bodoland area.

Over and above, in order to develop my area in the sphere of education, the Central Government should set up a Central University called Bodoland Central University there. There should be another Central Agricultural University for Bodoland area. There should be at least one IIT; one IIM; minimum ten numbers of Polytechnic Institutes; minimum ten numbers of ITIs; minimum one AIIMS model institute; and one medical college. The present Central Institute of Technology should be upgraded to a full-fledged Central University. There should be one Bodoland Institute of Textile and Fashion Technology. There should be a premier educational institution for the development of the Bodoland area.

There should be at least one domestic airport in the Bodoland area. I have been crying hoarse for years to get a domestic airport there but nothing has been done so far. Between Guwahati and Bagdogra there is not a single airport. Because of that we have been facing a lot of trouble in coming here. This is very unfortunate.

The flood and river erosion problems of Assam have become perennial problems. These problems should be considered by the Government of India as national problems and effective policy measures should be adopted to tackle these natural calamities.

Madam, there is no industry in my Bodoland Territory except one refinery called Bongaigaon refinery. The Government of India should take some concrete policy measures to industrialise our Bodoland territory so that the unemployed people can be given job opportunities. In terms of population we are around 30 lakh people. We have been given an inadequate amount of Central fund. This is very unfortunate. A great injustice has been meted out to the people of Bodoland Territory.

Madam, I would like to lay the rest of my speech on the Table.

*There should be one Bodoland Medical College; one Bodoland Institute of Information Technology; one Nurse

and Paramedics Training Institute.

I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government to a very long-pending matter of serious public importance. It pertains to the manifold tragic problems and difficulties being faced by a huge number of Bodo medium schools in Lower Primary, Upper Primary (Middle English), and High Schools both within and outside Bodoland Territory, for not having been provincialised by the State Government of Assam due to lack of resources over the past few decades. The total number of Lower Primary, Upper Primary and High Schools stands at 1000, 500 and 500 respectively. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take appropriate steps to help provide a minimum of Rs.200 crore per annum to the Bodoland Territory Council Government and the State Government of Assam in order to help facilitate the process of provincialising the aforesaid languishing schools at the earliest.*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The discussion will continue on Tuesday on this Interim Budget. The House now stand adjourned to meet on 24th February 2009 at 11.00 a.m.

18.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Tuesday, February 24, 2009/Phalguna 5,
1930 (Saka)

... This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

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