

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 24, 2006/Agrahayana 3, 1928 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, Shri Yusuf Beg, Shri B.C. Kamble and Shri Rajendranath Barua.

Shri Yusuf Beg was a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1991, representing Mirzapur Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Beg was member of the Consultative Committee, Ministry of Labour-Welfare and Anjuman of Jamia Millia Islamia during 1990-91.

An active political and social worker, Shri Beg was a renowned trade unionist. He took keen interest in the study and practice of labour laws in relation to workers. He served as the President of several trade union organizations such as Vice-President of *Hind Mazdoor Kisan Panchayat*. He was also the member of the State Labour Commission, Uttar Pradesh from 1974 to 1979.

An poet of repute, Shri Beg contributed several *ghazals* in Urdu literary magazines.

Shri B.C. Kamble was a Member of the Second and Sixth Lok Sabhas from 1957 to 1962 and 1977 to 1979, representing Kopargaon and Bombay South-Central Parliamentary Constituencies of Maharashtra.

Earlier, he was a member of the erstwhile Bombay Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1957.

Shri Kamble was a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth Lok Sabha.

An advocate by profession, Shri Kamble was also a Professor of Constitutional Law in Siddharth College, Mumbai.

A committed crusader for the cause of downtrodden and depressed, Shri Kamble was one of the founders of the Republican Party of India. He was the member of Presidium of All India Scheduled Castes Federation. He also served on the Backward Classes Board, Bombay, Maharashtra.

A man of letters, Shri Kamble edited several journals and weeklies. He also translated two books of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar from English to Marathi, Besides authoring thought-provoking books on socio-legal issues.

Shri B.C. Kamble passed away on 6 November, 2006 at Mumbai, Maharashtra at the age of 87.

Shri Rajendranath Barua was a member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas from 1962 to 1970, representing Jorhat Parliamentary Constituency of Assam.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Barua was a member of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit from 1962 to 1967 and Committee of Privileges during 1969-70. During 1970, he was also a member of the Consultative Committee constituted under West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1970.

An advocate by profession, Shri Barua was a member, Executive Council of Dibrugarh University and President of the Governing Body of Jagannath Barua College, Jorhat, Assam.

A freedom fighter, Shri Barua suffered incarceration for taking part in the Quit India Movement in 1942.

A widely traveled person, Shri Barua was a member of the Indian delegation to the Fifty-sixth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Lima, Peru in 1968.

Shri Rajendranath Barua passed away on 16 November, 2006 at Guwahati, Assam at the age of 93.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short-while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.03 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

—
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we could not transact any business for the last two days. We have 20 sittings in all. Two days have already gone. Today also is the Private Members' day therefore, not much time is available for doing any business other than Private Members. Therefore, I shall try to give as much time as possible. All issues to be raised. Please co-operate with the Chair. I assure you that all important issues, subject to availability of time and rules, will be allowed. I have promised everybody and I do not know of any occasion when I have not permitted an important issue to be raised, subject to correction.

Therefore, I beseech you all, please co-operate with the Chair, listen to the Chair. I will find that all your issues you have been able to raise.

Shri Malhotra, though it is an unusual request, yet I am allowing you.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Question Hour must continue. I am only drawing your attention towards priveleges of the parliament. Shivraj Patilji in meeting of police officers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mistryji, you sit down please. I have permitted him.

[English]

Shri Mistry, I have allowed Shri Malhotra if necessary occasion arises, I will allow you also.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: A very hon'ble scene has been depicted in meeting of police officers

that our atomic installation, power installation, Government buildings, every place is on terrorists target. He even said that they can attack by taking possession of any island situated nearby. In these circumstances nothing has been written in order of Business about his statement in the House as yet. The House would like to know as to why he has not taken the House into confidence if the situation is so worse...*(Interruptions)* Non-execution of Afzal and repealing of POTA ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the issue. That is different.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I charge this Government

[Translation]

because he is also not making statement here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your statement. The Government is present, the leader of the House is present. They have heard your views.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Such a statement must come. You may give direction to make a statement on this. Such a terrific situation has been depicted.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem is that we are neither in favour of disturbing the House nor we ever did so, but yesterday a critical situation arose that our party was not allowed he was Chief Minister of another state.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is a matter not of the Parliament of India.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: One Member of Parliament is behind bar and 10,000 people are in jails. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything on that.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: We want that honourable Minister of Home Affairs make a statement on this issue also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh, I have high regards for you. You know that. Please co-operate.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time for that. He had taken special permission from me. I beseech you and earnestly request you to please co-operate.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: No. 41, Shri Manjunath Kunnur

[English]

Achievements under NREGA

*41. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts where the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) has been launched as on date and those to be covered thereunder, State-wise;

(b) whether any periodic review of the scheme under the Act has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the success achieved thereunder in comparison to the targets in each State;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government is aware that the funds made available to the States under the scheme have not been utilized fully since its inception;

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

(g) the steps taken for cent-per-cent utilization of the funds and for effective monitoring under the Act?

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

(a) In accordance with Section 1(3) of NREG Act, the Act shall be applicable to all districts in the country within a period of five years. NREGA was launched in 200 identified districts in the country on 2.2.2006. A State-wise list of these 200 districts is at *Annexure-1*.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Periodic review meetings have been undertaken by Minister of Rural Development and Secretary (Rural Development) from time to time.

(i) Union Minister, Rural Development made three *suo-motu* statements on the implementation and progress of NREG Act in both the houses of Parliament. In Lok Sabha the statements were made on 3rd March, 2006, 23rd May, 2006 and 25th August, 2006. In Rajya Sabha the statements were made on 8th March, 23rd May, 2006 and 25th August, 2006.

(ii) Review meeting with State Secretaries by Minister in Delhi on 12th/13th May, 2006

(iii) State specific reviews by Minister in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Jammu & Kashmir in May-June, 2006

(iv) Minister of Rural Development participated in the Social Audit in Andhra Pradesh in the month of September, 2006.

(v) Regional review meetings by Minister at Delhi on 26.9.06 of Northern region and at Kolkata on 12th/13th September, 2006 of Eastern region.

(vi) Review of Kerala and North Eastern States by Secretary in September, 2006.

(vii) Meeting of the Central Employment Guarantee Council was held on 27.9.06 and a thorough review of NREGA was undertaken.

(viii) Performance Review Committee meeting of Southern and Western region at Delhi on 9.10.06.

(ix) Conference of Project Directors, DRDA, at Delhi on 16-17, October, 2006.

(x) Meeting with State Secretaries and District Programme Coordinators on NREGA held on 1.11.06.

- (xi) Minister (RD) and Secretary (RD) also reviewed performance of NREGA of States at State Headquarters.
- (xii) Minister of Rural Development will also present Annual Report on NREGA as required under Section 11(1)(f) of the Act during the current financial year.

NREGA is a demand-driven programme. Every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work is entitled for at least 100 days of work in a financial year on demand. Hence, no targets can be fixed under NREGA. However, under the scheme all rural households that have demanded employment are being provided employment and to this effect a large number of works have been taken up. So far 415910 total works have been taken up to provide employment of which 188035 relate to water conservation, 30631 relate to drought proofing and plantation, 8248 for flood control, 105558 for rural connectivity and 78270 relate to other works. So far 37.56 crore mandays have been generated of which 23.67% are SCs, 40.46% STs and 39.26% women. State-wise achievement under the scheme may be seen at *Annexure-II*.

In some States the programme had a late start due to elections. Legislative Assembly elections were held in five States, namely, Tamilnadu, Bihar, Kerala, West Bengal and Assam. Bye-elections were held in Meghalaya. In addition, Bihar also had Panchayat elections. The on-set of rains has also affected the progress of the programme.

(e) to (g) NREG Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of employment in a financial year to a worker on demand. Work is to be provided within 15 days of the demand and wages are to be paid to the workers within a fortnight. Thus, availability of funds with the districts is required to be ensured at all times. So far 1,11,10,946 households have demanded employment. In order to fulfil the guarantee of 100 days of employment, districts have to be equipped with sufficient funds so that employment is provided within 15 days of demand and work started and payment made within a fortnight. Regular monitoring is done. So far 137 National Level Monitors and 29 Area Officers of the Ministry have visited various districts to oversee the progress of the Act. C&AG has been requested for special performance audit.

Annexure I

List of Districts identified for implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) in first Phase

State	No.	NREGA Districts
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Adilabad
	2.	Anantpur
	3.	Chittoor
	4.	Cudappah
	5.	Karim Nagar
	6.	Khammam
	7.	Mahbubnagar
	8.	Medak
	9.	Nalgonda
	10.	Nizamabad
	11.	Rangareddy
	12.	Vizianagaram
	13.	Warangal
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Upper Subansiri
Assam	1.	Bongaigaon
	2.	Dhemaji
	3.	Goalpara
	4.	Karbi Anglong
	5.	Kokrajhar
	3.	North Cachar Hills
	7.	North Lakhimpur
Bihar	1.	Kaimur (Bhabua)
	2.	Araria
	3.	Aurangabad
	4.	Bhojpur

1	2	3
	5.	Darbhanga
	6.	Gaya
	7.	Jamui
	8.	Jehanabad
	9.	Katihar
	10.	Kishanganj
	11.	Lakhisarai
	12.	Madhubani
	13.	Monghyr
	14.	Muzaffarpur
	15.	Nalanda
	16.	Nawadah
	17.	Patna
	18.	Purnea
	19.	Rohtas
	20.	Samastipur
	21.	Sheohar
	22.	Supaul
	23.	Vaishali
Chhattisgarh	1.	Bastar
	2.	Bilaspur
	3.	Oantatewada
	4.	Dhamtari
	5.	Jaspur
	6.	Kanker
	7.	Kawaradha
	8.	Koria
	9.	Rajgarh
	10.	Rajnandgaon
	11.	Sarguja

1	2	3
Gujarat	1.	Banaskantha
	2.	Dangs
	3.	Dohad
	4.	Namada
	5.	Ranch Mahals
	6.	Sabarkantha
Haryana	1.	Mohindergarh
	2.	Sirsa
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba
	2.	Sirmaur
Jammu & Kashmir	1.	Doda
	2.	Kupwara
	3.	Poonch
Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro
	2.	Chatra
	3.	Dhanbad
	4.	Dumka
	5.	Garhwa
	3.	Giridih
	7.	Godda
	8.	Gumla
	9.	Hazaribagh
	10.	Jamtara
	11.	Kodarma
	12.	Latehar
	13.	Lohardagga
	14.	Pakur
	15.	Palamau

1	2	3
	16.	Ranchi
	17.	Sahebganj
	18.	Saraikela
	19.	Simdega
	20.	Singhbhum West
Karnataka	1.	Bidar
	2.	Chitradurga
	3.	Davanagere
	4.	Gulbarga
	5.	Raichur
Kerala	1.	Palakkad
	2.	Waynad
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Balaghat
	2.	Barwani
	3.	Betul
	4.	Chattarpur
	5.	Dhar
	6.	Dindori
	7.	Jhabua
	8.	Khandwa
	9.	Mandla
	10.	Satna
	11.	Seoni
	12.	Shahdol
	13.	Sheopur
	14.	Shivpuri
	15.	Siddhi
	16.	Tikamgarh
	17.	Umaria

1	2	3
	18.	West Nimar/Khargone
Maharashtra	1.	Ahmednagar
	2.	Amravati
	3.	Aurangabad
	4.	Bhandara
	5.	Chandrapur
	6.	Dhule
	7.	Gadchiroli
	8.	Gondya
	9.	Hingoli
	10.	landed
	11.	Nandurbar
	12.	Yawatmal
Manipur	1.	Tamenlong
Meghalaya	1.	South Garo Hills
	2.	West Garo Hills
Mizoram	1.	Lawnqtai
	2.	Saiha
Nagaland	1.	Mon
Orissa	1.	Bolangir
	2.	Boudh
	3.	Deogarh
	4.	Dhenkanal
	5.	Gajapati
	6.	Ganjam
	7.	Jharsuguda
	8.	Kalahandi
	9.	Keonjhar
	10.	Koraput

1	2	3
	11.	Malkangiri
	12.	Mayurbhanj
	13.	Nabarangpur
	14.	Nuapada
	15.	Phulbani
	16.	Rayagada
	17.	Sambalpur
	18.	Sonepur
	19.	Sundergarh
Punjab	1.	Hoshiarpur
Rajasthan	1.	Banswara
	2.	Dungarpur
	3.	Jhalawar
	4.	Karauli
	5.	Sirohi
	6.	Udaipur
Sikkim	1.	North Sikkim
Tripura	1.	Dhalai
Tamil Nadu	1.	Dindigul
	2.	Nagapattinam
	3.	Sivagangai
	4.	South Arcot/Cuddalore
	5.	Tiruvannamalai
	6.	Villupuram
Uttranchal	1.	Chamoli
	2.	Champawat
	3.	Tehri Garhwal
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Azamgarh
	2.	Banda

1	2	3
	3.	Barabanki
	4.	Chandauli
	5.	Chitrakoot
	6.	Fatehpur
	7.	Gorakhpur
	8.	Hamirpur
	9.	Hardoi
	10.	Jalaun
	11.	Jaunpur
	12.	Kaushambi
	13.	Kushinagar
	14.	Lakhimpur Kheri
	15.	Lalitpur
	16.	Mahoba
	17.	Vlirzapur
	18.	Pratapgarh
	19.	Raebareli
	20.	Sitapur
	21.	Sonbhadra
	22.	Unnao
West Bengal	1.	24 South Parganas
	2.	Bankura
	3.	Birbhum
	4.	Jalpaiguri
	5.	Malda
	3.	Murshidabad
	7.	Purulia
	8.	South Dinajpur
	9.	West Midnapur
	10.	West/North Dinajpur

Annexure II**Status of Implementation of NREGA in 2006-07**

Sl.No.	State	Distts	No. of Rural Households (2001 Census)	Estimated Rural BPL Families	Job cards issued		Demand for Employment		Employment provided
					Number	Household	Individual	Household	Individual
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	6715598	742074	4380650	1546503	2119916	1546503	2119916
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	7878	3154	16926	16926	NR	16926	NR
3.	Assam	7	817286	327241	523209	204640	240072	205086	118550
4.	Bihar	23	7755942	3435882	2037604	525843	718141	477832	714828
5.	Chattisgarh	11	2023402	749873	1726855	695642	1302463	688524	1270589
6.	Gujarat	6	1388048	182806	614343	100698	206084	100698	206084
7.	Haryana	2	257304	21279	88818	28056	34758	28056	34758
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	150715	11967	88056	41960	44307	39320	41303
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	240978	9567	159158	NR	20261	NR	20261
10.	Jharkhand	20	3395640	1504269	1914800	581689	817934	578343	813672
11.	Karnataka	5	1282966	222979	606436	235009	459364	229185	447715
12.	Kerala	2	616309	57810	11968	3854	NR	3750	NR
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18	3550273	1315731	4381801	1979844	2304137	1996375	2225679
14.	Maharashtra	12	3713013	880727	2467037	191272	435861	191272	435861
15.	Manipur	1	16149	6466	17880	17880	43700	17800	43700
16.	Meghalaya	2	101657	40703	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Mizoram	2	21661	8673	22918	20801	12100	20801	12100
18.	Nagaland	1	31939	12788	27884	NR	8950	NR	8950
19.	Orissa	19	3836278	1841797	2261284	320938	539387	261121	428682
20.	Punjab	1	221815	14107	37326	37326	40310	30715	NR
21.	Rajasthan	6	1294087	177808	1493628	927890	1246742	927890	1246742
22.	Sikkim	1	10649	4264	4323	3611	4336	3611	4336
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	2067689	424910	1309462	299860	397505	299860	397505
24.	Tripura	1	57788	23138	64587	73971	115696	72348	113159
25.	Uttaranchal	3	206059	64332	191657	40153	40345	40008	40198
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22	7162466	2236122	3414000	1718544	1984778	1611342	1897582
27.	West Bengal	10	7064480	2250037	4116470	1498036	2399698	1351840	2334565
TOTAL		200	54008069	16570504	31979070	11110946	15536845	10739206	14976715

NR Not Reported

*In the State of Tripura demand for employment and employment provided is higher than job cards issued Clarification has been sought from the State Government.

Financial Performance under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act during 2006-07 (Upto October, 06)

Sl No	State	No. of Distts.	Actual O.B. as on 1st April of the year	Release of last year but received during the current year		Centre State Total (Col. 7+8)	State matching share actually released	Current Year	Release during Current Year	Misc. Receipt	Total Availability (col. 9+10)	Cumulative Expenditure													%age of Exp.		
				Centre	State							13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	On unskilled Wages	On semi-skilled and skilled wage	On material gency		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	2531.09	5974.85	82461.43	9162.38	22222.22	84683.65	0	93106.59	18571.85	46.9	140.7	3068.49	21825.94	23.42	65.09	0.21	0.64	14.05							
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.40	0.00	272.85	30.32	272.85	272.85	0	272.85	176.72	42.7	3530.91	454.85	12673.00	23.37	66.75	3.28	27.43	3.53							
3.	Assam	7	27692.55	8401.16	0	8401.16	13070.85	1592.32	13070.85	5444.18	5070.74	8464.44	422.7	3530.91	454.85	12673.00	23.37	66.75	3.28	27.43							
4.	Bihar	23	38371.95	10108.84	0	10108.84	46503.38	4500.38	4500.38	1190.24	9572.78	1467.91	8129.97	221.957	21543.40	22.80	54.28	0.95	37.74	1.03							
5.	Chattisgarh	11	4135.35	22.00	0.00	22.00	30080.74	3940.87	1483.87	31882.41	100.99	36910.75	12823.82	590.23	16933.72	53.09	68.08	2.86	30.55	0.53							
6.	Gujarat	6	3943.88	591.52	0.00	591.52	4113.94	457.10	4113.94	46.058	8885.20	1945.05	15.12	203.51	837.528	34.40	61.89	0.51	9.81	28.80							
7.	Haryana	2	1172.52	0.00	0.00	813.38	101.48	913.38	1004.73	1.32	2178.57	833.891	15.328	222.717	89.86	1861.89	53.34	71.77	1.32	19.17	7.74						
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1645.70	0	0	0.00	1607.84	178.83	131.51	1739.15	0.18	2785.03	678.98	55.89	419.44	41.72	98.28	4.79	38.10	0.84							
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	884.24	0	0	0.00	2778.37	308.49	331.74	3108.11	6.08	2808.43	351.57	118.77	78.19	14.53	63.51	21.46	14.13	0.80							
10.	Jharkhand	20	2025.9	2820.89	2820.89	37618.59	4179.84	4179.81	4179.40	158.39	6491.78	16288.39	1588.83	9821.94	288.89	27168.15	41.91	59.89	5.83	33.17	1.10						
11.	Karnataka	5	4112.50	1177.47	48.23	1217.70	14585.88	1821.74	718.87	15312.36	21942.58	5240.43	182.21	2888.57	181.19	6882.40	40.12	61.20	2.19	34.55	2.12						
12.	Kerala	2	1469.18	0	0	0.00	2179.51	242.17	2179.51	2.00	3380.89	65.88	1.99	0.09	114.75	182.00	5.43	38.88	0.87	0.00	63.85						
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18	2362.82	1228.57	1289.57	1289.57	1289.57	14107.80	1289.57	874.88	131465.87	61778.82	5230.86	28894.51	748.71	88388.70	73.30	84.11	5.43	29.89	0.77						
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	22891.58	0.00	18235.84	2137.29	18235.84	0.00	18235.84	41827.20	0.00	11130.38	28.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00							
15.	Manipur	1	243.4	438.83	438.83	570.89	63.43	570.89	63.43	1288.92	5.70	41.8	338.2	0	950	75.84	60.00	4.40	35.80	0.00							
16.	Meghalaya	2	645.70	129.44	129.44	288.90	33.21	288.90	33.21	2084.88	2084.88	0.00	2084.88	228.41	0.00	8084.88	0.00	8084.88	0.00	8084.88							
17.	Mizoram	2	645.70	129.44	129.44	288.90	33.21	288.90	33.21	1074.04	553.51	22.08	575.549	53.59	98.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.83							
18.	Nagaland	1	508.87	488.42	45	543.42	430.11	47.79	430.11	2.85	1485.05	578.81	384.14	14.50	975.45	66.88	58.13	0.00	38.38	1.49							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
19. Orissa	19	3226.04	1293.73	431.25	1724.99	71213.49	3151.65	74365.14	0	79526.16	14337.66	2366.86	9613.66	204.51	26542.69	33.46	54.02	8.99	36.22	0.77			
20. Punjab	1	340.16	398.77	0	398.77	755.75	0.00	755.75	6.5	1501.16	665.90	0	442.15	22.84	1130.89	75.33	58.88	0.00	39.10	2.02			
21. Rajasthan	6	1995.08	0.00	0.00	67981.00	7551.22	7551.22	7551.22	0	77417.30	32789.59	1194.00	6311.03	236.41	46590.63	52.49	80.78	2.94	15.55	0.73			
22. Sikkim	1	53.57	0.00	0.00	451.50	50.17	5.00	458.50	510.07	34.74	0.004	34.824	6.63	98.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27			
23. Tamil Nadu	6	4195.89	1492.80	0	1432.80	9989.21	1099.80	9989.21	459.009	15946.91	3465.49	0.00	0.00	364.89	3660.39	24.14	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.09		
24. Tripura	1	697.34	1669	0.00	1693.00	1456.86	161.85	250	1708.66	4282.00	1412.5	32.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
25. Uttaranchal	3	1711.09	693.69	28.23	697.92	1910.00	212.29	765.61	2674.21	7.38	5982.80	700.09	33.77	360.142	5.47	1129.421	22.22	61.88	2.99	34.54	0.48		
26. Uttar Pradesh	22	27159.7	13456.12	0	13428.12	33498.69	3722.09	3200	36998.69	168.699	77650.41	18193.33	1470.887	11850.32	514.29	32954.827	42.42	57.59	4.46	38.37	1.57		
27. West Bengal	10	16741.95	1612.19	1612.19	20359.04	2282.09	2339.88	22398.79	65.09	40817.92	9192.46	396.3	2000.99	260.87	13988.03	33.59	66.45	2.80	14.61	1.90			
TOTAL	260	189374.42	51739.08	546.71	52294.79	591948.53	60304.90	319201.85	619169.16	9729.22	896559.82	228264.38	15218.35	80306.95	77612.22	349031.19	481.14	63.21	4.36	28.02	2.25		

Physical Performance under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act during 2006-07

Sl.No.	State	No. of Dists.	No. of works												Total Nos. of works							
			Water Conservation		Drought Proofing and Plantation		Flood control		Rural Connectivity		Other works		Total Completed	In progress								
			Completed	In progress	Completed	In progress	Completed	In progress	Completed	In progress	Completed	In progress										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	671	51984	52655	18	489	507	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	363	11079	11442	1052	63554	64608	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	8	57	49	8	57	
3.	Assam	7	186	514	700	50	244	294	136	296	434	556	971	1527	611	499	1110	1539	2526	4065		
4.	Bihar	23	1061	2636	3697	51	189	240	293	59	351	7438	5926	13364	4239	2860	7150	13193	11699	24602		
5.	Chattisgarh	11	1463	933	2396	2806	769	3675	39	20	59	2308	2100	4408	1725	134	1859	8341	3656	12297		
6.	Gujarat	6	922	1163	2095	26	57	63	2	7	9	84	536	620	54	119	173	1086	1862	2970		
7.	Haryana	2	34	232	266	0	6	6	0	17	17	44	114	159	11	100	111	69	469	559		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
8. Himachal Pradesh	2	194	378	572	80	119	199	136	241	377	519	1002	1521	564	1385	1949	1483	3125	4618		
9. Jammu & Kashmir	3	5	17	22	0	2	2	121	120	241	80	273	353	162	322	484	368	734	1102		
10. Jharkhand	20	5464	14539	20003	85	382	477	7	27	34	2975	5395	8370	1331	2399	3790	9662	22752	32614		
11. Karnataka	5	1562	2045	3607	162	563	725	138	427	565	617	888	1505	1723	952	2675	4202	4875	9977		
12. Kerala	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13. Madhya Pradesh	18	28399	37420	66819	5856	4453	10309	511	789	1310	7574	14180	21754	14825	14948	28773	57285	71700	128685		
14. Maharashtra	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1901	3267	5168	
15. Manipur	1	5	4	9	0	42	42	0	0	0	10	141	151	0	32	32	15	219	284		
16. Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17. Mizoram	2	10	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	50	209	11	9	20	180	85	245		
18. Nagaland	1	26	26	17	17	5	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
19. Orissa	19	3200	5147	8347	374	1365	1739	122	229	351	4658	9143	14101	2881	2503	5384	11535	18387	29822		
20. Punjab	1	48	212	260	5	5	10	24	6	30	184	550	734	34	85	119	235	858	1153		
21. Rajasthan	6	3393	6113	9506	85	428	511	50	65	115	361	3164	3525	118	700	818	4007	10468	14475		
22. Sikkim	1	7	2	9	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	8	11	21	59	80	31	73	104
23. Tamil Nadu	6	788	2238	3028	0	0	0	6	35	41	203	172	375	291	1322	1613	1288	3767	5055		
24. Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25. Uttaranchal	3	733	909	1642	97	290	387	355	338	693	63	31	94	277	76	353	1525	1644	3189		
26. Uttar Pradesh	22	2174	5817	7891	3977	2917	6894	818	1350	2168	11702	15865	27597	2611	2716	5327	21282	28885	49977		
27. West Bengal	10	2035	3346	5381	1125	3488	4613	543	902	1445	2230	2894	5124	1072	1525	2597	7005	12155	19160		
TOTAL	200	52354	135681	188035	14797	15934	30631	3301	4947	8248	42088	63490	105558	33582	44678	78270	148013	267897	415910		

Sl.No.	State	No. of Dist.	Month Code	Employment Generated (in Lakh Mandays) (Cumulative for the year)					Percentage of the total				
				SC	ST	Other	Total	Women	Land Reform IAY beneficiary	others	SC	ST	Women
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	9	72.44	29.17	115.56	217.17	94.16	101.61	76.68	33.36	13.43	43.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	10				0.00				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
3.	Assam	7	8	15.08	57.45	71.11	143.64	31.60	31.03	0.00	10.50	40.00	22.00
4.	Bihar	23	9	68.82	5.23	86.84	160.90	23.46	0.00	0.00	42.77	3.25	14.58
5.	Chattisgarh	11	9	30.63	109.71	79.71	220.05	74.10	5.60	140.35	13.92	49.86	33.67
6.	Gujarat	6	9	3.02	23.24	15.22	41.49	22.11	0.13	16.07	7.29	56.02	53.30
7.	Haryana	2	9	5.31	0.00	3.44	8.75	2.51	0.15	4.29	60.69	0.00	28.69
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2	9	2.73	1.74	4.59	9.06	0.70	0.23	8.10	30.13	19.21	7.73
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	9	0.31	0.89	3.82	5.02	0.01	0.03	3.63	6.18	17.73	0.26
10.	Jharkhand	20	10	48.05	92.76	76.92	217.73	67.07	16.94	117.69	22.07	42.60	30.80
11.	Karnataka	5	10	25.81	16.03	36.96	78.80	44.24	2.03	32.47	32.75	20.34	56.14
12.	Kerala	2					0.00				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
13.	Madhya Pradesh	18	9	221.11	576.09	422.43	1219.63	528.78	125.72	461.45	18.13	47.23	43.36
14.	Maharashtra	12	9				0.00				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
15.	Manipur	1	9		6.57		6.57	2.63			0.00	100.00	40.03
16.	Meghalaya	2					0.00				#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
17.	Mizoram	2	9		3.30		3.30	110	0.05		0.00	100.00	33.31
18.	Nagaland	1	9		8.73		8.73	2.62			0.00	100.00	30.01
19.	Orissa	19	9	93.64	150.11	90.08	333.83	106.68	34.60	0.71	28.05	44.97	31.96
20.	Punjab	1	9	5.53	0.00	1.87	7.40	2.52	0.00	4.88	74.73	0.00	34.05
21.	Rajasthan	6	9	101.24	387.34	126.19	614.77	379.81	31.07	2080.44	16.47	63.01	61.78
22.	Sikkim	1	8	0.03	0.79	0.08	0.90	0.27		1.50	3.12	88.07	30.10
23.	Tamil Nadu	6	9	17.60	0.26	25.47	43.32	14.33	1.72	27.27	40.62	0.59	33.07
24.	Tripura	1	8	4.47	16.70	8.66	29.83	8.92		12.56	14.98	55.98	29.90
25.	Uttaranchal	3	9	2.52	0.09	7.23	9.84	2.88	0.05	6.91	25.61	0.91	29.24
26.	Uttar Pradesh	22	10	122.30	10.32	82.50	215.12	40.17	5.84	167.15	56.85	4.80	18.67
27.	West Bengal	10	10	46.92	23.58	63.23	160.81	24.01	14.30	76.95	29.18	14.66	14.93
	TOTAL	200		687.56	1520.10	1321.90	3756.65	1474.67	371.05	1359.10	23.63	40.46	39.26

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Sir, several districts of Karnataka are currently reeling under severe drought conditions and there is need for taking up employment generation work in Haveri district which is the most backward area, and other drought prone districts submitted by the Government of Karnataka on a continuing basis to overcome such a situation. Also, the Government has fixed the Minimum Wages in some irrigated talukas as not more than 69 mandays. But in such areas, registration of labourers for the scheme is very poor. Therefore, enhancement of the minimum wages is essential in those cases.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Employment Guarantee Act is being implemented in above five districts of Karnataka properly. There the minimum wages of poor people are deposited in their bank accounts by State Government and they get it directly. As a result of it, middleman have also disappeared and the work is also going on very smoothly.

[English]

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: My second Supplementary is this. I want to know whether the Government will consider providing 100 days guaranteed employment to individual adult members in the family instead of 100 days per household in a financial year. They are now providing only 100 days of employment to a family. Therefore, it is essential to provide 100 days for every adult member. There is also a demand to increase it to 200 days. Similarly, on commencement of any new work, the number of workers should be made as 20 instead of 50. They have fixed the number as 50 for commencement of any new work. In some rural areas and drought prone areas, the required number of 50 persons is not coming up and hence, it may be reduced to 20.

MR. SPEAKER: You have done very well.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the honourable Member that work is commenced only there where there are at least fifty labourers, correct relevant. I am going to correct it now that work should be commenced where there are at least such and such number of labourers.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have got your answer. I compliment you. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as this scheme is being implemented all over the country and a large number of districts have been included in this scheme but as far as plight of farmers of Maharashtra and its Vidharba region where a large number of farmers have committed suicide, is concerned, you can just think about the condition of labourers also. I would like to ask a simple question to the hon'ble Minister that although Central Government and State Government have given packages to the families of those farmers who have committed suicide on a large scale, whether his Ministry is going to take a decision to implement this scheme immediately in those districts?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Employment Guarantee Scheme has been implemented in above twelve districts of Maharashtra and some districts of Vidarb region have also been included therein but the districts of Vidarb region which have not been included are likely to be covered in the second phase. We have written to Planning Commission so that process of selection of districts for second phase could be started. We shall complete this process within three-four months and it will be implemented there also. There is a provision in this law that it will be implemented in all districts of the country within five years from the date of its implementation. It has been implemented in two hundred districts in the first phase wherein twelve districts of Maharashtra are also included and the districts of Vidarbha region where farmers are committing suicides/ and labourer are facing problem, will be taken care of in the second phase*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI: Is this scheme being implemented in those districts where farmers have committed suicide? ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Some districts have been included therein and we will include those districts also which have been left out.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You are a professor, you should not do it. If your students do it, then how do you react? Not a word should be recorded.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken against the State Governments which have not properly utilized the NREGA funds. The State of Gujarat has used only Rs. 27 crores out of Rs. 41 crore, Kamataka has used only Rs. 46 crore out of Rs. 113 crores and Madhya Pradesh has used only Rs. 835 crore out of a total of Rs. 1166 crore.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is monitored every month as to which State has received how much money and which State has spent how much amount. Meetings are held with those States which spend less amount. We remind and request them to spend the funds because this scheme is demand driven.

Sir, more funds will be spent there where more labourers will come to work and less funds will be spent there where less labourers will come. In spite of that we are looking whether at least BPL families of States have demanded work under this scheme or not and whether State Governments are implementing this scheme or not. Some States are lagging behind and in some others it is taking off now. In some States much work is being done but in some other states the work is being done at a snail's pace. Our thrust is on those states where work is being done at snail's pace. This work is still in initial stage. Some States have responded very well this year and they have cooperated in a good manner.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Abu Ayes mondal is a new Member. We have the tradition of not disturbing the new Members.

SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, out of the 200 districts which come under the National Rural Employment Programme, whether there are any districts where more

than fifty per cent of the total population living below the poverty line. If so, which are those districts, State-wise? What is the progress that has been made after the launching of this Programme?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has already mentioned that. Anyway, I compliment you.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the reply to the question contains the entire de-facto report. But if he wants the information separately, I am capable enough to do so. As the hon'ble Member has said, this work has been undertaken in almost 87 thousand panchayats of 200 districts, and as far as the remaining districts are concerned, I have told the House that the work on phase-II is ready to be undertaken. We will start the work on phase-II within a few months. The backward districts, being identified by us on the basis of indicator such as their status in the matter of floods and drought situation there ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: The hon'ble Member is asking about the 50% families living below poverty line.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please do not respond to any other query. Those are unauthorized.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the indicators also include the BPL families, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes families. It's also taken into consideration as to what are the wages and the productivity in the concerned district. Entire selection is being made on the basis of all indicators. From that point of view, the BPL families are also covered in it. The rest of the districts will be taken up with the commencement of work on Phase-II.

[English]

*SMT. PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: I thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to ask a supplementary question on the issue of National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. Sir, the UPA Government has been in power for the last two years and nine months but this scheme has been implemented only in Hoshiarpur district

*Not recorded.

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

of Punjab. Crores of rupees are being spent on this much-vaunted scheme but the ground reality is different. People who are made to work under this scheme are not being paid their wages, whereas those who have never worked under this scheme are being paid money. It reeks of bungling and corruption. A lot of other complaints have also been made regarding this scheme.

I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to who is responsible for giving employment and wages to the people working under this scheme? Sir, presently, politics has crept into the implementation of this scheme. When will this scheme be implemented in the other districts of Punjab? In Maharashtra, this scheme has been implemented in 12 districts. Why is step-motherly treatment being meted out to Punjab during the implementation of all schemes.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Member would like to know the names of the persons through whom funds are routed. I would like to apprise her that 50% of the funds allocated under this scheme are spent through the Presidents, Pradhans or Heads of the Village Panchayats. We send the funds allocated under this scheme to the district and therefrom it percolates down to the head of the panchayat as the Act itself says that 50% of the work shall be got done by the Pradhans of the village panchayats. So, the funds go to the head of the panchayat. So, there's no scope for any sort of play, politics or discrimination against anybody whosoever is involved there-in. Wherever the people seek job in identified districts, they shall be issued job cards. On receipt of job cards, when they seek job, they will be issued receipt letters and in case they do not get work within 15 days, there's a provision to grant them unemployment allowance.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon'ble Members to see to it in their constituencies, where the National Rural Employment Guarantee is being implemented, that all the job seekers get the job card. They could also seek job by filing petition. We are canvassing for it in the villages through various organizations of labourers. However, it is not possible to implement of the work without the cooperation of the hon'ble Members. So, I hope and request the hon'ble Members of the House to assist us in ensuring the labourers right to Law, which was very first introduced in this country to help them fight the poverty and starvation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think Mr. Minister fully discussed.

DR. R. SENTHIL: My question regarding expansion of NREGA to more districts has already been answered by the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. This cooperation is very welcome.

Shri Ram Kirpal Yadav

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as such the hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply to the question about Bihar, the state I wanted to discuss about that delay in the start of the work has been caused there due to the Panchayat Elections or rain. But more than six months have elapsed since the panchayat elections were held. Same is the case with the rains which we received long back. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please ask question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The work there has witnessed & very little progress. You have allocated sufficient funds and identified 23 districts of Bihar, but your intention is not being fulfilled there and the poor are not getting jobs. Work done is also not of go to quality. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The work there is not being done by the poor but by machines. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the reason for the work running at slow pace there, I think it's due to administrative failure. I would like to know as to what steps are being taken to expedite this work and ensure work to the people more and more through job cards?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, you please ask one question; whether it will be expedited in Bihar or not instead of asking all these things.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, we have sought clarifications from the State Governments. The Government of Bihar had attributed the delay in the commencement of work to the two upcoming elections alongwith panchayat elections and the rains. However, as per the report received 20,37,604 job cards have been issued while there has been demand for 5,25,843 jobs and 7,18,141 persons and 4,77,832 families have been provided employment. I feel this number is less. But the State Government says that this number has come down due to the panchayat elections and rain. But now the work is taking off. It is true that Rs. 400 crore were given in addition to the Rs. 700 crore given earlier, but out of this only one fourth i.e Rs. 100 crores have been spent.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shailendra Kumar, if you want to put a question, please do it.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the honourable Minister. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramdas Athawale, please restrain yourself. If you have to put a question, then please...go to your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is a good scheme for the country particularly for backward districts. Billions of rupees are being spent on this scheme but as Ramkripal ji said that work of this scheme is being delayed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also want to put a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am noticing it. You would not get chance in future.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I would like to suggest that when billions of rupees are being spent, to provide employment to the rural people, then arrangements should also be made to appoint a junior engineer and some employees to formulate estimate proposal for this scheme so that this work could be started immediately and people could get employment.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, honourable Member is giving suggestions but we are already following the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee. We are going to increase establishment cost from 2 per cent to 5 per cent immediately. There is already a provision for appointment of an additional Junior Engineer, an Additional Programme Officer and 'Rojgar Sewak' for capacity building of Panchayat. But the State Government has to do this work. We are pursuing this matter with the State Governments so that they spend money on this, do the work to capacity building of Panchayat and implement this scheme properly.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Employment Guarantee Scheme is a revolutionary scheme for India. It was started in Maharashtra. We have covered only one district of Punjab because Congress Government is there. I want to state that Government has given guarantee for only 100 days of work under Employment Guarantee Scheme but it is not sufficient, it should be extended to 200 days. As BJP did not give this guarantee, they are unemployed today. I just want to know from the honourable Minister whether the Government would take a decision to increase guarantee from 100 days to 200 days of work in the coming year.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has passed the proposal of providing work for 100 days. This is a well considered decision because the State Government and the Union Government have other schemes also. Union Government have other schemes also. Labourers are needed for farming. Labourers also rear cattle and it also needs some time

out of 365 days. Employment guarantee is only for those 100 days when there is lean period and they are not getting work anywhere. In the remaining period they will work in fields, get work under other schemes of the Government and do other work. So, the guarantee of work for 100 days out of 365 days ensures that they have work throughout the year. Therefore, this is a well considered decision and workers are getting work properly in their own villages. Migration has stopped in the areas where this scheme has been launched.

The entire world's attention has been focussed on this scheme. People from African countries are coming to India to study this unique and pro-poor initiative work, which the whole world wants to follow. Shri Amratya Sen, the noble prize winner and the famous economist has also praised this scheme. People from foreign countries are coming here to study this, to know about this and to work on this. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Nothing is being recorded. Do not say anything.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are such an astute Member. Why are you doing it? It is not helping your cause. Do not do this. I will not permit this. Please take your seat. You have to take your seat.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shishupal ji. It is your turn to speak now.

[Translation]

Targets under PMGSY

*42. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sarak Yojana (PMGSY) have been scaled down during 2006-07 in comparison to 2005-06;

(b) if so, whether contracts for construction of such roads under PMGSY have been awarded;

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

(d) whether any time period has been fixed for construction of these roads;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken for completion of the roads within the stipulated time?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. For the year 2005-06, target was to construct 17454 Km of road length to connect 7895 habitations. For the year 2006-07, the target is to construct 27250 km of road length to connect 9435 habitations. While the average allocation for the programme during the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 was Rs. 2458.60 crore, for the year 2005-06 it was increased to Rs. 4220 crore. During the current year the budget estimate is Rs. 5225.62 crore. To supplement the budgetary outlay, it is proposed to raise additional sum of Rs. 4000 crore from a special window of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). During the year 2005-06, 22785 Km of road was completed providing connectivity to 8031 habitations. During the current year also the targets are expected to be fully achieved. So far, projects amounting to Rs. 34584.52 crore have been approved out of which projects valued at Rs. 8300.46 crore were cleared during 2005-06 and upto October 2006 projects valued at Rs. 7124.89 crore have been cleared.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Rural roads has been identified as one of the components of Bharat Nirman and has set a goal to provide connectivity to all villages with the population of 1000 (500 in case of hilly or tribal areas) with an all weather road by 2009, 66802 habitations are targeted to be provided connectivity with 1.46 lakh Km of all weather roads by 2009. In addition, 1.94 km. of existing

through routes are targeted to be upgraded under Bharat Nirman. The total investment under Bharat Nirman is estimated at Rs.48,000 crore.

The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being implemented in accordance with the programme guidelines. In plain areas the projects are to be completed within a period of 9 working months from the date of issue of the Work order. In case the period for execution is likely to be adversely affected by monsoon or other seasonal factors, the time period for execution is extended upto 12 calendar months. In respect of hilly States where the work is executed in two stages, this time period will apply separately in respect of each stage.

(f) Implementation of PMGSY is being monitored regularly both at the State level and also by the Ministry of Rural Development. Since rural road is a State subject, the State Government is responsible for ensuring the timely execution of the road works. In case of delay in completion of the road works, the State Government can take action against the contractor as per the provisions of the contract. To increase the contracting capacity of States, amendments have recently been made in the Standard Bidding Document which, inter alia others, allows flexibility in the package size, participation of joint ventures and performance incentive for timely completion of work.

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the Minister of Rural Development whether the Government are aware that no funds have been allocated for Vidharbha for the year 2005-2006 under Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna whereas it has been stated that target fixed under this scheme would be achieved in the year 2006-2007. Do the Government propose to allocate funds for the region in the coming year?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Are you asking about Vidharba? The work in Maharashtra is lagging behind a bit, 3-4 meetings were held with the Ministers and officers of the State and an amount of Rs. 1000/- was sanctioned immediately. So, we will not let to paucity of funds hamper the work in any state. We provide money in advance. But there are some constraints. Some States need strengthening of organization, institutional building. In the States there is lack of contractor capacity and some face shortage of material. Still we are pursuing the matter with the State Governments. Earlier the Government of Maharashtra was lagging behind but now they have shown some progress and are working

according to the Act. Therefore, we have allocated money to them.

SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, honourable Minister has mentioned that the villages with a population of 500 would be linked with roads but Maharashtra has some villages with population of less than 200 to 250 would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to connect these villages also?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: 'Bharat Nirman' Programme, is a time bound and targeted programme. Under this programme we will connect all the villages. With the population of one thousand and more alongwith the villages in tribal and hilly areas with a population of 500, by 2009. We have fixed a target of spending Rs. 48 thousand crore in four years for this purpose. After this, we will connect villages with population of 500 and tribal and hilly areas with the population of 250 simultaneously under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojna. But, first of all we will cover villages with the population of one thousand and 500. Thereafter we will cover villages with population of 500 and 250. After completing this work we will connect every habitation. We have fixed the target of connecting all the villages by road.

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to say that this scheme is very good, there is rapid progress in the field of connectivity in the entire country under Bharat Nirman Yojanas, but work is going on at a slow pace under Bharat Nirman in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is so because a different tendering system is adopted for the linking of roads covered under the said scheme launched by the Government of India. This is not being implemented properly in our state specially in militancy affected state. This is so because major projects are to be completed under this scheme while there are no such contractors in the State who are capable of taking up these projects. Due to this, contractors from outside go there and grab the tenders and sublet them to local people because of which State Government is not able to take full advantage of this scheme introduced by Government of India. I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister whether he will reconsider this process and provide opportunity to the local people of special state of Jammu and Kashmir to implement major projects and get minor works done for them since contractors from outside are not going there due to fear of militancy?

MR. SPEAKER: You have put a very good question.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Hon'ble Member has expressed concern about the problems in Jammu and Kashmir. Sir, the fact is that Rs. 312 crore have been sanctioned for the State but, there are some difficulties in spending this amount. So, we have convened meeting twice with the hon'ble Chief Minister in this regard. He asked us to get the work done in three districts through the central agency, NBCC. Hon'ble Member has expressed concern about contractor capacity. I would like to say in this regard that we already have made arrangements so that the local people might get to work in the projects. We have provided facilities to the local people and relaxed rules for them. If hon'ble Member is apprised of the situation he will be satisfied. We have co-operated and addressed the problems about which he was so concerned. This would satisfy him. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to raise funds.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is concerned hon'ble Minister replied in a unique style. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Sir, I am coming to the question. But this is also very important.

[Translation]

Hon'ble Minister just stated that villages having a population of one thousand five hundred, two hundred fifty will be linked.....*(Not recorded)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do not do that. Earlier part will be deleted.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: As per your mercy, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes certainly.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: In the whole question,

[Translation]

the Ministry has said.

[English]

It is a state responsibility. We are spending a sum of Rs. 35,000 crore, specifically.

[Translation]

It has been written

[English]

Since rural roads is a State subject, the State Government is responsible for assuring all the things. I am not arguing here.

[Translation]

The Government of India is sanctioning so much money, what are the methods of verification and mounting to ensure that all work are being completed timely and quality is as per specification and how many completion reports have been received from every State Government in the last six years? Has the Government of India made a compilation report in this regard and if so, to whom it has been submitted and what are its findings?

[English]

This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: The entire project cannot be discussed here in the form of a question. Put a specific question.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Sir, I am putting the specific question. What is the report of the last six years? What are the findings?

Sir, in my constituency, crores of rupees have been siphoned off by making a nexus. I have complained to the Ministry about this that for the last so many years, this has been happening. At least,

[Translation]

whether he will take cognizance of the complaints lodged by me at the Indian road congress about Ramtek constituency?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Member expressed concerns about quality

control. There is a three tier system for quality control. First and second tier are under the State Government and third tier is under Union Government. A Report is submitted after the investigations by officers and engineers in first and second tier. Even after that if there is any complaint or concern expressed by the State Government then we solve the problem. 38,417 roads in 29 States of the entire country have been surveyed and 13020 roads out of the that roads were found satisfactory and 2,382 are found to be dissatisfactory. On the other hand 15,422 were found to be satisfactory and 7,593 were not up to the mark under the schemes which were incomplete. If any hon'ble Member sends a letter complaining about something then action will be taken on it and he will be informed within a week. If hon'ble Member writes to us then we will look for that letter. He would have received a reply, if not we will see it. We want the hon'ble Member to keep an eye on the work in progress and apprise us if there is any shortcoming. If hon'ble Members co-operate with us, then the work will go on smoothly. I always take care to reply the letters of the hon'ble Members and take action on them. I hope for the co-operation of hon'ble Members. I will welcome the suggestions and complaints and take possible actions on those. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is a matter of inquiry as to how many MPs are responding to his request.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the progress of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is very slow in Jharkhand and work being done there is not upto standard. A team from the Centre went there six months ago. The team has submitted its report to the Union Government after surveying all the roads. The newspapers have also published that the situation there is very bad. Through you, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to what actions have been taken on the inquiry report of the central team and if no action has been taken as yet, the time by which action is likely to be taken?

MR. SPEAKER: Short answers for short questions.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the work in Jharkhand is very slow. It is correct that the work there is slow. We have drawn the attention of

the State Government towards this. The Chief Minister has asked for the need of a central agency. We asked them to use the Central agency. Till date 1000 inspections have been conducted out of which 172 work were satisfactory and 105 were unsatisfactory. At one place 358 works were satisfactory and 365 were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Speaker, Sir demand of the hon'ble Member is valid. We have asked the State Government to take care in this matter as we cannot compromise with quality. We have alerted the State Government for this. We have also got the enquiry done by sending a National level quality monitor. There are irregularities. We are paying attention to it. We will take action to bring improvement in it.

[English]

PROF. M. RAMADASS: In the reply given by the Minister it is stated that in the last two years projects worth Rs. 34584.52 crore have been approved, out of which, till October, 2006, only projects valued at Rs. 7124.89 crore have been cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Members want detailed figures, etc., they can write to the Minister. How can every detail be given from here?

PROF. M. RAMADASS: Only 20 per cent of the projects have been cleared so far. Out of it, how many projects have been completed? Why there is this tardy progress in the implementation of the road projects? Why the roads are not in good shape?

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have answered all the questions asked by the hon'ble Member. Still, I want to submit that the value of projects cleared is Rs. 34584 crore, amount released is Rs. 19,915 crore, amount spent is Rs. 17077 crore and no. of road work sanctioned is 57444, no. of road work completed 33,658, length of road work approved is 1,88,407 km, length of road completed is 99985.65 km or almost 1 lakh km. and no. of habitations approved for coverage is 58917 and no. of habitations covered is 29294. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members are asking about the details, Mr. Minister cannot do anything?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the answer it has been stated that we are achieving

more than the targets. Nobody can stop us from achieving these targets. Earlier two thousand and five hundred crore rupees were spent but now we are spending not one, two, three or four but five times money i.e. twelve thousand and five hundred crore rupee annually. Under Bharat Nirman Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna facilities be provided in the villages and every road should be connected to the pucca road. India will progress only when its villages prosper. Nobody can stop India from coming to the foremost row in the world by 2020.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon'ble Minister that when decision regarding Pradhan Mantri Sadak Niraman Yojna was taken, the Government had the aim to connect the villages having a population of 500 and one thousand, to the main road. But, meanwhile we attended a meeting called by the hon'ble Minister. Seeing the circumstances of some states, the proposal to have long roads from other states leaving back the rural areas was given which we also approved of. That proposal was also accepted. In this way several roads of Bihar were approved. At that time we demanded to get this work done by the Central agency.

Mr. Speaker, work was started in Bihar through central agency. Five or six agencies were engaged there but even after two and a half or two year nine months, so many schemes are still not tendered. Even on tendered stretches work has not been started. Some works also have been started at a few places. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered that.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell Mr. Minister through you that those villages to which we wanted to give facilities through long roads, were deprived of those facilities. Secondly, construction is yet to start on the long roads which we took.

I want to tell the hon'ble Minister that your sanctioned works are started at some places and somewhere they are still untouched. Would you fix a time limit to start those works or these works, after a lapse of 2 years nine months will be completed after the next election? Would you like to provide this facility to those villages in

rural areas which are left due to consideration of long roads by implementing these schemes again?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Senior Members should put very brief supplementaries.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it's all right that earlier it was decided to connect the villages having a population of 1000 and 500 but later on it was seen that at some places thorough routes were also absent and at those places link roads were also made with thorough routes. Hon'ble Member need not worry about the fact that due to thorough routes link roads will not be constructed or the work will be slow. Hon'ble Member has shown his concern towards Bihar. I want to tell that 6000 km long road was approved for Bihar out of which work of 400 km is completed, 4000 km is being worked upon and tender has been invited for 1500 km road. We need the support of hon'ble Member in this work. Tenders are invited as many as eight times in his area but still people do not file tenders. His friends are creating chaos there. If he keeps his friends and those bad elements at peace, the work will go on a fast pace.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, I do not want to accuse anybody. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: OK. If there will be any accusation, I will see later on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Sir, Hon'ble Minister has said his friends are bad elements, but I want to say that they ruled for 15 years in Bihar, the bad elements of the area are their followers. Had he saved Bihar from those elements, the condition of Bihar would have been better today.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all in good humour.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Minister that by taking personal

interest in this area he is undertaking this work in the whole country. Hon'ble Minister knows that in my area stone is found in Bhiknathori and tender has been filed for that. These stones were meant for this road.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It has become Bihar Assembly now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir, Ministry of Forest and Environment has banned the mining of stones from sanctuary and outside sanctuary there. Alongwith sanctuary, mining from river outside the sanctuary is also banned as a consequence of which there is flood in the river. Therefore, I want to state that the Ministry of Forest and Environment may ban the mining from the sanctuary and not from the river outside the sanctuary. I would like to know whether he will make some efforts through his ministry in the direction of lifting this ban?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is correct that keeping in view the shortage of material, since Bikhnathori area is very near and the cost increases if we transport it from a distant area, therefore, we spoke to the State Government and the Ministry of Environment and we are in touch with all the parties.

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Sir, this matter is related to the Ministry of Environment, Government of India.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: O.K. we will try to make it available.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: These are important matters. You cannot take 20 minutes for one Question. Now, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Khanduri. Please put a very brief supplementary. You are an experienced Member.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, through a Calling Attention in June 2005, I had sought some information from the hon'ble Minister in respect of Uttaranchal. The Minister had stated that from March, 2002 to June 2005, Rs. 274 crore had remained unutilized. Total 101 KM long road has been constructed,

while full amount was utilized for the first year and a total length of 264 km. road had been constructed. At that time, he had apprised the House that the Government of Uttaranchal pays no heed towards what Centre says adding that the Govt. had convened many meetings but there is no progress.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken a long time on this Question.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, I would like to know about the position of utilization of funds in Uttaranchal since June, 2005 till date? Has any progress has been made by the State Government on his advice and if so, the status of the progress made.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Sir, the total share of Uttaranchal is Rs. 490 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: You may send them the details thereof.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You know everything.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, all these details cannot be given here.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, Rs. 234 crore are pending ...*(Interruptions)* You please tell me how it is pending now. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The share of Uttaranchal is Rs. 490 crore out of which Rs. 360 crore have been sanctioned. It should have been increased but it has been reduced now. Secondly, the number of roads sanctioned are 292 and Rs. 229 crore have been released. So far as the number of roads completed are concerned, by October, 2006. ...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: What work has been done there in the last three and a half years. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? The hon. Minister is saying about what is completed. Kindly hear him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The work of Uttaranchal is lagging behind. Some sign of improvement has been noticed recently. We made frequent efforts and as a result thereof they have started making improvements.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Because these are important matters, I have allowed so many supplementaries on the Question. But you have already taken 51 minutes on this very Question. Now, we will go to the next Question.

Sixth Central Pay Commission

*43. SHRI P. MOHAN:
DR. K. DHANARAJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted the Sixth Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether the Commission has invited suggestions/comments from the interested parties including Government organizations, staff associations/unions, etc;

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

(e) whether there has been persistent demands from various quarters for grant of interim relief;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Government has notified the Sixth Central Pay Commission on October 5, 2006. The terms of reference of the Commission, as notified, are given in the enclosed

Annexure. The Commission has taken steps to invite suggestions comments from staff associations and Government organizations. The staff side has demanded Interim Relief of Rs. 1000 per month. The issue relating to payment of Interim Relief has been included as one of the terms of reference of the Sixth Central Pay Commission.

Annexure

Terms of reference of the Sixth Central Pay Commission

- (A) To examine the principles, the date of effect thereof, that should govern the structure of pay, allowances and other facilities/benefits, whether in cash or in kind, to the following categories of employees:
- (i) Central government employees - industrial and non-industrial.
 - (ii) Personnel belonging to the All India Services.
 - (iii) Personnel belonging to the Armed Forces.
 - (iv) Personnel of the Union Territories;
 - (v) Officers and employees of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department; and
 - (vi) Officers and employees of the regulatory bodies set up under Acts of Parliament.
- (B) To transform the Central Government Organisations into modern, professional and citizen-friendly entities that are dedicated to the service of the people.
- (C) To work out a comprehensive pay package for the categories of Central Government employees mentioned at (A) above that is suitably linked to promoting efficiency, productivity and economy through rationalization of structures, organisations, systems and processes within the Government, with a view to leveraging economy, accountability, responsibility, transparency, assimilation of technology and discipline.
- (D) To harmonize the functioning of the Central Government Organisations with the demands of the emerging global economic scenario. This would also take in account, among other relevant factors, the totality of benefits available to the employees, need of rationalization and simplification thereof, the

prevailing pay structure and retirement benefits available under the Central Public Sector Undertakings, the economic conditions in the country, the need to observe fiscal prudence in the management of the economy, the resources of the Central Government and the demands thereon on account of economic and social development, defence, national security and the global economic scenario, and the impact upon the finances of the States if the recommendations are adopted by the States.

- (E) To examine the principles which should govern the structure of pension, death-cum-retirement gratuity, family pension and other terminal or recurring benefits having financial implications to the present and former Central Government employees appointed before January 1, 2004.
- (F) To make recommendations with respect to the general principles financial parameters and conditions which should govern payment of bonus and the desirability and feasibility of introducing Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme in place of the existing ad hoc bonus scheme in various Departments and to recommend specific formulae for determining the productivity index and other related parameters.
- (G) To examine desirability and the need to sanction any interim relief till the time the recommendations of the Commission are made and accepted by the Government.

[English]

SHRI P. MOHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the Interim Relief, in his reply, the hon. Finance Minister has stated that the matter of Interim Relief has been reported to the Sixth CPC to decide the desirability. In the past, even before announcing the Pay Commissions, the Government used to announce the Interim Relief *suo motu*. But why has that practice not been followed this time?

MR. SPEAKER: Why no Interim Relief?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, with effect from the 1st April, 2004, 50 per cent of the Dearness Allowance has been merged as Dearness Pay. So, that is a major change on the eve of the new Pay Commission from the earlier Pay Commissions. Therefore, the Government decided that having regard to the merger of the part of

the Dearness Allowance with the Dearness Pay, it would be appropriate to refer the question of Interim Relief also to the Pay Commission.

So, it is being referred to the Pay Commission, and we will await the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

SHRI P. MOHAN: Sir, I am not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Only if you are the hon. Minister yourself, you would be satisfied.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second Supplementary.

SHRI P. MOHAN: Instead of constituting the Sixth Pay Commission after 10 years as recommended by the Fifth Pay Commission, why is the present Pay Commission constituted after 13 years with a delay of three years?

Is it also a fact that the second ACP as recommended by the Fifth Pay Commission, has not been implemented in many Government offices even though it has been accepted by the Union Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan, you have put so many questions in this Supplementary.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no particular periodicity for constituting the Pay Commission. Successive Central Pay Commissions in the past have been set up with an interval of 11 to 13 years. In this case, the Fifth Pay Commission was set up in April, 1994 and the Sixth Pay Commission, in October, 2006, say about 12 years. So, it is not very different from the past average.

Regarding the second ACP—though it does not arise of this Question—I am not aware which Department has not implemented the ACP. If the hon. Member has any details, he may furnish them to me; and I shall find out why that Department has not implemented the decision of the Government. I am not aware of it.

DR. K. DHANARAJU: Sir, usually our Finance Minister gives good replies to the Questions, but we want a favourable reply from the Government. Though merging of the Dearness Allowance with the Pay Scales is a

different issue, yet all the Government employees of the entire nation are looking at the UPA Government, and they want the announcement of some Interim Relief immediately. I want the fixed timeframe for this announcement of the Interim Relief. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I shall certainly keep the suggestion of the hon. Member in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

I do not think, there is much to be asked on this Question.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the demands made by the Employees Union and other people before the 6th Central Pay Commission is regarding the provision of giving Rs. 1,000 as interim relief. Such-relief has been provided earlier also.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered it.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: He has included it in the terms of reference, while the interim relief should necessarily be given. The Govt. should take into consideration the rise in price index and hike in prices of other commodities, but the Government tried to avoid it which is not in the fitness of things. Therefore, I demand that such relaxation should be given. Secondly, the composition and term of the Commission should be decided and the Government should clear their stand with regard to the norms of inviting such organizations.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The Pay Commission will decide that. Yes, Mr. Minister, if you want to respond, you can respond.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Commission has been asked to submit its Report as early as possible. The Commission has informed me that they will give the Report as early as possible. They will also address the Terms of reference relating to Interim Relief. Beyond what I have already answered on Interim Relief, I have nothing to add. I shall certainly keep your suggestion, and act.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Mr Speaker, Sir, my question is a bit different. At the time of 5th Pay Commission there were some financial recommendation which were accepted but there were some non financial suggestions as well, whose ground reality we had ignored. One thing was explicit that the financial condition of some State Governments was shattered after 5th Pay Commission. We presumed in last about 10-12 years that it will improve the work quality of the State Government employee in real sense but the result is far less than expected. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister of Finance suggestions given by the Pay Commission so as we may try to improve the quality of Government officers on ground level. Will the hon'ble Minister assure us in the matter that there will be improvement in future.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I entirely agree with the hon. Member. When the Pay Commission makes recommendations on monetary aspects, it also makes recommendations on non-monetary aspects. Unfortunately, in the clamour to implement the monetary aspects, we tend to forget the non-monetary aspects and then we pay a huge price. As far as that is within my power, I shall ensure that the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission relating to both monetary and non-monetary aspects are implemented.

[Translation]

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister, with your kind permission the time by which the Commission will give its recommendations as that it will give its recommendations soon. Probably he has fixed a time frame for the same. I would like to know whether it is true that there were some discrepancies in the recommendations of the 5th Pay Commission. How the Government will ensure that there will be no discrepancy in recommendation of the 6th Pay Commission.

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Commission is being requested to give its recommendations within 18 months from the date of its constitution. When the Commission submits its Report, the Government would have to

consider it carefully and then take decisions. Usually, after decisions are taken, some anomalies are brought to the notice and they are addressed in a manner which are well settled within the Government. But I hope that the recommendations to be received from the Sixth Pay Commission will, as far as possible, try not to give room for any possible anomalies.

SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI: Thank you very much, Sir.

This Pay Commission has been constituted after a gap of more than 10 years. I would like to know this from the Finance Minister. Would the Government advise the Pay Commission to suggest some mechanism and formula acceptable to the Associations of Government servants so that after every 10-year, their pay and other allowances will be automatically revised?

MR. SPEAKER: It is about automatic revision.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: No, Sir. That is not in contemplation. The accepted mechanism for revising pay and allowances of Government servants is the Pay Commission. But I cannot see how there can be any automatic revision. The Dearness Allowance takes care of the erosion of pay due to price increase.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Delay in Clearance of Cheques

*44. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Reserve Bank of India guidelines in regard to cheque clearance policy presently in vogue;

(b) whether the public and private sector banks are earning crores of rupees a day by deliberately delaying in crediting cheques sent to them for clearance as reported in the *Hindu* dated September 4, 2006;

(c) if so the details of the banks found involved in such practices; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the banks for violation of Reserve Bank of India guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has, vide its guidelines dated 1st November, 2004, advised all scheduled commercial banks to formulate a Board approved comprehensive and transparent policy covering issues relating to (i) immediate credit of local/outstation cheques, (ii) time frame for collection of local/outstation cheques and (iii) interest payment for delayed collection. While formulating their policies, the banks have been advised to take into account their technological capabilities, systems and processes adopted for clearing arrangements and other internal arrangements for collection through correspondents and ensure wide publicity of the policy so formulated. It has, however, been clearly specified that the RBI and the Banking Ombudsmen would continue to exercise the prerogative to examine any dispute which may arise between the bank and any of its customers, vis-a-vis their published policies and procedures.

(b) to (d) RBI does not have any such instances on record that any bank has made huge earnings in cheque clearing and deliberately delaying the credit. If any specific instances of violation of RBI's guidelines are noticed, it takes appropriate regulatory action.

Mega City Status

*45. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cities identified and awarded mega city status, State-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for Mega Cities during the Tenth Five Year Plan and the disbursement made till October 31, 2006, State-wise;

(c) whether some of the Mega Cities are unable to take advantage of the status extended to them; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Following cities are provided central assistance for infrastructure development under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega Cities:—

(i) Chennai (Tamil Nadu)

(ii) Mumbai (Maharashtra)

- (iii) Kolkata (West Bengal)
- (iv) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)
- (v) Bangalore (Karnataka)

(b) Rs.1050.00 crores were provided for the scheme during the 10th Five Year Plan. Of this, Rs. 835.059 crore have been disbursed to the nodal agencies in the mega cities from 2002-03 to October 2006 as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

Mega City	Amount
Bangalore	121.72976
Chennai	169.96389
Hyderabad	168.72050
Kolkata	146.88040
Mumbai	227.76445

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Master Plan of Delhi

*46 SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress made in finalisation of Master Plan, 2021 of Delhi;
- (b) whether the problems experienced by the citizens of Delhi are likely to be taken care of in the proposed Master Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be finalised and notified?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) with the approval of the Central Government invited

objections/suggestions from the public on the Draft Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) through the newspapers on 8.4.2005. In response, about 7,000 objections/suggestions were received. A Board of Enquiry & Hearing constituted by DDA has till date, held 15 meetings to consider those suggestions and objections to the draft plan.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Draft MPD-2021 envisages inter-alia urbanization of additional area, augmentation of housing stock and commercial space, private sector participation in land assembly and development, re-densification in certain areas including influence zone along MRTS corridors, redevelopment of both planned and unplanned urban areas, development of greens, conservation of natural and cultural heritage and also incorporates perspective plan in respect of power, water supply and sewerage.

With a view to taking care of the problems experienced by the citizens arising out of commercialization of residential premises and unauthorized construction, the Central Government has already modified the MPD-2001 vide Notifications dated 7.9.2006 and 22.9.2006. The revised provisions relating to mixed use provide for liberalized and rationalized use of residential premises for non-residential activities, involvement of Residents' Welfare Association (RWA) in identification of mixed use streets by local bodies, as well as recovery of charges for augmentation of civic infrastructure and parking. The revised development control norms for plotted residential development provide for higher ground coverage, Floor Area Ratio (FAR) and height.

The revised provisions also provide for regularization of existing unauthorized construction and registration of mixed use premises subject to these norms and payment of various charges.

The Government has also set up Committees to look into other outstanding issues related to unauthorized development in the form of Farm Houses and unauthorized colonies inhabited by affluent sections, integration of Lal Dora areas, and additions/alterations in group housing buildings.

(d) The draft Plan can be taken up for approval after it is considered by the Authority and sent to the Government, in accordance with the statutory procedure laid down in Delhi Development Act, 1957. In view of the said procedure, a precise time frame cannot be given.

Demand and Supply of Power

*47. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several States in the country are reeling under severe shortage of power;

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

(c) whether capacity addition of some power projects has not been increased for the last several years and many of the projects are still awaiting the requisite clearance, causing decreasing trend in industrial and agricultural production in most of the States;

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

(e) the concrete steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) There is overall shortage of power in the country primarily due to increase in demand for power outstripping the availability of power. The shortages vary from State to State on season to season, day to day and hour to hour basis depending on the demand and supply of power. State-wise power supply position during April - October, 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement-I

Main reasons for shortage of power are as under:

- (i) Growth in demand for power outstripping the growth in generation and capacity addition.
- (ii) Low Plant Load Factor of some of the thermal generating units, mostly in the State Sector.
- (iii) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses including theft of electricity.
- (iv) Poor financial position of State Utilities rendering it difficult for them to raise the resources necessary for making required investments to create adequate generation, transmission and distribution system.

(c) and (d) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply & distribution of electricity to various categories of consumers (including industrial and agricultural) in a State is in the purview of the State Government. The overall annual growth in generation in the country during last 3 years i.e. 2003-04 to 2005-06 has been in the range of 5—5.2% as compared to 3.1—3.9% in the preceding 3 years from 2000-01 to 2002-03. The growth in generation during the current year (April - October, 2006) has been 7.1% as compared to 5.1% during corresponding period in last year.

Capacity addition of about 17,743 MW has taken place in various States/UTs in the last 4 years and so far in the current year. State/Sector-wise details of the same are given in the enclosed Statement-II. Projects of about 43,000 MW capacity are under construction Statement-III.

As per the Electricity Act, 2003 any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a generating station without obtaining a license under this Act if it complies with the technical standards relating to connectivity with the grid specified by Central Electricity Authority. However, concurrence of Central Electricity Authority is required for setting up hydro-electric generation projects involving a capital expenditure exceeding a specified sum. As such, there are no proposals for thermal power projects pending for clearance in Central Electricity Authority.

Regarding environmental clearance for thermal power projects, Ministry of Power is having monthly coordination meeting with Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoE&F) and issues relating to environmental clearance for thermal power projects are sorted out in the meeting. No thermal power project has been held up due to Environment & Forest clearance from Ministry of Environment.

Ten hydro-electric schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 5481 MW concurred by CEA are to be cleared by Ministry of Environment & Forests from environmental and/or forest angle. Details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-IV; No hydro-electric scheme is pending for concurrence of CEA at present.

(e) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to improve power generation in the country:

- (i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.
- (ii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 11th Five Year Plan.

- (iii) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.
- (iv) "Partnership in Excellence" Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a precursor to renovation and modernization.
- (v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation
- under "Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP).
- (vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.
- (vii) Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.
- (viii) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro, thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.
- (ix) Optimum utilization of available power by strengthening of inter-state and inter-regional transmission capacity.

Statement I***Power Supply Position (Provisional)***

(Figures in MU Net)

State System Region	October, 2006				April, 2006-October, 2006			
	Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Requirement (MU)	Availability (MU)	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	106	106	0	0.0	872	870	-2	-0.2
Delhi	1,619	1,614	-5	-0.3	14,452	14,112	-340	-2.4
Haryana	2,421	2,221	-200	-8.3	16,770	14,883	-1,887	-11.3
Himachal Pradesh	616	611	-5	-0.8	3,017	2,983	-34	-1.1
Jammu & Kashmir	880	840	-40	-4.5	6,318	4,595	-1,723	-27.3
Punjab	2,711	2,561	-150	-5.5	25,903	22,695	-3,208	-12.4
Rajasthan	2,807	2,707	-100	-3.6	17,887	17,335	-552	-3.1
Uttar Pradesh	4,771	4,121	-650	-13.6	33,821	27,933	-5,888	-17.4
Uttaranchal	584	554	-10	-1.8	3,453	3,344	-109	-3.2
Northern Region	16,495	15335	-1,160	-7.0	122,493	108,749	13,744	-11.2
Chhattisgarh	1,205	1,131	-74	-6.1	8,051	7,593	-458	-5.7
Gujarat	5,921	5,082	-839	-14.2	33,200	29,950	-3,250	-9.8
Madhya Pradesh	3,193	2,966	-227	-7.1	18,916	16,696	-2,220	-11.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Maharashtra	8,924	7,517	-1,407	-15.8	58,708	50,369	-8,339	-14.2
Daman & Diu	134	112	-22	-16.4	918	795	-123	-13.4
D.N. Haveli	231	229	-2	-0.9	1,650	1,613	-37	-2.2
Goa	256	253	-3	-1.2	1,495	1,492	-3	-0.2
Western Region	19,864	17,290	-2,574	-13.0	122,938	108,508	14,430	-11.7
Andhra Pradesh	5,170	5,027	-143	-2.8	34,307	33,478	-829	-2.4
Karnataka	3,411	3,332	-79	-2.3	22,318	21,998	-320	-1.4
Kerala	1,243	1,217	-26	-2.1	8,495	8,371	-124	-1.5
Tamil Nadu	5,069	4,985	-84	-1.7	36,435	35,984	-451	-1.2
Pondicherry	142	142	0	0.0	1,078	1,078	0	0.0
Lakshadweep	2	2	0	0	14	14	0	0#
Southern Region	15,035	14,703	-332	-2.2	102,633	100,909	-1,724	-1.7
Bihar	783	722	-61	-7.8	4,789	4,410	-379	-7.9
DVC	1,053	1,031	-22	-2.1	6,673	6,562	-111	-1.7
Jharkhand	373	362	-11	-2.9	2,428	2,326	-102	-4.2
Orissa	1,463	1,434	-29	-2.0	9,818	9,679	-139	-1.4
West Bengal	2,320	2,257	-63	-2.7	16,239	15,968	-271	-1.7
Sikkim	17	17	0	0.0	120	119	-1	-0.8
Andaman-Nicobar #	20	15	-5	-25	140	105	-35	-25.0
Eastern Region	6,009	5,823	-186	-3.1	40,067	39,064	-1,003	-2.5
Arunachal Pradesh	20	19	-1	-5.0	132	127	-5	-3.8
Assam	328	301	-27	-8.2	2,582	2,399	-183	-7.1
Manipur	50	48	-2	-4.0	292	280	-12	-4.1
Meghalaya	120	97	-23	-19.2	814	647	-167	-20.5
Mizoram	19	18	-1	-5.3	130	124	-6	-4.6
Nagaland	31	29	-2	-6.5	210	201	-9	-4.3
Tripura	113	107	-6	-5.3	520	480	-40	-7.7
North-Eastern Region	681	619	-62	-9.1	4,680	4,258	-422	-9.0
All India	58,084	53,770	-4,314	-7.4	392,811	361,488	31,323	-8.0

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Peak Demand and Peak Met (Provisional)

(Figures in MW net)

State System Region	October, 2006				April, 2006-October, 2006			
	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-)		Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Met (MW)	Surplus/Deficit(-)	
			(MW)	(%)			(MW)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chandigarh	207	206	-1	-0.5	264	247	-17	-6.4
Delhi	3,701	3,529	-172	-4.6	4,000	3,736	-264	-6.6
Haryana	4,600	3,897	-703	-15.3	4,837	4,201	-636	-13.1
Himachal Pradesh	711	711	0	0.0	730	730	0	0.0
Jammu & Kashmir	1,400	1,282	-118	-8.4	1,470	1,282	-188	-12.8
Punjab	6,300	5,318	-982	-15.6	8,971	6,558	-2,413	-26.9
Rajasthan	5,012	4,387	-625	-12.5	5,012	4,387	-625	-12.5
Uttar Pradesh	8,656	7,837	-1,019	-11.8	8,753	7,837	-1,116	-12.7
Uttaranchal	1,084	941	-143	-13.2	1,084	991	-93	-8.6
Northern Region	29,689	26,182	-3,507	-11.8	31,516	26,644	-4,872	-15.5
Chhattisgarh	2,065	1,779	-286	-13.8	2,157	1,817	-340	-15.8
Gujarat	10,713	8,030	-2,683	-25.0	10,713	8,030	-2,683	-25.0
Madhya Pradesh	6,910	6,404	-506	-7.3	6,910	6,404	-506	-7.3
Maharashtra	15,707	12,557	-3,150	-20.1	15,854	12,557	-3,297	-20.8
Daman & Diu	205	180	-25	-12.2	205	182	-23	-11.2
D.N.Haveli	379	355	-24	-6.3	415	359	-56	-13.5
Goa	363	298	-65	-17.9	371	371	0	0.0
Western Region	33,915	26,882	-7,033	-20.7	33,915	26,882	-7,033	-20.7
Andhra Pradesh	9,082	8,158	-924	-10.2	9,082	8,281	-801	-8.8
Karnataka	5,570	5,195	-375	-6.7	6,130	5,611	-519	-8.5
Kerala	2,649	2,596	-53	-2.0	2,672	2,602	-70	-2.6
Tamil Nadu	8,010	7,819	-191	-2.4	8,809	8,449	-160	-1.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pondicherry	224	224	0	0.0	265	265	0	0.0
Lakshadweep #	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0
Southern Region	23,096	22,189	-907	-3.9	25,165	23320	-1,645	-6.5
Bihar	1,336	1,162	-174	-13.0	1,399	1,162	-237	-16.9
DVC	1,608	1,569	-39	-2.4	1,650	1,597	-53	-3.2
Jharkhand	647	636	-11	-1.7	647	636	-11	-1.7
Orissa	2,520	2,485	-35	-1.4	2,547	2,487	-60	-2.4
West Bengal	4,784	4,669	-115	-2.4	4,784	4,669	-115	-2.4
Sikkim	40	40	0	0.0	40	40	0	0.0
Andaman- Nicobar #	40	32	-8	-20	40	32	-8	-20
Eastern Region	10,414	10,058	-356	-3.4	10,491	10,058	-433	-4.1
Arunachal Pradesh	72	70	-2	-2.8	77	76	-1	-1.3
Assam	732	658	-74	-10.1	771	688	-83	-10.8
Manipur	103	100	-3	-2.9	106	101	-5	-4.7
Meghalaya	317	189	-128	-40.4	317	189	-128	-40.4
Mizoram	65	64	-1	-1.5	70	68	-2	-2.9
Nagaland	75	72	-3	-4.0	79	79	0	0.0
Tripura	133	133	0	0.0	169	142	-27	-16.0
North-Eastern Region	1,406	1,157	-249	-17.7	1,407	1,165	-242	-17.2
All India	98,520	86,468	-12,052	-12.2	98,520	86,468	-12,052	-12.2

Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands are stand-alone systems, power supply position of these does not form part of regional requirement and availability.

Note: Both peak met and energy availability represent the net consumption (including the transmission losses) in the various States. Net export has been accounted for in the consumption of importing States.

Statement II

Generation Capacity Addition during the 10th Plan till 31.10.2006

(Figures in MW)

Sl.No.	State/UT	State Sector	Private Sector	Central Sector	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A&N Island	6	20		26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	450	668	1000	2118

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam				0
4.	Chhattisgarh				0
5.	Delhi	225.78			225.78
6.	Gujarat	1878.62			1878.62
7.	Haryana	500			500
8.	Himachal Pradesh	84	300	1800	2184
9.	Jammu & Kashmir				0
10.	Jharkhand		120		120
11.	Karnataka	500			500
12.	Kerala				0
13.	Lakshadweep				0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95		1500	1595
15.	Maharashtra			1820	1820
16.	Goa				0
17.	Manipur	18			18
18.	Meghalaya			25	25
19.	Mizoram	22.92			22.92
20.	Nagaland				0
21.	Orissa			2000	2000
22.	Arunachal Pradesh				0
23.	Punjab				0
24.	Pondicherry				0
25.	Rajasthan	520.32			520.32
26.	Tamil Nadu	374	422.6	520	1316.6
27.	Tripura	63			63
28.	Uttar Pradesh	210		1210	1420
29.	Uttaranchal		400	780	1180
30.	Bihar				0
31.	West Bengal			210	210
32.	Sikkim				0
	Total	4947.64	1930.6	10865	17743.24

Statement III*List of Generation Projects under Construction***A. 10th Plan projects under construction likely to be commissioned during November, 2006 to March, 2007**

Name of the project	Benefits (MW)
1	2
Hydro	
Tehri St.I	500.00
Dulhasti	390.00
Largi	42.00
Maneri Bhali-II	304.00
Ghatghar PSS	250.00
Jurala Priya	39.00
Purulia PSS IV	225.00
Balimela ST.H	150.00
Karbi Langpi	100.00
Sub Total - Hydro	2000.00
Thermal	
Giral Lignite	125.00
KLTPS Ext. (Panan)	75.00
Paricha Extn.	210.00
GHTPP-II	500.00
Sipat II	1000.00
Vindhyachal	500.00
Korba East Ext.	500.00
Parli TPP Ext.	250.00
Paras Ext.	250.00
Raigarh TPP I	250.00
Birsingpur Ext.	500.00
Rayalseema II	420.00

1	2
Bellary	500.00
Mezia U 5 & 6	500.00
Kahaigaon II	1500.00
Sagardighi 1 & 2	600.00
Santaldih TPP	250.00
Bakreshwar 4	210.00
Durgapur	300.00
Dholpur CCGT	220.00
Sugen Akhakhhol	365.00
Dhuvaran CCGT	40.00
DabholCCGTII	704.00
Konaseema CCGT	445.00
Gautami CCGT	464.00
Sub-total - Thermal	10678.00
Nuclear Kaiga U-3	220.00
Sub-total - Nuclear	220.00
TOTAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION	12898.00
10th plan	

B. 11th Plan projects**Hydro Projects**

Parbati-II	800
Chamera-III	231
Parbati-III	520
Sewa-II	120
Uri-II	240
Nimoo Bazgo	45
Chutak	44
Omkareshwar	520
Teesta Low Dam-III	132

1	2	1	2
Teesta Low Dam-IV	160	Korba-III	500
Subansiri Lower	2000	Barh-I	1980
Koteshwar	400	Farakka Stage-III	500
Kameng	600	Chandrapur	500
Kol Dam	800	Barsingsar LIG	250
Lohari Nagpala	600	Neyveli - II LIG	500
Teesta V	510	Yamuna Nagar	600
UHL-III	100	Giral*U-2	125
Baglihar-I	450	Chabra TPS	500
Jurala Priyadarshni*	195	Kota U7	195
Nagarjuna Sagar TR	50	Suratgarh Ext	250
Varahi Extn.	230	Dholpur	110
Athirapalli	163	Parichha Ext.	500
Kutayadi Ext.	100	Harduaganj	500
Bhawani Barrage II & III	60	Surat Lignite Ext	250
Purlia PSS*	675	Amarkantak	210
Myntdu St-I	84	Parli Ext. U-2	250
Budhil	70	Paras Ext. U-2	250
Allain Duhangan	192	Bhopalapatly (Kaktiya)	500
Malana II	100	Vijaywada TPP	500
Karcham Wangtoo	1000	Bellary TPS U-2	500
Srinagar	330	Raichur U 8	250
Maheshwar	400	Valuthur Extn.	92
Chujachen	99	Bakreshwar U-5	210
Sub Total Hydro 11(Tm) Plan	12020	Lakwa WH	37.2
Thermal Projects		Dimapur DG	23
Dadri Ext. (U-5)	490	Raigarh Ph II	750
Sipat-I	1980	Pathadi (Lanco) U1	300
Bhilai JV	500	Pathadi (Lanco) U2	300

1	2
Sugen Torrent	752
Trombay TPS	250
Budge-Budge Ext	250
Sub-Total Thermal	15854
Nuclear Projects	
RAPP U5 & 6	440

1	2
Kudankulam U 1, 2	2000
PFBR (Kalapakkam)	500
Kaiga U-4	220
Sub Total Nuclear	3160
Total 11th Plan Under Construction	30834
Total Under Construction (November, 2006 - March, 2012)	43732

Statement IV

Hydro Electric Projects accorded techno-economic concurrence by CEA but require Environmental and/or Forest Clearances

Sl.No.	State/Name of the scheme/Sector	Inst. capacity		Status of Environment Clearance	Status of Forest Clearance
		Units x MW	MW		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Lata Tapovan (Central Sector)	3x57	171	Proposal has been submitted to MOEF on 9.10.2006.	Case has been considered by Forest Advisory Committee of MOEF 27.09.2006.
2.	Vishnugad Pipelkoti (Central Sector)	4x111	444	EIA & BMP studies submitted to State Pollution Control Board for clearance. Public hearing was scheduled to be held on 17-10-2006. After getting No Objection Certificate (NOC) from State Pollution Control Board, the case will be submitted to MOEF.	About 80 ha of forest land is required. Proposals for land acquisition for 23.318 ha of forest land has been forwarded by Nodal Officer to Chief Conservator of Forests, Lucknow.
3	Matnar (State Sector)	3x20	60	Various points raised by EAC of MOEF complied on 16.07.2003. MOEF has intimated that the case for environment clearance would be considered alongwith the case of diversion of forest land.	Project involves 92 ha of forest land and is under consideration of State Forest Department.
4	Teesta St-III (Private Sector)	6x200	1200	Cleared on 4.08.2006	Project involves 80.280 ha of forest land. Joint inspection was completed on 15.10.2006 and final revenue

1	2	3	4	5	6
					maps are under preparation. Forest Application will be taken up immediately after completion of the joint inspection reports.
5.	Tipaimukh (Central Sector)	6x250	1500	Public hearing for Mizoram was held on 2.12.2004 and for Manipur on 17.11.2006 in Churachandpur district and will be held on 22.11.2006 in Tamenglong district. After obtaining NOC from State Pollution Control Board the proposal will be submitted to MOEF.	Case referred to State Forest Department by NEEPCO in April, 2003. Govt. of Mizoram forwarded their case to MOEF. Govt. of Manipur is likely to forward the case of MOEF in Dec., 2006 after completion of ongoing assessment of vegetation etc.
6.	Pakal Dui (Doda) (Central Sector)	4x250	1000	EIA & EMP studies are under finalization. After submission of the same, the public hearing would be held.	386 Ha. falls under Kistwar High Altitude National Park (KHANP). Forest clearance for 311 ha. (Falling outside KHANP) has been accorded by the state govt. on 16.06.2005. Proposal for dereservation of balance land under process in MOEF.
7.	Kotlibhel-IA (Central Sector)	3x85	195	EIA and EMF have been submitted to State Pollution Control Board for conducting Public Hearing etc. After receipt of NOC from State Pollution Control Board, the case would be submitted to MOEF.	Forest clearance proposal is under preparation in State Forest Department, who will forward the same to MOEF.
8.	Kotlibhel-IB (Central Sector)	4x80	320	EIA and EMP are under preparation. After completion of EIA and EMP studies, public hearing meeting would be held.	Proposal has been submitted to State Forest Department. State Forest Department would be forwarding the same to MOEF.
9.	Kotlibhel-II* (Central Sector)	8x 86.25	530	EIA and BMP are under preparation. After completion of EIA and EMP studies, public hearing meeting would be held.	Proposal has been submitted to State Forest Department. State Forest Department would be forwarding the same to MOEF.
10.	Loktak downstream Central sector	2x33	66	The Environment and forest clearance was accorded by MoEF for original proposal. In the revised configuration project involves construction of 28 m barrage in place of 64 m high dam. Less submergence would be involved. MoEF has been informed accordingly on 7.11.2006. MOEF reply/clearance awaited	
Total			5481		

Bank Charges

*48. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Committee to rationalise the charges recovered by the commercial banks for extending various services by them;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether RBI has accepted the recommendations and issued necessary instructions to the banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received complaints about over charging by banks on various services provided by them to the customers; and

(f) if so, the number of such complaints received during the current year and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had constituted a Working Group to look into the issue of reasonableness in Bank Charges, under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Sadasivan, ex-Banking Ombudsman, Mumbai. The Group has submitted its report in September 2006 to RBI observing/recommending, inter alia, as under:

(i) The Working Group has identified twenty seven basic banking services relating to deposit accounts, loan accounts, remittance facilities and cheque collection and has defined low value transactions for cheque collection and remittance upto Rs. 10,000 in each case and upto \$500 for forex transactions.

(ii) The Working Group has recommended that Reserve Bank may take steps to determine and evaluate the costs for providing the basic banking services.

(iii) The Working Group has suggested broad principles of reasonableness to be adopted by banks based on lower rates for individuals as compared to non-individual entities, lower rates

for special categories of individuals such as senior citizens, rural customers, pensioners etc, and on levying, charges that are just and supported by reason.

(iv) The Working Group has also recommended providing the individual customers upfront and in a timely manner, complete information on the charges, as well as the proposed changes in charges, applicable to all basic services.

(c) and (d) The recommendations of the Working Group have been submitted to the RBI.

(e) and (f) The Banking Ombudsmen offices received 34,544 complaints against banks regarding deficiency in banking/other services, including overcharging by banks, during the period 1st January, 2006 to 30th September 2006. 26,639 complaints have been disposed of by the Ombudsmen in the said period.

[English]

Hydro Power Generation

*49. SHRI KIREN RIJJU:
SHRI JUAL ORAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydro power potential in some States has not been tapped at the desirable pace;

(b) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some States are reluctant to follow the norms laid down by the Union Government in signing the MoUs for setting up of Hydro Power Projects in their States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Out of about 1.50 lakhs MW of exploitable hydro electric potential identified, 20.1% has been developed and 9.1% is under development. The hydro power potential of Northern, Eastern and North-Eastern States

viz. Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh could not harnessed at desired pace. The details of development of hydro potential in various States are given in the enclosed Statement. The development of hydro potential has been slow due to the following reasons:

- (i) Difficult/In-accessible sites.
- (ii) Environment, Forest and Wildlife Clearance problems.
- (iii) Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation problems.
- (iv) Law & order problems.
- (v) Paucity of Funds & longer gestation period.

- (vi) Adverse Geological problems.
- (vii) Inter-state aspects.
- (viii) Higher initial construction costs.
- (ix) Apportionment of project cost among various beneficiaries.
- (x) Excessive burden on account of Net Present Value (NPV) with respect to Forest lands.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. According to the guidelines of the Government of India projects upto 100 MW can be developed through the Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) and by and large the States have been resorting to this route for projects upto 100 MWs.

Statement

Status of Hydro Electric Potential Development in terms of Installed Capacity

(As on 17.11.2006)

Region/State	Identified Capacity as per re-assessment study) (MW)	Capacity Developed		Capacity under Construction		Capacity Developed+ Under Development		Balance Capacity yet to be developed		
		(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	(MW)	%	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTHERN										
Jammu & Kashmir	14146	1474	10.4%	1289	9.1%	2763	19.5%	11383	80.5%	
Himachal Pradesh	18820	6031	32.0%	3991	21.2%	10022	53.3%	8798	46.7%	
Punjab	971	1298	100.0%	0	0.0%	1298	100.0%	0	0.0%	
Haryana	64	62	97.5%	0	0.0%	62	97.5%	2	2.5%	
Rajasthan	496	430	86.7%	0	0.0%	430	86.7%	66	13.3%	
Uttaranchal	18175	2252	12.4%	2554	14.1%	4806	26.4%	13369	73.6%	
Uttar Pradesh	723	507	70.1%	0	0.0%	507	70.1%	216	29.9%	
Sub Total (NR)	53395	12054	22.6%	7834	14.7%	19888	37.2%	33507	62.8%	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WESTERN									
Madhya Pradesh	2243	1919	85.5%	920	41.0%	2839	100.0%	0	0.0%
Chhattisgarh	2242	130	5.8%	0	0.0%	130	5.8%	2112	94.2%
Gujarat	619	555	89.7%	0	0.0%	555	89.7%	64	10.3%
Maharashtra	3789	2651	70.3%	0	0.0%	2651	70.3%	1118	29.7%
Goa	55	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	100.0%
Sub total (WR)	8928	5255	58.9%	920	10.3%	6175	69.2%	2753	30.8%
SOUTHERN									
Andhra Pradesh	4424	2018	45.6%	284	6.4%	2302	52.0%	2123	48.0%
Karnataka	6602	3415	51.7%	230	3.5%	3645	55.2%	2957	44.8%
Kerala	3514	1839	52.3%	263	7.5%	2102	59.8%	1413	40.2%
Tamilnadu	1918	1757	91.6%	60	3.1%	1817	94.8%	101	5.2%
Sub Total (SR)	16458	9029	54.9%	837	5.1%	9866	59.9%	6592	40.1%
EASTERN									
Jharkhand	753	237	31.5%	0	0.0%	237	31.5%	516	68.5%
Bihar	70	45	64.1%	0	0.0%	45	64.1%	25	35.9%
Orissa	2999	1862	62.1%	210	7.0%	2072	69.1%	928	30.9%
West Bengal	2641	157	5.5%	292	10.3%	449	15.8%	2393	84.2%
Sikkim	4286	84	2.0%	609	14.2%	693	16.2%	3593	83.8%
Sub Total (ER)	10949	2389	21.8%	1111	10.1%	3500	32.0%	7449	68.0%
NORTH EASTERN									
Meghalaya	2394	185	7.7%	84	3.5%	269	11.2%	2125	88.8%
Tripura	15	15	100.0%	0	0.0%	15	100.0%	0	0.0%
Manipur	1784	105	5.9%	0	0.0%	105	5.9%	1679	94.1%
Assam	680	275	40.4%	100	14.7%	375	55.1%	305	44.9%
Nagaland	1574	99	6.3%	0	0.0%	99	6.3%	1475	93.7%
Arunachal Pradesh	50328	416	0.8%	2600	5.2%	3016	6.0%	47313	94.0%
Mizoram	2196	0	0.0%	60	2.7%	60	2.7%	2136	97.3%
Sub Total (NER)	58971	1095	1.9%	2844	4.8%	3939	6.7%	55032	93.3%
ALL INDIA	148701	29822	20.1%	13546	9.1%	43368	29.2%	105333	70.8%

Note: The above Table does not include schemes below 3 MW upto March' 2003 and thereafter upto 25MW.

Full Capital Account Convertibility of Rupee

*50. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Committee for full capital account convertibility of rupee;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government;

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) No Sir.

However, the RBI on March 20, 2006 had constituted a Committee to set out the road map towards Fuller Capital Account Convertibility. The report of the said Committee was submitted to the RBI on 31 July, 2006.

(c) The salient features of the recommendations of the Committee are:

- (i) The Committee recommended a detailed road-map for moving towards Fuller Capital Account Convertibility covering specific measures over three phases in the next five years. Phase I would be the current year 2006-07, while Phase II would be the following two years, 2007-08 and 2008-09, and the last phase would be the last two years, 2009-10 and 2010-11.
- (ii) Policy initiative should be taken to facilitate development of different financial markets, corporate bond market, Govt. securities market, foreign exchange market and the Gold Market to encourage capital inflows.
- (iii) All commercial banks should be subjected to single banking regulations. All banks should be incorporated under the Companies Act. Minimum Govt. shareholdings in public sector banks should be reduced to 33%
- (iv) On Exchange Management—RBI should have a monitoring exchange rate band of +/- 5.0% around the neutral REER.

(d) The follow up action on the report is being taken by the RBI as under:

1. A working group has been constituted by the RBI to examine the policy issues and provide an analysis on the recommendations.
2. The RBI has constituted an internal task force to re-examine the extant regulations and remove the operational impediments in the path of liberalisation already in place. As and when the task force submits its recommendations on an ongoing basis, they are being taken up by RBI for implementation.
3. As part of the mid term review of the annual policy of the Bank, RBI has announced a number of measures towards further liberalisation of current account and capital account transactions.

[Translation]

Development of Wasteland

*51. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area of wasteland, barren land, degraded land and surplus land in the country at present separately and the area of each such type of land utilised and brought under cultivation since inception of Integrated Wasteland Development Project (IWDP), State-wise;

(b) the suggestions received, if any, from various agencies for utilisation of such lands during the last three years and current year alongwith the action taken/to be taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the details of the projects received and approved by the Government in this regard during the said period indicating the present status of each of them, State-wise;

(d) the basic objective and funding pattern of IWDP;

(e) the amount provided and utilised under IWDP during the said period, year-wise and State-wise; and

(f) the future strategy of the Government for utilisation of the said lands as well as the fundings received from the private sector in this regard, if any?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) As per 'Wastelands Atlas of India-2005' prepared by NRSA, Hyderabad, the total waste lands in the country are estimated at 55.27 million hectare (ha). This includes 12.117 million hectare of unculturable barren/rocky/steep slopes/snow covered areas and 12.655 million ha. of degraded forests. The remaining 30.498 million ha. of wasteland is available for treatment under IWDP. The total area treated under IWDP since inception is 1.247 million ha. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement I. Besides, 5.942 million ha. waste land has been distributed by State Governments.

(b) The National Commission on Farmers have recommended use of waste lands for raising plantations for bio-diesel production. The Planning Commission had set up a committee on development of bio-fuel (2003), which recommended for launching of a National Mission on Bio-diesel with special focus on plantation of *Jatropha curcas* in forest and non-forest areas, especially in waste lands. Accordingly, this Ministry has taken steps to launch the Bio-diesel Mission. The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) at its meeting held on 9th October 2006 recommended the proposal for establishment of National Bio-diesel Mission and launching of the demonstration phase of the bio-diesel programme for obtaining Cabinet approval.

(c) Under the Hariyali Guidelines, prioritized lists of blocks/districts for sanctioning IWDP projects are invited each year from the States. New IWDP projects are sanctioned from these prioritized lists by a Project Sanctioning Committee, which includes a representative of each of the State Governments. The projects are approved depending upon the extent of waste lands, capacity to implement waste land projects, performance of the States in implementation of IWDP projects and availability of budget after meeting the committed liabilities of ongoing projects. The details of State-wise and year-wise projects approved by the Government during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

(d) and (e) The basic objective of the Integrated Wasteland Development Programme is to check land degradation by treatment of non-forest wastelands on watershed basis and to strengthen the natural resources through community participation and empowerment. The projects under IWDP are sanctioned at a cost norm of Rs. 6,000 per ha. in which the central share is Rs. 5500 and the state share is Rs. 500. The funds under Hariyali

Guidelines are released for each project in five instalments of 15%, 30%, 30%, 15% and 10%. The IWDP projects are demand driven and a subsequent installment is released when more than 50% of the funds released under the previous installment have been utilized. The funds do not lapse at the end of the financial year. The amount provided under IWDP year wise and state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(f) The Ministry propose to launch National Mission on Bio-diesel in two phases i.e. phase-I as demonstration project over a period of 5 years followed by phase-II, a self-sustaining expansion of bio-diesel programme. There is no proposal of funding from the private sector for establishing the Mission. "Distribution of waste land to the landless" has been included in the restructured Twenty Point Programme (TPP)-2006 of the Government.

Statement I

State-wise area treated under IWDP Scheme 1992-93 to 2006-07

(As on 20.11.2006)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Area Treated (in Lakh ha)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.14
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.15
3.	Gujarat	0.60
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0.63
5.	Haryana	0.11
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.28
7.	Jharkhand	0.03
8.	Karnataka	1.26
9.	Kerala	0.15
10.	Maharashtra	0.14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1.72
12.	Orissa	0.67
13.	Punjab	0.01

1	2	3
14.	Rajasthan	0.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	0.88
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1.44
17.	West Bengal	0.01
Total		10.93

NORTH-EASTERN STATES

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
2.	Assam	0.07

1	2	3
3.	Manipur	0.26
4.	Mizoram	0.05
5.	Nagaland	0.79
6.	Sikkim	0.35
7.	Tripura	0.02
Total of NE		1.54
Total Of IWDP		12.47

Statement II

Details of Projects Approved and Sanctioned by the Government during the period 2003-04 to 2006-2007

(Area In hectares)

Sl.No.	State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		11	12
		No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area	No. of Projects	Area		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	60000	10	60000	24	139500	20	121000	64	380500
2.	Bihar	9	45000	9	45000	22	110000	23	112000	63	312000
3.	Chhattisgarh	8	40000	9	43576	21	99575	21	102076	59	285227
4.	Goa	2	10000			2	2920			4	12920
5.	Gujarat	11	57500	9	45000	21	105000	16	80000	57	287500
6.	Haryana	4	19882	4	15000	7	26000	4	16500	19	77382
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8	43000	2	15000	21	93592	8	39083	39	190675
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	5000	4	19000	16	91711	9	45000	30	160711
9.	Jharkhand	6	33000	4	20000	6	30000	5	28234	21	111234
10.	Karnataka	9	45000	10	50000	22	113780	22	116714	63	325494
11.	Kerala	3	15000			18	75346	5	29091	26	119437
12.	Maharashtra	9	45000	10	50000	14	70000	31	156211	64	321211
13.	Madhya Pradesh	16	87000	14	60000	29	145060	26	151526	85	443586
14.	Orissa	7	38000	9	45000	22	112839	21	108200	59	303839

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15.	Punjab			4	15400	8	31482	1	4245	13	51127
16.	Rajasthan	9	45000	9	45000	21	109986	22	109252	61	306238
17.	Tamil Nadu	11	55000	10	51025	27	134234	10	50730	58	290989
18.	Uttar Pradesh	13	65000	13	65000	25	125000	38	193277	89	448277
19.	Uttaranchal	3	16000	6	34400	17	89211	10	51569	36	191180
20.	West Bengal	2	10000	4	13820	11	30053	11	58712	28	112585
Total		141	734382	140	692221	354	1732089	303	1573420	938	4732112
NORTH-EASTERN											
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	32000	11	72500	35	70000	59	108500	115	283000
2.	Assam	14	84000	35	175000	23	138000	36	213920	108	610920
3.	Manipur	5	30000	7	40000	8	49000	5	31000	25	150000
4.	Meghalaya	7	28000	7	14000	45	56500	39	49000	98	147500
5.	Mizoram	5	40000	5	40000	17	136000	8	64000	35	280000
6.	Nagaland	5	40000	5	40000	5	40500	3	24000	18	144500
7.	Sikkim	3	18000	4	16455	5	14342	4	21700	16	70497
8.	Tripura			7	27529	5	25400	4	20000	16	72929
Total		49	272000	81	425484	143	529742	158	532120	431	1759346
Grand Total		190	1006382	221	1117705	497	2261831	461	2105540	1369	6491458

*Details of Projects Approved and Sanctioned by the Government**During the Period 2003-04 to 2006-2007**(As on 22.11.2006)*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	(Rupees in lakhs)		
		Project Period	Total Area (in ha.)	Total Cost
1	2	3	4	5
ANDHRA PRADESH				
1.	ADILABAD-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	MEDAK-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
3.	NIZAMABAD-III	2003-04 to 08-09	7000	420.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	VISAKAPATNAM-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
5.	VIZIANAGARAM-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
6.	CUDDAPAH-V	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
7.	KARIMNAGAR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
8.	KHAMMAM-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
9.	WARANGAL-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
10.	CHITTOOR-VII	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
11.	CHITTOOR-VIII	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
12.	KHAMMAM-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
13.	NALGONDA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
14.	MEDAK-V	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
15.	CUDDAPAH-VI	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
16.	PRAKASAM-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
17.	RANGA REDDY-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
18.	ADILABAD-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
19.	SRIKAKULAM-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
20.	NIZAMABAD-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
21.	MEDAK-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
22.	KARIMNAGAR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
23.	EAST GODAVARI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
24.	VIZIANAGRAM-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
25.	WEST GODAVARI-I	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
26.	NIZAMABAD-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
27.	NELLORE-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
28.	KRISHNA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
29.	MEDAK-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	SRIKAKULAM-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	CUDDAPAH-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
32.	WARANGAL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
33.	CUDDAPAH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	NALGONDA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	KHAMMAM-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	WARANGAL-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	SRIKAKULAM-V	2005-06 to 10-11	7500	450.00
38.	NELLORE-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
39.	NELLORE-X	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
40.	CUDDAPAH-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
41.	CUDDAPAH-X	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
42.	MEDAK-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
43.	NIZAMABAD-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
44.	KARIMNAGAR-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
45.	NELLORE-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	6500	390.00
46.	NELLORE-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	6500	390.00
47.	GUNTUR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
48.	GUNTUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
49.	GUNTUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
50.	CHITTOOR-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
51.	CHITTOOR-X	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
52.	KADAPA-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
53.	KADAPA-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
54.	NIZAMABAD-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
55.	KARIMNAGAR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
56.	KARIMNAGAR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
57.	MEDAK-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
58.	MEDAK-X	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
59.	WARANGAL-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
60.	KHAMMAM-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
61.	KHAMMAM-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
62.	VIZIANAGRAM-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
63.	VIZIANAGRAM-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
64.	WEST GODAVARI-II	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
SUB TOTAL			380500	22830.00

BIHAR

1.	KISHANGANJ	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	VAISHALI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	PURNEA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	SARAN	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	SIWAN	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	DARBANGA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	GAYA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	MUNGER	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	NALANDA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	ROHTAS-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
11.	KAIMUR-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
12.	AURANGABAD-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	ARWAL-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	JAHANABAD-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	GAYA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	BANKA-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	NAWADA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	MUNGER-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	SHEIKHPURA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
20.	BHAGALPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
21.	BHOJPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	NALANDA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
23.	SITAMARHI-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
24.	BEGUSARAI-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	KISHANGANJ-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	GOPALGANJ	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	BUXAR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	BANKA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	AURANGABAD-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	ROHTAS-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	NALANDA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	PURNEA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	ARARIA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	GAYA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	MUZAFFARPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	AURANGABAD-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	ROHTAS-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
38.	KAIMUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	PATNA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
40.	GAYA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
41.	GAYA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
42.	GAYA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
43.	NAWADA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
44.	JEHANABAD-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
45.	BANKA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
46.	JAMUI-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
47.	W.CHAMPARAN-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
48.	E.CHAMPARAN-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
49.	GAYA-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
50.	SHEKHPURA-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
51.	AURANGABAD-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
52.	PURNEA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
53.	KATIHAR-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
54.	WEST CHAMPARAN-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
55.	EAST CHAMPARAN-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
56.	BUXAR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	BEGUSARAI-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
58.	KISHANGANJ-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
59.	DARBHANGA-II	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
60.	DARBHANGA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
61.	DARBHANGA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
62.	MUNGERIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
63.	LAKHISARAI-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			312000	18720.00

CHATTISGARH

1.	DURG-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	RAIPUR-V	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	DHAMTARI	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	KORIA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	BILASPUR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	MAHASAMUND-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	RAIGARH-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	JANGIR-CHAMPA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	KANKER-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
10.	JASHPUR-I	2004-05 to 09-10	4400	264.00
11.	DHAMTARI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5044	302.64
12.	RAJNANDGAON-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	RAIPUR-VI	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	MAHASAMUND-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	KORIA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4132	247.92
16.	BILASPUR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	KAWARDHA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
18.	JANJGIR-CHAMPA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	4866	291.96
19.	DURG-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	4672	280.32
20.	RAIPUR-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
21.	JANJGIR-CHAMPA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	MAHASAMUND-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
23.	KAWARDHA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	4799	287.94
24.	DURG-V	2005-06 to 10-11	4996	299.76
25.	SARGUJA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	SARGUJA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	DHAMTARI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	KORIA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	RAIGARH-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	4500	270.00
30.	KANKER-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	JASHPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	3200	192.00
32.	SARGUJA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	2967	178.02
33.	RAIPUR-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	4792	287.52
34.	DURG-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	DURG-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	SARGUJA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	4583.42	275.01
37.	JANJGIR CHAMPA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
38.	JASHPUR-HI	2005-06 to 10-11	5200	312.00
39.	RAIPUR-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
40.	DURG-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	4990	299.40
41.	MAHASMUND-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5010.1	300.61
42.	JANJGIR CHAMPA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	3236	194.16
43.	RAIPUR-X	2006-07 to 11-12	4840	290.40
44.	MAHASMUND-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5430.98	325.66
45.	DURG-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	3620	217.20
46.	JANJGIR CHAMPA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
47.	RAIGARH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5049	302.94
48.	JASHPUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	2800	168.00
49.	KORIA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
50.	RAJNANDGAON-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
51.	SARGUJA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5269	316.14
52.	BILASPUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
53.	KANKER-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
54.	DHAMTARI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6354	381.24
55.	KAWARDHA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
56.	RAIPUR-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	MAHASMUND-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
58.	BASTAR-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
59.	DURG-X	2006-07 to 11-12	4476.8	268.61
SUB TOTAL			285227	17113.638
GOA				
1.	NORTH GOA-I	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	SOUTH GOA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	NORTH GOA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	1580	94.80
4.	NORTH GOA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	1340	80.40
SUB TOTAL			12920	775.200
GUTARAT				
1.	BANASKANTHA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	MEHSANA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	SABARKANTHA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	PORBANDAR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	VADODARA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	NAVSARI	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	BHAVNAGAR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	GANDHINAGAR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	SURAT-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	JAMNAGAR-II	2003-04 to 06-07	7500	450.00
11.	JAMNAGAR-III	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
12.	AHMEDABAD-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	AHMEDABAD-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	MEHSANA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	BANASKANTHA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	KHEDA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	SABARKANTHA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	BHARUCH-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	PATAN-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	BHAVNAGAR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
21.	MEHSANA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	ANAND-H	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
23.	GANDHINAGAR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
24.	SURAT-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	JUNAGADH-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	KHEDA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	SURAT-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	MEHSANA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	AHMEDABAD-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	SURAT-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	SURAT-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	BANASKANTHA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	SABARKANTHA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	SABARKANTHA-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	SABARKANTHA-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	BHAVNAGAR-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	JUNAGADH-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
38.	JUNAGADH-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	GANDHINAGAR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
40.	VADODARA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
41.	MEHSANA-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
42.	VADODARA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
43.	SURAT-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
44.	SABARKANTHA-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
45.	NAVSARI-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
46.	BHARUCH-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
47.	VALSAD-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
48.	BHARUCH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
49.	SABARKANTHA-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
50.	ANAND-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
51.	AHMEDABAD-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
52.	BANASKANTHA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
53.	PATAN-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
54.	AHMEDABAD-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
55.	JUNAGADH-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
56.	MEHSANA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	BHAVNAGAR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			287500	17250.000
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
1.	SIRMOUR-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	MANDI-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
3.	KULLU-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	SOLAN-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	KANGRA-V	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	HAMIRPUR-V	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	SHBSILA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	KANGRA-VI	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
9.	KINNAUR-HI	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
10.	SHIMLA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	7000	420.00
11.	SOLAN-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
12.	MANDI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
13.	MANDI-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5583	334.98
14.	SHIMLA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
15.	SHIMLA-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
16.	SHIMLA-VH	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
17.	KANGRA-VH	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
18.	KANGRA-Vm	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
19.	KANGRA-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
20.	KANGRA-X	2005-06 to 10-11	3064	183.84
21.	KANGRA-XI	2005-06 to 10-11	3015	180.90
22.	KANGRA-XII	2005-06 to 10-11	2714	162.84
23.	KANGRA-XIII	2005-06 to 10-11	2761	165.66
24.	CHAMBA-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	HAMIRPUR-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	4150	249.00
26.	KANGRA-XIV	2005-06 to 10-11	1565	93.90
27.	KANGRA-XV	2005-06 to 10-11	4294	257.64
28.	KANGRA-XVI	2005-06 to 10-11	2990	179.40
29.	KANGRA-XVII	2005-06 to 10-11	5320	319.20
30.	KANGRA-XVIII	2005-06 to 10-11	4336	260.16
31.	MANDI-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5800	348.00
32.	KULLU-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
33.	KULLU-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5083	304.98
34.	SIRMOUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
35.	SIRMOUR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
36.	HAMIRPUR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
37.	HAMIRPUR-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	4500	270.00
38.	SHIMLA-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
39.	SHIMLA-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	4500	270.00
SUB-TOTAL			190675	11440.500

HARYANA

1.	KAITHAL	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	SONIPAT	2003-04 to 08-09	4882.4	292.944
3.	JIND	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
4.	YAMUNA NGR-II	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
5.	ROHTAK-I	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
6.	ROHTAK-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
7.	KARNAL-II	2004-05 to 09-10	3500	210.00
8.	KARNAL-II	2004-05 to 09-10	3500	210.00
9.	ROHTAK-III	2005-06 to 10-11	4000	240.00
10.	KAITHAL-II	2005-06 to 10-11	4000	240.00
11.	JIND-II	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
12.	YAMUNANAGAR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
13.	ROHTAK-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
14.	AMBALA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
15.	ROHTAK-V	2005-06 to 10-11	4000	240.00
16.	YAMUNANAGAR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
17.	JIND-III	2006-07 to 11-12	4500	270.00
18.	MEWAT-I	2006-07 to 11-12	4500	270.00
19.	AMBALA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	3500	210.00
SUB TOTAL			77382	4642.944

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.	ANANTNAG	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
2.	POONCH-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
3.	RAJOURI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	KUPWARA-I	2004-05 to 09-10	3000	180.00
5.	ANANTNAG-II	2004-05 to 09-10	7000	420.00
6.	BARAMULLA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
7.	BARAMULLA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
8.	PHULWAMA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
9.	PHULWAMA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
10.	SRINAGAR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5200	312.00
11.	BUDGAM-I	2005-06 to 10-11	4050	243.00
12.	ANANTNAG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
13.	ANANTNAG-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
14.	ANANTNAG-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
15.	UDHAMPUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
16.	DODA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	11285	677.10
17.	DODA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	11176	670.56
18.	KATHUA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
19.	JAMMU-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
20.	ANANTNAG-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
21.	BUDGAM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	KATHUA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
23.	KATHUA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
24.	RAJOURI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
25.	POONCH-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
26.	KUPWARA-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
27.	BARAMULLAH-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
28.	BARAMULLAH-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
29.	BUDGAM-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
30.	KUPWARA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			160711	9642.680

1	2	3	4	5
JHARKHAND				
1.	LOHARDADA	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	GIRIDIH-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	WEST SINGHBHUM-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
4.	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
5.	GUMLA	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
6.	SIMDEGA	2003-04 to 06-07	5000	300.00
7.	RANCHI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
8.	GIRIDIH-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
9.	GUMLA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
10.	WEST SINGHBHUM-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
11.	HAZARIBAGH-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
12.	BOKARO-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
13.	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
14.	GODDA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
15.	CHATRA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
16.	SIMDEGA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
17.	SINGBHUM (W)-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	7527	451.62
18.	SARAIKELA KHARSAWAN-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5670	340.18
19.	DALTANGANJ (PALAMU)-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5037	302.22
20.	RANCHI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
21.	SINGBHUM (E)-H	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			111234	6674.02
KARNATAKA				
1.	DAVANGERE-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	KOPPAL	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	CHAMARAJNAGAR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	GULBARGA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	BELGAUM-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	CHITRADURGA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	MANDYA-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	RAICHUR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	MYSORE-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	RAICHUR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
11.	HAVERI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
12.	SIMMOGA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	CHAMARAJNAGAR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	DEVANGERE-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	RAICHUR-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	HASSAN-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	UTTARA KANNADA	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	CHICKMAGALUR-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	MYSORE-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	CHAMARAJNAGAR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
21.	DAKSHIN A KANNADA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	BELLARY-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
23.	BELLARY-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
24.	KODAGU-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	HASSAN-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	HASSAN-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	HAVERI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	UTTARA KANNADA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	UTTARA KANNADA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	BELGAUM-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	RAICHUR-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	MYSORE-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	GULBARGA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	KOLAR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
35.	MANDYA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	DEVANGERE-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	SHIMOGA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5030	301.80
38.	RAICHUR-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	8050	483.00
39.	MYSORE-V	2005-06 to 10-H	5000	300.00
40.	HASSAN-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5700	342.00
41.	TUMKUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
42.	BIDAR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
43.	BIDAR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
44.	UDUPI-I	2006-07 to 11-12	2380	141.60
45.	DAKSHINA KANNADA-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
46.	CHAMARAJANAGAR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6509	390.54
47.	CHAMARAJANAGAR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5175	310.50
48.	SHIMOGA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5020	301.20
49.	UTTARA KANNDA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6327	379.62
50.	UTTARA KANNDA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6575	394.50
51.	DAVANAGERE-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5004.09	300.25
52.	DAVANAGERE-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5016.8	301.01
53.	HASSAN-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5703	342.18
54.	KOPPAL-II	2006-07 to 11-12	6122	367.32
55.	BELLARY-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
56.	BELLARY-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	BELGAUM-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5890	353.40
58.	BKLGUM-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5105	306.30
59.	HAVERI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5008	300.48
60.	KOLAR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6455	387.30
61.	KOLAR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5385	323.07
62.	KOLAR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5020	301.20
63.	KOLAR-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5040	302.40
SUB TOTAL			325494	19529.67

1	2	3	4	5
KERALA				
1.	MALLAPURAM	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	IDUKKI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	PALAKKAD-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	PALAKKAD-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2458	147.48
5.	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
6.	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
7.	KOTTAYAM-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
8.	KOTTAYAM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
9.	ALAPPUZHA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	1990	119.40
10.	IDUKKI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
11.	PATHANAMTHITTA-I	2005-06 to 10-11	2099	125.94
12.	KOLLAM-I	2005-06 to 10-11	3047	182.82
13.	THRISSUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
14.	PATHANAMTHITTA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	1786	107.16
15.	MALLAPURAM-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
16.	KOTTAYAM-III	2005-06 to 10-11	10815	648.90
17.	KOZHICODE-I	2005-06 to 10-11	2869	172.14
18.	PATHANAMTHITA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	3714	222.84
19.	ALAPPUZHA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	2920	175.20
20.	KOLLAM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	2218	133.08
21.	THIRSSUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	6430	385.80
22.	ALAPPUZHA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	3706.5	222.39
23.	ALAPPUZHA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5685	341.10
24.	KOLLAM-III	2006-07 to 11-12	7899	473.94
25.	KASARAGOD-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5900	354.00
26.	KASARAGOD-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5900	354.00
SUB TOTAL			119437	7166.190

1	2	3	4	5
MAHARASHTRA				
1.	AMARAVATI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	JALGAON-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	CHANDRAPUR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	JALAN	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	BULDHANA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	NANDURBAR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	OSMANABAD	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	BHANDRA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	GONDIA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	SOLAPUR-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
11.	KOLHAPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
12.	THANE-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	RAIGAD-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	AHMEDNAGAR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	GADCHIROLI-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	NAGPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	NANDED-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	SATARA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	AURANGABAD-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	RATNAGIRI-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
21.	OSMANABAD-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	NAGPUR-III	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
23.	WARDHA-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
24.	THANE-III	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	PUNE-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	JALNA-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	JALNA-III	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	LATUR-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
29.	JALGAON-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	CHANDRAPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	HINGOLI-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	BHANDARA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	NANDED-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	THANE-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5021	301.26
35.	THANE-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5255	315.30
36.	AURGANGABAD-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
37.	BEED-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5392	323.52
38.	BEED-III	2006-07 to 11-12	3104	186.24
39.	JALNA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5153	309.18
40.	LATUR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5147	308.82
41.	NANDED-III	2006-07 to 11-12	6239	374.34
42.	OSMANABAD-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5165	309.90
43.	SOLAPUR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5060	303.60
44.	SATARA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
45.	KOLHAPUR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
46.	KOLHAPUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	4400	264.00
47.	NAGPUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	8945	536.70
48.	BRANDARA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	4951	297.06
49.	THANE-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5313	318.78
50.	NANDURBAR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
51.	WARDHA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	7263	435.78
52.	CHANDRAPUR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5664	339.84
53.	SINDHUDURG-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
54.	SINDHUDURG-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
55.	SINDHUDURG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
56.	AMRAVATI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
57.	BULDHANA-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
58.	WARDHA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	4493	269.58
59.	AMRAVATI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	3520	211.20
60.	BULDHANA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
61.	WARDHA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6067	364.02
62.	BULDHANA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	4156	24936
63.	AMRAVATI-V	2006-07 to 11-12	3473	208.38
64.	AMRAVATI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	3430	205.80
SUB TOTAL			321211	19272.660

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	GUNA-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	SAGAR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	TIKAMGARH-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	KHARGONE	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	BALAGHAT	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	SATNA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	MORENA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	NEEMUCH-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	DATIA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	RAJGARH-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
11.	UJJAIN-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
12.	SEONI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
13.	RAISEN-II	2003-04 to 08-09	12000	720.00
14.	BHOPAL (RURAL)	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
15.	SIVPURI-V	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
16.	MANDLA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
17.	TIKAMGARH-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	GWALIOR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	CHHATARPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	NARASINGPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00

1	2	3	4	5
21.	SHEOPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
22.	MORENA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
23.	VIDISHA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
24.	SAGAR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
25.	JABALPUR-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
26.	BHOPAL-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
27.	INDORE-I	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
28.	BHIND-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4000	240.00
29.	BALAGHAT-II	2004-05 to 09-10	3000	180.00
30.	SEHORE-II	2004-05 to 09-10	3000	180.00
31.	SHAJAPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	GUNA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	RATLAM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	4742	284.52
34.	DATIA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	MANDSAUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	DAMOH-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	SATNA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
38.	PANNA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	CHHINDWARA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
40.	DEWAS-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
41.	SEHORE-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
42.	MORENA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
43.	GWALIOR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
44.	UJJAIN-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
45.	VIDISHA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
46.	DHAR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
47.	JHABUA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	4125	247.50
48.	SHIVPURI-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
49.	KHANDWA	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
50.	SEHORE-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
51.	ASHOKNAGAR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5198	311.88
52.	CHHATARPUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	4500	270.00
53.	JABALPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
54.	BURHANPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
55.	HOSHANGABAD-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5408	324.48
56.	ANOOPPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
57.	RAJGARH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	4000	240.00
58.	UJJAIN-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5900	354.00
59.	NEEMUCH-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5187	311.22
60.	BHIND-III	2006-07 to 11-12	7412	444.72
61.	BHOPAL-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
62.	RAISEN-III	2006-07 to 11-12	6496	389.76
63.	RAJGARH-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	8668	520.08
64.	MANDSAUR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5273	316.38
65.	GWALIOR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
66.	DAMOH-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
67.	MORENA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
68.	PANNA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
69.	VIDISHA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	10000	600.00
70.	DEWAS-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5825	349.50
71.	NEEMUCH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	4830	289.80
72.	UJJAIN-V	2006-07 to 11-12	11215	672.90
73.	TIKAMGARH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
74.	SEONI-IH	2006-07 to 11-12	5825	349.50
75.	SHAHDOL-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
76.	BALAGHAT-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5982	358.92
77.	KHANDWA-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
78.	CHHATARPUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
79.	ANOOPPUR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
80.	SATNA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
81.	SEHORE-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
82.	MORENA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
83.	RATLAM-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
84.	KATNI-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
85.	SAGAR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			443586	26615.16

ORISSA

1.	SUNDARGARH-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	MALKANGIRI-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	KORAPUT-V	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	RAYAGADA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	MAYURBHANJ-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
6.	NAWRANGPUR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	KALAHANDI-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	7000	420.00
8.	MALKANGIRI-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
9.	MALKANGIRI-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
10.	RAYAGADA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
11.	NAWRANGPUR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
12.	NAWRANGPUR-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	KHURDA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	GAJAPATHY-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	CUTTACK-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	JHARSUGUDA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	NAYAGARH-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
18.	NAYAGARH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
19.	ANGUL-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
20.	ANGUL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
21.	KHURDA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	JAJPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	4457	267.42
23.	CUTTACK-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
24.	SONEPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	DHENKANAL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	DHENKANAL-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	DHENKANAL-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	DHENKANAL-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	KEONJHAR-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	MAYURBHANJ-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	GANJAM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	MAYURBHANJ-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6080	364.80
33.	DEOGARH-II	2005-06 to 10-11	6748	404.88
34.	SUNDARGARH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5224	313.44
35.	NAYAGARH-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5066	303.96
36.	GAJAPATI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5184	311.04
37.	RAYAGADA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	4880	292.80
38.	RAYAGADA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	KORAPUT-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
40.	KORAPUT-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
41.	NAWARANGPUR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
42.	NAWARANGPUR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
43.	KALAHANDI-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5600	336.00
44.	BOLANGIR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
45.	BOLANGIR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
46.	RAYAGADA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
47.	RAYAGADA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5400	324.00
48.	MALKANGIRI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
49.	MAYURBHANJ-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6200	372.00

1	2	3	4	5
50.	MAYURBHANJ-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
51.	BARAGARH-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
52.	SUNDARGARH-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
53.	SUNDARGARH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
54.	SAMBALPUR-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
55.	GANJAM-III	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
56.	GANJAM-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	GAJAPATI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
58.	NAYAGARH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
59.	KEONJHAR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			303839	18230.340

PUNJAB

1.	AMRITSAR-I	2004-05 to 09-10	3000	180.00
2.	HOSHIARPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	6200	372.00
3.	SANGRUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	3700	222.00
4.	MANSA-I	2004-05 to 09-10	2500	150.00
5.	GURDASPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
6.	GURUDASPUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
7.	PATIALA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
8.	NAWANSHEHAR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
9.	FEROZEPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	1525	91.50
10.	NAWANSHEHAR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	3632	217.92
11.	HOSHIYARPUR-HI	2005-06 to 10-11	3285	197.10
12.	FARIDKOT-I	2005-06 to 10-11	3040	182.40
13.	ROPAR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	4245	254.70
SUB TOTAL			51127	3067.620

RAJASTHAN

1.	KOTA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	KAROLI	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
3.	BHARATPUR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	CHITTORGARH-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	BHILWARA-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	TONK-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	SIROHI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	DHOLPUR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	ALWAR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	JHALAWAR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
11.	BARAN-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
12.	BARAN-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
13.	UDAIPUR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	AJMER-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	AJMER-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	KARALI	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	BARAN-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	DAUSA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	BHILWARA-V	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
20.	BUNDI-IV	2005-08 to 10-11	5587	335.22
21.	BHILWARA-VI	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
22.	BUNDI-V	2005-08 to 10-11	4812	288.72
23.	RAJSAMAND-III	2005-08 to 10-11	2950	177.00
24.	DHOLPUR-III	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	TONK-IV	2005-08 to 10-11	6000	360.00
26.	ALWAR-III	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
27.	AJMER-VI	2005-08 to 10-11	5850	351.00
28.	DHOLPUR-IV	2005-08 to 10-11	5290	317.40
29.	CHITTORGARH-IV	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	BARAN-V	2005-08 to 10-11	5387	323.22
31.	TONK-V	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
32.	DAUSA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5119	307.14
33.	RAJSAMAND-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
34.	JHALAWAR-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	RAJSAMAND-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	KOTA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	SIROH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
38.	DAUSA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	JAIPUR-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	4991	299.46
40.	CHITTORGARH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
41.	BARAN-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	3981	238.86
42.	BHILWARA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
43.	JAIPUR-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	5318	319.08
44.	BHILWARA-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	4300	258.00
45.	CHITTORGARH-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
46.	CHITTORGARH-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
47.	ALWAR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
48.	CHITTORGARH-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
49.	BHILWARA-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	4800	288.00
50.	BHILWARA-X	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
51.	RAJSAMAND-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	4804	288.24
52.	BARAN-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	4550	273.00
53.	BUNDI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6213	372.78
54.	RAJSAMAND-Vm	2006-07 to 11-12	5974	358.44
55.	DAUSA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5102	306.12
56.	DHOLPUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5710	342.60
57.	DHOLPUR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5340	320.40
58.	BUNDI-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	3354	201.24
59.	DHOLPUR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
60.	BHILWARA-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
61.	BHILWARA-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	5806	348.36
	SUB-TOTAL		306238	18374.280

TAMIL NADU

1.	THENI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	TIRUVANNAMALAI	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	DHARMAPURI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	DINDIGUL-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	COBMBATORE-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	THIRUVALLUR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	SALEM-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	RAMANATHAPURAM-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	MADURAI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	VILLUPURAM-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
11.	KANCHIPURAM	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
12.	TIRUVALLUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4938	296.28
13.	KRISHNAGIRI-I	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
14.	TRICHRAPALLI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5650	339.00
15.	TIRUNELVELLI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	4500	270.00
16.	SIVAGANGAI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	THOOTHKUDI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	VIRUDHUNAGAR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	PERAMBALUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	PUDUKOTTAI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6080	364.80
21.	CUDDALORE-III	2004-05 to 09-10	4857	291.42
22.	COIMBATORE-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
23.	COIMBATORE-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
24.	DHARMAPURI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
25.	DINDIGUL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
26.	ERODE-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	ERODE-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	3900	234.00
28.	KARUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	NAMAKKAL-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	RAMANATHAPURAM-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	SALEM-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	VELLORE-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	VELLORE-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	KRISHNAGIRI-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	TIRUVALLUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	TIRUVALLUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	PERAMBALUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
38.	PERAMBALUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	PUDUKOTTAMV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
40.	ERODE-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
41.	MADURAI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5100	306.00
42.	NAMAKKAL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	4969	298.14
43.	DINDIGUL-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
44.	TIRUVANNAMALAI-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
45.	COIMBATORE-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	5265	315.90
46.	DHARMAPURI-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
47.	TIRUCHIRAPALLI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
48.	SALEM-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
49.	KRISHNAGIRI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5500	330.00
50.	MADURAI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5230	313.80
51.	DINDIGUL-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
52.	TIRUVANNAMALAI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
53.	TIRUVANNAMALAI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
54.	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
55.	VILLUPURAM-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
56.	NAMAKKAL-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	KANCHEEPURAM-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
58.	KARUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB-TOTAL			290989	17459.340

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	KAUSHAMBI-I	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	AGRA-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	ETAWAH-I	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	FEROZABAD-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
5.	SAHARANPUR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
6.	HARDOI	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
7.	MUZAFFARNAGAR	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
8.	MIRZAPUR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
9.	MAHOBA	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
10.	JALAUN	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
11.	ALLAHABAD-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
12.	PRATAPGARH-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
13.	SULTANPUR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
14.	SHAHJAHANPUR-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
15.	RAEBAREILLY-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	SITAPUR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	FAIZABAD-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	BARABANKI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	AGRA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	KANNAUJ	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
21.	LAHTPUR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
22.	ALLAHABAD-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
23.	MIRZAPUR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
24.	JHANSI-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	AURAIYA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
26.	HAMIRPUR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
27.	BADAUN-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
28.	MORADABAD-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
29.	KANPURNAGAR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
30.	JAUNPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
31.	BULANDSHER	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
32.	PRATAPGARH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
33.	BUNOR	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
34.	ETAWAH-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
35.	SULTANPUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
36.	UNNAO-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
37.	HARDOI-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
38.	LAKHIMPUR KHERI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
39.	BANDA-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
40.	BANDA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
41.	MAHOBA-II	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
42.	LALITPUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
43.	BAREILLY-I	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
44.	MAINPUR-I	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
45.	MAHARAJGANJ-I	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
46.	KANNAUJ-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
47.	SHAHJAHANPUR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
48.	JHANSI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
49.	ETAWAH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
50.	BADAUN-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
51.	SITAPUR-IV	2005-08 to 10-11	5000	300.00
52.	FAIZABAD-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5120	307.20
53.	KANNAUJ-III	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
54.	MAHOBA-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
55.	ALLAHABAD-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
56.	FATEHPUR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
57.	KHERI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6012	360.72
58.	AMBEDKARNAGAR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
59.	HAMIRPUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5241	314.46
60.	MIRZAPUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
61.	ALLAHABAD-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
62.	HARDOI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
63.	FEROZABAD-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
64.	ETAH-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5108	306.48
65.	AGRA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
66.	ALLAHABAD-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
67.	ALLAHABAD-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
68.	PRATAPGARH-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
69.	ETAH-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
70.	ETAWAH-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
71.	GHAZIPUR-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
72.	LAKHIM PUR KHERI-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
73.	BARELI-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5060	303.60
74.	PILLIBHI-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
75.	GORAKHPUR-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5200	312.00
76.	SHAHJAHANPUR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
77.	HARDOI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
78.	MAU-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
79.	FEROZABAD-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
80.	LAKHEMPUR KHERI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
81.	SITAPUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
82.	GORAKHPUR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5200	312.00

1	2	3	4	5
83.	BALRAMPUR-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
84.	BUNOR-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5338	320.16
85.	JHANSI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
86.	UNNAO-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
87.	RAEBARELLI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
88.	JALAUN-II	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
89.	MATHURA-I	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			448277	28896.620

UTTARANCHAL

1.	U.S.NAGAR	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	NAINITAL-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	DEHRADUN-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
4.	NAINITAL-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5446	326.76
5.	ALMORA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
6.	CHAMOLI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5243	314.58
7.	PAURI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	7500	450.00
8.	PAURI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6137	368.22
9.	TEHRI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5074	304.44
10.	UTTARKASHI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5099	305.94
11.	CHAMOLI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5145	308.70
12.	CHAMOLI-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5195	311.70
13.	PITHORAGARH-III	2005-06 to 10-11	6030	301.80
14.	PAURI GARHWAL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5057	303.42
15.	DEHRADUN-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5012.17	300.73
16.	HARIDWAR-H	2005-06 to 10-11	5147	308.82
17.	U.S.NAGAR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5220	313.20
18.	NAINITAL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5338	320.28
19.	BAGESHWAR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5020	301.20
20.	PAURI GARHWAL-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5254	315.24

1	2	3	4	5
21.	CHAMPAWAT-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5165	309.90
22.	HARIDWAR-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5539	332.34
23.	ALMORA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5035	302.10
24.	CHAMOLI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5692.73	341.56
25.	PITHORAGARH-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5500	330.00
26.	NAINITAL-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5762	345.72
27.	HARIDWAR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5425	325.50
28.	PITHORAGARH-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5500	330.00
29.	PITHORAGARH-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	4300	258.00
30.	ALMORA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	3156.55	18939
31.	UTTARKASHM-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5409	324.54
32.	ALMORA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5931.53	355.89
33.	PITHORAGARH-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5334.94	320.10
34.	CHAMOLI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6058	363.48
35.	PAURI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
36.	HARIDWAR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5454	327.24
SUB TOTAL			191180	11470.795

WEST BENGAL

1.	WEST MEDNAPORE	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	BIRBHUM	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
3.	BANKURA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	2400	144.00
4.	BANKURA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	2200	132.00
5.	BURDWAN-II	2004-05 to 09-10	8700	522.00
6.	BURDWAN-III	2004-05 to 09-10	520	31.20
7.	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	978	58.69
8.	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR-II	2005-06 to 10-11	1184	71.04
9.	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1035	62.09
10.	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	876	52.54
11.	PASCHIM MEDINIPUR-V	2005-06 to 10-11	559	33.52

1	2	3	4	5
12.	BANKURA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2640	158.40
13.	BANKURA-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	4000	240.00
14.	BIRBHUM-II	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
15.	BIRBHUM-III	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
16.	BURDHAMAN-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5614	336.82
17.	BURDHAMAN-V	2005-06 to 10-11	3168	190.09
18.	BIRBHUM-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
19.	BURDWAN-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	3889	233.31
20.	BIRBHUM-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
21.	BURDWAN-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5167	310.02
22.	BURDWAN-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	4175	250.50
23.	BIRBHUM-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	7087	425.19
24.	BIRBHUM-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
25.	BIRBHUM-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	6870	412.20
26.	BIRBHUM-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6525	391.49
27.	BIRBHUM-X	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
28.	BIRBHUM-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
SUB TOTAL			112585	6755.10
TOTAL			4732113	283926.739

NORTH-EASTERN STATES

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1.	KURUNG KAMEY-II	2003-04 to 08-09	5000	300.00
2.	UPPER SIANG	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
3.	UPPER DIBANG	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
4.	WESTSIANG-II	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
5.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
6.	EAST KAMENG-II	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
7.	CHANGLANG	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
8.	EAST SIANG	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	TIRAP	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
10.	LOWER SUBANSIRI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	3000	180.00
11.	EAST KAMENG-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
12.	LOHIT-II	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
13.	KURUNG KUME-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
14.	WEST KAMENG-II	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
15.	EASTSIANG-II	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
16.	LOHTT-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
17.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
18.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	1500	90.00
19.	PAPUMPARE-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
20.	PAPUMPARE-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	3000	180.00
21.	EAST KAMENG-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
22.	UPPER SIANG-II	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
23.	UPPER SIANG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
24.	WEST KAMENG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
25.	LOHIT-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
26.	EAST SIANG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
27.	PAPUMPARE-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
28.	CHANGLANG-II	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
29.	KURUNG KUMEY-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
30.	TIRAP-II	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
31.	TIRAP-III	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
32.	L/DDBANG VALLEY	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
33.	WESTSIANG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	1500	90.00
34.	WESTSIANG-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	500	30.00
35.	TAWANG-II	2005-06 to 10-11	600	36.00
36.	TAWANG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	500	30.00
37.	TAWANG-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	500	30.00

1	2	3	4	5
38.	TAWANG-V	2005-06 to 10-11	400	24.00
39.	LOWER SUBANSIRI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
40.	EAST KAMENG-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
41.	UPPER DIANG VALLEY-II	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
42.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	1500	90.00
43.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	500	30.00
44.	EAST SIANG-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
45.	EAST SIANG-V	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
46.	KURUNG KAMEY-V	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
47.	KURUNG KAMEY-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
48.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
49.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
50.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
51.	WEST SIANG-V	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
52.	EAST KAMENG-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
53.	EAST KAMENG-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
54.	CHANGLANG-III	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
55.	TIRAP-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
56.	PAPUMPARE-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	3000	180.00
57.	EAST KAMENG-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
58.	EAST KAMENG-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
59.	EAST KAMENG-X	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
60.	EAST KAMENG-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
61.	EAST KAMENG-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
62.	LOWER SUBANSIRI-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
63.	LOWER SUBANSIRI-V	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
64.	LOWER SUBANSIRI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
65.	WESTSIANG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
66.	WEST SIANG-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
67.	WESTSIANG-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
68.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-X	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
69.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
70.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
71.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
72.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XTV	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
73.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XVI	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
74.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XVIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
75.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
76.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
77.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXIII	2006-07 to 11-12	500	30.00
78.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XIV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
79.	KURUNG KAMEY-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
80.	KURUNG KAMEY-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
81.	KURUNG KAMEY-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
82.	KURUNG KAMEY-X	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
83.	KURUNG KAMEY-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
84.	EASTSIANG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
85.	EASTSIANG-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
86.	CHANGLANG-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
87.	LOWER DIBANG-II	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
88.	LOWER DIBANG-III	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
89.	LOWER DIBANG-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
90.	KHONSA-I	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
91.	WESTKAMENG-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
92.	WEST KAMENG-V	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
93.	WEST KAMENG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
94.	UPPER SIANG-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
95.	UPPER SIANG-V	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00

1	2	3	4	5
96.	WESTSIANG-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
97.	WEST SIANG-X	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
98.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXV	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
99.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXVI	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
100.	WEST KAMENG-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
101.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXVII	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
102.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXVIII	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
103.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXIX	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
104.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XXX	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
105.	LOHT-V	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
106.	LOHIT-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
107.	LOHA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
108.	TIRAP-V	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
109.	TIRAP-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
110.	WEST SIANG-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
111.	WEST SIANG-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
112.	CHANGLANG-V	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
113.	CHANGLANG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	4000	240.00
114.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XV	2006-07 to 11-12	500	30.00
115.	UPPER SUBANSIRI-XIX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
SUB TOTAL			283000	16980.00

ASSAM

1.	KOKRAJHAR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	BONGAIGAON-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
3.	DHUBRI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
4.	GOALPARA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
5.	TINSUKHIA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
6.	KARIMGANJ-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
7.	BARPETA-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	SIVASAGAR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
9.	MORIGAON-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
10.	DARRANG-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
11.	SONITPUR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
12.	NAGAON-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
13.	JORHAT-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
14.	KAMRUP-V	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
15.	DHUBRI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
16.	KOKRAJHAR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
17.	BONGAIGAON-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
18.	BONGAIGAON-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
19.	MORIGAON-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
20.	KARIMGANJ-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
21.	DARRANG-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
22.	DARRANG-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
23.	SONTPUR-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
24.	NALBARI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
25.	NALBARI-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
26.	BARPETA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
27.	BARPETA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
28.	K.ANGLONG-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
29.	K.ANGLONG-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
30.	JORHAT-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
31.	N.C.HILLS-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
32.	SIVSAGAR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
33.	DIBRUGARH-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
34.	CACHAR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
35.	SONITPUR-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
36.	DARRANG-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00

1	2	3	4	5
37.	KAMRUP-VI	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
38.	N.C.HILLS-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
39.	KARBMGANJ-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
40.	BONGAIGAON-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
41.	NAGAON-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
42.	GOLAGHAT-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
43.	NALBARI-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
44.	BARPETA-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
45.	MORIGAON-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
46.	HAILAKANDI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
47.	NALBARI-VI	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
48.	N.C.HILLS-V	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
49.	SONITPUR-VI	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
50.	BARPETA-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
51.	DIBRUGARH-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
52.	DIBRUGARH-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
53.	GOALPARA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
54.	GOLAGHAT-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
55.	HAILAKANDM-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
56.	KAMRUP-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
57.	KAMRUP-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
58.	MORIGAON-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
59.	NAGAON-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
60.	NAGAON-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
61.	NALBARI-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
62.	NALBARI-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
63.	SONITPUR-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
64.	JORHAT-V	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
65.	TINSUKHIA-III	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
66.	CACHAR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
67.	KOKRAJHAR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
68.	LAKHIMPUR-IH	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
69.	LAKHIMPUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
70.	N.C.HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
71.	N.C.HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
72.	DHEMAJI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
73.	BONGAIGAON-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
74.	KOKRAJHAR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
75.	KOKRAJHAR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
76.	KOKRAJHAR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
77.	KOKRAJHAR-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
78.	GOLAGHAT-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6100	366.00
79.	GOLAGHAT-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6060	363.60
80.	GOLAGHAT-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	6960	417.60
81.	KARBI-ANGLONG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
82.	KARBI-ANGLONG-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
83.	GOALPARA-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
84.	GOALPARA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
85.	GOALPARA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
86.	GOALPARA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
87.	NALBARI-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
88.	NALBARI-X	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
89.	NALBARI-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
90.	NALBARI-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
91.	KAMRUP-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
92.	KAMRUP-X	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
93.	KARIMGANJ-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
94.	KARIMGANJ-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00

1	2	3	4	5
95.	NAGAON-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
96.	NAGAON-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
97.	NAGAON-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
98.	NAGAON-X	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
99.	SIVASAGAR-IV	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
100.	SIVASAGAR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
101.	SIVASAGAR-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
102.	SIVASAGAR-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
103.	SIVASAGAR-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
104.	DIBRUGARH-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	6300	378.00
105.	JORHAT-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	5500	330.00
106.	BARPETA-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
107.	LAKHIMPUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	3000	180.00
108.	KOKRAJHAR-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
SUB TOTAL			610920	36655.20

MEGHALAYA

1.	WEST KHASI HILLS-III	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
2.	WEST GARO HILLS-II	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
3.	JAINTIA HILLS-II	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
4.	EAST KHASI HILLS-II	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
5.	EAST GARO HILLS-II	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
6.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-II	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
7.	RI-BHOI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	4000	240.00
8.	WEST GARO HILLS-III	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00
9.	EAST KHASI HILLS-III	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00
10.	EAST GARO HILLS-III	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00
11.	JAINTIA HILLS-II	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00
12.	WEST KHASI HILLS-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00
13.	RI-BHOI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00

1	2	3	4	5
14.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-III	2004-05 to 09-10	2000	120.00
15.	WEST GARO HILLS-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2500	150.00
16.	EAST KHASI HILLS-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2500	150.00
17.	WEST KHASI HILLS-V	2005-06 to 10-11	1500	90.00
18.	EAST GARO HILLS-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
19.	RI-BHOI-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	1500	90.00
20.	JAINTIA HILLS-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	1500	90.00
21.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
22.	EAST KHASI HILLS-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
23.	EAST KHASI HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
24.	EAST KHASI HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
25.	EAST KHASI HILLS-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
26.	EAST KHASI HILLS-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
27.	EAST KHASI HILLS-X	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
28.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
29.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
30.	WEST KHASI HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
31.	WEST KHASI HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
32.	WEST KHASI HILLS-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
33.	WEST KHASI HILLS-III	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
34.	WEST KHASI HILLS-X	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
35.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
36.	RI-BHOI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
37.	RI-BHOI-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
38.	RI-BHOI-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
39.	JAINTIA HILLS-V	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
40.	JAINTIX HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
41.	JAINTIA HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
42.	JAINTIA HILLS-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
43.	EAST GARO HILLS-V	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
44.	EAST GARO HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
45.	EAST GARO HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
46.	EAST GARO HILLS-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
47.	EAST GARO HILLS-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
48.	WEST GARO HILLS-V	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
49.	WEST GARO HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
50.	WEST GARO HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
51.	WEST GARO HILLS-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
52.	WEST GARO HILLS-IX	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
53.	WEST GARO HILLS-X	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
54.	WEST GARO HILLS-XI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
55.	WEST GARO HILLS-XII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
56.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-V	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
57.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
58.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
59.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	1000	60.00
60.	WEST GARO HILLS-XIII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
61.	WEST GARO HILLS-XIV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
62.	WEST GARO HILLS-XV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
63.	WEST GARO HILLS-XVI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
64.	WEST GARO HILLS-XVII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
65.	WEST GARO HILLS-XVIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
66.	WEST GARO HILLS-XIX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
67.	WEST GARO HILLS-XX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
68.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
69.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XIV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
70.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
71.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XVI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00

1	2	3	4	5
72.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XVII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
73.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XVIII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
74.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XIX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
75.	EAST KHASI HILLS-XX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
76.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
77.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
78.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XIV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
79.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XV	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
80.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XVI	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
81.	WEST KHASI HILLS-XVII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
82.	EAST GARO HILLS-X	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
83.	EAST GARO HILLS-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
84.	EAST GARO HILLS-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
85.	EAST GARO HILLS-XIII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
86.	EAST GARO HILLS-XIV	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
87.	RI-BHOI-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
88.	RI-BHOI—IX	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
89.	RI-BHOI-X	2006-07 to 11-12	2000	120.00
90.	JAINTIA HILLS-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
91.	JAINTIA HILLS-X	2006-07 to 11-12	1500	90.00
92.	JAINTIA HILLS-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
93.	JAINTIA HILLS-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
94.	JAINTIA HILLS-XIII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
95.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
96.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-X	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
97.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-XI	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
98.	SOUTH GARO HILLS-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	1000	60.00
SUB TOTAL			147500	8850.00

1	2	3	4	5
MANIPUR				
1.	BISHNUPUR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	CHURACHANDPUR-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
3.	CHANDEL-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
4.	EMPHAL EAST-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
5.	TAMENGLONG-II	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
6.	CHANDEL-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
7.	TAMENGLONG-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
8.	IMPHAL EAST-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
9.	SENAPATI-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
10.	UKHRUL-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
11.	BISHNUPUR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	5000	300.00
12.	CHURACHANDPUR-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
13.	CHURACHANDPUR-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
14.	CHANDEL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
15.	IMPHAL EAST-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
16.	IMPHAL EAST-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5000	300.00
17.	BMPHAL EAST-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
18.	SENAPATI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
19.	UKHRUL-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
20.	TAMENGLONG-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	6000	360.00
21.	CHURACHNDPUR-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
22.	CHANDEL-V	2006-07 to 11-12	5000	300.00
23.	CHANDEL-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
24.	TAMENGLONG-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
25.	IMPHAL WEST-III	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
SUB TOTAL			15000	9000.00

1	2	3	4	5
MIZORAM				
1.	AIZWAL-V	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
2.	CHAMPAI-III	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
3.	KOLASIB-III	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
4.	LUNGLEI-II	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
5.	MAMIT-III	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
6.	LAWNGTLAI-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
7.	SAIHA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
8.	LUNGLEI-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
9.	MAMIT-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
10.	SERCHHIP-III	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
11.	AIZAWL-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
12.	AIZAWL-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
13.	AIZAWL-VIII	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
14.	CHAMPHAI-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
15.	CHAMPHAI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
16.	KOLASIB-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
17.	LAWNGTLAI-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
18.	LAWNGTLAI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
19.	LAWNGTLAI-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
20.	LUNGLEI-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
21.	LUNGLEI-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
22.	LUNGLEI-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
23.	MAMIT-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
24.	MAMIT-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
25.	SERCHHIP-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
26.	SAIHA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
27.	SAIHA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
28.	AIZAWL-IX	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00

1	2	3	4	5
29.	CHAMPHAI-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
30.	KOLASIB-V	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
31.	LAWNGTLAI-III	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
32.	LUNGLEI-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
33.	MAMIT-VH	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
34.	SAIHA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
35.	SERCHHIP-V	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
SUB TOTAL			280000	16800.00

NAGALAND

1.	TUENSANG-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
2.	DIMAPUR-III	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
3.	PHEK-IV	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
4.	KIPHIRE	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
5.	MON-III	2003-04 to 08-09	8000	480.00
6.	KIPHIRE-II	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
7.	KOHIMA-VIII	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
8.	WOKHA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
9.	MOKOKCHUNG-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
10.	TUENSANG-V	2004-05 to 09-10	8000	480.00
11.	LONGLENG-I	2005-06 to 10-11	8300	498.00
12.	KEPHERI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	8200	492.00
13.	PEREN-I	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
14.	ZUNHEBOTO-V	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
15.	MON-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	8000	480.00
16.	TUENSANG-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
17.	MOKOKCHUNG-V	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
18.	WOKHA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	8000	480.00
SUB-TOTAL			144500	8670.00

1	2	3	4	5
SIKKIM				
1.	EAST SIKKIM-VII	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
2.	WEST SIKKIM-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
3.	NORTH SIKKIM-III	2003-04 to 08-09	6000	360.00
4.	WEST SIKKIM-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	1637	98.22
5.	EAST SIKKIM-VIII	2004-05 to 09-10	6000	360.00
6.	EAST SIKKIM-IX	2004-05 to 09-10	5469	328.14
7.	EAST SIKKIM-X	2004-05 to 09-10	3349	200.94
8.	EAST SIKKIM-XI	2005-06 to 10-11	4075	244.50
9.	WEST SIKKIM-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2160	129.60
10.	WEST SIKKIM-VI	2005-06 to 10-11	2000	120.00
11.	WEST SIKKIM-VII	2005-06 to 10-11	787	47.22
12.	MANGAN NORTH SIKKIM-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	5320	319.20
13.	EAST SIKKIM-XII	2006-07 to 11-12	5600	336.00
14.	NORTH SIKKIM-V	2006-07 to 11-12	4500	270.00
15.	WEST SIKKIM-VIII	2006-07 to 11-12	6000	360.00
16.	SOUTH SIKKIM-VII	2006-07 to 11-12	5800	336.00
SUB TOTAL			70497	4229.82
TRIPURA				
1.	NORTH TRIPURA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	5944	356.64
2.	SOUTH TRIPURA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	6752	405.12
3.	WESTTRIPURA-II	2004-05 to 09-10	3860	231.60
4.	DHALAI-II	2004-05 to 09-10	2250	135.00
5.	NORTH TRIPURA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	2463	147.78
6.	WEST TRIPURA-III	2004-05 to 09-10	3890	233.40
7.	SOUTH TRIPURA-IV	2004-05 to 09-10	2370	142.20
8.	NORTH TRIPURA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	7100	426.00
9.	SOUTH TRIPURA-V	2005-06 to 10-11	5900	354.00
10.	WEST TRIPURA-IV	2005-06 to 10-11	2850	171.00

1	2	3	4	5
11.	DHALAI-III	2005-06 to 10-11	7500	450.00
12.	DHALAM-V	2005-06 to 10-11	2050	123.00
13.	DHALAI-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6600	396.00
14.	NORTH TRIPURA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	6800	408.00
15.	SOUTH TRIPURA-VI	2006-07 to 11-12	3700	222.00
16.	WEST TRIPURA-V	2006-07 to 11-12	2900	174.00
SUB TOTAL			72929	4375.74
TOTAL-NORTH EASTERN STATES			1759346	105560.760
GRAND TOTAL- IWDP			6491459	389487.50

Statement III

Statewise amount provided under IWDP during the period 2003-04 to 2006-2007 (As on 21.11.2006)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount provided by GOI		Current Year (as on 21.11.2006)		Total
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3444.82	2958.318	4046.950	2079.822	12529.91
2.	Bihar	371.25	434.63	990.00	924.00	2719.88
3.	Chattisgarh	1197.26	1723.96	2026.44	1818.11	6765.77
4.	Delhi (CAPART)	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
5.	Goa	82.50	0.00	24.10	0.00	106.60
6.	Gujarat	1733.56	1072.40	2418.52	2473.06	7697.54
7.	Haryana	388.55	512.49	594.32	478.54	1973.90
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1349.51	1345.22	2662.51	1272.71	6629.96
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	241.96	422.92	1120.453	590.540	2375.87
10.	Jharkhand	272.25	205.650	303.25	232.93	1014.08
11.	Karnataka	2319.84	2466.93	2495.937	2751.645	10034.36
12.	Kerala	314.75	159.696	778.17	240.00	1492.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Maharashtra	949.41	1660.06	2051.93	1543.93	6205.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2866.22	2906.39	4898.63	2161.96	12833.19
15.	Orissa	1940.11	1457.37	2307.44	1738.09	7443.01
16.	Punjab	50.66	193.88	302.87	207.72	755.13
17.	Rajasthan	2097.32	2121.18	2401.67	3449.41	10069.58
18.	Tamil Nadu	1993.50	2470.62	2600.445	2168.492	9233.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1974.33	1802.860	3222.78	3488.69	10488.66
20.	Uttaranchal	364.30	1227.52	1688.02	822.36	4102.20
21.	West Bengal	82.50	156.90	464.57	627.18	1331.16
Total		25034.60	25299.00	37398.995	29069.190	116801.78
NORTH-EASTERN STATES						
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	351.89	804.05	1061.37	1276.84	3494.14
2.	Assam	1729.91	3202.771	3373.896	2706.339	11012.92
3.	Manipur	313.25	545.87	553.52	800.45	2213.09
4.	Meghalaya	443.65	194.38	804.01	856.01	2298.06
5.	Mizoram	612.44	974.03	1122.00	528.00	3236.47
6.	Nagaland	1868.31	1711.46	3886.19	468.60	7934.56
7.	Sikkim	268.98	324.27	165.55	274.95	1033.75
8.	Tripura	31.61	386.63	308.48	472.32	1199.04
Total of NE		5620.04	8143.47	11275.005	7383.506	32422.019
Total of IWDP		30654.64	33442.46743	48674.000	36452.696	149223.803

Wholesale Price Index

*52. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rising trend observed in the wholesale price index in April 2006, has continued unabated till October 2006;

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

(c) whether the wholesale price index has not been registering a declining trend despite slide in crude oil prices in the international market from July 2006 onwards;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bring down the wholesale price index?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) The movement of Wholesale

Price Index (WPI) (1993-94=100) for the period from April to October 2006 is indicated in the table below. Indices for all the three groups of products have generally shown an increasing trend. Changes in the prices of petroleum

products affect the index values. Crude oil, however, is not included in the basket of commodities and affects the WPI indirectly through the prices of petroleum products.

Wholesale Price Index, 1993-94=100 and Rate of inflation (per cent)

Month	All Commodities (100.0)		Primary Articles (22.03)		Fuel and Power (14.23)		Manufactured Products (63.75)	
	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation
2006-07 (last Saturday of the month)								
April	199.6	3.90	197.4	4.83	17.3	8.26	174.1	1.93
May	201.9	4.99	203.0	6.84	320.4	9.35	175.1	2.58
June	203.6	4.84	206.0	7.24	326.4	7.90	175.3	2.63
July	204.3	4.72	203.4	4.79	327.6	7.59	177.1	3.51
August	205.8	5.27	206.8	6.54	328.7	8.09	178.0	3.61
September*	207.8	5.16	212.4	7.93	328.9	5.05	179.2	4.13
October*	208.4	5.09	213.3	6.65	329.5	5.47	179.7	4.29

*Provisional

Health Insurance

*53. SHRI SRICHAND KRIPLANI:
SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population in the country covered by the various health insurance schemes run by the general insurance companies;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to cover more population in the country under these health insurance schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that the estimated population in the country covered by the various health insurance schemes run by the general insurance companies is 1% of the total population.

(b) and (c) With a view to bring poor people under the ambit of Health Insurance, the Government of India redesigned the Universal Health Insurance Scheme in July, 2004 restricting the coverage to BPL families with enhanced subsidy from the Government. The number of persons below poverty line covered under this scheme has increased from 1,82,641 in 2004-05 to 2,47,801 in 2005-06.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has reported that under National Rural Health Mission, a framework for developing health insurance schemes has been prepared and sent to all the State Governments in September 2006. As per this framework, the State Government may design health insurance schemes according to local needs and implement them with public-private partnership. For the BPL families this framework proposes a premium subsidy of 75% (Maximum up to Rs. 300 per family).

IRDA has also issued Micro Insurance Regulations with the objective of spreading micro-insurance products including health insurance to the people living in rural

areas. These regulations have enabled Non-Government Organisations, Self-Help Groups, Micro-finance Institutions and cooperative societies to become Micro-Insurance agents for marketing and servicing of Micro-Insurance products.

National Judicial Commission

*54. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up the National Judicial Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) It is proposed to introduce a Bill, namely Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 during the current session of Parliament which would inter-alia provide for setting up of a National Judicial Council. The Bill shall devise a suitable legislative framework for empowering a judicial forum to deal with complaints against judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

[English]

Pending Court cases

*55. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing number of pending cases in Supreme Court and various High Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the number of pending cases as on date;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to implement shift system in various courts for the speedy disposal of pending cases with the help of the retired judges;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the new system would be introduced?

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

(b) As per information furnished by the Supreme Court of India 38,875 cases were pending in the Supreme Court as on 31.10.2006. The reporting of pendency by the High Courts is on a quarterly basis. As per information furnished by the High Courts for the period ending 30.6.2006, a total of 42,42,450 cases were pending including both civil and criminal cases.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Quality of Scientific Research

*56. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality of scientific research has been decreasing in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made any study to find out the reasons for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of scientific research;

(e) whether the Government is planning to double its allocation for Science and Technology within the next five years as reported in *The Times of India* dated October 7, 2006; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) While output of scientific research from India, as measured by research papers published in cited journals, has been slowly increasing in absolute terms over the past twenty five years (from 14983 in 1980 to

19448 in 2005), its share as percentage of world publications has declined from 2.9% in 1980 to 1.9% in 2005. However, in the last 10 years, it has increased from 1.5% to 1.9%. In terms of citations also, which is considered to be a standard indicator of quality, India's performance has increased from 0.76 in 1993-97 to 0.86 in 1997-2001. Its share of top 1% highly cited publications increased from 0.32 in 1993-97 to 0.54 in 1997-2001. Even the number of US patents granted to Indian inventors has been increasing—from 88 in 2000-01 to 229 in 2004-05. Other countries like China and South Korea, however, have progressed much faster.

(b) and (c) This issue has been under intense debate and examination in several forums in recent times including the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister. The two main reasons are: (1) sub-critical funding to capable groups in the country; and, (2) decline of research in the university sector. Universities are the mainstay of scientific research all over the world, but, in our country, universities have been suffering because of a variety of financial and governance problems leading to, among other things, depletion of faculty, impoverishment of research infrastructure and lack of opportunities for the faculty for updating their knowledge. Most universities fall in the domain of State Governments and they need to address the problems urgently.

(d) The Government of India, on its part, has taken a number of steps to rejuvenate and promote scientific research in universities and other scientific institutes of excellence. The Plan Allocation of scientific departments has been doubled from about Rs. 12000 crore in the IX Plan to about Rs. 25000 crore in the X Plan and it is planned to increase it further in the XI Plan. The Research Infrastructure programme of DST is a targeted programme to upgrade the laboratory infrastructure in universities and other higher educational institutions. Several institutions, centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas have also been established; for example, in the areas of Brain Research, Marine Biotechnology, Stem Cell and Tissue Engineering, Soft Computing, Water Resources Development, Nanophosphors, Display Technology, Fuel Cell Technology, Ultrafast Processes, Protein Research, etc. More recently, three new Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) have been set up at Kolkata, Pune and Chandigarh which, apart from carrying out frontline and internationally competitive research, would offer M.Sc. programmes in a multi-disciplinary and academically flexible and research-oriented environment. Various agencies of Government

of India have now attractive scholarship, fellowship and research support schemes for scientific manpower of all ages starting right from the school level.

(e) and (f) Such projections are currently under discussion for the XI Plan period.

Outsourcing of Banking Activities in Rural Area

*57. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage outsourcing in core banking in rural areas for spreading banking facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the modalities being worked out to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the announcement in the Budget Speech for 2005-06, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had appointed an internal working group to examine the issues relating to engagement of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) for providing banking services to relatively under-banked and rural areas. Based on the recommendations of the Group, RBI has issued guidelines on 25th January, 2006 to all scheduled commercial banks in this regard. Banks have been advised to use the services of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and other CSOs as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through the use of Business Facilitator and Correspondent models. The objective of the scheme is to help low income group population in the country, which has lesser or no access to banking services due to locational problems, illiteracy etc., to access the banking services, with the help of these intermediary institutions, even if there is no bank branch in the areas.

Inflation Rate

*58. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inflation rate has been higher during the second half of the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to bring down the inflation rate and to check the price rise of essential commodities;

(d) whether Government has prepared a comprehensive action plan to keep inflation below 5% alongwith achieving double digit GDP growth; and

(e) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (e) Inflation rate as measured in

terms of the Wholesale Price Index during the second half of current financial year 2006-07 has remained in the range between 5.1-5.4 per cent since October 7 to November 4, 2006. Increase in the inflation rate for primary articles has been due to supply side constraints (and consequent demand-supply gap) and hardening of international prices, particularly in respect of wheat, pulses and edible oils. Steps have been taken to augment the domestic availability by reduction in the duty rates for pulses and wheat to zero, palm group of edible oils by 10-percentage points and a ban on exports of sugar and pulses. A partial pass-through of the higher crude petroleum prices also moderated the prices of commodities in the fuel and power group.

Weekly Rate of Inflation for Commodity Groups in second half of 2005-06 and 2006-07

Week Ending (Date)	All Commodities		Primary Articles		Fuel & Power		Manufactured Products	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
7-October	4.9	5.2	3.6	7.5	11.3	5.2	3.0	4.2
14-October	4.8	5.3	4.0	7.3	10.9	5.2	2.8	4.4
21-October	4.5	5.4	2.8	7.8	10.6	5.5	2.8	4.5
28-October	4.8	5.1	3.7	6.7	10.6	5.5	3.0	4.3
4 November	4.0	5.3	4.3	6.8	7.1	5.5	2.8	4.6

[Translation]

Thermal Power Generation

*59. SHRI MOHD. TAHIR:

SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for thermal power generation has been achieved as per the installed capacity of thermal power projects during the Tenth Five Year Plan till date;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the thermal power projects which have achieved the fixed target;

(d) the details of the projects which are generating power below their installed capacity along with the reasons therefor;

(e) the extent of increasing shortfall of power generation resulting year after year short of targets set; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a), (b) and (e) Generation targets are fixed for various thermal power stations on annual basis keeping in view their installed capacity, age of units, past performance, planned outages, availability of fuel and its quality, etc. The overall achievement in thermal generation in last 4½ years of the 10th Plan has been about 99% of the generation target. Year-wise details of achievement of generation target of thermal power generation during the 10th Plan are given below:-

Year	Thermal Generation (% of Target)	Growth rate of Total Generation (%)
2002-03	100.67	3.1
2003-04	98.77	5.0
2004-05	99.94	5.2
2005-06	97.18	5.1
2006-07*	98.11	7.1

*(April - October 2006)

The main reasons for shortfall in achieving the generation targets have been inadequate supply of gas for gas based power plants, forced outages and low scheduling in case of liquid based power plants.

(c) Details of thermal power plants which have achieved their targets for generation during the 10th Plan Period are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) Details of thermal power plants which have not achieved their targets for generation during the 10th Plan Period and reasons therefor are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The following steps have been taken/are being taken to improve power generation in the country:

(i) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

- (ii) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the 11th Five Year Plan.
- (iii) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.
- (iv) "Partnership in Excellence" Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a precursor to renovation and modernization.
- (v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation under "Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP).
- (vi) Reducing the duration of Planned Maintenance in the thermal power stations.
- (vii) Import of coal to bridge the gap between domestic availability of coal and anticipated demand of coal.
- (viii) Continuous inter-action by CEA with Power Station Authorities, BHEL and other concerned agencies for sorting out operation and maintenance problems as well as regular visits by CEA Engineers for on-site discussions and monitoring of the performance of generating units.
- (ix) Close monitoring and review by Ministry of Power to resolve the issues related to supply of equipments by BHEL to the power projects.
- (x) Regular Coordination meetings with other leading manufacturers and their Association, namely IEEMA.

Statement I

Station	State	Capacity as on 31.10.06 (MW)	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07 (April, 06) to Oct. 06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Badarpur	Delhi	720	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tanda	U.P.	440	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Korba S.T.P.S.	Chhattisgarh	2100	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vindhyachal S.T.P.S.	M.P.	2760	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ramagundam STPS	A.P.	2600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Simadri STPS	A.P.	1000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neyveli I	T.N.	600	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kahaigaon STPS	Bihar	840	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bakreswar	W.B.	630	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Torrent Power Sabarmati	Gujarat	330	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dahanu	Maharashtra	500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agartala GT	Tripura	84	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Karaikal GT	Pondicherry	32.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Singrauli	U.P.	2000	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Unchahar	U.P.	1050	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Talcher STPP	Orissa	3000	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes
Guru Nanak Dev T.P. (Bhatinda)	Punjab	440	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes
Guru Harikrishan T.P. (Lehra Mohabbat)	Punjab	420	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kota	Rajasthan	1045	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Suratgarh	Rajasthan	1250	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ukai	Gujarat	850	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wonakabori	Gujarat	1260	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes
Satpura	M.P.	1142.5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Khaperkheda II	Maharashtra	840	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Durgapur Projects Limited	W.B.	395	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Torrent Power AECO	Gujarat	60	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes
Titagarh	W.B.	240	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Southern Replacement	W.B.	135	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes
Bduge Bduget	W.B.	500	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Nalco (Import)	Orissa	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes
Kathalguri	Assam	291	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Essar (Import)	Gujarat	515	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dadri (NCTPP)	U.P.	840	*	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Neyveli FST Ext.	T.N.	420	*	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Talcher Old	Orissa	470	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Farakka STPS	W.B.	1600	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	*
Panipat	Haryana	1360	Yes	Yes	*	*	Yes
Roper	Punjab	1260	*	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Panki	U.P.	220	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*
Anpara	U.P.	1630	*	Yes	Yes	*	Yes
Korba III	Chattiegarh	240	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	*
Wanakobri (Unit-7)	Gujarat	210	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	*
Parli	Maharashtra	690	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	*
Vijayawada	A.P.	1260	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Rayal Seema	A.P.	420	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*
Raichur	Karnataka	1470	Yes	Yes	*	*	Yes
Mettur	T.N.	840	Yes	Yes	*	*	Yes
IB Valley	Orissa	420	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Santaldih	W.B.	480	Yes	*	Yes	*	Yes
Kolaghat	W.B.	1260	*	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Surat Lignite	Gujarat	250	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
New Cossipore	W.B.	160	*	*	Yes	Yes	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jindal (Import)	Karnataka	260	Yes	*	*	Yes	Yes
ICCL (Import)	Orissa	0	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*
I.P.GT	Delhi	180	*	Yes	*	Yes	Yes
Utran GT	Gujarat	144	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	*
Uran GT	Maharashtra	672	*	Yes	Yes	*	Yes
Uran WHP	Maharashtra	240	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	Yes
Vijeswaran	A.P.	272	Yes	Yes	Yes	*	*
Valuthur GT	T.N.	93	Yes	Yes	*	Yes	Yes
Namrup GT	Assam	81.5	*	Yes	Yes	Yes	*
Baramura GT	Tripura	21	*	*	Yes	Yes	Yes
Baroda (GIPCL-I&II)	Gujarat	305	Yes	*	Yes	Yes	*
Chandrapura	W.B.	780	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Durgapur	W.B.	350	*	Yes	*	*	Yes
Mejia	W.B.	840	Yes	Yes	*	*	*
Korba II	Chattisgarh	200	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Gandhi Nagar (Unit-5)	Gujarat	210	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Amarkantak Extn.	M.P.	240	Yes	*	*	*	Yes
Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi)	M.P.	840	Yes	*	Yes	*	*
Nasik	Maharashtra	910	Yes	*	*	*	Yes
Paras	Maharashtra	62.5	*	Yes	*	Yes	*
Kothagudam (New)	A.P.	500	Yes		Yes		Yes
Ramagudam B	A.P.	62.5	*	Yes	Yes	*	*
Tuticorin	T.N.	1050	Yes	Yes	*	*	*
Trombay	Maharashtra	1150	Yes	*	Yes	*	*
Dishergarh	W.B.	14.2				Yes	Yes
Faridabad CCGT	Haryana	430	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Anta GT	U.P.	413	*	*	*	Yes	Yes
Dadri GT	U.P.	817	*	*	Yes	Yes	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Gandhar G.T.	Gujarat	648	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Pragati CCGT	Delhi	330.4	*	Yes	Yes	*	*
Ramgarh CCGT	Rajasthan	113.8	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Hazira CCGT	Gujarat	156.1	*	*	Yes	Yes	*
Basin Bridge GT	T.N.	120	Yes	*	*	Yes	*
Kovikalappal	T.N.	107	*	Yes	Yes	*	*
Lakwa GT	Assam	120	*	*	*	Yes	Yes
Reliance Energy	Goa	48	*	*	*	Yes	Yes
Peguthan G.T.E. Corp.	Gujarat	655	*	Yes	*	Yes	*
Trombay GT	Maharashtra	180	*	Yes	Yes	*	*
Cochin CCGT	Kerala	174	*	Yes	*	*	Yes
Suryachakra P.C.	And. & Nic.					Yes	Yes
I.P. Station	Delhi	247.5	*	*	Yes	*	*
Faridabad Ext.	Haryana	180	Yes	*	*	*	*
Obra	U.P.	1550	Yes	*	*	*	*
Harduaganj	U.P.	450	*	*	*	*	Yes
Paricha	U.P.	430	Yes	*	*	*	*
Korba West	Chattiegarh	840	*	Yes	*	*	*
Dhuvaran	Guajrat	534	*	*	Yes	*	*
Gandhi Nagar	Gujarat	660	Yes	*	*	*	*
Sikka	Gujarat	240	*	*	Yes	*	*
Chandrapur	Maharashtra	2340	*	Yes	*	*	*
Kothagudam A	A.P.	240	Yes	*	*	*	*
Kothagudam	A.P.	220	*	*	Yes	*	*
Kothagudam C	A.P.	220	Yes	*	*	*	*
Nellore	A.P.	0	*	*	Yes	*	*
North Chennai	T.N.	630	*	*	*	*	Yes
Patratu	Jharkhand	840	Yes	*	*	*	*
Tenughat	Jharkhand	420	*	*	*	*	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Neyveli (Z)	T.N.	250		*	*	*	Yes
Auniya GT	U.P.	652	*	*	*	*	*
Kawas G.T.	Gujarat	644	Yes	*	*	*	*
Kayamkulam	Kerala	350	Yes	*	*	*	*
Dhuvaran CCGT	Gujarat	178.6	*	*	Yes	*	*
Kuttalam GT	T.N.	100		*	*	Yes	*
Rokhia GT	Tripura	90	*	*	Yes	*	*
Torrent Power Vata.GT	Gujarat	100	*	*	Yes	*	*
P. Nallur CCGT	T.N.	330.5	Yes	Yes	*	*	*
Minicoy	Lakshadweep	1.8				*	Yes
Chatham 12.5 MW PH	Lakshadweep	12.5					Yes

*Actual generation below target.

Statement II

Station	Capacity as on 31.10.06 (MW)	Year	Reasons of low generation
1	2	3	4
Coal Based			
Central Sector			
Singrauli	2000	2006-07*	Extended planned maintenance
Rihand	2000	2004-05	Only marginal shortage
		2005-06	Shortage of coal
Unchahar	1050	2002-03	Long duration forced outage of unit-1 due to grid failure
Dadri (NCTPP)	840	2002-03	Long forced outages of unit 2 & 4
		2003-04	Forced outages of unit-4
Neyveli II	1470	2004-05	Heavy rain fall hampering operations and overburden in mines
		2005-06	Backing down due to high hydro generation

1	2	3	4
		2006-07*	Rescheduling of mtc. in stage-1. Restricted supply of lignite due to non-availability of land for mining.
Neyveli FST Ext	420	2002-03	Misc. operational problems.
		2003-04	Forced outages due to lignite problems
Chandrapura	780	2002-03	Forced outages of unit-3,4,5,6
		2003-04	Forced outages of unit-3,4,5,6
		2006-07*	Frequent forced outages
Durgapur	350	2002-03	Forced outages of unit-3,4
		2004-05	High forced outages & partial unavailability
		2005-06	Marginal shortfall
Bokaro A	172.5	2003-04	Forced outages of unit-2,3 of stage-B
Bokaro B	630	2004-05	Forced outages of unit-2 of stage-B
		2005-06	Frequent outages due to BTL & problem in coal feeding arrangement
		2006-07*	Extended AM of unit- 1, forced outages of unit-2,3
Mejia	840	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	Forced outage of unit- 1, Extended CM of unit-2, Extended AM of unit-4,
Talcher Old	470	2002-03	Forced outages of unit-3,4,5
		2006-07*	Swapping of planned maintenance schedule of unit-6 with unit-2
Talcher STPP	3000	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
Farakka STPS	1600	2004-05	Forced outage of unit-5 due to turbine bearing problem
		2006-07*	Water shortage caused by release of Gang water to Bangladesh
State Sector			
I.P. Station	247.5	2002-03	Forced outages of unit-5
		2003-04	Various forced outages of unit-2, 4, 5
		2004-05	Forced outages of unit-2

1	2	3	4
		2005-06	Unscheduled maintenance of unit-3 and unit-4 on partial load due to forced outage
		2006-07*	Extended planned maintenance of unit-4
Faridabad Ext.	180	2003-04	Forced outage due to Boiler feed pump
		2004-05	Excessive backing down
		2005-06	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	Partial loading due to poor raw water quality and forced outage of unit-1
Panipat	1360	2004-05	Extended forced outage of unit-2, extended planned shutdown of unit-4, non-stabilisation of new unit-7 & 8
		2005-06	Forced outage of unit-2, long shutdown of unit-3, frequent grid disturbances during June' 05, forced outage of unit-7
Guru Nanak Dev T.P. (Bhatinda)	440	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
Guru Harkrishan T.P (Lehra Mohabbat)	420	2002-03	Newly commissioned units
Roper	1260	2002-03	Marginal shortfall
		2003-04	Marginal shortfall
Kota	1045	2003-04	Forced outages of unit-4, 5
Suratgarh	1250	2003-04	Forced outages of unit-1
Giral TPP	0	2006-07*	New unit not yet synchronized
Obra	1550	2003-04	Forced outages of unit-6
		2004-05	Forced outages of unit-6
		2005-06	Marginal shortage
		2006-07*	Unscheduled maintenance of unit-12
Panki	220	2005-06	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	Unscheduled capital maintenance of unit-3
Harduaganj	450	2002-03	Various forced outages of unit- 1,4,5,6,7
		2003-04	Forced outages of unit-3
		2004-05	Extended planned maintenance
		2005-06	Shutdown of unit-7

1	2	3	4
Paricha	430	2003-04	Forced outage & partial unavailability
		2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	Forced outage & partial unavailability
		2006-07*	New unit-3 remained out of bar for completion of residual works
Anpara	1630	2002-03	Forced outage of unit-3
		2005-06	Forced outage of unit-4
Korba II	200	2002-03	Forced outage of unit-2
		2003-04	Forced outage due to generator transformer
		2006-07*	Unscheduled annual maintenance of unit-1, 2
Korba III	240	2004-05	Extended maintenance of unit-5 and load restrictions due to frequent forced outages
		2006-07*	Forced outage of unit-1, 2
Korba East IV	0	2006-07*	New unit not yet synchronized
Korba West	840	2002-03	Marginal shortfall
		2004-05	Extended maintenance of unit-3 & 4
		2005-06	Partial loading on unit-3 & 4
		2006-07*	Various forced outage of unit-1, 2, 3, 4
Dhuvaran	534	2002-03	Partial loading and frequent forced outages due to old machines
		2003-04	Partial loading and frequent forced outages due to old machines
		2005-06	Partial loading and frequent forced outages due to old machines
		2006-07*	Uneconomical operation being old units. Units 1 to 4 closed w.e.f. 23.9.06 by GSECL. Restricted load on unit-5 & 6
Ukai	850	2003-04	Forced outage of unit-1, 2
Gandhi Nagar	660	2003-04	Frequent forced outages of unit-1 & 2
		2004-05	Frequent forced outages and load restrictions due to various problems
		2005-06	Partial loading and frequent forced outages of unit-1, 3, 4

1	2	3	4
		2006-07*	Frequent forced outages
Wonakabori	1280	2005-06	Partial loading and frequent forced outages of unit-1, 4, 6
Sikka	240	2002-03	Extended forced outage of unit-2
		2003-04	Frequent forced outages of unit-1 & 2
		2005-06	Partial loading and frequent forced outages of unit-1
		2006-07*	Forced outage and restricted load on unit-1
Akrimota (Lignite)	250	2004-05	Delay in synchronization of units
		2005-06	Stabilization problems due to lignite feeder, evacuation system etc.
		2006-07*	Stabilization problems due to lignite feeder, evacuation system etc.
Gandhi Nagar (Unit-5)	210	2003-04	Marginal shortfall
		2004-05	Major work of repairing of bottom ash hopper structure
		2006-07*	Extended capital maintenance
Wanakabri(Unit-7)	210	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	Marginal shortfall
Satpura	1142.5	2006-07*	Frequent tripping of unit-6
Amarkantak	80	2003-04	Forced outages due to milling system failure
Amarkantak Extn.	240	2004-05	Frequent forced outages due to ageing
		2005-06	Partial loading and frequent forced outages. Unit-1 being retired
Birsinghpur (Sanjay Gandhi)	840	2003-04	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	Partial loading and frequent forced outages
		2006-07*	New unit not yet synchronized
Nasik	910	2003-04	Forced outage due to super heater leakage
		2004-05	Generator transformer problem in unit-5
		2005-06	Outage of generator transformer of unit-5 and frequent forced outages

1	2	3	4
Khaperkheda II	840	2005-06	Wetcoal problem during July' 05
Paras	62.5	2002-03	Forced outage of unit-2 due to turbine bearing problem
		2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	Marginal shortfall
Parli	690	2003-04	Station transformer failure
		2006-07*	Rescheduling of mtc. of unit-5
Parli Extn	0	2006-07*	New unit not yet synchronized
Chandrapur	2340	2002-03	High partial unavailability
		2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	Extended maintenance of unit-5
		2006-07*	Forced outage of unit-7, Extended re-erection work of unit-5
Kothagudam A	240.000	2003-04	Frequent forced outage of unit-2 and due to fire in unit-7
Kothagudam	220.000	2005-06	Partial loading due to collapse of 220KV tower. Heavy monsoon lead to lower thermal generation.
Kothagudam C	220.000	2006-07*	Various forced outages of unit-1,3,5,6,7
Kothagudam (New)	500		Marginal shortfall
Vijayawada	1260	2006-07*	Rescheduling of annual maintenance due to generator transformer failure of unit-6
Ramagudam B	62.5	2002-03	Long forced outage
		2005-06	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	Marginal shortfall
Nellore	0	2002-03	Long forced outage
		2003-04	Outages due to various misc. reasons
		2005-06	Project closed from 23.4.05
Royal Seema	420	2005-06	Extended capital maintenance of unit-2 and frequent forced outages
		2006-07*	Forced outage of unit-1 due to stator earth fault
Raichur	1470	2004-05	Heavy monsoon lead to lower thermal generation.

1	2	3	4
		2005-06	Heavy monsoon lead to lower thermal generation and less coal supply due to strike
Bellary TPP	0	2006-07*	New unit not yet synchronized
Tuticorin	1050	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	Heavy monsoon lead to lower thermal generation.
		2006-07*	Partial loss due to higher grid frequency
Mettur	840	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	Heavy monsoon lead to lower thermal generation.
North Chennai	630	2002-03	Forced outage due to rotor earth fault in unit-2
		2003-04	Forced outage due to stator earth fault in unit-1
		2004-05	Forced outage of generator transformer failure of unit-1
		2005-06	Partial loading due to fire in turbine bay and axial shift.
Muzaffarpur	220	2002-03	Various forced outages
		2003-04	Various forced outages
		2005-06	Delay in R&M works
		2006-07*	Both units under shutdown despite committing target for generation from unit-1
Patratu	840	2003-04	Fire in power station and various forced outages
		2004-05	Frequent forced outages of units-5, 6, 8, 10
		2005-06	Major R&M works required
		2006-07*	Various forced outages and extended repairs
Tenughat	420	2002-03	Various forced outages
		2003-04	Extended forced outages of unit-1, 2
		2004-05	Frequent forced outages of unit-1 & 2
		2005-06	Extended shutdown of unit-2
IB Valley	420	2002-03	High partial unavailability
		2006-07*	Poor quality coal
Durgapur Projects Limited	395	2006-07*	Marginal shortfall

1	2	3	4
Santalidih	480	2003-04	Various forced outages of unit-2, 3, 4
		2005-06	Non-availability of unit-2 & 3 due to various forced outages
Kolaghat	1260	2002-03	Various forced outages
		2003-04	Various forced outages of unit-1, 4, 6
Namrup ST	30	2003-04	Forced outage due to cable gallery fire in unit-5
		2004-05	Forced outage of unit-5
		2005-06	Re-run after long closure
		2006-07*	Emergency capital overhauling of unit-3. Various forced outages of unit-4, 5
Borigaigaon	240	2002-03	Plant closed down
Bhusawal	482.5	All years	High forced outage and partial unavailability
Ennore	450	All years	High forced outage and partial unavailability
Barauni	320	All years	Old machines major R&M works in progress
Bandel	540	All years	High forced outage and partial unavailability
Chandarpur	60	All years	Units closed down
Rajghat	135	All years	High forced outage/partial unavailability
Koradi	1100	All years	High forced outage/partial unavailability, fire in cable gallery in 2004-05
Kutch lignite	215	All years	High forced outage/partial unavailability
Private			
Torrent Power AECO	60	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
Surat Lignite	250	2002-03	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Trombay	1150	2003-04	Specific reasons not available
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	Operational problems
Neyveli (Z)	250	2003-04	Marginal shortfall
		2004-05	-do-
		2005-06	-do-

1	2	3	4
New Cossipore	160	2002-03	Marginal shortfall
		2003-04	-do-
Titagarh	240	2002-03	-do-
Southern Replacement	135	2005-06	Negligible shortfall
Budge Budge	500	2006-07*	Marginal shortfall
Chinakuri	20	2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Jindal (Karnataka)	260	2003-04	-do-
		2004-05	Less injection to the grid
Tata PCL (Jojobera Import)	360	2005-06	Less injection to the grid
NALCO Import	0	2005-06	Less injection to the grid
ICCL Import	0	2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Gas Based			
Central Sector			
Faridabad CCGT	430	2002-03	Shortage of gas & low schedule on liquid fuel
		2003-04	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Anta GT	413	2002-03	Shortage of gas
		2003-04	-do-
		2004-05	-do-
Auriaya GT	652	2002-03	Shortage of gas & low schedule on liquid fuel
		2003-04	-do-
		2004-05	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Dadri GT	817	2002-03	Shortage of gas & low schedule on liquid fuel
		2003-04	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-

1	2	3	4
Kawas G.T.	644	2003-04	Shortage of gas & low schedule on liquid fuel
		2004-05	-do-
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Gandhar G.T.	648	2002-03	Shortage of gas & low schedule on liquid fuel
		2003-04	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Kayamkulam	350	2003-04	Low schedule on liquid fuel - costly power
		2004-05	-do-
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Maithon GT	90	2002-03	Low operation due to costly power
		2003-04	-do-
Kathalguri	291	2002-03	
State Sector			
I.P.GT	180	2002-03	Shortage of gas
I.P.WHP	102	2004-05	-do-
Pragati CCGT	330.4	2002-03	Shortage of gas
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Ramgarh CCGT	113.8	2002-03	Used as per requirement
		2003-04	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Dholpur CCGT	0	2006-07*	New unit- not yet synchronized
Utran GT	144	2003-04	Shortage of gas
		2006-07*	Marginal shortfall
Dhuvaran CCGT	178.6	2003-04	Newly commissioned units
		2005-06	Shortage of gas
		2006-07*	-do-

1	2	3	4
Haziira CCPP	156.1	2002-03	Shortage of gas
		2003-04	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Vijeswaram	272	2005-06	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	-do-
Basin Bridge GT	120	2003-04	Used for peaking purpose
		2004-05	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Valuthur GT	94	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
Kuttalam GT	100	2003-04	used for peaking purpose
		2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	-do-
Kovikalappal	107	2002-03	Marginal shortfall
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-
Kasba GT	40	All years	Sparingly operated due to costly power
Siliguri GT	20	All years	-do-
Haldia GT	40	All years	-do-
Namrup GT	81.5	All years	Marginal shortfall
Namrup WHP	22	All years	Marginal shortfall
Lakwa GT	120	2002-03	Marginal shortfall
		2003-04	-do-
		2004-05	-do-
Baramura GT	21	2002-03	-do-
		2003-04	-do-
Rokhia GT	90	2002-03	-do-
		2003-04	-do-
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-

1	2	3	4
Pampore GT	175	All years	Sparingly used - costly power
Private			
Torrent Power Vatwa.GT	100	2002-03	Low schedule
		2003-04	-do-
		2005-06	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	-do-
Baroda (GIPCL-I&II)	305	2003-04	-do-
		2006-07*	Shortage of gas
Peguthan G.T.E. Corp.	655	2004-05	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	-do-
Ratnagiri GT-I	740	2006-07*	Constraints of supply of LNG/Costly power
Ratnagiri GT-II	740	2006-07*	-do-
Trombay GT	180	2002-03	Marginal shortfall
		2006-07*	-do-
Gautami CCGT	0	2005-06	New station (not yet commissioned)
		2006-07*	-do-
Konaseema	0	2005-06	New station (not yet commissioned)
		2006-07*	-do-
Vemagiri CCGT	370	2005-06	New station
		2006-07*	Low schedule
Cochin CCGT	174	2002-03	Sparingly used-costly power
		2004-05	-do-
		2005-06	-do-
Karuppur	119.8	2004-05	New station-Delay in synchronization
		2005-06	Low schedule
		2006-07*	Marginal shortfall
P. Nallur CCGT	330.5	2003-04	Low schedule
		2004-05	-do-
		2005-06	-do-
		2006-07*	-do-

1	2	3	4
Valantharvi CCP	52.8	2004-05 2005-06 2006-07*	New station-Delay in synchronization Low schedule Marginal shortfall
Adamtilla GT(DLF Power Co.)	24.500		Used as per requirement
Essar	515	2003-04	Less injection by Essar to the grid
Tanir Bavi GT	220	All years	Used as per requirement
Peddapuram CCGT	220	All years	Used as per requirement
Jegurupadu CCGT	455.4	All years	Used as per requirement
Kondapalli CCGT	350	All years	Used as per requirement
Godavari CCGT	208	All years	Used as per requirement

*April-October, 2006

[English]

Renewable Energy Generation

*60. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

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

(a) the total renewable energy generated from all source in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been no appreciable increase in renewable energy generation in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to increase the renewable energy generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) State-wise details of grid-interactive

renewable power generation installed capacity and estimated electricity generation during the last three years, *i.e.*, 2003-04 to 2005-06, are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Sir. As would be observed from the data given in the Statement, there has been a steady increase in both installed capacity and generation during the past 3 years.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To promote renewable power generation in the country fiscal and financial incentives are being provided that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation, concessional duties and relief from taxes to attract private investment. These apart, preferential tariff for grid interactive power is being given in most potential states. Publicity and awareness on the use of renewable energy systems/devices is also created through print, postal and electronic media and special events like the Rajiv Gandhi Akshay Urja Diwas are being organised. District-level Advisory Committees have been also constituted in states to facilitate effective coordination of renewable energy schemes/programmes in the country.

Statement

State-wise details of grid-interactive renewable power generation installed capacity and estimated electricity generation during the last three years, viz., 2003-04 to 2005-06

Sl. No.	State	During 2003-04		During 2004-05		During 2005-06	
		Cumulative Capacity (MW)	Estimated Energy generation (million units)	Cumulative Capacity (MW)	Estimated Energy generation (million units)	Cumulative Capacity (MW)	Estimated Energy generation (million units)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	460.81	1782.24	566.66	2049.14	579.16	2935.60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.50	65.00	33.70	67.40	44.30	88.60
3.	Assam	2.11	4.00	2.11	4.22	2.11	4.22
4.	Bihar	45.90	91.00	45.90	91.80	50.40	100.80
5.	Chattisgarh	17.00	78.00	22.00	88.00	38.50	187.00
6.	Goa	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.10
7.	Gujarat	209.50	203.88	261.03	280.28	345.60	110.90
8.	Haryana	66.70	149.00	68.70	149.40	68.70	157.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	102.04	204.00	108.08	216.16	132.08	264.16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	102.24	204.00	109.74	219.48	109.74	219.48
11.	Jharkhand	4.05	8.10	4.05	8.10	4.05	8.10
12.	Karnataka	557.96	1419.73	837.61	1879.02	1138.61	2587.16
13.	Kerala	84.62	169.00	84.62	169.24	84.62	169.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62.56	110.94	71.01	121.48	82.46	123.90
15.	Maharashtra	639.08	1217.51	699.33	1255.12	1244.48	1128.41
16.	Manipur	5.45	10.00	5.45	10.90	5.45	10.90
17.	Meghalaya	30.71	61.00	30.71	61.42	30.71	61.42
18.	Mizoram	14.78	29.00	14.76	29.52	14.76	29.52
19.	Nagaland	20.47	40.00	20.47	40.94	20.67	41.34
20.	Orissa	7.30	14.00	7.30	14.60	7.30	14.60
21.	Punjab	130.40	324.00	133.40	330.80	150.55	389.10
22.	Rajasthan	210.15	195.67	316.41	502.04	397.25	567.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	35.60	71.00	35.60	71.20	38.60	77.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	1588.36	2506.48	2287.62	3234.13	3145.26	4369.68
25.	Tripura	16.01	32.00	16.01	32.02	16.01	32.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	80.50	279.00	94.50	329.00	146.60	536.20
27.	Uttaranchal	72.45	144.00	72.45	144.90	75.45	150.90
28.	West Bengal	92.28	184.00	92.30	14.60	98.30	196.60
29.	A&N Islands	5.25	10.50	5.25	10.50	5.25	10.50
Total		4696.83	9607.14	6046.82	11425.51	8077.02	14572.46

Government Accommodation to Officials in NCR

456. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide government accommodation to certain categories of officials in the National Capital Region outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the categories of officials who are being considered for providing accommodation outside Delhi in the NCR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of General Pool Accommodation available in National Capital Region, outside Delhi:

Category	Ghaziabad	Faridabad
Type-I	176	482
Type-II	480	832
Type-III	132	328
Type-IV	24	140
Type-V	08	52
Type-VI	—	16

(c) All Central Government employees who are working in the offices which have been specifically declared eligible for general Pool residential accommodation.

Pre-payment of Small Savings Loans

457. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has, of late, requested the Union Government for surrender or pre-payment of small savings loans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Some State Governments including Government of Gujarat have expressed reservations in accepting 100 percent transfer of net Small Savings Collections mobilized by them on the ground of high cost of these funds and have also requested to swap high coupon loan from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) with current lower coupon borrowings.

(b) Government of India has already implemented a State Debt Swap Scheme from 2002-03 to 2004-05 under which the States were enabled to pre-pay their high coupon loans, including small savings loans, owed to the Government of India with lower coupon loans from NSSF and additional open market borrowings, Gujarat swapped loans amounting to Rs. 9660 crore during 2002-03 to 2004-05 under State Debt Swap Scheme.

Water Management in Urban Areas

458. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether priority is given to the improvement of water management system in urban areas besides sanitation and development of slums;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to implement the progress of water management system in urban areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Water Supply is the State subject, as such, it is the responsibility of the State Govts./concerned ULBs to formulate master plan/project proposals etc. to optimally manage, utilize and to conserve available water resources.

To bring about improvement of water management system in urban areas the Ministry has launched the schemes namely, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in December, 2005. These schemes are envisaged to be implemented in a 7 year period and will bring about improvement in water management system through various reforms.

Some of the other steps taken in this direction are as:

- (i) Revision of Bye laws to make rain-water harvesting mandatory in all buildings to come up in future and for adoption of water conservation measures;
- (ii) Guidelines on reuse of recycled water; and
- (iii) Manual on Operation & Maintenance of Distribution System published by this Ministry in January, 2005 has also emphasized on Water Audit and leakage control to conserve fresh water.

Revision in Methodology of BPL Survey

459. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals for change in methodology of BPL Survey, 2002; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken 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) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development had set up an Expert Group to suggest the methodology to carry out BPL Census 2002. The methodology recommended by the Expert Group was finalized after extensive discussions with the State Governments, Central Ministries, Academicians and Professionals in the field. The Ministry has not received any specific proposal for change in methodology, however, various doubts expressed by different States, Union Territories and others were clarified from time to time.

Bellary Thermal Power Project

460. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka had requested the Union Government to accord Mega Power Project Status to Bellary Thermal Power Station in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka had requested Union Government to accord Mega Power Project Status to Bellary Thermal Power Station in the State of Karnataka. As per the existing policy of Government of India, the Mega Power Project status is currently available to the new thermal power projects having capacity of 1000 MW and above. Bellary Thermal Power Station was being executed for 500 MW capacity in Stage-I and there was a proposal to expand it by another 500 MW capacity in Stage-II. Since Bellary Thermal Power Project does not fulfill the criteria laid down for according Mega Power status, it was not accorded Mega Power Status.

IT Collection from Cooperative Banks

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

(a) the amount of income tax collected during the current financial year till date from the cooperative banks in the country, state-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the income tax proposals on Cooperative Banks; and

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be withdrawn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income-tax Department is divided into regions and not states. Therefore the information regarding amount of income tax collected during the current financial year till date from the cooperative banks in the country is maintained region-wise and not State-wise. The same is being furnished in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No Sir;

(c) Does not arise in view of reply given in (b).

Statement

Amount of Income Tax collected during current Financial Year till date from Cooperative Banks (Region-wise)

S.No	Region	Amount (Rs in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	Pune	36.70
2.	Mumbai	35.75
3.	Bangalore	23.37
4.	Ahmedabad	21.38
5.	Punjab	9.80
6.	Lucknow	8.24
7.	Jaipur	7.88
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.18
9.	Kanpur	6.70
10.	Bareilly	5.38

1	2	3
11.	Bhopal	5.20
12.	Guwahati	00.23
13.	Haryana	4.78
14.	Chandigarh (UT)	4.32
15.	Nagpur	4.09
16.	Andhra Pradesh	2.53
17.	Delhi	1.11
18.	Kerala	00.87
19.	Tamil Nadu	00.83
20.	Bihar	00.82
21.	West Bengal	00.18
22.	Jharkhand	00.10
23.	J&K	00.01
24.	Bhubaneswar	Nil
25.	Allahabad	Nil
Total		187.43

Disposal of Cases in LIC

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

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has fixed any timeframe for payments of loan, settlement of claims and dispatch of bonds to policy holders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement it effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has fixed the following time schedule:-

(i) Payment of Loan - within 3 days from the date of receipt of all requirements.

(ii) Settlement of claim - within 3 days from the date of receipt of all requirements.

- (iii) Dispatch of policy bonds after acceptance of the proposal - within 5 days.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the LIC to effectively implement the above time-schedule:-

1. Bench-mark fixed for policy servicing as per Citizens' Charter are displayed in all the Branch Offices.
2. Corporate guidelines/action plan formalized every year.
3. Implementation with reference to bench mark is scrutinized during inspections.
4. Quality Management Analysis is carried out by senior officials during routine visits.
5. Monitoring of performance by Divisional Office, Zonal Office and Central Office.

Increase in Land Rates for Institutions in Delhi

463. SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to raise the land rates for institutions in Delhi; and

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

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

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

Complaints against Judges

464. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of complaints received against Supreme Court and High Court Judges during the last five years;

(b) the major recommendations made by the Law Commission regarding inquiring into complaints against the Judges of these courts;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enact a bill to redress the issue and evolve a mechanism for probing the Judges on receipt of complaints against them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) The Chief Justice of India has competence to receive and deal with complaints relating to the conduct of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the conduct of the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justice of the High Court is competent to receive and deal with complaints against the Judges of his High Court. In this regard no statistics are being maintained.

(b) to (d) It is proposed to introduce a Bill, namely Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 during the current session of Parliament which would inter-alia provide for setting up of a National Judicial Council. The Bill, which has been drafted in consultation with the Law Commission, shall devise a suitable legislative framework for empowering a judicial forum to deal with complaints against Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Guwahati Face-lift Project

465. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved Rs.3,100 crore Guwahati face-lift project under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the broad features and details indicating item-wise cost thereof on the project, including the contemplated water-supply, drainage, sewage and road/transport development works under the project;

(c) how far the work is to be carried out through contract labour and how far it would be done departmentally, and how far it will in conformity with the Government's labour and contract labour policy; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Free Insurance to BPL**Statement**

466. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give the benefit of free life insurance policy to the people, living below the poverty line (BPL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of Aditya Solar Shops

467. SHRI G.M SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Aditya Solar Shops operating in the country with their locations;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more Aditya Solar Shops in the country;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the locations thereof; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) A total of 104 Aditya Solar Shops were established in the country under an erstwhile scheme of the Ministry. Under a revised scheme, the shops are now being established as Akshay Urja Shops. The scheme aims at establishment of one Shop in each district. A total of 123 Akshay Urja Shops have been approved for 11 States.

State-wise break-up of Aditya Solar Shops and Akshay Urja Shops is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The scheme provides for soft loans at an effective interest rate of 7% for setting up the shops. A recurring grant and incentive of Rs.10,000/- per month is also available over a period of two years subject to certain eligibility conditions.

State-wise break-up of Aditya Solar Shops and Akshay Urja Shops

Sl.No.	State	Aditya Solar Shops	Akshay Urja Shops
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	
3.	Assam	1	
4.	Bihar	1	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	
6.	Delhi	1	
7.	Gujarat	7	1
8.	Haryana	10	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	
11.	Jharkhand	2	5
12.	Karnataka	1	22
13.	Kerala	3	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	
15.	Maharashtra	7	5
16.	Manipur	1	
17.	Mizoram	3	
18.	Nagaland	2	
19.	Orissa	2	
20.	Pondicherry	1	
21.	Punjab	2	12
22.	Rajasthan	2	
23.	Sikkim	1	

1	2	3	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	4
25.	Tripura	2	
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11	54
27.	Uttaranchal	5	5
28.	West Bengal	8	
Total		104	123

[Translation]

Illegal Occupation on DDA Land

468. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the colonies built on encroached land of Delhi Development Authority (D.D.A.);

(b) whether the officials of DDA have indirectly occupied the DDA land;

(c) whether this is a hurdle in removing illegal occupation on DDA land;

(d) if so, whether the Government has investigated the role of DDA officials;

(e) if so, the number of DDA officials found involved in such activities; 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 Sabha.

Scheduled and Non-Scheduled Banks

469. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled banks as well as non-scheduled banks in the country;

(b) whether there is any time bound action plan to bring non-scheduled banks in the category of scheduled banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the existing arrangements for safeguarding the interest of customers of non-scheduled banks;

(e) whether any corrective measures are being taken in the above context; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As on 30th June, 2006, a total of 194 scheduled commercial banks including 109 Regional Rural Banks, and 4 non-scheduled commercial banks were operating in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) endeavour to improve the level of customer service by banks, including non-scheduled banks, on a continuous basis to ensure that the interests of the customers are adequately protected. Some of the initiatives/measures taken in this regard include;

- Implementation of recommendations of the Committee on Customer Service headed by Shri M.N. Goiporia;
- Constitution of the Standing Committee on Procedures and Performance Audit on Public Services;
- Setting up of an internal grievance redressal mechanism by the banks;
- Operationalising the revised Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 with enlarged scope;
- Establishment of Banking Codes and Standards Board of India (BCSBI) to provide an institutional set up to measure the performance of the banks vis-a-vis established industry best codes and standards;

Requiring banks to display and update, including on their web-sites, the details of all the service charges and fees, etc.

[English]

Delhi Metro Rail

470. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ridership of all the three corridors of Delhi Metro has increased considerably;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DMRC has any proposal to increase its frequencies and also to extend its services during night and early morning hours;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that ridership in Delhi Metro has increased marginally.

(b) On an average, around 4,6 lakh passengers are using Metro services every day.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The present frequency of trains during existing revenue hours are considered adequate for meeting the average traffic given in (b) above. Starting of night services are not under consideration as there is not enough ridership after 2200 hours.

[Translation]

Scams in DDA

471. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1431 dated 3 March, 2006 regarding Scams in DDA and state:

(a) whether requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The complete information is being collected from the agency concerned.

[English]

Outsourcing PAN Related Job

472. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has outsourced the issue of PAN cards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Expert Committee has been appointed to study the security features of the PAN cards;

(d) if so, the details and its recommendations thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement them?

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

(b) It has been outsourced to UTI Technology Services Ltd. (UTISL) and National Security Depository Ltd. (NSDL).

(c) A working group has been set up to examine the feasibility of use of biometric features in the PAN system.

(d) The Group has not yet submitted its report.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d).

E-filing of Cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

473. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether from the first week of October, 2006, any advocate-on-record can file cases through Internet in the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce such type of e-filing in all High Courts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details accessed from the website www.supremecourtsofindia.nic.in are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No decision has been taken by the Government, presently.

Instructions for E-Filing Registration

- * First time users of Supreme Court's E-filing have to register him/her through the 'Sign Up' option.,
- * Through 'e-FILING' only Advocate-on Record' and petitioners-in-person can file cases in the Supreme Court of India
- * Advocate option is to be chosen if you are an 'Advocate-on-Record', otherwise choose 'In-person' option in case you are petitioner-in-person.
- * For registering first time personal details such as Address, contact details, E-mail Id etc., which are mandatory, need to be entered.
- * For Advocate-on-record, his/her code (Advocate-on-record code) will be 'Login-ID', while 'In-person' will create his/her Login-Id through 'Sign Up' option. Password needs to be entered thereafter. Login Id and password will be created once the mandatory requirements are filled properly.
- * After successful login the 'Disclaimer screen' appears on the screen.

- * Clicking of 'I agree' button on Disclaimer allows the user to proceed further, while 'I decline' button sends the control back to the Login screen.
- * After successful login, the user can file the case electronically.
- * 'New Case' option allows the user to file a new case.
- * 'Modify' option allows a user to carryout changes to the already e-filed case, provided the court fee payment option is not invoked.
- * Court fee can be paid only through credit/debit card.
- * Defects associated with the e-filed case will be e-mailed to the advocate/petitioner by the Supreme Court Registry.
- * For further assistance, 'Help' option is available.

Upkeep of Government Quarters

474. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken on report of Standing Committee on Urban Development regarding maintenance of residential buildings by CPWD;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the steps taken to improve the internal and external white-washing from dry-distemper to plastic paint in types I to II quarters;

(d) the steps taken to replace the existing cement floors with marble/tile flooring;

(e) whether the area in type-III quarters vary from design to design; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to provide the same amount of area in all type-III quarters uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As per specifications of January, 2006, in new Type I to III Quarters, internal walls of Government quarters are painted with acrylic emulsion/oil bound distemper. However, there is no proposal to change the

internal finishing of old Type I to II Quarters from white-washing/dry distemper. External finishing of these quarters is being changed from white-washing/cement paint to acrylic paint, in a phased manner.

(d) There is no proposal to replace existing cement floors in Type I to III Quarters with marble/tile flooring. However, replacement of existing cement floor with mosaic floor is being done as a part of up-gradation of quarters on vacation.

(e) and (f) General Pool residential accommodation adhere to approved area norms. Designs for different type of quarters are developed by architects as per location, urban form, surroundings in accordance with area specifications and building by-laws. Different designs have different permutation of space for rooms, utilities and circulations etc. All this is done in accordance with prescribed plinth area norms with the approval of local bodies, Delhi Urban Art Commission etc. There are slight variations in areas of different designs as acceptable. Besides, quarters constructed in different time period have variation in areas due to applicable norms at the time of construction.

[Translation]

Proposals for Development of Urban Areas

475. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals/projects sent by various States for development of urban areas in the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals/projects approved and funds released and utilized during the said period, State-wise;

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

(d) whether the World Bank is providing financial assistance for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Position of India in Research and Development

476. SHRI SWADESH CHAKRABORTTY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's position in scientific research and development is low in the world;

(b) if so, the number of patents for new invention applied by Indian Scientists and other developed and developing countries during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the snail space growth in research and development in India?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Any comparison of India's position in scientific research and development vis-a-vis other countries is unrealistic in view of the availability of resources and infrastructure for R&D. International comparison in scientific research and development is mainly measured in terms of expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Presently, India's expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP is 0.80 as compared to 2.67 in USA, 1.23 in China and 0.27 in Pakistan.

(b) The number of patents for new invention applied by Indian Scientists and other developed and developing countries during the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has taken various steps from time to time to encourage research and development activities in India. Accordingly, the Government has enhanced the S&T Plan outlay of Scientific Departments/Agencies from Rs. 12,022 crores in 9th Plan to Rs. 25,243 crores in 10th Plan and plans to increase it further in 11th Plan. Further, various initiatives have been taken by the Government to encourage investment on R&D both in industry and institutions through several fiscal incentives and other support measures such as support in the form

of grants for industrial R&D projects, support to R&D projects through sector specific programmes of various scientific and economic Ministries, income tax relief on R&D expenditure, weighted tax deduction for sponsored research, custom duty exemption on goods imported for use in Government funded R&D projects, tax holiday and national awards for outstanding R&D.

Statement

Applications for Patents at Indian Patent Office (IPO) in the years 2002-03 to 2004-05

Applicants	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Indians	2693	3218	3630
Foreigners Resident Abroad	1724	1678	3165

Source: Annual Reports of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks.

Note: Foreigners Resident Abroad include broadly the residents of Common Wealth Countries, American, European, African and Asian countries.

Applications for Patents Filed through PCT in the years 2002-03 to 2004-05

PCT Applicants	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Indians *	525	764	723
Foreigners Resident Abroad	7049	7717	10671

*Data refers to calendar year.

Source: Annual Reports of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Geneva www.wipo.int

Note: Foreigners Resident Abroad include broadly the residents of Common Wealth Countries, American, European, African and Asian countries.

Indian applicants include patents filed by Indians through PCT designating foreign countries.

Foreigners Resident Abroad include patents filed through PCT designating India.

Regularization of Unauthorized Colonies

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Committee to study the regularization of unauthorized colonies and farm houses in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details and its terms of reference thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government had set up a committee on 21st July 2006, under the Chairmanship of Shri K.K. Mathur, former Secretary to Government of India, to look into the issues involved with regard to the unauthorized development in the form of Farm Houses as well as unauthorized colonies inhabited by affluent sections of society and to recommend the comprehensive strategy to deal with the matter in the context of planned development of Delhi. The committee comprises of the following persons:—

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 1. Sh. K.K. Mathur, Retd. Secretary to the Govt. of India | - | Chairman |
| 2. Sh. E.F.N. Reibero, Ex Director, AMDA | - | Member |
| 3. Prof. A.G.K. Menon, Director, TVB School of Habitat Studies | - | Member |
| 4. Sh. D.S. Meshram, Retd. Chief Planner TCPO | - | Member |
| 5. Sh. Dinesh Rai, Vice-Chairman, DDA | - | Member Convener |

The terms of reference are as follows:

- (i) To assess the extent of unauthorized development in the form of 'farm houses' and 'unauthorized colonies inhabited by affluent sections' of the society;
- (ii) to examine and recommend whether it is feasible and/or desirable to regularize unauthorized development, as mentioned at (i) above;
- (iii) If so, to recommend broad principles governing the terms and conditions and guidelines for regularization of such areas, particularly covering the following aspects:-

(a) Identification of areas of such unauthorized development for regularization;

- (b) Planning and development control norms to regulate regularization and future development of such areas;
- (c) levy of conversion charges or recovery of cost of land depending on whether such development has taken place on private or government land respectively and imposition of penalty, if any, for such unauthorized development;
- (d) Levy of development charges for infrastructural facilities and services to be provided by the local bodies and payment of damages/compounding fee, if any, for regularization of such unauthorized development;
- (e) basic principles and guidelines for preparation of feasible area/lay out plans for integration of such unauthorized areas, in the overall process of planned development of Delhi;
- (iv) To recommend measures for prevention of such unauthorized development in future; and
- (v) Any other matter incidental or related to any of the terms of reference, mentioned above.

The committee has been advised to submit its recommendation by 31.12.06. This Ministry has no information with regard to the setting up of such committees by any other State Government.

Illegal Constructions in Delhi

478. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered sealing of the illegal constructions in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action the Government proposes to take against the MCD/DDA officials, whether in service or retired, in whose tenure these illegal constructions had taken place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered to seal residential premises being used for commercial purpose.

(b) With effect from 8.11.2006 to 21.11.2006, Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that a total number of 1266 units have been sealed.

(c) Departmental action is taken against officials found involved in unauthorised constructions. Some officials found involved have also been dismissed by MCD.

World Bank Aided Poverty Alleviation Programmes.

479. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of funds allocated and utilized during each of the last three years under Poverty Alleviation Schemes started with the assistance of World Bank in the country alongwith the present status of each such scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Women in Construction Work

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to promote the participation of women in construction work;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has included this issue in its "National Housing Policy";
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposed policy seeks skill upgradation and induction of women at supervisory levels in the construction work and also encourage women as contractors. Public agencies are expected to take a lead in this. The proposed policy further provide that enrollment of women on a preferential basis will be undertaken in the training institutions, and that adequate provisions for the safety and health of all workers, especially women engaged in construction activities, which are hazardous in nature, would be made by the authorities executive the project.

Use of modern techniques and modern safety equipment will be ensured on construction sites with strict penalties for non-compliance. Support services like creches and temporary accommodation would be provided by the implementing authority at the construction site.

(e) Question does not arise.

Bio-science Institute

481. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a proposal of Rs. 2 crore for establishing the Institute of Biological Science of International standard in Bhopal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Union Government has not received any proposal for establishing the Institute of Biological Science of International standard in Bhopal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Accelerated Water Supply Scheme in U.P.

482. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise progress of schemes under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) ;

(b) whether any time-frame has been set for completion of schemes;

(c) the towns of Uttar Pradesh where Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme has been implemented;

(d) whether the work under this scheme is progressing very slowly in these towns; and

(e) if so, the efforts made by the Government to expedite the work under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Details and status of AUWSP projects approved by the Minister under AUWSP, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir. Usually, a time frame of 2 to 3 years has been contemplated for completion of a scheme.

(c) A list of towns in Uttar Pradesh where AUWSP schemes have been/are being implemented is enclosed as Statement-II

(d) and (e) Progress in implementation of scheme is satisfactory as 214 projects out of 390 projects sanctioned under the AUWSP for towns in Uttar Pradesh till November, 2002, have been commissioned/ partially commissioned. The Progress of each project is being strictly monitored in review meetings convened at regular intervals and physical inspection is also carried out wherever necessary.

Statement I

Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP)

Status of Schemes Commissioned/Partially Commissioned

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of Schemes Sanctioned	Total No. of Schemes Completed/ Commissioned/ Partially Commissioned	Schemes under progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	12	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	2

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	21	5	16
4.	Bihar	33	8	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	27	15
6.	Goa	4	2	2
7.	Gujarat	70	49	21
8.	Haryana	38	30	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	13	3
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	3	12
11.	Jharkhand	16	6	10
12.	Karnataka	45	34	11
13.	Kerala	13	1	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147	58	89
15.	Maharashtra	37	17	20
16.	Manipur	26	18	8
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	1
18.	Mizoram	8	8	0
19.	Nagaland	2	2	0
20.	Orissa	35	20	15
21.	Punjab	16	9	7
22.	Rajasthan	72	47	25
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0
24.	Tamil nadu	93	81	12
25.	Tripura	12	5	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390	214	176
27.	Uttaranchal	22	16	6
28.	West Bengal	22	7	15
Total		1244	696	548

Statement II*List of Towns*

Sl.No.	Name of Town		District
1	2		3
1.	Karhal	#	Mainpuri
2.	Hastinapur	#	Meerut
3.	Jalali	#	Aligarh
4.	Jattari	#	Aligarh
5.	Harduaganj	#	Aligarh
6.	Kheragarh	#	Agra
7.	Haldaur	#	Bijnor
8.	Umarikalan	#	Moradabad
9.	Nidhaulikalan	#	Etah
10.	Raya	#	Mathura
11.	Marehra	#	Etah
12.	Achnera	#	Agra
13.	Sasni	#	Aligarh
14.	Ghirore	#	Mainpuri
15.	Tulsipur	#	Gonda
16.	Golabazar	#	Gorakhpur
17.	Mehnagar	#	Azamgarh
18.	Jiyanapur	#	Azamgarh
19.	Azmatgarh	#	Azamgarh
20.	Ghughuli	#	Maharajganj
21.	Reoti	#	Ballia
22.	Sikanderpur	#	Ballia
23.	Karari	#	Allahabad
24.	Bansdih	#	Ballia
25.	Chandauli	#	Varanasi
26.	Bakewar	#	Etawah

1	2		3
27.	Lakhna	#	Etawah
28.	Kulpahar	#	Hamirpur
29.	Jhinjhak	#	Kanpur
30.	Bithoor	#	Kanpur
31.	Naraini	#	Banda
32.	Tirwaganj	#	Farrukhabad
33.	Talgram	#	Farrukhabad
34.	Nawabganj	#	Unnao
35.	Neotini	#	Unnao
36.	Mohan	#	Unnao
37.	Sandi	#	Hardoi
38.	Pali	#	Hardoi
39.	Islamnagar	#	Badaun
40.	Singhai Bharora	#	Lakhimpur-Kh
41.	Katra	#	Shahjahanpur
42.	Bilariaganj	#	Azamgarh
43.	Ramnagar	#	Barabanki
44.	Sankargarh	#	Allahabad
45.	Ghorawal	#	Sonebhadra
46.	Sidhaur	#	Barabanki
47.	Chopan	**	Sonebhadra
48.	B.B.Nagar	#	Bulandshahar
49.	Daurala	#	Meerut
50.	Faridpur	#	Bareilly
51.	Usawan	#	Badaun
52.	Saurik	#	Farukhabad
53.	Harraiya	#	Basti
54.	Hariharpur	#	Basti
55.	Banegaon	#	Gorakhpur

1	2	3
56.	Bikapur	# Faizabad
57.	Sarai Akil	# Allahabad
58.	Dudhi	** Sonebhadra
59.	Pali	# Lalitpur
60.	Oran	# Banda
61.	Risia Bazar	# Bahraich
62.	Jhalu	# Bijnore
63.	Adri	# Mau
64.	Atsu	# Etawah
65.	Hargaon	# Sitapur
66.	Purwa	# Unnao
67.	Pukharayan	# Kanpur (Dehat)
68.	Bisharatganj	# Bareilly
69.	Narora	# Bulandshahar
70.	Jahangirpur	# Bulandshahar
71.	Chattari	# Bulandshahar
72.	Bilaspur	# Bulandshahar
73.	Kakore	# Bulandshahar
74.	Alum	# Muzaffarnagar
75.	Banat	# Muzaffarnagar
76.	Asharafpur	# Ambedkar Nagar
77.	Jyoti Khuria	# Mainpuri
78.	Nai Bazar	# Bhadohi
79.	Rasulabad	# Unnao
80.	Siwal Khas	# Meerut
81.	Katera	# Jhansi
82.	Jahanabad	# Pilibhit
83.	Kalinagar	# Pilibhit
84.	Barwar	# Lakhimpur

1	2	3
85.	Usehat	# Badaun
86.	Faizganj Behat	# Badaun
87.	Mataundh	# Banda
88.	Kamawal	# Meerut
89.	Fariha	# Firozabaderi
90.	Manjholiraj	# Deoria
91.	Ittifatganj	# Ambedkar Nagar
92.	Bhadarsa	# Faizabad
93.	Mohammadabad	# Farukhabad
94.	Chharra	# Aligarh
95.	Pilkhana	# Aligarh
96.	Sahpau	# Hatharas
97.	Sahanpur	# Bijnor
98.	Baharatganj	** Allahabad
99.	Shergarh	# Bareilly
100.	Sirauli	# Bareilly
101.	Akbarpur	# Kanpur (Dehat)
102.	Shahganj	# Jaunpur
103.	Gohand	# Hamirpur
104.	Kharela	# Mahoba
105.	Fatehpur Chaurasi	# Unnao
106.	Tindwari	# Banda
107.	Sarita	# Hamirpur
108.	Bidhuna	# Auraiyya
109.	Kithaur	# Meerut
110.	Suriyawan	# Ravidas Nagar
111.	Manekapur	# Gonda
112.	Ranipur	# Jhansi
113.	Chirgaon	# Jhansi

1	2	3
114.	Maharoni	# Lalitpur
115.	Amila Nagar	# Mau
116.	Aliganj	# Etah
117.	Barhapur	# Bijnore
118.	Talbehat	# Lalitpur
119.	Ahaura	# Mirzapur
120.	Raja Ka Rampur	# Etah
121.	Satrikh	# Barabanki
122.	Jasrana	# Firozabad
123.	Fatehganj West	# Bareilly
124.	Puradilnagar	# Mahamayanagar
125.	Phoolpur	# Azamgarh
126.	Pipraich	# Gorakhpur
127.	Barhani Bazar	# Siddharthnagar
128.	Chhaprauli	# Baghpat
129.	Sonkh	# Mathura
130.	Patiyali	# Etah
131.	Vijaygarh	# Aligarh
132.	Swar	# Rampur
133.	Shamsabad	# Farukhabad
134.	Achalda	# Auraiyya
135.	Kerakat	# Jaunpur
136.	Ramkola	# Kushinagar
137.	Musafirkhana	# Sultanpur
138.	Barhalganj	# Gorakhpur
139.	Kachhwa	# Mirzapur
140.	Soharatgarh	# Siddharthnagar
141.	Saraimmeer	# Azamgarh
142.	Maurawan	# Unnao

1	2	3
143.	Chaumuha	** Mathura
144.	Khanpur	# Bulandshahr
145.	Bhinga	# Shrawasti
146.	Auras	# Unnao
147.	Dibiyapur	** Auraiya
148.	Munderabazar	# Gorakhpur
149.	Sewarahi	# Kushinagar
150.	Captainganj	# Kushinagar
151.	Kauriyaganj	# Aligarh
152.	Sisauli	# Muzaffarnagar
153.	Bhatparrani	# Deoria
154.	Bugrasi	# Bulandshahr
155.	Ikauna	** Shrawasti
156.	Kachhla	# Budaun
157.	Hata	# Kushinagar
158.	Gosaiganj	# Faizabad
159.	Doharighat	# Mau
160.	Sainthal	# Bareilly
161.	Mandawar	# Bijnore
162.	Khadda	** Kushinagar
163.	Saidpur	** Budaun
164.	Nawabganj	# Gonda
165.	Koeripur	# Sultanpur
166.	Mohammadabad Gohana	# Mau
167.	Safipur	# Unnao
168.	Hasain	# Hathras
169.	Unchahar	** Raebareilly
170.	Shahpur	# Muzaffarnagar

1	2	3
171.	Rabupura	# G.B. Nagar
172.	Behat	# Saharanpur
173.	Ganjmoradabad	# Unnao
174.	Afjalgarh	# Bijnor
175.	Sultanpur Chilkana	# Saharanpur
176.	Malihabad	# Lucknow
177.	Iglas	** Aligarh
178.	Pipiganj	** Gorakhpur
179.	Dariabad	Barabanki
180.	Murshan	# Hathras
181.	Aminagar Sarai	# Baghpat
182.	Phaphud	# Auraiyya
183.	Deorania	# Bareilly
184.	Babarpur Ajitmal	** Auraiyya
185.	Hyderabad	# Unnao
186.	Sindhauli	# Sitapur
187.	Rithora	# Bareilly
188.	Lalganj	# Rae Bareilly
189.	Prikshitgarh	# Merrut
190.	Ambhta	** Saharanpur
191.	Kharkhoda	** Meerut
192.	Phalanda	** Meerut
193.	Babugarh	** Ghaziabad
194.	Charthawal	Muzaffamagar
195.	Jalalabad	** Muzaffamagar
196.	Siswa Bazar	Maharajganj
197.	Anandnagar	Maharajganj
198.	Nizamabad	** Azamgarh
199.	Atraulia	** Azamgarh

1	2	3
200.	Rampur Karkhana	Deoria
201.	Tikaitnagar	# Barabanki
202.	Chitbaragaon	** Ballia
203.	Bilhaur	# Kanpur Nagar
204.	Aggarwal Mandi	Baghpat
205.	Meerganj	** Bareilly
206.	Phulpur	Allahabad
207.	Sarswan	** Saharanpur
208.	Kakori	Lucknow
209.	Amethi	Lucknow
210.	Gauri Bazar	# Deoria
211.	Chakia	Chandauli
212.	Haidergarh	** Barabanki
213.	Kadipur	Sultanpur
214.	Koraon	Allahabad
215.	Pinhat	# Agra
216.	Dostpur	Sultanpur
217.	Machlishahar	Jaunpur
218.	Shamshabad	# Agra
219.	Madhoganj	Hardoi
220.	Babrala	Budaun
221.	Sahawar	# Etah
222.	Mohanpur	# Etah
223.	Sakeet	# Etah
224.	Lawar	Meerut
225.	Pahasu	# Bullandshahr
226.	Baruasagar	Jhansi
227.	Amanpur	# Etah
228.	Bhargain	# Etah

1	2	3
229.	Amethi	Sultanpur
230.	Fatehabad	# Agra
231.	Churk Gurma	Sonebhadra
232.	Jarwal	Bahraich
233.	Niwadi	# Ghaziabad
234.	Maniyar	Ballia
235.	Ghosia Bazar	Ravi Das Nagar
236.	Bilthara Road	Ballia
237.	Sahatwar	Ballia
238.	Handiya	Allahabad
239.	Sadat	Ghazipur
240.	Pachpewra	Bairampur
241.	Barsana	Mathura
242.	Nakur	# Saharanpur
243.	Khamaria	Ravidas Nagar
244.	Maharajganj	Gorakhpur (Maharajganj)
245.	Bilram	Etah
246.	Awagarh	Etah
247.	Dhanaura	J. P. Nagar
248.	Sahaspur	** Bijnore
249.	Joya	J. P. Nagar
250.	Mariahu	Jaunpur
251.	Patti	Pratapgarh
252.	Bahua	Fatehpur
253.	Dasna	Ghaziabad
254.	Kemari	Rampur
255.	Kadaura	Jalaun
256.	Dataganj	Budaun
257.	Mahavan	Mathura

1	2	3
258.	Kirawli	Mainpuri
259.	Ikdil	Etawah
260.	Kampil	Farukhabad
261.	Katra Mediniganj	Pratapgarh
262.	Jangipur	Ghazipur
263.	Garautha	Jhansi
264.	Jansath	Muzaffarnagar
265.	Rampura	Jalaun
266.	Baldeo	Mathura
267.	Farah	Mathura
268.	Goverdhan	Mathura
269.	Koda Jahanabad	Fatehpur
270.	Jaswant Nagar	** Etawah
271.	Kurara	Kamirpur
272.	Antu	Pratapgarh
273.	Sakhanu	Budaun
274.	Rudayan	Budaun
275.	Jaithra	Etah
276.	Kusumara	Mainpuri
277.	Kotara	Jalaun
278.	Madhogarh	Jalaun
279.	Umari	Jalaun
280.	Besawan	Aligarh
281.	Mundla	Budaun
282.	Bewar	Mainpuri
283.	Baberu	Banda
284.	Jagner	# Agra
285.	Bah	Agra
286.	Rura	Kanpur Dehat

1	2	3
287.	Sikendara	Kanpur Dehat
288.	Shivali	Kanpur Dehat
289.	Amraudha	Kanpur Dehat
290.	Mendu	Hathras
291.	Sumerpur	Hamirpur
292.	Jalalabad	Bijnore
293.	Kamalganj	Farukhabad
294.	Ujhari	J.P. Nagar
295.	Kundarki	Moradabad
296.	Gangapur	Varanasi
297.	Sidhpura	Etah
298.	Chhata	Mathura
299.	Kisni	Mainpuri
300.	Kursath	Unnao
301.	Bighpur	Unnao
302.	Gyanpur	Ravi Das Nagar
303.	Milak	Rampur
304.	Tikari	Baghpat
305.	Alapur	Budaun
306.	Wazir Ganj	Budaun
307.	Mahona	Lucknow
308.	Bhogaon	Mainpuri
309.	Itaunja	Lucknow
310.	Doghat	Baghpat
311.	Shivrajpur	Kanpur
312.	Ugu	Unnao
313.	Aurangabad	Bulandshahr
314.	Kishanpur	Fatehpur
315.	Bahsuma	Meerut

1	2	3
316.	Erich	Jhansi
317.	Gursarai	Jhansi
318.	Maharaj Ganj	Rae Bareilly
319.	Parhadepur	Rae Bareilly
320.	Titron	Saharanpur
321.	Bachrawan	Rae Bareilly
322.	Gunnaur	Budaun
323.	Salon	Rae Bareilly
324.	Kunda	Pratapgarh
325.	Del Dhakua	Lakhimpur-Kheri
326.	Nanauta	Sharanpur
327.	Anoopshahr	Bulandshahr
328.	Dhaurahara	Lakhimpur-Kheri
329.	Kathghar Laiganj	Azamgarh
330.	Bilsanda	Pilibhit
331.	Garhi Pukhta	Muzaffamagar
332.	Kanth	Shahjahanpur
333.	Thirya-Nizamatkhan	Bareilly
334.	Bahadurganj	Ghazipur
335.	Bhanwari	Kaushambi
336.	Manjhanpur	Kaushambi
337.	Bhagwant Nagar	Unnao
338.	Lal Gopal Ganj	Allahabad
339.	Neoria Hussainpur	Pilibhit
340.	Sheeshgarh	Bareilly
341.	Richha	Bareilly
342.	Maholi	Sitapur
343.	Khaga	Fatehpur
344.	Manikpur	Chitrakoot

1	2	3
345.	Fatehganj (East)	Bareilly
346.	Tambour	Sitapur
347.	Dalmau	Raebareli
348.	Sirsa	Allahabad
349.	Paintepur	Sitapur
350.	Bhokerhedhi	Muzaffarnagar
351.	Mauaima	Allahabad
352.	Pratapgarh City	Pratapgarh
353.	Kachauna	Hardoi
354.	Beniganj	Hardoi
355.	Gopiganj	Sant Ravidas Nagar
356.	Mishrikh cum- Neemsar	Sitapur
357.	Dewan	Barabanki
358.	Allaganj	Shahjahanpur
359.	Nandgaon	Mathura
360.	Chail	Kaushambi
361.	Mailani	Lakhimpur-Kheri
362.	Gopamau	Hardoi
363.	Shahi	Bareilly
364.	Gosaiganj	Lucknow
365.	Ajhua	Kaushambi
366.	Sikenderpur	Kannauj
367.	Kunwargaon	Budaun
368.	Sirathu	Kaushambi
369.	Bilsi	Budaun
370.	Swamibagh	Agra
371.	Banki	Barabanki
372.	Maswasi	Rampur

1	2	3
373.	Kheta Sarai	Jaunpur
374.	Puwayan	Shahjahanpur
375.	Un	Muzaffarnagar
376.	Jhinjhana	Muzaffarnagar
377.	Kirawli	Agra
378.	Dankaur	G. B. Nagar
379.	Narauli	Moradabad
380.	Gokul	Mathura
381.	Patla	Ghaziabad
382.	Bajana	Mathura
383.	Gawan	Budaun
384.	Samthar	Jhansi
385.	Bisanda	Banda
386.	Kursat Nagar	Hardoi
387.	Saiyed Raja	Chandauli
388.	Farid Nagar	Ghaziabad
389.	Jafrabad	Jaunpur
390.	Pipri	Sonebhadra

Scheme Commissioned.

**Scheme partially commissioned.

[English]

Cities Under JNNURM

483. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the capital cities of the States have been included in the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government to include Gandhinagar and Porbandar City under JNNURM;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat has been given only Rs. 300 crore under JNNURM;

(e) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to enhance the limit of this allocation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Decision to keep number of cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) around 60 was taken with the approval of Government. However, cities which are not covered under the JNNURM have been covered under another scheme of the Ministry, namely, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)

(d) As per indicative allocation made by the Planning Commission, there is an allocation of Rs. 340.72 crore for Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and UIDSSMT under JNNURM.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply to part (d) of the question.

[Translation]

**Evaluation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes/
Schemes**

484. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has evaluated the reasons for low achievements of Poverty Alleviation/ Employment Oriented Programmes/Schemes; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof alongwith the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the shortcoming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of

schemes namely the National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP), the Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and the Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) and area development programmes like Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) etc. for poverty alleviation/ employment generation in rural areas of the country. The Ministry has evaluated SGSY, IAY and SGRY etc, through independent research organizations located in various parts of the country. The findings of evaluation studies in general have revealed positive achievements like employment generated, increase in income, coverage of SC/STs and women, improvement in their skill and social status etc. The major areas of concern, which require remedial steps include lack of coordination, inadequate assistance, lack of credit flow, bottlenecks in marketing of products of Self Help Groups/Swarajgaris, shortage of staff at the field level, limited time available for implementation due to natural calamities and elections of the public representatives etc.

The findings of such evaluation of studies have been communicated to the State Governments to take remedial measures in respect of shortcomings in the implementation process on the basis of findings of evaluation studies as well, the Government has taken number of steps improve the efficacy of these programmes like redesigning of wage employment programmes of SGRY into NREGP increase in assistance under IAY, more emphasis on skill development, allowing DRDAs to have professional staff on contract basis, assistance in development of marketing infrastructure for products of Self Help Groups/Swarajgaris and strict vigilance and monitoring of the programmes.

[English]

Bangalore Metro Rail

485. SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Metro Rail has 32 stations across the two routes viz. East-West and North-South;

(b) if so, the number of stations which are to be made underground;

(c) whether according to BMRCL the above two routes would be ready for operation by 2010; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven.

(c) and (d) The first section of 7 Kms between Byappanahalli to Cricket Stadium is targetted by March 2010 and the remaining portion is targetted by December, 2011.

Disposal of Material before its expiry

486. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay on the part of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Ltd. (BIBCOL) to decide and dispose of the materials before its expiry resulted in a loss of Rs. 91.39 lakh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Due to change in policy of Government to procure Oral Polio Vaccine formulated out of the bulk obtained from WHO pre-qualified sources only, BIBCOL could not dispose off 6.149 million doses of OPV vaccine left over at the end of the year 2001-02. Disposal of the stock through the trade market could not be done immediately as number of steps such as newspaper advertisement, verification of credentials, licenses etc of the prospective super distributors had to be taken. In the meantime, validity of the bulk expired and, as a result, the stock amounting to Rs 91.30 lakhs had to be written off. The CVO of the company is investigating the matter for fixing the responsibility, if any.

(c) The bulk vaccine is now being procured from WHO pre-qualified sources only thereby leaving no scope for such an eventuality.

[Translation]

**Construction of Karya Karnapura
Thermal Power Project**

487. SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation stone for construction of Karya Karanpura Thermal Power Station in Jharkhand was laid in 1998;

(b) if so, whether NTPC has started the construction work on the said Thermal Power Station;

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay; and

(e) the time by which the construction work on the said Power Station is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) No, Sir. NTPC Limited is implementing North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project of 1980 MW capacity in Jharkhand State for which foundation stone was laid by Prime Minister of India on 6.03.1999.

Various site specific studies/investigations were undertaken and the Feasibility Report for North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project (3x660 MW) near Tandwa in Chatra and Hazaribagh districts was prepared in 2001. Subsequently, CMPDIL/Ministry of Coal advised about coal bearing area in the proposed plant layout and the locations of plant, ash dyke and township had to be revised to avoid the coal bearing area. To incorporate the above changes, Feasibility Report was revised and approval obtained from NTPC Board's Sub-Committee in December, 2005. All key statutory clearances/commitments in respect of Power Plant including environment clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests have since been obtained. Land acquisition proceedings have been taken up. Japan Bank for International Co-operation (JBIC) has extended JPY 15,916 million under Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for the project.

For supply of water to the power project, State Government of Bihar/Jharkhand had agreed to construct Dam/Reservoir on Garhi river. Environment clearance for the Dam/Reservoir was received by the State Government in September, 2005. The work for dam/reservoir construction needs to be taken up by the State Government for completion matching with the power project requirement.

The Project is planned for benefits starting in XI Plan period.

Disappeared Companies

488. SHRI SURAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public limited companies which have disappeared after allotting shares through public issues during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken by the Government against such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India has informed that no company which allotted shares through public issues during the last three years, has so far been identified as vanishing company by the Coordination and Monitoring Committee (CMC) set up jointly by the Ministry of Company Affairs and SEBI.

(b) Does not arise.

Report on Cooperative Credit Structure

489. SHRIMATI P. SATHEE DEVI:
SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether revival package as recommended by the Task Force on Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure has been sent to the State Governments for acceptance;

(b) if so, the details of the State Governments which have accepted the revival package;

(c) the details of the State Governments which have not accepted the revival package alongwith the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has held any discussion with the State Governments in the matter;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) whether the Report of the Task Force on Long Term Co-operative Credit Structure has been finalised;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon; and

(h) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) to (e) Saverel meetings have been organised with State Governments for implementation of the revival package for strengthening the Short Term Cooperative Credit Structure. Consequent to this, State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissai, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have already signed the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of India and NABARD for implementation of the revival package. Further, four states viz. Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have sent their acceptance for implementing the package.

(f) to (h) Yes, Sir. The report of the Task Force on Revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions (Long Term) has been submitted to the Government on 23rd August, 2006 and a copy of the report has been sent to all the State Governments by NABARD for their comments.

[Translation]

Constitution of Committees to Monitor Implementation of Schemes

490. SHRIMATI RUPATAI D. PATIL:
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted vigilance/monitoring committees in all the districts to monitor implementation of various rural development schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints that the concerned District Magistrate do not attend such meetings and send their representatives particularly in the State of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details of such cases noticed during the last three years and current year in each State of the country indicating the action taken in the matter;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring some changes in the said committees; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) Instructions were issued by the Ministry of Rural Development in October, 2004 to reconstitute the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees in all Districts of the country. With the issue of these instructions all such Committees stand reconstituted.

(c) and (d) Two complaints were received from Members of Parliament that the District Collector/District Magistrate did not attend the meeting of the District level

Vigilance & Monitoring Committees. The details of these two cases and the action taken in the matter are given in the enclosed statement

Complaints on not attending the meetings by the District Magistrates from the States of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat have not been received in the Ministry.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement

Constitution of Committees to monitor implementation of Schemes

Sl.No.	Name of the Member of Parliament who made the complaint	Subject matter of the complaint	Action taken by the Ministry of Rural Development
1.	Sh. Taslimuddin, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	District Magistrate of Araria district of Bihar informed on the day of the meeting of District level Vigilance & Monitoring Committee (V&MC) i.e. on 11.2.06, that he will not be able to attend the meeting due to his busy schedule and he deputed Deputy Development Commissioner to attend the meeting.	The Ministry of Rural Development had taken of this issue with the State Govt. of Bihar. The State Govt. sought explanation from the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate informed that a meeting to finalise sensitive polling booths for Panchayats election was scheduled on 09.02.2006. It was postponed and later on fixed for 11.02.2006 to finalise all election preparations and make it available to State Election Commission on 12.11.2006. Because of this important meeting on 11.02.2006 in connection with the Panchayat elections he could not attend the District level V&MC meeting and informed the Chairman.
2.	Sh. Rakesh Singh, Member of Parliament	Some important officers including District Collector of Katni (Madhya Pradesh) did not attend the meeting of Distt. V&MC of Katni on 8.5.06	The Ministry of Rural Development had taken up the matter with State Govt. Consequently the Panchayat & Rural Development Department of Madhya Pradesh has written to the Commissioner of Jabalpur Division stating that the Distt. Collector of Katni be asked to clarify the position. The Collector has clarified that he was on leave on that day and he had authorized CEO, ZP to attend meeting. In all subsequent meetings he was present.

Achievements under Rural Development Schemes

491 SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO:
 SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:
 SHRI RANEN BARMAN:
 SHRI M.P. VEERENDRAJ KUMAR:
 SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
 DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
 SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted and guidelines issued while allocating funds to States under various rural development schemes/programmes;

(b) the funds allocated released and utilised under each rural development scheme/programme during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) the success achieved therefrom during the said period alongwith the number of beneficiaries thereunder indicating the separate number of men and women belonging to Scheduled Caste and Backward Class, State-wise;

(d) the details of districts covered/to be covered under such schemes/programmes, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for cent-per-cent utilization of funds, achieving the desired results and for coverage of all the remaining districts under these schemes/programmes?

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 implements a number of schemes, for self employment, wage employment, area development and to provide basic amenities like shelter, drinking water and sanitation etc. in rural areas of the country. The allocation of funds to State Governments is done mainly on the basis of the pre-determined criteria finalized by the Planning Commission on the basis of poverty estimates, etc. Besides, there are other parameters, like shortage of houses in the State in case of allocation under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) Similarly, in case of other schemes central allocations is done as per the programme guidelines..

(b) and (c) The information regarding central funds allocated released, utilized and physical achievements made under major rural development schemes during the last three years i.e. 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and current year 2006-07 is being collected.

(d) The major schemes of the Ministry of Rural Development, like Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Drinking Water Supply (DWS), and Integrated Watershed Development Project (IWDP) are for all the districts of the country. The scheme 'Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)' was under implementation in all the districts of the country upto Jan. 2006, Since February, 2006, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) has been launched in 200 districts subsuming erstwhile SGRY Scheme in these districts. Other Schemes of the Ministry are being implemented in various districts in accordance with their nature and objectives.

(e) The Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of Monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance of Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District level with greater involvement of members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to monitor quality of work, adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines. Besides, the States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency (iii) People's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels.

Policy on Limited Liability Partnership

492. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a policy on Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy; and

(c) the likely economic benefit to the professionals/non-professionals under the policy?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) to (c) The Government is

considering a proposal to bring a legislation to enable setting up of Limited Liability Partnerships in India and to provide for their regulation including for their incorporation, registration, governance arrangements, accounting, auditing, disclosures, winding up, dissolution etc.

(e) The Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) is an agreement based business structure which is an alternative to firms such as partnerships (regulated under the Partnership Act, 1932) and limited liability companies regulated by the Companies Act, 1956. The LLP framework is expected to allow the flexibility suited to requirements of service, knowledge and technology based enterprises including those supported by venture capital. It may also provide a cost effective alternative to small enterprises.

Sealing in Delhi

493. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sealing and demolition drive is going on in Delhi on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the number of the business establishments closed in Delhi and persons affected on account of above drive;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate any policy for the rehabilitation of the affected persons;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Sealing of premises under misuse has been taken up by Municipal corporation of Delhi (MCD) in pursuance of directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(b) Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that 1266 units have been sealed since 8.11.2006 till 21.11.2006. Municipal Corporation of Delhi has not reported the number of persons affected on account of the drive.

(c) to (e) No such policy has been formulated by Government.

Agreement with Bhutan for Power Generation

494. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Bhutan in power generation in Tala Power project, Bhutan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States likely to be provided electricity from the said power project?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Royal Government of Bhutan signed on 05.03.1996, provides for construction of a 1020 MW Tala Hydro Power Project in Bhutan with Government of India assistance and the Royal Government of Bhutan agreed to sell surplus power to the Government of India at mutually determined rates.

(c) Allocation of Tala power is to the States of Eastern Region to improve their Hydro Thermal mix and these States surrender equivalent thermal power (in lieu of allocation of Tala power) to States of Northern Region linked to the commissioning of various units of Tala project. The States likely to be benefited from the project are West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa in the Eastern Region and Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, U.P. and J&K in the Northern Region.

Education Loan

495. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that several Banks are placing stringent conditions for grant of Education Loan;

(b) if so, whether many of these conditions are against the declared policy of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the conditions being imposed by the Banks;

(d) whether education loan is provided for commercial pilot courses; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Brinks are to comply with the guidelines spelt out by Indian Banks' Association (IBA)/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and as such no stringent conditions are placed for grant of education loan.

(d) and (e) As reported by Indian Banks' Association, banks are not providing education loan for commercial pilot courses as the same is a training course. However, banks are free to consider loan for pursuing commercial pilot licenses on terms other than that of education loan.

Deregulation of Height Restriction in Buildings

496. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has a proposal to deregulate the height restriction in buildings in the draft Master Plan 2021 of Delhi;

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

(c) whether the urban planner, expert, structural engineer have some reservations on this decision of the Government;

(d) if so, the suggestions given or apprehensions made by them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to

(e) The draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2021 in respect of which a public notice was issued by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) on 8.4.2005 envisages, inter-alia, changes in some development control norms including height in various categories of buildings. Only the higher level of commercial centres and hotels are proposed to be excluded from height restrictions subject to clearance from Archeological Survey of India (ASI), Airport Authority of India, Delhi Fire Services etc.

A Board of Enquiry set up for this purpose in DDA, has taken up consideration of suggestions/objections received in response to the public notice, before further action is taken in accordance with the statutory procedure for finalisation of MPD-2021.

Financial Assistance to Rural Women

497. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India have started a special account named "S.B.I. Tinni AK" to provide financial assistance to rural sector's women for establishment of small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of rural sector's women likely to be benefited from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, SBI have introduced a no frills deposit scheme by name "SBI TINY" with Zero minimum balance requirement for daily wage earners or those with monthly income below Rs. 5000/-.

[Translation]

Compensation for Damage of Film Sets

498. SHRI RAJESH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United India Insurance Company has given any compensation to film producers regarding damage caused due to fire on film sets during the last three year, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some film producers have made false compensation claims regarding damage caused by fire on film sets;

(d) if so whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) United India Insurance Company Limited (UIICL) has reported that it has settled two claims for damages caused due to fire on film sets during the last three years viz. settled claim of M/s. Sunny Sounds P. Limited for Rs. 54,12,074/- in April, 2004 and made an 'On-Account' payment of Rs. 45 lacs in February, 2005 to M/s. Applause Bhansali Film Pvt. Limited against the loss assessed at Rs. 1.60 crore.

(c) to (f) UIICL has informed that one supplier who supplied antiques to the producers M/s. Applause Bhansali Films Pvt Ltd. had leveled certain allegations through representations. CBI is seized of the issue and has visited Mumbai Regional Office of UIICL to verify facts from the claim file and other related documents. The claim has not been finally settled as yet for want of vigilance clearance.

[English]

False Insurance Claims

499. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of passing false and inflated insurance claims detected in public sector insurance companies during each of the last two years in Punjab;

(b) the total loss suffered by these companies as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the false insurance claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) General Insurers' (Public Sector) Association of India (GIPSA) has reported that the National Insurance Company Limited (NICTL) and The New India Assurance Company Limited (NIACL) have detected 7 cases of passing false/inflated insurance claims and suffered a total loss of Rs. 46.62 Lacs as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Insurance Company	Year 2004-05	Year 2005-06	Loss suffered (Rs. in Lacs)
1	NICTL	1	-	31.96
2	NIACL	4	2	14.66

(c) The companies have an appropriate vigilance set-up headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) and Vigilance Officers (VO) posted at all the Regional Offices. The Vigilance Officers conduct surprise checks of offices besides conducting investigation on the instructions of CVO. The Vigilance Department of the company follows the instructions and guidelines of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in the matter of Vigilance Administration for initiating appropriate disciplinary action in proven cases of irregularities besides coordinating with CBI.

Loan to Farmers at Concessional Rates

500. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced any subsidy for agricultural loan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria for payment of such subsidy;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for providing loans to the farmers at concessional rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the amount allocated and the amount actually utilised under agricultural loan scheme by the Public sector and Private sector banks during the last three years and the current year bank-wise, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has issued any guidelines for full utilisation of the loan amount; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Budget 2006-07 envisages interest relief of two percentage points in the interest rate on the principal amount upto Rs.1,00,000/- each on crop loans availed by the farmers for Kharif and Rabi 2005-06. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 1700 crore has been made available to RBI.

Further, in pursuance to the Government announcement to provide Short-Term Credit to the farmers at 7% p.a. rate of interest, upto a principal amount of Rs. 3 lacs for Kharif and Rabi 2006-07, Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to Public Sector Banks and NABARD has issued guidelines to Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks. It has been decided to provide interest subvention to Public Sector Banks and RRBs on their own funds used for Short Term Agriculture Production Credit and to provide concessional refinance to RRBs and Cooperatives.

(c) to (g) Yes, Sir. The credit flow to agriculture and allied sector has been Rs. 1,25,309 crore against the target of Rs. 1,05,000 crore during the year 2004-05 and Rs. 1,67,775 crore during the year 2005-06 against the target of Rs. 1,41,000 crore. The target for the credit flow to agriculture and allied sector has been fixed at Rs. 175,000 crore during 2006-07. The total credit flow to the sector upto September 2006, by Public & Private Sector Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks was of the order of Rs. 94,345.54 crore. Agency-wise details are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Agency	Amount
Public Sector Banks	52,734.58
Private Sector Banks	7,444.46
Co-operative Banks	23,768.19
RRBs	10,398.31
Total	94,345.54

The credit targets are not allocated bank-wise or state-wise by the Government.

[English]

Losses in SEZ

501. SHRIMATI MINATI SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate of revenue losses incurring due to Tax holidays awarded to Special Economic Zones and Export Zones has been made by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make good the short fall of revenue?

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

(b) The revenue loss over the period 2006-07 to 2009-2010 is estimated to be Rs. 1,02,621 crores. Out of this, the revenue loss on account of direct taxes is estimated to be Rs.53,740 crores and on account of indirect taxes, it is estimated to be Rs. 48,881 crores.

(c) The Government is engaged in a continuous process of improving compliance and augmenting revenue collection. However, such initiatives are intended to collect the full amount of tax due from the legally defined tax base. To the extent tax concessions to units in SEZs erode the legally defined tax base, the revenue loss is permanent.

**British Government Aid for Slum
Development Projects**

502. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any aid from British Government for slum development projects in different metropolitan cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and aid received alongwith terms and conditions thereon?

The MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Three slum development/improvement projects namely Andhra Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor (APUSP), Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP) and Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor (MPUSP) are implemented with assistance from Department for International Development (DFID) of the U.K. Government

Details of the Projects and terms & conditions thereon are given in the enclosed statement-I, II & III respectively.

Statement I

*Andhra Pradesh Urban Services
for the Poor (APUSP)*

Project Objectives. This project is intended to bring about more effective urban poverty reduction through the convergence and developing existing poverty alleviation schemes in three programme areas (economic, environmental and social). The project will introduce a number of carefully selected innovations in each of the three programme area to meet identified gaps and opportunities. The project will, thus, ensure greater impact on the poor by focusing on:-

(a) better complementary within and between the programme areas;

(b) more effective management of resources;

(c) improving and adapting forms of service provisions;

(d) better access to the range of government schemes through community based organizations.

Duration of the Project - The project period is from June, 1999 to 31.3.2008.

Cost of the Project - Under this project, DFID will provide Rs. 745.39 crore. The budget comprises 71% financial aid and 29% technical assistance.

Project Coverage - 42 class I cities of Andhra Pradesh

Project Components - There are following three components in the project:

Component 1 - Municipal Reforms - Revenue improvement, Institutional Development, Capacity Building.

Component 2 - Environmental infrastructure - Water supply, Drainage, Roads and Footpaths, Solid Waste Management, street lighting.

C3 Component - Working with Civil Society - Health, Education, livelihoods, Vulnerable groups, SHGs, Capacity building

Project Conditions—

(a) Funds will be passed to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh on grant terms;

(b) Grant will not be used to meet the cost of any import or custom duties;

(c) Crown Agents Financial Services LTD (CAFSL), agent of Govt. of India in Britain, will be kept indemnified against third party claim;

(d) Authorised Personnel of the DFID will be permitted to visit the project and assess progress etc.

Statement II***Kolkata Urban Service for the Poor Programme (KUSP)***

Project Objectives.—The KUSP programme aimed at; improving urban planning and governance; access to basic services for the poor and promoting economic growth in the Kolkata Metropolitan Areas (KMA). The project will support provision of infrastructure in slums, fill critical infrastructure gaps at the town level and in some cases also support infrastructure that serve two or more municipalities. In addition, the project will support process of economic visioning and planning involving the formal and informal business sectors and also capacity building of municipalities and state level agencies.

Cost of the Project.— Under this project, DFID will provide Pound 102,000,000.00

Duration of the project.— Project duration is from 14.1.2004 to 31.3.2011.

Project Conditions—

- (a) Funds will be passed to the Govt. of West Bengal on 100%
- (b) Grant will not be used to meet the cost of any import or custom duties;
- (c) The local cost expenditure requires the provision of Annual Audit Statements by Controller & Auditor General of India;
- (d) Crown Agents Financial Services Ltd. (CAFSL), agent of Govt. of India in Britain, will be kept indemnified against third party claim;
- (e) Authorised Personnel of the DFID will be permitted to visit the project and assess progress etc.

Statement III***Madhya Pradesh Urban Service for the Poor Programme (KUSP)***

Project Objectives.—The Madhya Pradesh Urban Services for the Poor Programme (MPUSP) seeking DFID

assistance of 41 million pounds will be focused on 4 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. MPUSP programme will enhance capacity and strengthen institutional systems of the state to deliver sustainable access to quality services for the urban poor. This will support the overall goal of sustainable poverty reduction and economic growth in Madhya Pradesh (MP).

Duration of the Project.—The project period is from 1.9.2006 to 31.12.2011.

Cost of the Project.—Under this project, DFID will provide 41 million Pounds.

Coverage.—Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur and Gwalior.

Project Conditions—

- (a) Funds will be passed to the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh on grant terms;
- (b) Grant will not be used to meet the cost of any import or custom duties;
- (c) The local cost expenditure requires the provision of Annual Audit Statements by Controller & Auditor General of India;
- (d) Crown Agents Bank, agent of Govt. of India in Britain, will be kept indemnified against third party claim;
- (e) Authorised Personnel of the DFID will be permitted to visit the project and assess progress etc.

The MoU of this project has just signed on 13.11.2006 and the project is at preliminary stage.

Satellite Landmark Space Navigation Project

503. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed up to the Galileo Project in September, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith discussion between Prime Minister and EU leaders in the Helsinki;

(c) whether Indian participation in the Galileo Project has run into hard on the ground of security concern;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether India is likely to quit this EU project as reported in the 'Times of India' dated the October 16, 2006;

(f) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(g) the present status of India in this project?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) India has initiated a Framework Agreement with European Union in September 2005 with the intention of participation in the European GALILEO System, which is under development for satellite based navigation services. This agreement is being negotiated between India and the member countries of European Union.

(b) At the 7th India-EU Summit at Helsinki (October 13, 2006), Prime Minister expressed the hope that the European Union would be in a position to conclude an Agreement confirming India's membership of the Galileo Global Satellite Project.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Any negotiation can start only after the European Union countries give clearance for signing the agreement.

[Translation]

Provision of Loans/Grants to States

504. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been fixed by the Union Government to provide loans, financial assistance and grant for various projects/schemes in States of Special category and non-special category;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the grants and loans provided to different States including Maharashtra, project-wise and scheme-wise during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any State Government has sought amendment in the existing procedure for provision of loan/grant assistance to States;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The Central assistance is allocated to States by Planning Commission in the loan grant ratio of 10:90 for Special Category States and 70:30 for non-Special Category States on the basis of revised Gadgil Formula which takes into consideration population, per capita income, performance, tax effort, fiscal management, progress in respect of national objectives and special problem of States.

(c) The details of Central assistance are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The State of Rajasthan had suggested for transfer of Central Plan Assistance to States on a 50:50 loan/grant basis as against 70:30 at present.

(e) Rajasthan had asked for revision of existing Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula with weightage to geographic area, index of infrastructure development and percentage of SC population.

(f) As the request was only from one State, there is no proposal to revise it.

Statement

State-wise/Scheme funds released during 2003-04

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	NCA	ACA for PMGY EAPs (others)	APDRP	ABP	SCA for Border Area	SCA for Hill Area/WG DP	SCA for Other Projects	SUS	Rural Electrification	NSAP	ISU	Spl. Plan Assistance	Spl. Central Assistance	DFP (RSVY)	NPAG	MGY	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114338.08	300905.93	66804.50	20553.00	0.00	0.00	6650.00	3389.00	0.00	6540.02	898.75	0.00	0.00	4000.00	420.00	0.00	540143.28
2.	Assam	52952.13	467.88	3668.00	2000.00	900.00	0.00	2500.00	104.00	1200.00	192.60	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	70497.61
3.	Bihar	130463.19	4625.20	19000.00	0.00	1820.15	748.00	5955.94	7800.00	218.61	6000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	100.00	0.00	219142.09
4.	Chhattisgarh	112804.68	0.00	24173.00	2088.00	7464.40	728.00	0.00	5000.00	1883.00	6226.20	684.00	0.00	0.00	44575.40	330.00	0.00	212558.68
5.	Chattisgarh	41047.00	472.10	3435.00	4307.00	7463.00	0.00	1887.00	411.00	800.00	2042.41	292.00	0.00	0.00	4000.00	104.00	0.00	66280.51
6.	Goa	6734.99	0.00	36.00	664.00	200.00	0.00	285.53	1000.00	0.00	28.98	28.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	9203.25
7.	Gujarat	47853.82	137733.02	15190.00	18345.00	65035.90	684.00	0.00	7500.00	1860.89	0.00	1655.00	0.00	0.00	1750.00	247.00	0.00	297854.63
8.	Haryana	24102.60	3828.28	1834.00	21314.00	773.50	0.00	7328.00	536.00	0.00	577.27	428.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.00	0.00	60886.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64506.42	2182.75	7000.00	12067.00	1469.20	416.00	0.00	13076.00	0.00	205.02	47.25	43300.00	0.00	500.00	57.00	0.00	145046.64
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	127805.04	3065.62	18000.00	18050.00	2154.50	10800.00	0.00	10426.00	887.08	283.95	0.00	40008.00	75000.00	500.00	55.00	0.00	306197.11
11.	Jharkhand	45219.00	106.33	7446.00	4380.00	183.30	0.00	1158.00	0.00	6800.00	1831.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	3750.00	112.00	0.00	70788.75
12.	Karnataka	60028.71	74702.80	29030.00	26547.80	0.00	1557.00	20.00	2061.00	0.00	2566.08	942.00	0.00	0.00	1250.00	368.00	0.00	210438.39
13.	Kerala	50006.85	16260.45	7808.00	7423.00	3100.00	0.00	8204.00	972.00	0.00	1782.99	725.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	213.00	0.00	98888.29
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82263.50	59559.71	4250.00	1000.00	5844.00	0.00	14525.00	1568.00	800.00	5405.35	1410.00	0.00	0.00	2250.00	178.00	0.00	230071.58
15.	Madhya Pradesh	76131.22	27880.88	5458.50	10798.00	16439.50	0.00	2086.34	6333.00	5500.00	4931.77	3562.50	0.00	0.00	1500.00	481.00	0.00	161142.71
16.	Manipur	36806.06	1067.66	2400.00	0.00	1550.00	277.00	0.00	7030.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	7000.00	750.00	13.00	0.00	59133.72

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17. Meghalaya	32401.71	1028.38	4112.00	1456.00	108.80	705.00	0.00	5082.00	104.00	3000.00	350.01	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00	48398.90
18. Mizoram	37332.90	2645.33	5800.00	2518.00	930.00	1248.00	0.00	3333.00	104.00	0.00	131.60	0.00	0.00	9966.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64014.83
19. Nagaland	39473.28	414.38	4526.00	1047.00	800.00	416.00	0.00	5900.00	104.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	52715.86
20. Orissa	71151.45	46055.04	10663.00	0.00	1568.50	0.00	0.00	6900.00	0.00	6000.00	4515.99	482.50	0.00	0.00	23500.00	205.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	185143.48
21. Punjab	30265.68	8985.59	2221.00	12478.00	0.00	1008.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00	0.00	365.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.00	0.00	0.00	60422.89
22. Rajasthan	76659.64	58072.09	10811.50	35741.00	49883.70	3032.00	0.00	5000.00	1402.00	0.00	1828.26	578.75	0.00	0.00	3500.00	148.00	450.94	0.00	0.00	245213.88
23. Sikkim	25177.68	1335.37	3000.00	6017.00	75.00	572.00	0.00	1300.00	104.00	0.00	127.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37714.00
24. Tamil Nadu	83288.35	22586.38	11547.00	23259.00	0.00	0.00	3309.00	7000.00	2545.40	0.00	4747.74	1910.00	0.08	0.00	2000.00	171.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	162343.85
25. Tripura	54883.61	269.43	5883.00	610.00	1337.69	1296.00	0.00	4553.98	104.00	0.00	754.05	47.50	0.00	0.00	750.00	72.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70271.26
26. Uttaranchal	63041.00	11517.44	70000.00	613.00	2555.25	416.00	0.00	30824.00	173.00	7000.00	608.34	0.00	25000.00	0.00	0.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	148814.03
27. Uttar Pradesh	259716.50	68273.41	37067.00	0.00	27478.50	555.00	0.00	15575.00	4010.00	15000.00	8864.43	3022.50	0.00	0.00	6250.00	198.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	438031.34
28. West Bengal	120328.49	46159.81	18480.00	2115.00	314.40	2637.00	2233.00	3638.00	3572.00	6000.00	4154.94	985.00	0.00	0.00	3500.00	228.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	214653.64
Total	1972235.58	892430.23	267198.00	265901.50	312850.09	25638.09	15949.81	194339.98	31413.90	60000.00	59839.79	17838.50	108300.00	91966.00	107325.40	4004.00	458.94	4487673.72		

Central Assistance given to State Governments for State Plan 2004-05.

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States	NCA Released	Spl. Plan Released	Spl. Ass-ance Released	Cent. Ass-ance Released	SCA for Hill Area/ WCGDP Area Released	SCA for Border Area Released	SCA for EAPs Released	ACB Released	PMGY Released	APDRP Released	Rural Electr. Released	NSAP Released	URF Released	RSVY Released	NPAG Released	Other Projects Released	ACA for National Flood Control Released	ACA for mid-day Meal Released	Total Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1287.57		65.81		1228.32	87.54	78.22	67.43	2.69	72.56	0.00	101.06	0.68	76.01	3047.89					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	552.48		0.69		13.51	8.94	65.00	3.12	7.50	0.00	10.00	0.40	2.77	674.41						
3.	Assam	1405.09	22.00	5.63	51.11	9.98	293.51	16.93	190.00	61.98	27.32	0.00	217.16	0.68	9.30	2418.07					
4.	Bihar	1322.47		35.83		7.28	0.00	37.21	241.72	226.18	106.84	1.52	405.55	0.00	45.53	1.08	70.82	2501.83			

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
5. Chhattisgarh	454.29		454.29		8.83			8.86	2.93	34.35	106.14		28.89	0.46	57.56	0.00	23.85	0.48		39.74	766.40	
6. Goa	45.22		45.22			2.93			0.65	0.36	82.82		0.50			0.00	6.94	0.08		0.60	140.10	
7. Gujarat	697.01		697.01		22.54		13.13	863.85	530.50	71.22	111.40			2.90	20.02	0.00	86.74	0.73		48.04	2498.08	
8. Haryana	281.97		281.97		10.47			72.62	11.14	18.34			13.12	0.54	7.50	0.00	22.30	0.57		21.74	460.31	
9. Himachal Pradesh	674.20		674.20	530.69	1.44		11.49	38.26	3.69	35.00			4.10		25.02	0.00		0.37		8.45	1332.71	
10. Jammu & Kashmir	1395.86		1395.86	500.00	750.00	9.34		86.95	28.60	12.75	180.00	114.47		1.98	25.01	0.00	155.00	0.42		2.47	3262.85	
11. Jharkhand	517.52		517.52				1.02	21.29	74.46	98.27			34.59	2.63	120.18	0.00	31.70	0.54		16.20	918.40	
12. Karnataka	600.50		600.50		36.22	15.57		826.74	396.30	82.73			38.03	9.42	25.02	0.00	94.44	0.79		65.90	2292.66	
13. Kerala	532.63		532.63		20.83	13.13		733.73	49.44	76.08	125.89		28.72	0.36	17.52	0.00	98.76	0.42		24.53	1722.04	
14. Madhya Pradesh	1174.66		1174.66		33.59		450.73	516.70	42.50	45.00			61.85	8.46	142.61	0.00	60.53	1.30		132.59	2670.52	
15. Maharashtra	691.17		691.17		102.19	21.08		394.27	529.29	54.59	21.77		82.75		67.55	0.00	144.46	1.02		139.85	2360.07	
16. Manipur	389.00		389.00	40.00	1.24		5.55	67.38	13.09	48.00				7.51	0.00	200.00		0.28		2.19	784.15	
17. Meghalaya	301.52		301.52		1.00		9.00	16.05	1.74	41.12	37.24				7.5	0.00	50.57	0.22		5.44	471.40	
18. Mizoram	360.66		360.66		1.00		15.58	76.20	5.00	63.00			1.47		7.5	0.00	50.56	0.25	0.60	0.64	602.46	
19. Nagaland	412.70		412.70	7.31	1.00		4.16	6.92	4.00	45.26	19.22		3.35		15.00	0.00	55.00	0.25		2.46	576.63	
20. Orissa	630.97		630.97		9.21		1108.41	24.22	88.19	19.67			58.96	0.72	317.52	0.00	67.70	0.86		73.56	2568.01	
21. Punjab	318.53		318.53				9.93	98.01		22.21			6.73	3.61	7.50	0.00	40.45	0.51		7.46	514.94	
22. Rajasthan	677.68		677.68		30.05		36.95	628.07	362.90	108.10	40.49		30.51	8.10	47.53	0.00	59.23	0.94		131.51	2350.06	
23. Sikkim	256.78		256.78		1.00		12.56	9.21	0.75	30.00	77.35		1.91		7.51	0.00	13.00	0.14		0.65	410.86	
24. Tamil Nadu	946.69		946.69		54.57	33.08		185.67		115.47	97.66		70.39	16.71	77.56	0.00	86.72	0.88		58.19	1743.80	
25. Tripura	591.08		591.08		1.12		21.10	2.47	11.00	66.83	26.87		11.19	0.14	7.51	0.00	83.85	0.14	1.50	7.02	833.92	
26. Uttar Pradesh	2737.43		2737.43		65.94		16.55	468.05	175.92	370.86	54.40		188.40	3.02	162.73	0.00	129.45	2.01		170.68	4605.44	
27. Uttarakhand	677.60		677.60	450.00	3.89		13.90	65.80	38.99	56.63	60.00		12.24		22.51	0.00	25.00	0.40		12.34	1439.30	
28. West Bengal	1368.46		1368.46		70.75	22.33	37.40	876.78	13.46	92.45	73.00		79.89	6.90	55.09	0.00	66.10	0.64		69.93	2632.08	
Total	21851.74	1550.00	750.00	613.78	159.22	325.00	8716.69	2667.34	2390.99	1501.72	0.00	1028.15	70.16	1784.09	0.00	2025.12	17.00	11.40	1214.99	46857.39		

Central Assistance given to State Governments for State Plan 2005-06.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States	NCA Released	Special Plan Assistance Released	Special Central Assistance Released	SCA for HAUP/ WDCP Released	SCA for Border Area Released	ACA for EMPs Released	ACA for ABP Released	ACA for APDRP Released	ACA for NSAP Released	ACA for MURM Sum Released	ACA for RSVY Released	ACA for NPAG Released	ACA for Other Projects Released	National E.G. Action Released	CA for MURM UPTT. Released	Total Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34073.60					80180.98	32474.40	6746.70	6289.31	3772.04	544.85	4029.90	1511.25	9382.18	179015.21	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54520.30	2700.00			1935.49	703.82	2200.05	415.46	752.20	3.46	2700.00	904.95	6835.73			
3.	Assam	123288.75	28911.80		4599.90	1081.00	47910.28	6517.32	11966.00	8218.02	761.02	122.17	977.00	238353.26			
4.	Bihar	58004.40				1693.00		2323.80	13213.06	67148.53	525.95	1503.65	142412.39				
5.	Chattisgarh	15884.56	75.00				3182.71	802.03	2880.35	9017.83	164.43	945.80	898.05	33980.36			
6.	Goa	2329.88			271.68				66.95	45.02			142.85	2855.98			
7.	Gujarat	20708.82				1106.00	97823.73	34635.40	14808.00	3582.50	1506.61	305.00	1102.70	179788.74	4288.18		
8.	Haryana	9085.84					2834.46	600.00	1311.73	942.70			942.70	16477.10			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	64864.05	36000.00			642.05	3945.72	3039.05	7841.00	547.17	1504.41	180.13	930.20	119583.78			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	130689.95	77172.30	36000.00		9989.97	3748.75	3786.28	9353.00	735.11	2258.61	66.81	22466.70	592.15	298857.83		
11.	Jharkhand	17940.95					205.56	821.10	4615.34	936.70			936.70	39743.64			
12.	Karnataka	22913.76			1401.08		91235.18	15785.59	1252.00	5207.76	1508.82	516.40	5100.00	657.35	145577.94		
13.	Kerala	17441.02			1181.70		33583.82	1048.51	6484.00	2874.17	1504.41	247.87	2780.80	686.15	67832.55		
14.	Madhya Pradesh	35084.12					42031.37	18879.86	7649.45	925.11	15022.04	278.96	2379.00	2816.85	474.29	125018.85	
15.	Maharashtra	35283.85			1885.40		60565.84	18431.32	8078.00	10234.03	6019.84	612.80	1804.75	2219.78	146145.62		
16.	Manipur	38674.51	32850.00			582.00	291.76	7781.85	628.92	1502.20	15.80		510.85	83847.89			
17.	Meghalaya	32861.65				484.00	1481.39	225.00	684.72	2.20	16.86	4590.00	413.70	40789.52			
18.	Mizoram	37630.60				903.48	3728.91	1147.50	4805.00	195.85	752.20	5.77	180.00	408.65		50559.96	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	Nagaland		40144.28				456.00	575.61	920.02	2575.00	447.02		752.20	33.60	7982.10	394.65		54280.48
20.	Orissa		27679.23					7006.40	16562.42		5699.77		29511.02	289.53	2040.00	1732.05		90720.42
21.	Punjab		11395.35	646.80			1308.00	3139.41	2631.66	6528.00	897.89		752.20	129.65	2250.00	985.75		30664.71
22.	Rajasthan		28900.67				3835.00	52478.27	9404.52		3754.48		3756.61	236.49	1800.00	887.65	1383.63	106437.32
23.	Sikkim		25969.43				622.00	714.25	307.13		190.69		752.20	12.19	1170.00	1164.55		30992.44
24.	Tamil Nadu		30296.59			2978.10		49113.57	529.25		7043.03		7511.02	422.90	3000.00	1356.50		102250.96
25.	Tripura		55596.76				1296.00	340.55	3643.20		1119.32		752.20	91.03	5400.04	410.05		66639.17
26.	Uttar Pradesh		96352.35	271.20			1399.01	42488.63	1331280	3949.00	19851.70		20296.28	311.31	6000.00	2965.50		207197.78
27.	Uttaranchal		64169.50	9000.00			977.00	3461.79	8043.97	3900.00	1224.26		2256.61	106.95	18000	577.20		93317.16
28.	West Bengal		44238.53			2009.70	4160.00	109906.93	381.87	36550.50	7990.56		4517.63	620.88	3064.80	1415.95		204880.35
	Total		1181352.92	185627.10	30000.00	14337.56	32500.00	733809.69	205445.60	117199.50	118229.01	7214.42	196678.19	6204.71	78969.04	28641.15	17758.07	2863984.96

* During 2005-06, loan has been released only for the externally aided projects. As for other schemes, 100% grant have been released from the Ministry of Finance.

Statewise Releases under EAPs (on going projects + b2b)

For Annual Plan 2005-06

Sl. No.	States	On Goia Projects			B2B			Grand Total		
		Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50689.02	29491.96	80180.98			0.00	50689.02	29491.96	80180.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	70.38	633.44	703.82			0.00	70.38	633.44	703.82
3.	Assam	4791.03	43119.25	47910.28			0.00	4791.03	43119.25	47910.28
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chattisgarh	2333.89	858.82	3192.71			0.00	2333.89	858.82	3192.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00	- 0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	68619.10	29204.63	97823.73			0.00	68619.10	29204.63	97823.73
8.	Haryana	2417.99	516.47	2934.46			0.00	2417.99	516.47	2934.46
9.	Himachal Pradesh	192.92	1537.80	1730.72	2215.00	0.00	2215.00	2407.92	1537.80	3945.72
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	374.87	3373.88	3748.75			0.00	374.87	3373.88	3748.75
11.	Jharkhand	143.89	61.67	205.56			0.00	143.89	61.67	205.56
12.	Karnataka	65879.24	25355.94	91235.18			0.00	65879.24	25355.94	91235.18
13.	Kerala	23913.35	9542.11	33455.46	128.36		128.36	24041.71	9542.11	33583.82
14.	Madhya Pradesh	28710.44	13320.93	42031.37			0.00	28710.44	13320.93	42031.37
15.	Maharashtra	33348.21	13612.24	46960.45	13605.39	0.00	13605.39	46953.60	13612.24	60565.84
16.	Manipur	29.17	262.59	291.76			0.00	29.17	262.59	291.76
17.	Meghalaya	148.14	1333.25	1481.39			0.00	148.14	1333.25	1481.39
18.	Mizoram	519.84	3209.07	3728.91			0.00	519.84	3209.07	3728.91
19.	Nagaland	57.56	518.05	575.61			0.00	57.56	518.05	575.61
20.	Orissa	-1588.40	8594.80	7006.40			0.00	-1588.40	8594.80	7006.40
21.	Punjab	2219.19	920.22	3139.41			0.00	2219.19	920.22	3139.41
22.	Rajasthan	36593.49	15884.78	52478.27			0.00	36593.49	15884.78	52478.27
23.	Sikkim	71.44	642.81	714.25			0.00	71.44	642.81	714.25
24.	Tamil Nadu	12160.18	5211.49	17371.67	31636.91	104.99	31741.90	43797.09	5316.48	49113.57
25.	Tripura	34.06	306.49	340.55			0.00	34.06	306.49	340.55
26.	Uttar Pradesh	29788.30	12700.33	42488.63			0.00	29788.30	12700.33	42488.63
27.	Uttaranchal	348.19	3133.60	3481.79			0.00	348.19	3133.60	3481.79
28.	West Bengal	57896.15	43010.78	100906.93			0.00	57896.15	43010.78	100906.93
	Total	419761.64	266357.40	686119.04	47585.66	104.99	47690.65	467347.30	266462.39	733809.69

Exodus of Rural People

505. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent or to discourage the exodus of rural people to urban areas during the last three years for better infrastructure;

(b) whether the Government is seriously thinking to provide and develop the like infrastructure of the urban areas in the rural areas of the country;

(c) if so, the details of schemes formulated and implemented indicating the funds allocated or being allocated there under for developing urban like infrastructure in rural areas; and

(d) the employment generated/to be generated in the rural areas as a result thereof along with the success achieved in checking such exodus of rural people?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme with effect from 2004-05 for a period of three years on a pilot basis in seven clusters by taking one cluster each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to provide physical and socio infrastructure in identified rural clusters with the focus on bridging the rural-urban divide and achieving balanced social-economic development. The budget provision of PURA scheme is Rs. 10.00 crores each in the year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. In the pilot phase, funds were released for developing certain connectivities in the identified clusters like road, market, health, drinking water, education, etc. Based on the experience of the pilot phase, a full-fledged restructured PURA scheme is being formulated so that objectives of the scheme are fully met. The clusters taken under the pilot phase will also be included in the restructured PURA scheme.

Judicial reforms

506. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for judicial reforms for speedy disposal of cases and to make judiciary more accountable and transparent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring in a constitutional amendment in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (e) The time taken for disposal of cases is a matter entirely within the domain of the Judiciary. However, with a view to expeditiously disposing pending cases at the Sessions level, Government has extended the scheme of Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for a period of five years beyond 31.3.2005 in which financial support to the States would be provided for 1562 FTCs.

Government proposes to introduce a Bill, namely Judges (Inquiry) Bill, 2006 during the current session of Parliament which would inter-alia provide for setting up of a National Judicial Council. The Bill shall devise a suitable legislative framework for empowering a judicial forum to deal with complaints against Judges of the Supreme Courts and High Courts and no constitutional amendment is contemplated in this regard.

[English]

Protection of Interests of Investors

507. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any model code of conduct for Indian Inc. to protect Investors' interests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is in favour of transparency and model code of conduct for India Inc. to protect investors' interests and retain their confidence in the business as reported in the Hindu dated the September 18, 2006;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) introduced the revised Clause 49 of the Listing Agreement between Stock Exchanges and corporates desiring to list their equity there at, which relates to corporate governance, with effect from January 1, 2006. One of the provisions of Clause 49 relates to code of conduct and specifies that the Board of every listed company to which Clause 49 is applicable shall lay down a code of conduct for all Board members and senior management of the company and they shall affirm compliance with the code on an annual basis. The Annual Report of the company shall contain a declaration to this effect signed by its CEO.

Besides, industry associations, such as the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) have also published code for corporate governance. The CII has published "Desirable Code of Corporate Governance" in 1998 for adoption by Indian companies—Private Sector, Public Sector, Banks, and Financial Institutions alike. The CII Code recommends corporate entities to promote transparency within business and industry and move towards international standards in terms of disclosure of information and through this develop a high level of confidence in business and industry not only amongst the investing public but also other stakeholders at large. The Code is aimed to address public concerns regarding the protection of investors' interest, especially the small investor. The Code was voluntarily adopted by over 25 companies for implementation.

(c) and (d) CII has assisted the Indian Industry to understand and recommend implementation of desirable practices in the field of corporate governance. CII has played a proactive role in the process of developing the best practices by the Indian Industry. CII's Desirable Code of Corporate Governance was developed as a result of CII's commitment towards promotion of transparency within business and industry for the protection of investors' interest, especially the small investors.

(e) The Government is of the view that transparency and a model code of conduct for companies would benefit all shareholders including investors.

[Translation]

Allocation of Funds for Urban Development

508. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised under each Centrally sponsored scheme meant for urban development during each of the last three years, State-wise?

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

[English]

Voter Identity Cards

509. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:
SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:

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

(a) the number of voters in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of voters having photo-identity cards in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has released 50% of the total cost incurred by the various States for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Holding in LIC

510. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any standing order of the Government that allows Life Insurance Companies (LIC) to hold up to 30% in a company's equity;

(b) if so, whether Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority have recommended their views in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Government, vide Notification dt.23.08.1958, had advised the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), not to invest in the equity shares of any one company more than 30% of the subscribed equity share capital of that company except with prior permission of the Government.

(b) and (c) The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that it has not recommended any view in this regard. However, its current regulations provide that the investment, at any time, should not exceed 10% of the subscribed share capital, free reserves and debentures/bonds of the investee company or 10% of the controlled funds, whichever is less.

[Translation]

Violation in payment of FBT by Foreign Companies

511. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies are committing irregularities in payment of Fringe Benefit Tax (FBT);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against these foreign companies in this regard alongwith the details of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) There is no information on record to show that foreign companies are committing irregularities in payment of Fringe Benefit Tax.

[English]

Coverage under TSC

512. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the districts covered and the percentage/number of rural population that has been actually provided sanitation facilities in the country under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and utilized during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether TSC is planned to cover all the rural families at the end of the Tenth Plan;

(d) if so, the manner in which the goal is to be achieved;

(e) whether rural sanitation facilities have not show any remarkable improvement despite several efforts made by the Union as well as State Governments;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the extent of success achieved in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken/to be taken to achieve the goal within stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) A State-wise district covered under TSC is given in Statement-I. About 2.63 crore rural households have been provided sanitation facilities till date under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) A State-wise release and expenditure under TSC during the last three years is given in Statement-II.

(c) No, Sir. It is planned to achieve 100% coverage of rural sanitation by the end of Eleventh Plan.

(d) Government of India is regularly reviewing implementation of the programme and extending necessary technical guidance to the project authorities to enable them to effectively implement TSC projects. A detailed monitoring system has also been put in place for the purpose.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. Pace of implementation has increased significantly in recent years. In 2005-06, 97.97 lakh Individual Household latrines (IHHL) were constructed as compared to 45.47 lakh in 2004-05. Number of Gram Panchayats receiving Nirmal Gram Puraskar has increased from 38 in 2004-05 to 760 in 2005-06.

(g). Government has taken various initiatives to increase rural sanitation coverage, which include scaling up TSC projects in all districts of the country, increased budgetary allocation for TSC, launching of incentive-cum-reward scheme, Nirmal Gram Puraskar for Panchayati Raj Institutions, awareness generation activities and

capacity development of different stakeholders etc. Unit cost of IHHL has been revised upwards to Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 2,000/- from Rs. 625/- and Rs. 1,000/- respectively. Provision has been made for APL families who need assistance by providing soft loan through 'Revolving Fund' mechanism for construction of toilets. To increase the speed of providing sanitation facilities in schools and Anganwadi centres, requirement of community contribution for construction of toilets in the schools and Anganwadi centres have been removed. Efforts are being made to develop convergence with NRHM and SSA authorities for awareness creation and hygiene education among the people and children in the rural areas.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	10	10
4.	Assam	3	1	5	9
5.	Bihar	0	0	22	22
6.	Chattisgarh	2	1	8	11
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	1	0	0	1
9.	Gujarat	0	20	0	20
10.	Haryana	12	0	0	12
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	5	5
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	0	0	10
13.	Jharkhand	0	16	0	16
14.	Karnataka	0	15	9	24
15.	Kerala	0	0	1	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	30	0	0	30
17.	Maharashtra	13	0	0	13
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Meghalaya	2	0	1	3
20.	Mizoram	1	0	6	7
21.	Nagaland	0	0	1	1
22.	Orissa	0	15	0	15
23.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	9	0	2	11
25.	Rajasthan	0	11	11	22
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamilnadu	6	1	0	7
28.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	29	0	0	29
30.	Uttaranchal	7	0	0	7
31.	West Bengal	3	0	0	3
Total		132	80	81	293

Statement II

(All Figures are in Lakhs only)

S No.	State	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
		Centre Share	Centre Exp.	Centre Share	Centre Exp.	Centre Share	Centre Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4783.35	5113.66	3362.27	3277.33	4300.09	1835.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	224.01	90	10.86	382.42	11.33
3.	Assam	199.31	106.12	254.95	158.53	1355.65	103.33
4.	Bihar	0	234.92	120	476.03	6075.91	1495.52
5.	Chattisgarh	0	47.69	1100.17	135.54	2663.38	140.18
6.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Goa	0	0	134.67	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	152.4	35.65	3690.44	84.8	188.79	2712.43
9.	Haryana	62.06	128.4	811.13	304.86	9.97	581.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	163.51	50	29.29	641.06	62
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	76.48	0.01	1044.88	11.88	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	284.61	430.1	1946.71	202.01	2077.87	592.4
13.	Karnataka	0	296.22	558.57	76.62	5656.03	2109.91
14.	Kerala	864.13	888.39	805.53	502.61	837.79	911.17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4352.79	1137.71	2242.97	2673.92	2131.01	1614.77
16.	Maharashtra	725.05	1480.71	3492.45	1795.93	1494.98	2833.8
17.	Manipur	103.56	5	0	0	0	0
18.	Meghalaya	221.37	0	0	0	73.4	0
19.	Mizoram	11.51	0	60	5.12	209.33	0
20.	Nagaland	0	112.96	62.69	0	79.37	0
21.	Orissa	284.16	999.72	4582.48	1026.02	2346.29	1817.38
22.	Pondicherry	0	0.72	47.42	25.3	0	5.1
23.	Punjab	0	25.26	699.94	0.07	194.06	21.04
24.	Rajasthan	119.12	220.12	700.86	786.5	4353.91	1246.56
25.	Sikkim	38.36	109.9	74.07	29.13	344.9	247.47
26.	Tamilnadu	2768.98	2254.23	2972.06	3239.2	7959.22	3528.53
27.	Tripura	819.21	697.73	368.73	379.9	361.72	393.05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3120.44	492.04	3488.98	3235.57	11619.82	4831.68
29.	Uttaranchal	13.4	3.97	503.23	64.98	97.5	65.5
30.	West Bengal	1181.1	1372.61	1566.85	2389.29	4640.37	1955.04
Total		20191.39	16561.36	34832.05	20921.29	60094.84	29115.15

Performance of Swajaldhara

513. PROF. M. RAMADASS: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the financial and physical achievements under Swajaldhara have been unsatisfactory during the last three years and current year;

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

(c) the concrete steps taken for monitoring and reporting system under this Yojana;

(d) whether community contribution is not forthcoming as envisaged under the Yojana; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated to ensure this contribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAH)

SAHU): (a) and (b) The Swajaldhara is a demand driven, community based scheme. It was introduced in December 2002 after the scaling up of reforms to cover the entire country. Since, the setting up of institutional arrangements took some time, the visible progress of the scheme was slow during the first year of its inception. Moreover, the Swajaldhara schemes are implemented in a projects

mode. The projects under Swajaldhara follow a scheme cycle of about 12-18 months consisting of four distinct phases, which may run concurrently, and a post project completion phase. As per the information received from the State Governments, the details regarding number of schemes taken up during the last three years including the current financial year, completed and expenditure incurred thereon so far are as under:

Financial year	Number of schemes taken up under Swajaldhara	No. of schemes completed	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
2003-04	3314	2242	7630.17
2004-05	3440	1905	9273.59
2005-06	3291	762	6790.54
2006-07	148	0	190.42

(c) The Swajaldhara scheme is being regularly monitored through various means including (i) online web-based monitoring system (ii) visit of Senior Officers under Area Officer scheme (iii) review at Central and State level apart from Ministerial-level annual review (iv) by District Level Monitoring Agencies, and (v) National Level Monitors. Similarly, States/Districts/Village Water and Sanitation Committees are also actively involved in monitoring of the Swajaldhara schemes.

(d) and (e) The community contribution is an integral part of the project cost to be undertaken under the Swajaldhara scheme. Since no project can be taken up without the stipulated community contribution, the question of it not forthcoming does not arise. The Guidelines of the scheme stipulate that the community shall contribute 10% of the capital cost of the project. The community contribution towards the capital cost of schemes could be in the form of cash/kind/ labour/land or combination of these. However, at least 50% of the community contribution will have to be in cash. In case of Scheduled Tribe Areas, and Scheduled Caste Habitations (where scheduled caste population is more than 50% of the total population), the proportion of cash contribution is not stipulated.

[Translation]

Industrial Development Bank of India

514. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) is facing financial crisis for the last few years;

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

(c) the measures taken by the Government to improve its financial position;

(d) the State-wise, number of fictitious and closed companies having secured loans from IDBI causing it into financial crisis; and

(e) the steps taken for recovery of outstanding loans?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government has not infused fresh equity into IDBI since 1991-92. However, restructuring of liabilities of IDBI effected in 2002-03 and creation of Stressed Assets Stabilization Fund in 2004 with a cost of Rs. 2520 crore and Rs. 9,000 crore respectively are some of the major efforts which have contributed to the financial position of IDBI Ltd.

(d) IDBI Ltd. has informed that they have not sanctioned assistance to fictitious companies.

(e) With a view to addressing the problem of recovering the dues from delinquent cases, the

Government of India (GOI) has initiated several measures viz. introduction of the Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR) mechanism, enactment of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI Act) and the establishment of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs).

[English]

Merger of Private Banks

515. SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed through the Reserve Bank of India, the merger of certain old private banks in the country with other banks recently;

(b) if so, the details of such merger/takeover and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether certain Public Sector Banks were saved by the Government through massive capital infusion to bolster their net worth and capital adequacy ratio;

(d) if so, the details of such banks and the quantum of funds provided for such banks from the Government;

(e) whether the employees and share holders of these merged banks have protested against the Management's decision to merge with 'new generation private banks';

(f) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) On the recommendations of Reserve Bank of India, Government of India has sanctioned the schemes of amalgamation of Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Ltd. with Federal Bank Ltd and United Western Bank Ltd. with the Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd. *w.e.f.* 2nd September, 2006 and 3rd October, 2006 respectively, due to poor financial health of the transferor banks and in the interest of the depositors and the banking system.

(c) and (d) Government of India has infused a total capital to the extent of Rs. 22,591 crore in all the nationalised banks.

(e) and (f) Neither of the transferee banks are 'new generation private banks'. However, RBI had invited suggestions/objections to the draft scheme of amalgamation from depositors, shareholders, transferor bank and transferee bank and others including employees of the transferor bank. The suggestions / objections were duly considered before finalizing the scheme of amalgamation. The amalgamation of the banks was also opposed by some of the shareholders and employees of the banks, in petitions before the Court of Law, which were duly disposed of.

(g) Interests of the employees of these banks have been adequately protected by the respective schemes of amalgamation, which provide that all the employees of the respective transferor banks shall continue in service and be deemed to have been appointed in the respective transferee banks at the same remuneration and on the same terms and conditions of service, as were applicable to such employees immediately before the imposition of moratorium.

[Translation]

Use of Hindi in CEA

516. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to increase the use of Hindi in official work in Central Electricity Authority (CEA);

(b) whether all the incentive schemes sponsored by the Department of Official Languages are operational in Central Electricity Authority;

(c) if so, whether any prize scheme namely, 'Kendriya-Vidhyut Pustak-Lekhan Puruskar Yojana' in operation;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any new scheme has been introduced; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Details of the efforts being made to increase the use of Hindi in the official working in Central Electricity Authority (CEA) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. An award scheme, namely "Kendriya Vidyut Pustak Lekhan Puraskar Yojana" is in operation in CEA.

(d) Statement-II is enclosed.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The question does not arise.

Statement I

1. Efforts are being made to encourage the use of Hindi in the administrative as well as technical work in Central Electricity Authority (CEA). About 80% correspondence with the 'A' and 'B' regions are made in Hindi. Best efforts are being made to further enhance this percentage.
2. In CEA, more than 80% employees are having working knowledge of Hindi. Central Electricity Authority is notified under the Official Language rule 10(4). As many as 10 sections have been specified under rule 8(4) to perform their 100% work in Hindi.
3. Quarterly meetings of the Official Language Implementation Committees are being regularly organized for stimulating the use of Hindi in the Authority. Progress of the use of Hindi is reviewed in these meetings.
4. Workshops are organized from time to time in the CEA to create awareness among its Officers/employees about working in Hindi in their day-to-day official work and offer them information on the same. This exercise tremendously helps them to work in Hindi.
5. In CEA, all the Officers/employees are trained under Hindi teaching scheme. Information about the new recruits about their Hindi qualification level is being collected in order that they may be given training in case they do not possess the knowledge of Hindi. Under the Hindi typing and stenography training scheme, training to 50 employees in stenography and 7 employees in typing is yet to be given. Officers/employees are sent from time to time for training to the training programmes organized by NPTI on how to work in Hindi on computer. All the computers in the CEA are having the facility of working in Hindi.

6. All the incentive schemes sponsored by the Department of Official Language are operational in CEA. All the Officers/employees of CEA are participating in these schemes and getting benefits. Original book writing scheme, namely Maulik Pustak Lekhan Yojana is in operation in CEA since the year 2003. This scheme is effective in all the offices of the Authority. Three participants have so far been awarded in this scheme.

7. In CEA, every year more than 50% of the amount of library budget decided by Department of Official Language is spent on the purchase of books in Hindi. The technical magazine of the Authority named ".Vidyut Bharti" is published bilingually.

8. Inspection of the subordinate offices of the Authority is done as per the Annual Programme of the Department of Official Language. Quarterly progress reports of these offices are regularly reviewed and in these reviews, necessary instructions and suggestions are given to them for promoting the use of Hindi.

Statement II

The "Kendriya Vidyut Pustak Lekhan Puraskar Yojana" is in force in the Central Electricity since the year 2003. This Yojana subsumes three prizes under it—first, second and third prize. Cash value of these prizes in CEA are as follows: First prize - Rs. 50,000/-, Second prize - Rs. 30,000/- and third prize - Rs. 20,000/-.

Only one book was found eligible for award for the year 2003, which was authored by Sh. Mahipal Singh, Director, Central Electricity Authority and he was given Rs.50,000/- as the winner of the first prize. For the year 2004, only two books were found suitable for award which were written by Shri Mahipal Singh, Director, CEA and Shri M.F. Qureshi, Professor, Karorimal Government Polytechnic, Raigarh, Chattisgarh respectively and they were awarded second and third prize. No book was found eligible for the first prize. For the year 2005 award, circulars have been sent to all the offices of the Power sector to send their entries. In response to this, only two entries have been received so far. Since this prizes are to be decided within the financial year 2006-07, prompt action will be taken on the same.

*[English]***Urban Housing Policy**

517. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the new Urban Housing Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issues such as environment, disaster management and low cost construction have been considered while preparing the policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy is not yet finalized.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The proposed Policy aims at developing cities and towns in a manner which provides for a healthy environment, increased use of renewable energy sources and pollution free atmosphere with a concern for solid waste disposal, drainage, etc. and use of technology for modernizing the housing sector to increase energy and cost efficiency, productivity and quality. Technology would be particularly harnessed to meet the housing needs of the poor. The concept of 'green' and 'intelligent' buildings would be put in place. Technology would also be disseminated for prevention and mitigation of the effects of natural disasters on buildings e.g. in case of

earthquakes, floods, cyclones, etc. The draft policy also seeks to provide quality and cost effective housing options to the citizens, especially the vulnerable groups and the poor.

Modernization of Mumbai

518. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tripartite agreement for modernization of Mumbai has been signed to implement modernization project under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, the details of the projects included in the said modernization project;

(c) the estimated cost of the project; and

(d) the time by which the said modernization project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) No, Sir. However, Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) has been signed between the Government of India, the Government of Maharashtra and Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai in respect of Mumbai for implementation of reforms agenda as provided under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for seeking central assistance.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, a list of Detailed Project Reports received from the Government of Maharashtra alongwith its present status is enclosed as statement.

(d) Projects sanctioned/to be sanctioned are expected to be completed within the period of execution specified in Detailed Project Reports.

Statement

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Status of Mumbai Projects (As on 17.11.06)

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Project Name	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Action Plan for development and protection of Mithi river and its surroundings	129800.00	Proposal is under appraisal of technical agency.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Middle Vaitama Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	132633.00	Project has been approved by EFC and Note for consideration of CCEA is under preparation.
3.	Greater (i) Mumbai	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Project	668400.00	Separate project for Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works has been approved for assistance under JNNURM.
3.	Greater (ii) Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	50241.00	First installment of Rs. 1505 Lakhs released by Ministry of Finance vide sanctioned letter dated 15.11.2006.
4.	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	Bandra Worli Sea Link Project	130625.00	Returned to State Govt.
5.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	MRTs for Thane Thane Metro	85100.00	Returned for Modification
6.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	Mumbai Metro- Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor	236500.00	Not covered under Modification JNNURM
7.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	Mumbai Metro-Colaba-Bandra-Charkop Corridor	508500.00	Not covered under JNNURM
8.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Kherwadi-MUIP	3122.00	Returned to State Government
9.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Domestic Airport-MUIP	3692.00	-Do-
10.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Dindoshi-GMLR- MUIP	1282.00	-Do-
11.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Times of India- MUIP	2133.00	-Do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Thakur Complex- MUIP	2791.00	Returned to State Government
13.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Sion duplication- MUIP	5041.00	-Do-
14.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Suman Nagar-MUIP	1955.00	-Do-
15.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Navghar junction- MUIP	1075.00	-Do-
16.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUIP	51966.00	Recommended by CSMC for approval in the meeting held on 25.10.06
17.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	Elevated road on Sahar road-MUIP	23107.00	Recommended by CSMC for approval in the meeting held on 25.10.06.
18.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	LBS Marg (Sion-Mulund)- MUIP	9419.00	Returned to State Government
19.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	S.V. Road (Bandra-Dahisar)- MUIP	9483.00	Returned to State Government
Total (Rs. in lakhs)				2058865.00	

Doppler Weather Radars

519. SHRI SHRINIWAS DADASAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to install Doppler Weather Radars in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith locations thereof;

(c) whether Doppler Weather Radars are likely to be installed near major dams in the country to control floods; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

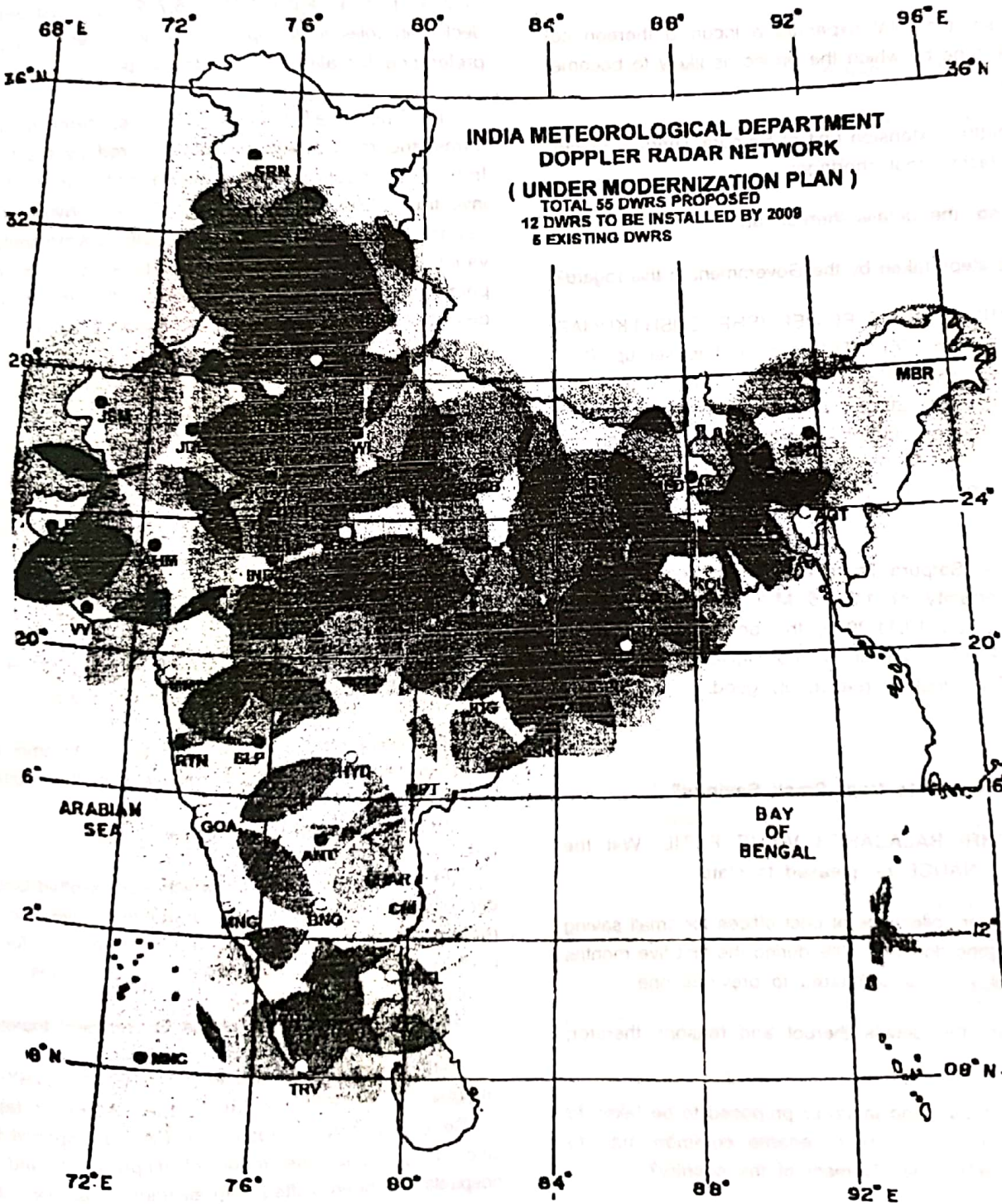
THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India Meteorological Department plans to install around 55 Doppler Weather radars to cover whole area of the country under its proposed modernization plan in a phased manner. The proposed modernization plan is under consideration of the ministry. Map showing tentative locations for installation of Doppler weather radars is enclosed.

(c) and (d) These Radars will help in real time monitoring of weather systems giving rise to heavy rainfall and Using the Radar data rainfall amounts over a given

area can also be estimated. This information can be used by the concerned dam authorities to control release of water.

Statement



[Translation]

Power Plant at Singrauli

520. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central clearance to Power Plant at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh has been accorded;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon so far and the time by which the project is likely to become operational;

(c) whether extension unit of Satpura Thermal Power Project is facing coal shortage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) NTPC Limited has set up 2000 MW capacity Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project (600 MW [3x200] under Stage-I and 1400 MW [2x200 MW + 2x500 MW] under Stage-II) in Uttar Pradesh, which are under operation. At present, there is no proposal for further expansion of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project.

(c) to (e) Satpura Thermal Power Project having an installed capacity of 1142.5 MW is facing no coal shortage. As on 19.11.2006, the power station has a stock of 19 days against the normative requirement of 20 days. This stock is reasonably good.

[English]

"Deposits from Small Savings"

521. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether collections at post offices for small saving plans have gone down by 30% during the first five months of this fiscal year as compared to previous one;

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

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to encourage small savings to enable common man to contribute towards development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The gross small savings collections in post offices and banks during the first five months, viz., April - August, 2006 have been Rs. 73,456 crore as against Rs. 82,800 crore during the corresponding period of last financial year. The net collections (gross collections minus repayments) during the same period have been Rs. 27,874 crore as against Rs. 36,782 crore last year. The decline in collections appears to reflect inter-alia, investors' preference for alternative instruments.

(c) The small savings schemes, carrying different terms and rate of interest administered by the Govt. of India, are designed to provide safe and attractive investment option to all individuals who invest in these savings schemes. Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize small savings schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars and meetings, providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under these schemes. A website of the National Savings Institute under Government of India, Ministry of Finance has also been launched to facilitate interface with the public through wider dissemination of information on small savings and online registration and settlement of investor's grievances. The website address is nsiindia.gov.in.

Allotment of Lands to Hospitals

522. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the rules for allotment of land to hospitals in the capital;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the hospitals which were allotted land on concessional rates have also urged the Government to reconsider its decision of 25 per cent freeship for the poor in view of steep increase in cost of treatment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that since July, 2002, the mode of disposal of land for hospitals has been shifted from allotment to auction. Land

and Development Office (L&DO) allots land to hospitals at pre-determined rates.

The terms of allotment include condition of free treatment in several cases. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has recommended reduction of free-ship norms to the extent of 25% for out-patients and 10% for in-patients. Some of the hospitals that were allotted lands have also requested for reconsideration of the extent of free treatment.

A proposal which envisages rationalization of allotment has been formulated.

Amendment in SBI Act

523. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the State Bank of India act to enable Reserve Bank of India to transfer its entire holding to the Union Government while enabling the country's leading commercial bank to increase its capital base for carrying out expansion;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the time by which the amendment is likely to be made;

(d) whether this amendment was also required to enable SBI to rationalize the powers of the Board, acquire business of other banks and other matters relating to shares; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e): The Government proposes to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955 by introducing the State Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2006 in the current session of the Parliament. The proposed Bill inter alia seeks to provide for enhancement of the capital of the State Bank of India by issue of preference shares, to enable them to raise resources from the market by public issue or preferential allotment or private placement etc. The Bill also aims to provide flexibility in the management of the bank. However, the amendments for divestments of RBI's shareholding in SBI have not been included in the above Bill.

Currency Swap

524. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering the proposal of allowing currency swap to allow foreign funding in rupee denominated loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect on debt market as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Asian Development Bank proposal was received in June, 2006 for Government approval on (i) raising funds upto Rs. 50 billion; (ii) flexibility to choose cheapest funding option (through bonds or through Cross Currency Swaps). Preliminary Discussion with ADB was held in October, 2006 and ADB agreed to forward revised proposal. A revised proposal has since been received. The effect on debt market is not known as the proposal is in its initial stage.

Power Generation Capacity of NTPC

525. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI JUAL ORAM:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present generation capacity of NTPC Power Projects in the country;

(b) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to triple its power generating capacity by 2017;

(c) if so, the details of the plan prepared by NTPC in this regard; and

(d) the short term measures taken by NTPC to boost its generation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The present generation capacity of NTPC's power stations in the country is 26,404 MW including 1054 MW from Joint Venture Stations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. NTPC Limited has an ambitious plan to become a 75,000 MW plus Company by 2017.

A capacity of 11,360 MW is presently under construction. New schemes of 11,891 MW, for which Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Reports have been finalized, are under various stages of clearances/approval. Balance capacity is envisaged to be added through projects under identification.

(d) For its new and expansion Projects, NTPC Ltd. endeavors to expedite the implementation through faster project approval and appropriate project management initiatives. NTPC Limited seizes the opportunities for acquisition of suitable stations to increase its generation capacity in a shorter time frame. Further generation capacity is increased by suitable Renovation & Modernization of its units as well as stations taken over from State Electricity Boards/Government of India by improving operating efficiencies.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme

526. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Expert Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Member Planning Commission on Integrated Rural Energy Programme have been accepted by the Government.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) the hurdles being faced in proper implementation of the programme; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (c) No Expert Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Member Planning Commission on the Integrated Rural Energy Programme.

(d) and (e) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme is being implemented by the State/UT Governments as a centrally sponsored scheme. The hurdles faced in the implementation of the programme were lack of adequate financial resources. The programme was modified in 2003-04 to improve its implementation through higher central financial assistance, increased focus on human resource development, and coordination & monitoring using information technology.

Ban on Opening of Branches of Cooperative Banks

527. SHRI PANNIAN RAVINDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has banned for opening of new branches by the Co-operative banks in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to lift the ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India's Annual Policy Statement, for the year 2004-05, refers to the issuance of fresh licence. It stipulates that in order to make the Urban Cooperative Banking (UCB) Sector strong, healthy and stable, it is proposed to consider issuance of fresh licences only after a comprehensive policy on UCBs including an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the sector, is put in place and policy for improving the financial health of the urban cooperative banking sector is formulated.

In accordance with the announcement, any fresh proposal for organisation of new UCBs or for conversion of cooperative credit societies into UCBs is to be considered only after the situation is reviewed, and a fresh announcement, is made by Reserve Bank of India in this regard. However, in respect of State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks, there is no ban as such.

[Translation]

Door to Door Banking Service

528. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide door to door banking service to the customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has been receiving requests from several banks to allow them to extend certain banking services at the doorstep of the customer. RBI has decided that banks may formulate a scheme in this regard and seek RBI's permission for the same.

[English]

Cheating by NBFIs and Cooperative Banks

529. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheating by the Non-banking Financial Institutions (NBFIs) and the Cooperative Banks is increasing day by day in the country;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the current year and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for recovering the money deposited by the investors and misappropriated by the proprietors of the so-called Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) It has been reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/ National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) that no such complaints have been received in this regard. However, RBI has received complaints against several Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) which have defaulted in maturity payments to the depositors.

(c) RBI has been taking action against NBFCs which have not complied with the provisions of RBI Act and the directions thereunder or have shown weaknesses in the financial position. Such action includes prohibiting the companies from carrying on non-banking financial activity, acceptance of deposits and alienation of assets. Wherever the default is persistent in nature, RBI initiates winding

up proceedings and also files criminal complaint against the directors of the NBFC. So far, RBI has filed winding up petition against 77 NBFCs and criminal proceedings in 61 cases.

Multiple PAN Card Holders

530. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of Income Tax Department, Mumbai has decided to impose penalties of Rs. 10,000 and cancel the PAN Card if found in possession of duplicate PAN cards;

(b) if so, the number of PAN card holders in Mumbai and out of them are holding Multiple cards;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the Multiple card holders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The Income-tax Act specifically provides that no person who has already been allotted a permanent account number (PAN), obtain or possess another PAN. A penalty of Rs. 10,000 is leviable upon a person having duplicate PAN.

(b) Number of PAN Card holders in Mumbai as on 21st November, 2006 is 42,60,162, out of which 1,58,427 PAN holders have more than one PAN.

(c) and (d) Persons having duplicate PAN have already been identified. They are being informed about having duplicate PANs. The duplicate PANs will be de-activated.

World Bank and ADB Loan

531. Dr. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance as well as loan sanctioned for each sector by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank to the Government of Assam since 2000, year-wise;

(b) the target set, total outlay, amount utilized and achievement made so far, project-wise;

(c) whether any other investment proposal is pending for clearance in regard to Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

Year-wise details of external assistance including the loan assistance for each sector by World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) to the Government of Assam since 2000 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) to (e) The details of the projects under the pipeline for World Bank and ADB assistance are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Year	Agency	Sector	Projects	Amount (in USD million)	Date of Approval	Utilization (in USD million)
2001-02	ADB	Power	Assam Power Sector Development. Program (closed)	150.00	10.12.2003	150.00
	ADB	Power	Assam Power Sector Development Project	100.00	10.12.2003	14.723
2004-05	ADB	Financial	Assam Governance & Public Resource Mgmt. Sector Development Program	125.00	16.12.2004	90.00
	ADB	Financial	Assam Governance & Public Resource Mgmt. Sector Development Project	25.00	16.12.2004	0.350
	World Bank	Poverty Reduction and Economic Management	Technical assistance for Economic Reforms Project (Sub-project: Assam PWD Computerization project)	1.80	22.09.2004	1.53
	World Bank	Agriculture	Assam Agriculture Competitiveness Project	154.00	14.01.2005	13.869
2005-06	ADB	Transport	Rural Roads Sector II Investment Program	750.00	20.12.2005	Nil

Statement II

	Development partner	Amount involved (in USD million)	Status	
	1	2	3	
11.	Upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads in Assam	World Bank	220	Posed to World Bank on 9.9.2004

	1	2	3
2. North Eastern State Roads (Assam is one of the beneficiary states)	ADB	300	Expected to be taken up for approval in 2007
3. North Eastern Region Capital Cities Development Investment Program Phase II (Assam is one of the beneficiary states)	ADB	200	Expected to be taken up for approval in 2008
4. Northeast State Flood and Riverbank Erosion Management Project	ADB	200	Expected to be taken up for approval in 2008
5. Northeastern State Trade and Investments Creation Initiatives	ADB	100	Expected to be taken up for approval in 2008
6. Assam Governance and Public Resource Management Program II	ADB	100	Expected to be taken up for approval in 2009

Setting up of Power Plants in Delhi

532. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to setup some gas-based and coal-based power plants in the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) if so, the power generation capacity of each project along with the locations thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Following coal based thermal power plants are envisaged to be set up in the National Capital Region as detailed below in the 11th Plan:

Name of the Plant & Location	MW	Tentative Commissioning Schedule
Dadri II Expn., NTPC, Distt. Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	2x490	2009-10
Badarpur Expn., Still, NTPC Badarpur, Delhi.	2x490	2010
Jhajjar Project, SPV of NTPC, Govt of Delhi and Government of Haryana, Distt. Jhajjar, Haryana	3x500	2010-11

In addition to the above, Government of Delhi has envisaged the setting up of two gas based power plants—one in Bawana (1000 MW) and another at Pragati II Plant (330 MW), subject to availability of gas.

[Translation]

Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme

533. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMME be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds released by the Government under the Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of achievement made under this programme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) No such programme named

Integrated Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

(b) In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

[English]

Life In Slums

534. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slum population in cities in the country is as high as 55 per cent, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the living standards of the slum population, especially in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(KUMARI SELJA): (a) No, Sir. As per 2001 census, slum population of Tamil Nadu is 17.8 per cent.

(b) State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) To improve the living conditions of the slum population, the Government of India has launched the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) Programme under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) covering 63 cities. The programme covers the cities of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai in Tamil Nadu. Under the Mission, housing and civic amenities in slums including water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/ baths etc., are provided.

To assist non-Mission cities, the Government has initiated the Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under which focus is provided on undertaking housing and slum upgradation activities including the provision of basic amenities to the slum dwellers.

Both BSUP and IHSDP require project reports from State Governments for sanction/approval at the Central Government level.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of towns reporting slum	Total Population			Slum Population		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INDIA	607	178,393,941	94,354,914	84,039,027	40,297,341	21,489,015	18,808,326
1.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	1,451,995	785,036	666,959	270,084	142,290	127,794
2.	Punjab	27	5,652,211	3,076,891	2,575,320	1,151,864	625,729	526,13
3.	Chandigarh*	1	808,796	451,387	357,409	107,098	62,747	44,351
4.	Uttaranchal	6	1,030,720	547,813	482,907	195,804	103,980	91,624
5.	Haryana	22	4,300,013	2,331,614	1,968,399	1,421,839	779,663	642,176
6.	Delhi* [⊙]	14	10,979,341	6,021,568	4,957,773	2,025,890	1,138,063	887,827
7.	Rajasthan	25	7,453,084	3,951,335	3,501,749	1,206,123	634,848	571,275
8.	Uttar Pradesh	65	18,791,750	10,023,729	8,768,021	4,156,020	2,226,070	1,929,950
9.	Bihar	23	4,817,624	2,586,618	2,231,006	507,383	289,155	238,228

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Tripura	1	189,327	94,398	94,929	29,378	14,777	14,601
11.	Meghalaya	1	267,881	134,416	133,485	110,714	55,437	55,277
12.	Assam	7	1,347,111	726,986	620,125	84,644	44,870	39,774
13.	West Bengal	51	14,250,720	7,595,740	6,654,980	3,822,309	2,086,223	1,756,086
14.	Jharkhand	11	2,418,755	1,286,171	1,132,584	309,557	163,192	146,365
15.	Orissa	15	2,818,455	1,502,986	1,315,469	635,150	332,534	302,616
16.	Chhattisgarh	12	2,692,612	1,397,854	1,294,758	788,127	407,228	380,899
17.	Madhya Pradesh	42	9,823,309	5,173,811	4,649,498	2,388,517	1,254,657	1,133,860
18.	Gujarat	28	11,427,259	6,103,900	5,323,359	1,346,709	743,686	603,023
19.	Maharashtra	62	33,624,960	18,025,493	15,599,467	10,644,605	5,820,715	4,823,890
20.	Andhra Pradesh	76	15,752,946	8,024,314	7,728,632	5,149,272	2,607,775	2,541,497
21.	Karnataka	35	11,021,192	5,686,521	5,334,871	1,267,759	645,289	622,470
22.	Goa	2	175,478	91,361	84,117	14,529	7,503	7,026
23.	Kerala	9	2,509,719	1,230,946	1,278,773	45,337	22,342	22,995
24.	Tamil Nadu	63	14,175,792	7,192,334	6,983,458	2,530,289	1,275,812	1,254,477
25.	Pondicherry*	3	512,705	256,185	256,520	72,275	35,564	36,711
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	1	100,186	55,507	44,679	16,265	8,866	7,399

Note: 1. In case of Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshdweep no slum population has been reported at the Census of India - 2001

2. Delhi includes eleven census towns and Uttar Pradesh one.

3. Seven towns, one each in Bihar, Maharashtra and Meghalaya, two each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh include population of outgrowths/urban agglomeration.

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Global Warning on Climate Changes

535. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be please to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made on the effect of global warning on the climate changes in India;

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

(c) whether the abnormal weather in various parts of the country like Tsunami as well as high intensity rainfall and drought are attributed to such effect;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the zones most affected by the climate changes;

(e) the details of international deliberations made on this issue at various forums and consensus arrived on different aspects of prevention as well as handling the impact;

(f) the collaborative role to be played by the Government to address the issues; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Dabhol Power Project

536. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost (fund based and non-fund based) involved in reviving Dabhol Power Project;

(b) whether such fund has been committed without firm commitment of LNG supply; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the agency accountable for commitment of such huge fund without a fuel supply agreement?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) As informed by the IDBI Ltd., the lead financial institution for the Dabhol Power Project, a cost (fund based and non fund based) of Rs. 10,038 crore has been estimated in reviving the Dabhol Power Project.

(b) and (c) A comprehensive restructuring plan for Dabhol Power Project has been finalized under the aegis of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM), Govt. of India (GoI). A comprehensive revival business plan was prepared and accepted by all the stakeholders. Out of the estimated revival cost of Rs. 10,038 crores, the 'acquisition price' was Rs. 8485.45 crore (which was already committed i.e. not freshly funded) at which Ratnagiri Gas and Power Pvt. Ltd. (RGPPL), the project special purpose vehicle, acquired the assets as per the consent terms approved by the Hon'ble Bombay High Court. As per the business plan for revival chalked out by the stakeholders, GAIL is required to source LNG on long term basis for commencement of operations concurrently with the commissioning of the power blocks. GAIL has so far not yet been able to tie up from LNG supplies. However, efforts are on by GAIL and other agencies under the aegis of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas (MoP&NG), which is facilitating the LNG/Gas tie ups for the power plant.

As per the latest status apprised by the MOPNG:

- (i) Petronet LNG Ltd. (PLL) is discussing with RasGas, Qatar for import of 1.2 MMTPA LNG on short term basis from 2007-2009. PLL has reported that RasGas has confirmed supply of 3 cargoes every two months—meaning 18 cargoes during a year, i.e. 1.20 to 1.25 MMTPA. It is pertinent to mention that this is the maximum additional LNG, which PLL can handle, because of constraints of storage and regasification capacity. The price is under discussion between PLL and RasGas, Qatar.
- (ii) GAIL is also holding discussions with Sonatrach, Algeria for supply of 1.2 MMTPA LNG on long term basis from 2009. Further discussions in this regard with Sonatrach are expected to be held in November/ December 2006 in Algeria. GAIL is also discussing with various other potential gas suppliers for sourcing LNG for the project on long term basis.

PGCIL Entered into Joint Ventures

537. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has entered into joint ventures with five companies for implementing transmission projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any MoU has been signed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has implemented specific transmission lines associated with Tala HEP, East-North Interconnector and Northern Region transmission system in Joint Venture with M/s TATA POWER by forming a Joint Venture Company (Powerlinks Transmission Ltd.).

PGCIL has selected M/s Reliance Energy Ltd. as the Joint Venture Partner for execution of specific transmission lines associated with Parbati-II and Koldam HEP and has finalized agreements required for formation of joint venture.

Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) were signed by PGCIL with promoters of the following five power projects to set up Joint Ventures for implementing the transmission systems for evacuation of power from these generation projects:-

- (i) 1100 MW generating project developed by M/s Torrent Power Generation Company Ltd. (TPGL) near Surat in Gujarat;
- (ii) 1000 MW Karcham—Wangtoo Hydro Power Project being developed by M/s Jaypee Karcham Hydro Corporation Ltd. in Himachal Pradesh;
- (iii) 1200 MW Teesta-III generating project being developed by M/s Teesta Urja Limited;
- (iv) 1500 MW gas based Generation project being developed by M/s Essar Power Limited at Hazira near Surat in Gujarat; and
- (v) 1100 MW (subsequently reduced to 740 MW) Gas Based Combined Cycle Power Project proposed to be developed by IL&FS/ONGC at Pallatana in Tripura.

(e) PGCIL has signed Joint venture agreement with M/s Torrent Power AEC Ltd. for implementation of dedicated transmission system to evacuate power from 1100 MW generating project being developed by Torrent Power Generation Company Ltd. (TPGL) near Surat in Gujarat. The shareholding of PGCIL and M/s Torrent Power AEC Ltd. in the Joint Venture would be 26% and 74% respectively.

[Translation]

Life Insurance Scheme for Senior Citizens

538. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA
SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to launch a scheme for providing life insurance to senior citizens after attaining the age of 60 years;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be launched; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. However, the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), provides cover upto 75 years of age under its various types of endowment policies. Similarly, its whole-life policies provide cover till death. LIC also has its 'Deferred' and 'Immediate Annuity' Plans under which permitted age at entry is upto 79 years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Houses for Weaker Sections

539. SHRI G.V. HARSHA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States particularly Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to sanction another 4 lakh houses for the people of weaker sections; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) Yes Sir, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for construction of additional 4 lakh houses under IAY for the rural BPL families.

(b) Under Indira Awaas Yojana, only up to Rs. 50.00 lakh per district (including State share) can be provided for construction of houses damaged by floods. For release of additional funds over and above this amount, the State Governments are supposed to take up the matter with the Disaster Management Division of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Pending Cases for Freehold

540. SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1.5 lakh applications for conversion from leasehold to freehold of flats/floors/shops, etc. are pending with DDA in the absence of any directions/guidelines to be issued by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether DDA has taken up this issue with Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that out of the total 1,75,864 applications received for conversion to freehold as many as 1,69,335 have been disposed of.

Increase in Building Cost of Houses under IAY

541. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of each unit of house built under the Indira Awaas Yojana in every State;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount earmarked at present for building each unit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented indicating the steps taken in this direction so far?

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 unit cost provided under IAY for construction of a new house in the Hilly/difficult States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal is Rs. 27,500/-. In all other States and Union Territories, the unit cost for an IAY house is Rs. 25,000/-.

(b) to (d) The unit cost of an IAY house was increased by Rs. 5000/- per unit w.e.f. 1.4.2004. Requests have been received from some quarters for further increase in Unit Cost and hence this matter is at a preliminary stage of examination.

Violation of Guidelines under Rural Development Schemes

542. SHRI HITEN BARMAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that some States are not strictly following Central guidelines about rural development schemes funded by it and specific cases of misappropriation of funds and mismanagement have come to its notice during the last three years;

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

(c) the action initiated in the matter;

(d) whether benefits of poverty alleviation schemes are going to best among the poor;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken for rectifying the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (f) The Ministry of Rural Development has issued detailed guidelines for implementation of various programmes. The Ministry has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation and impact of the programmes including utilization of funds through Periodical Progress Reports, Performance of Review Committee, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State/District level with greater involvement of members of Parliament, National Level Monitors to monitor quality of work, adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines. Besides, the States have been advised to adopt a five-pronged strategy consisting of (i) creation of awareness about the schemes, (ii) transparency (iii) People's partnership, (iv) accountability, social audit and (v) strict vigilance and monitoring at all levels.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Construction of SARAS Pavilion

543. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the irregularities being committed since last four years in construction of SARAS pavilion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the firms held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

HUDCO Projects

544. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policies and projects of HUDCO to solve the housing problem in various parts of the country;

(b) the details of the completed housing schemes in Rajasthan by HUDCO during the last three years;

(c) whether any special schemes are likely to be launched by HUDCO in near future to solve the housing problems in the urban areas of Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) The detail of policies and projects of HUDCO to solve the housing problem is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The detail of the housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO during the last three years in Rajasthan is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

(e) HUDCO in recent past launched two schemes for urban poor namely (i) Implementation of Community Toilets and Sanitation and (ii) Construction of KIOSKS which are open to all the States including Rajasthan.

Statement I

The policies and projects of HUDCO to solve the housing problem in various parts of the country:

HUDCO was incorporated in the year 1970 with the principal mandate to ameliorate the housing conditions of all groups in rural and urban areas, with a thrust to meet the needs of the low income group (LIG) and economically weaker sections (EWS). One of the objectives of HUDCO is "to provide long term finance for construction of houses for residential purposes or finance or undertake housing and urban development programme in the country". In order to realise this objective, HUDCO has been implementing various types of schemes for providing shelter and thereby improving the conditions of people of the country. HUDCO has also attempted to improve the quality of life by augmenting/providing basic community facilities and infrastructure facilities. Various types of housing programmes financed by HUDCO are described below:-

1. Urban Housing
2. Rural Housing
3. Slum Upgradation & Environmental Improvement Schemes including inner city areas.
4. Cooperative Housing Scheme
5. Staff Housing Schemes
6. Commercial Schemes
7. Land Acquisition and Area Development Schemes
8. Loans to Private Sector
9. Repairs & Renewal Scheme

The eligible agencies are Housing Boards, Development Authorities, city Improvement Trusts, Municipal Corporations, Public Sector Undertakings, State Govt. Undertakings, NGOs, Private Developers, Cooperatives, Corporates etc.

Since its inception, HUDCO's focus has all along been on promoting priority sector housing by earmarking a substantial proportion of its resources towards financing housing for the EWS and LIG beneficiaries. As on 31.10.2006, out of the total loan of Rs. 23049 crores sanctioned for housing, loan of Rs. 12140 crores *i.e.*

53% has been sanctioned for priority sector housing and more than 90% of dwelling units have been sanctioned for EWS/LIG categories in various states of the country.

Financing Terms

HUDCO is providing assistance to people belonging to EWS category for construction of houses at 9.0% (floating) rate of interest, with an extent of finance upto

90% of project cost. Further, HUDCO is also extending finance at a concessional rate of interest of 8.5% (floating) for EWS housing schemes for special advantaged categories such as widows, SC/STs, physically handicapped, single women above 35 years of age and natural calamities affected areas extending finance at 9.75% category, with an extent of In other schemes, received extending finance at 8.25%-8 of finance upto 90% of the upto 15 years.

Statement II

Status of Housing Schemes Sanctioned during the last three years in the State of Rajasthan

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme No.	Scheme Name	Agency	Project cost	Loan Amount	No. of Units.
Year : 2003-2004					
18003	Prog Loan For Dev. & Improvement at Jodhpur	UIT Jodhpur	27.26	15.00	0
18105	Programme Loan For Dev. & Improvement at Ajmer	UIT Ajmer	23.15	15.00	0
18249	Cons. of 500 Dus At Ajmer Under Vambay	UIT Ajmer	2.00	0.00	500
18292	Cons. of 200 EWS Under Vambay at Bhilwara	UIT Bhilwara	0.80	0.00	200
18345	Vambay Demo Proj. In Bhilwara by Bhilwara UIT/BMTPC	UIT Bhilwara	0.40	0.00	100
Total:			53.61	30.00	800
Year: 2004-2005					
18476	Cons. Of Addl. 2000 Houses Under Vambay, PH-II at Jaipur	JDA	10.00	0.00	2000
18546	La For Vivek V1har Scheme Pali Rd.	Uit Jodhpur	54.55	43.64	0
18602	Ews Resettlement & De. Scheme Vidhyanagar, Jaipur	JMC	90.82	55.00	10000
18641	Vambay Hs In Jaipur	JMC	1.68	0.00	335
Total:			157.05	98.64	12335
Year: 2005-2006					
18817	Const. of Housing Project 'Jai Aangan' at Jaipur, Ph-I	SIDDHA	158.97	98.00	0
Total:			158.97	98.00	0
Grand Total:			369.63	226.64	13135

*[English]***World Bank Aided Water Quality Projects**

545. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States including Maharashtra have submitted any project proposals for tackling water quality problems through support agency World Bank during the last three years and current year;

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

(c) whether these have been forwarded to World Bank for consideration and approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Concept Papers for comprehensive project proposals, including tackling water quality, seeking World Bank funding for rural water supply have been received from 5 States. These states are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and the estimated costs projected by them are Rs. 442 crore, Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 500 crores, Rs. 950 crore and Rs. 800 crore respectively. These Concept Papers have been forwarded to Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, which is nodal Department in the Government of India for all externally aided projects, with recommendation for seeking possible funding from the World Bank.

The project proposal received from Government of Maharashtra for tackling water quality problems in 33 districts has been forwarded to World Bank, India Office by the Ministry of Finance in August 2006 for additional financial assistance as a part of the ongoing World Bank funded Second Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Project.

Allocation of Funds to Karnataka

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

(a) whether the Twelfth Finance Commission has allocated any funds to Karnataka for education and health sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Karnataka has made any representation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c) The Twelfth Finance Commission has recommended equalization grants for education and health sectors to those States whose normative per capita expenditure was less than their group average.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Housing Facilities in Urban Areas

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

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to find exact size of the population not having their own housing facilities in the urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to provide housing facilities to the people in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) As per the working group report for the 10th Plan, a total of 22.44 million dwelling units would be required to be constructed/upgraded during the Tenth Plan Period in Urban areas.

(c) Recognizing the magnitude of Housing requirement, the Government in 1998-99 had launched Two-Million Housing Programme with a view to facilitate adequate Housing, particularly for Economically weaker sections and Low Income Group, envisaging provision of 7 lakhs houses every year in the urban areas. A scheme known as Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) had

been also launched in Dec., 2001 for providing housing to the Below Poverty Line population as well as Economically Weaker Sections in urban areas.

Under the 'Basic Services to the Urban Poor' (BSUP), a sub-mission under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (launched on 3.12.2005) is being implemented in select 63 cities. Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor are to be provided through demand driven projects submitted by States/Urban Local Bodies. In all other cities/towns an Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is being implemented for providing affordable houses and basic amenities.

Water Drainage Project

548. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has agreed to give Rs.1200 crore required for executing the Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage Project to deal with flooding problem;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the status of other projects pertaining to Mumbai; and

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

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

[Translation]

Duties on Cement

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

(a) whether due to increase in excise duty on cement the price of cement is rising continuously;

(b) if so, the details of taxes imposed on cement as on date;

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce quota system to make the cement available to the consumers at cheaper rates in proportion to the rising demand;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) There has been no change in the rate of basic excise duty on cement since 1.3.2003, except for imposition of education cess at the rate of 2% of basic excise duty. As such, the reported increase in price of cement cannot be attributed to increase in excise duty.

At present, the general rate of basic excise duty on cement is Rs. 400 per metric tonne (PMT).

(c) to (e) Cement is a decontrolled commodity and the prices are determined by market forces depending upon factors like local demand and supply, distance from manufacturing unit, local taxes imposed by the State Governments etc.

[English]

Security for Metro Rail

550. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing security threat in metro rail coaches;

(b) if so, whether DMRC has any proposal to put CCTV cameras in metro trains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that it will put CCTV cameras in new metro trains under procurement.

(c) New trains will be commissioned in phases from end of year 2008 to October, 2010.

Merger of Banks

551. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved the merger of Corporation Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce and Indian Bank;

(b) if so, the asset-base after merger of these three banks; and

(c) the manner in which this alliance is likely to compete with the foreign banks that are going to enter into the Indian markets in the next four/five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government has not received any proposal for merger of Corporation Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce and Indian Bank. However, to reap the benefits of economies of scale, these three banks have entered into a Memorandum of Intent (MOI) on 15th September, 2006, to form a strategic alliance. The broad objectives of MOI are:—

- (i) Enhance competitive strength of all the three participating banks.
- (ii) Enhance value creation to all stakeholders including customers and employees through collective collaboration,
- (iii) To leverage on each other's franchise value.
- (iv) Create new competencies, new products and enhance the existing products
- (v) To accelerate business growth of the three participating institutions,
- (vi) To access unserved and underserved markets.

The illustrative areas of collaboration include:-

- Build e-payment system
- Share IT resources
- Share treasury resources
- Foray capital markets and international and other financial ventures
- Bancassurance

- Business syndications and sharing
- Share training resources
- Common procurement of IT and other assets, wherever feasible
- Any other mutually acceptable and beneficial areas

Capital Adequacy Ratio

552. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the banks reached the near minimum level of Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR), set by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to take corrective measures to improve this position; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Though, internationally, the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) as per Basel I & II norms have been set at 8%, Reserve Bank of India has prescribed a CAR of 9% for banks in India. As at the end of September, 2006, only one bank i.e. Sangli Bank Ltd. has Capital Adequacy Ratio of less than 9%.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has taken various corrective measures to improve the financial strength of the Sangli Bank Ltd. In view of supervisory concerns, the bank has been placed under monthly monitoring since February, 2005. The bank has been advised to increase its network and actively consider strategic options to protect the depositors' interests. The Bank has also been advised to put in place a business plan and management strategy, and improve its credit off-take as well as recovery of NPAs.

Banking Reforms

553. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for reforms in pension, insurance and banking sectors as reported in the 'Times of India' dated the October 7, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) As part of a comprehensive pension reforms effort, a new restructured defined contribution pension system for new entrants to Central Government service, except to the Armed Forces, in the first stage, replacing the existing system of defined benefit pension, was notified on 22nd December, 2003. The new system was implemented with effect from 1st January 2004.

Various reform measures have been introduced since 1991 in the banking sector in a gradual manner, which have had a major impact on the overall efficiency and stability of the banking system in India. The present capital adequacy of Indian banks is comparable to those at international level. There has been a marked improvement in the asset quality and profitability of banks. Banking sector reforms have also emphasized the need to renew manpower resources and rationalize requirements so as to reduce operating costs and improve profitability. As regards the insurance sector, a proposal for legislative amendments is being finalized.

New Pension Scheme

554. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enforce the New Pension Scheme through an executive in view of the delay in getting the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) Bill passed in Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the number of employees presently covered under this scheme, the mode of contribution and the amount credited in the pension account;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to appoint Fund Managers to manage the same; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) A new restructured defined contribution pension system for new entrants to Central Government service, except to the Armed Forces, in the first stage, replacing the existing system of defined benefit pension, was notified on 22nd December, 2003. The new system was implemented with effect from 1st January 2004. Under the new system, the monthly contribution by the employee is 10% of the salary and DA. A matching contribution is given by the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As per information available with the Controller General of Accounts (CGA) as on 17th November, 2006, 1,37,952 employees are covered under the New Pension System (NPS). The pension contributions of the employees are deducted from the salary bills and matching government contribution thereupon is added to the fund. Further, CGA has informed that Rs. 200 crore approximately, including Government contribution, has been credited into the pension account.

(e) and (f) Under NPS, appointment of fund managers is the mandate of PFRDA.

Coal Shortage for Power Plants

555. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of thermal power stations in the country are facing an acute coal shortage;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) As on 20th November 2006, total coal stock at 74 Thermal Power Stations monitored by Central Electricity Authority was 12.263 Million Tonnes. Out of the monitored thermal power stations, 12 power stations were 'Critical' having coal stocks for less than

7 days consumption and out of these 3 power stations were 'super critical' with coal stock for less than 4 days consumption. No generation loss due to coal shortage has, however, been reported during the current year. The coal stock at power stations has depleted due to heavy rain affecting coal production in CCL, BCCL and ECL area, constraints in transportation by rail and unloading constraints in some of the power stations resulting in less materialization, i.e 84% and 86% in the months of September and October 2006 respectively.

(c) Following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure availability of coal to power stations:

1. Monitoring at various level in the Government

- 1.1 The coal supply position to thermal power station is rigorously monitored in Central Electricity Authority and Ministry of Power on daily basis.
- 1.2 A Sub-group of the Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee headed by the Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Coal, consisting of the representatives from the Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Railways and Coal India Ltd., reviews and resolves the problems in coal supply to thermal power stations having coal stock below 7 days requirement on weekly/fortnightly basis.
- 1.3 The Infrastructure Constraints Review Committee, headed by Secretary (Coordination) in the Cabinet Secretariat, reviews the coal production and supply to thermal power stations in the country every month.

2. Long-term Measures

- 2.1 New Coal blocks are being allocated by the Ministry of Coal to power producers/utilities for captive mining to meet requirement of their power plants.
- 2.2 Streamlining of procedure for environmental/forest clearance has been done by Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Coverage under PURA

556. SHRI P. MOHAN: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the method of selecting villages for coverage under Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA);

(b) the details of villages/clusters selected thereunder till date since its inception;

(c) the exact number of villages/clusters planned to be covered under PURA indicating the source of funding the same; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to expedite the works under PURA?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) Under the pilot phase of Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme seven clusters consisting of 10-15 villages each have been selected based on their linkage with towns with a population size of up to one lakhs which offered increased economic activities.

(b) and (c) The details of clusters/villages selected under PURA scheme are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Cluster	Villages
1	2	3
1.	Rayadurg (Andhra Pradesh)	Sirigae Doddi, Karisurayya Doddi, Cheruvu Doddi, 75-Veerapuram, 75- Veerapuram Thanda, Konthanapalli, 74-Udaegolam, Bommakkapalli, Vadra Honnur, Ayatapalli, Rayampalli, B.N.Halli, Pallaepalli, Mallapuram, Mallapuram Thanda, Chadam and Chadam Gollaladoddi.
2.	Gohpur (Assam)	Solengi, Badal Pathar, Baltika, Borghuli, Borpholong, Gahapur Pathar, Niz gahapur, Konobari, Tangana gaon, Magani pam, Hatibondhia, Radhala, Bholaguri gaon, Bholaguri Bagan and Batijan.

1	2	3
3.	Motipur (Bihar)	Mahima Gopinathpur, Adalpur Urf Abdulpur, Pana Chapra Urf Sanha Suman, Kalyanpur Harauna, Bariyarpur Urf Bajidpur, Malikana Urf Bagahi, Senduari, Bakhari, Tola Bela banjariya, Narayanpur Kushi, Ratanpur, Kushi Urf Jagdishpur Chaman, Jahangirpur, Pachrukhi, Barooja and Mahamadpur Balmi.
4.	Basmath (Maharashtra)	Malwata, Chandgavan, Khudmapur, Mohagoan, Bhoripgaon, Takalgaon, Eanjangaon, Kanergaon, Jawala Khandarban, Thorva, Ganeshpur and Pangrasati.
5.	Shahpura (Rajasthan)	Juwara Ka Khera Sola Ka Khera, Dabla Kachira, Meoda, Shivpura, Sewani/Surajura/Gopalpura, Deo Khera, Ami, Kalinjari, Mataji Ka Khera, Surajpura, Kheri Jeevrajpura, Naya Khera, Ninbaheda, Kalyanpura, Dhani Bhavsagar, Balapura, Laxmipura.
6.	Kujanga (Orissa)	Nimidhi, Rangiagarh, Nuagarh, Balidia, Singitali, Pipala, Bhutamuda, Kolidia, Chakradharpur, Paradeepgarh, Chounabelari, Pitambarpur, Kathada, Katakula and Bijaychandrapur.
7.	Bharthana (Uttar Pradesh)	Kunwara Sujipur, Morhi, Umar Senda, Sihpura, Kandhesi Pachar, Asafpur, Jaitupur Khwajgi, Bholi, Bharthana Rural, Gopiyaganj, Raman Mahmoodpur, Lahroi, Pali Kalan, Pali Khurd, Sahajpur Gyanpur.

The expenditure under pilot phase is being met with in the gross budgetary support of Ministry of Rural Development. The pilot phase of PURA scheme is funded as 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme?

(d) The progress of work undertaken under PURA scheme vis-a-vis the funds released is intensively monitored through periodical reports from State governments, personal contacts and video conferencing. This, inter-alia, includes Utilization Certificate, Audited Report and Physical/Financial Progress. The progress is also reviewed in the meeting of the Steering Committee for considering further release of funds under the scheme.

[Translation]

Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions

557. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rules laid down by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for allotment of land to educational institutions;

(b) whether DDA has allotted land to several private schools on throwaway prices in the past few years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of the private schools are not fulfilling the basic conditions to provide free seats to poor students;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by DDA against these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As per existing rules, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) allots land to higher and technical educational institutions/schools to private bodies through auction mode.

(b) and (c) Prior to shifting to auction mode of disposal for school plots, DDA had been allotting land to private schools on zonal variant rates, fixed by

Government from time to time, which are generally lower than commercial rates

(d) to (f) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has provided list of schools to DDA, from time to time, which are not fulfilling the norms of free-ship. DDA has issued show cause notices to such schools. Further, the lease of four schools has been cancelled by DDA for not fulfilling the free-ship conditions.

[English]

Report on Commission on Banking and Financial Policies

558. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Commission on Banking and Financial Policies has submitted its report to the Government;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Commission; and
- (c) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Government has not appointed any Commission on Banking and Financial Policies.

[Translation]

Shortage of Manpower in IT Deptt.

559. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to create new posts and undertake recruitment in view of shortage of manpower of the Income-Tax Department;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which this process is likely to be completed ; and
- (d) the estimated additional expenditure likely to be involved in the whole exercise?

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

(b) As per enclosed Statement.

(c) For the Gazetted Posts - 3 (Three) years and for the Non-Gazetted Posts - 9 (nine) months.

(d) Not ascertainable at this stage. It depends on the number of applications/applicants and the recruiting agency to whom the work is to be assigned.

Statement

Additional posts created in Income Tax Department

Sl.No.	Existing Post	Additional Posts
1.	Commissioner of Income Tax	33
2.	Additional Commissioner of Income Tax	137
3.	Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax	118
4.	Income Tax Officer	244
5.	Inspector of Income Tax	1193
6.	Office Superintendent	62
7.	Senior Tax Assistant	248
8.	Tax Assistant	4014
9.	DPA Gr.-A	58
10.	Stenographer Gr.-III	944
TOTAL		7051

Earthquake Study Institutes

560. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be please to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up Earthquake study institute as reported in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated October 9, 2006.
- (b) if so, the time by which the said institute is likely to start functioning;
- (c) the total amount proposed to be spent on setting up of the said institute;

(d) whether such an institute will be able to provide prior information about earthquake to all the States of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) India-Iceland Cooperation in the area of Earthquake Precursor Studies including possibility of establishing an International center on this subject figured in the discussions held during the visit of Hon'ble Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister (S&T and ES) to Iceland from 19th-20th October, 2005. The proposed joint work between Indian and Icelandic experts includes three components (1) development of a high level observational system/technology; (2) evaluation of observed multidisciplinary earthquake precursors or anomalies ahead of earthquakes in India; and (3) building of an early information and warning system for geo-hazards in India.

[English]

Special Package to North-East

561. SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the focused areas identified by the Government to use Science and Technology in the development of the country;

(b) whether the Government has provided special package to North East for the development of Science and Technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The focused areas identified by the Government to use Science & Technology in the development of the country include Science & Technology Communication and Popularization, Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development, Natural Resource & Data Management Systems Development, Science and Society Programme, special component plan for the development of Scheduled Castes and Tribal sub plan, etc. The areas include drinking water, energy, low

cost housing, sanitation, drugs and pharmaceuticals, biotechnology meteorological services; etc.

(b) Yes, Sir. During discussions between Ministry of Science and Technology & State Governments of Arunachal Pradesh & Nagaland, areas of S&T intervention have been drawn up for Strengthening Science Education; Bio-Resource Technologies; Energy; Meteorology; Mapping; Health Care; Bamboo processing and Disaster Management.

(c) The details are given in the enclosed statement-I & II.

Statement I

Arunachal Pradesh

(I) Strengthening Science Education

DST will take up a programme for upgradation of science laboratories in selected colleges/Arunachal University, and re-training of science teachers.

DSIR will provide to colleges/institutions in Arunachal Pradesh free of cost and on a continuing basis 22 journals published by CSIR institutions.

DBT will establish at the Arunachal Pradesh University Itanagar (or at another suitable location), a Bioinformatics Infrastructure Facility (BIF) for the promotion of biology teaching.

DST will organise a course in basic science to be conducted for 20 school children of Arunachal Pradesh (of Class X/XI at the JC Bose sub-centre at Darjeeling in the summer vacations of 2007.

DBT will organise through the National Bioresource Development Board (NBDB) a 1 month long vacation training programme in bio-resources to be conducted at Arunachal Pradesh University, Itanagar.

DBT will provide to selected college libraries and scientific institutions a comprehensive atlas "Bio-diversity mapping of the NE region.

DST will provide in the calendar year 2007, 20 telescopes to each State in the North East (40 to Assam). Vigyan Prasar will provide publications and information material to 100 schools in Arunachal Pradesh.

(II) Bio-resource Technologies: Technology Transfer, Cultivation and Processing

DBT has taken up a programme for mapping of bio-diversity and conservation (ex-situ).

DST/ DBT will take up a special & large scale project for characterisation & conservation (ex situ) of biodiversity, coordinated by a national institution, working with local agencies/institutions in Arunachal Pradesh.

DBT will establish a programme for capacity building and training of local scientists/researchers and selected institutions of Arunachal Pradesh.

Revamping of the orchid research centre at Tipi (East Kameng district), conversion of the facility to a bio-resource centre and establishment of a sub-facility at Ziro, DST/JC Bose Institute, Kolkata.

Temperate zone aromatics - research, promotion, cultivation and value addition, DST has sanctioned a project for large scale cultivation of lavender (with technical support and mother plant material from IHBT Palampur) in the Dirang area, to be implemented through grower cooperatives, with value addition in the form of distillation of valuable lavender oil, and tie-up with industry for marketing.

DST, in collaboration with IHBT Palampur, will investigate the possibility of (a) further cultivation and product conversion of other high value crops for oil (geranium, rose clarysage, rosemary) in temperate areas, including specifically in the Lumla area of Tawang, including through the Sadbhavna programme of the Indian Army) and (b) support a programme of stevia cultivation (100 hectares) and product conversion in the Siang valley in Arunachal Pradesh.

Establishment of cultivation/value addition in geranium in the Subansiri (Ziro) area—plant material, establishment of local nuclei nurseries, packages of practices, cultivation, product conversion, DST/ DBT will carry out an expert review and assessment in consultation with the State Government in November, 2006.

DST will support, through the Arunachal Pradesh S & T Council, 2 projects in 2 separate areas of the State, for documentation of traditional medicinal practices based on indigenous herbs and plants.

DST will support through IHBT Palampur, a special programme for the induction of poly-houses/green houses for intensive cultivation in the Tawang area through the local community in conjunction with the Sadbhavna programme of the Indian Army (190 Mtn Brigade).

(III) Energy and Transportation

DST will support the establishment of 50 micro/ mini-hydel (< 100 Kw) projects in (25 each in 2007 and in 2008) for remote villages in Arunachal Pradesh.

DST will support the establishment of an entrepreneurially run fabrication unit for microhydels.

(IV) Meteorology

DBS/ IMD will investigate the possibility of setting up of a Doppler weather radar at or near Pasighat.

EVID will establish 13 Automatic Weather Stations in different districts of Arunachal Pradesh by December 2006.

IMD will install 20 telemetry stations in the North East to monitor seismic activity. Four stations will be established in Arunachal Pradesh, by June 2007.

(V) Mapping

DST will extend the neighbourhood mapping programme to Arunachal Pradesh, based on the development of a proposal by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

DST/NATMO will provide district level planning maps to the Government of Arunachal Pradesh

Survey of India will provide 5,000 print atlases and 150 CD atlases for use in Middle/High schools in the State.

Survey of India will take carry out mapping of select urban agglomerations in the State.

(VI) Health Care

DST will support the provision of two mobile diagnostic facilities in Arunachal Pradesh, on the DST/ TIFAC model implemented in Uttaranchal.

DST has approved a programme of induction of 350 nano-membrane filters for rural areas to provide clean drinking water.

DST will provide 25 nano-membrane filters additionally to the Indian Army (190 Mtn Brigade) for use of troops deployed in forward locations.

DST will support the setting up of 15 Iron Removal plants for clean drinking water in 2007 based on technology developed by the Central Glass & Ceramics Research Institute (CGCRI), Kolkata.

DST will support the trial induction of 20 non-powered nano-membrane water filters (with attachment for iron removal) in rural areas in Arunachal Pradesh.

DST will support the establishment of a tele-medicine facility at one location in the East Siang district.

(VII) Bamboo Sector

(a) Support to State—policy

State Government will establish a counterpart agency for the bamboo sector, with a multi-disciplinary core team.

DST/NMBA will carry out a study of the access and regulatory regime for bamboo (including felling and transportation) in Arunachal Pradesh, and of the fiscal and incentive regime for value added products.

DST/NMBA will support an actionable study to be carried out by an agency for the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, with the objective of establishing a road map for the development of the bamboo sector in Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) Gasification of bamboo for electricity

DST/NMBA has approved the establishment of a 25 Kwe fabricated gasifier with producer gas engine at Namsai, Lohit district.

DST/NMBA has approved the establishment of a 25 Kwe (35 kg/hour) gasifier to provide electricity for a residential educational establishment (Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Dahung) in Arunachal Pradesh.

DST/NMBA will support, for off-grid and remote villages, a programme of induction of 6 bamboo gasifiers in 2007 (in the 25 Kwe - 75 Kwe range), to provide electricity to villages, or to institutions (residential schools, health sub-centres, small enterprises).

(c) Manufacture of bamboo composites:

A formerly closed plywood unit has been converted to the manufacture of bamboo composites, with technology support from NMBA, and new processes.

A second unit is being taken up, also in Lohit district. Expansion and modernization of existing bamboo ply unit.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support 2 more entrepreneurial units in Arunachal Pradesh in 2007 for manufacture of bamboo composite material/revival of closed plywood units based on conversion to bamboo, and the establishment of linked feeder units for primary processing of bamboo.

(d) Bamboo processing

Cluster based bamboo flattening unit for supply to manufacturers of bamboo composites established by a first generation entrepreneur, with NMBA support at Lathaw, in Lohit district.

Mat making unit being established at Namsai, Lohit district with NMBA support.

DST/NMBA will support the establishment in 2007 of a Bamboo Technology Park, in East Siang district, at Pasighat.

DST/NMBA will support the establishment of an entrepreneurially managed bamboo processing facility at Jalrampur.

DST/NMBA will provide training in the use of commercial and indigenous natural dyes on bamboo and bamboo products to craftspersons of Arunachal Pradesh, at one location in the State in December 2006 through a training and demonstrative workshop conducted by the IIT Delhi (Department of Textile Engineering) to develop value added products.

Industrial pallets have been developed in Arunachal Pradesh using bamboo engineered material (shuttering plywood grade) to substitute the use of timber pallets by the tea industry (ICD Amingaon).

(e) Structural—whole bamboo/ bamboo composite material:

Demonstrative pre-fabricated modular structures in high altitude areas established at forward locations of the Indian Army completed in August 2006 in Tawang area.

A project taken up to develop a cluster of 20 houses in village Niglok under Ruksin block, and with cost-sharing through local MLA LADS funds, to demonstrate structural applications for housing in rural areas.

Rehabilitation of a 50 bedded Child Hospital at Pasighat, Arunachal of size 5000 sq. ft. taken up using bamboo engineered materials—roofing and cladding.

Supporting GOI's Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), in Lohit district, 16 schools are being built by the NMBA in the form of pre-fabricated structures using bamboo engineered material.

DST would encourage utilisation in Government housing and constructional programmes of bamboo based engineered material.

DST/NMBA will support the field induction of 20 (H/A + pre-fabricated) structures .

(f) Propagation and cultivation of bamboo:

One fully equipped Vegetative Propagation Centre has been established at Namsai in Lohit district.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support the establishment of a bamboo plant hardening facility, and at least 2 more Vegetative Propagation Centres to prepare good quality bamboo plant material with NMBA support, to make available bamboo plant material for plantation/homestead cultivation.

DST is prepared to provide 35,000 hardened tissue cultured plants of *Bambusa balcooa* to support bamboo plantation programmes of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, including (a) block plantation by communities, and (b) homestead cultivation in areas where bamboo processing activities have been taken up.

(g) Bamboo shoots processing

Cluster level training workshop and demonstration for cluster level bamboo shoot processing held in Lohit district (Namsai) in June 2006.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support the establishment by entrepreneurs of a unit for industrial scale bamboo shoot processing, with capabilities of processing other horticultural produce as well.

(h) Community enterprise: bamboo charcoal

DST/ NMBA is prepared to induct 3 batteries (5 kilns each) of bamboo charcoal kilns in the Subansiri area.

Statement II

Nagaland

(VIII) Strengthening Science Education

1. DST will take up a programme for upgradation of science laboratories in selected colleges and re-training of science teachers.

DSIR will provide to colleges in Nagaland free of cost and on a continuing basis 22 CSIR publications

DBT will establish at the Nagaland University, Kohima, a Bioinformatics Infrastructure Facility (BEF) for the promotion of biology teaching.

DST will organise a course in basic science to be conducted for 20 school children of Nagaland (school children of Class X/XI) at the JC Bose sub-centre at Darjeeling in the summer vacations of 2007.

DBT will organise a 1 one-month long vacation training programme (30 students) in bio-resources to be conducted at Nagaland University, Kohima.

DBT will provide to selected college libraries and scientific institutions a comprehensive atlas "Bio-diversity mapping of the NE region.

DST will provide in the calendar year 2007, 20 telescopes to each State in the North East (40 to Assam).

Vigyan Prasar will provide information packages of Vigyan Prasar publications and information material to 100 schools each in Nagaland.

(IX) Bio-resource Technologies: Technology Transfer, Cultivation and Processing

DBT has sanctioned a project—"Mapping and quantitative assessment of distribution & population status of plant resources of Eastern Himalayan region", involving 9 institutions in the NE States.

Upgradation of the existing tissue culture facility at Dimapur to a bio-resource facility. Ex-situ conservation of

indigenous resources and establishment of gene bank, DST.

DST will provide assistance to the Government of Nagaland for a project on "Documentation of traditional medicinal practices based on indigenous herbs and plants".

State government, DBT will establish a programme for capacity building and training of local scientists/researchers and selected institutions of Nagaland.

(X) Energy

DST will support the establishment of 50 micro/ mini-hydel (< 100 Kw) projects in (25 each in 2007 and in 2008) for remote villages in Nagaland

DST will support the establishment of an entrepreneurially run fabrication unit for turbines for mini/micro hydel projects in the North East, at a location in the North East, and for fabrication of pico (< 10 kwe) hydel generator sets at Dimapur.

(XI) Meteorology

DES/IMD will establish 8 Automatic Weather Stations in Nagaland by IMD by December 2006.

DES/IMD will install 20 telemetry stations in the North East to monitor seismic activity. Two stations will be established in Nagaland, at Mokokchung and Kohima by June 2007.

DES/IMD will investigate the possibility of siting of a Doppler weather radar (DWR) in Nagaland.

(XII) Mapping

DST has approved the extension of the neighbourhood mapping programme to Nagaland.

Survey of India will provide 5,000 print atlases and 150 CD atlases for use in Middle/High schools/institutions in the State.

Survey of India will take carry out mapping of select urban agglomerations in the State.

DST will convert the Natural Resource Data Management Centre at Kohima to a Spatial Data Infrastructure Centre, support establishment of district

spatial data units, and provide linkages to the National Spatial Data Institute, Delhi

(XIII) Health Care

DST will support the provision of one mobile diagnostic facility in Nagaland, on the DST/ TEFAC model implemented in Uttaranchal.

DST will support the setting up 33 Iron Removal plants for clean drinking water in 2007 based on technology developed by the Central Glass & Ceramics Research Institute (CGCRI), Kolkata.

DST has taken up a programme of induction of 150 nano-membrane filters for rural areas to provide clean drinking water in Nagaland.

DST will support the trial induction of 20 non-powered nano-membrane water filters (with attachment for iron removal) in rural areas in Nagaland.

DBT will establish a Genetic Counseling Unit (GCU) in Nagaland.

DST will support the establishment of a tele-medicine facility at one location in the State.

(XIV) Bamboo Sector

Government of Nagaland has established the Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency (NBDA) which is developing as a strong and active counterpart agency. DST/NMBA will encourage and support a review of the access and regulatory regime for bamboo (including felling & transportation), and of the fiscal and incentive regime for value added products.

(a) Gasification of bamboo for electricity:

One 100 Kwe electrical gasifier based on bamboo has been fabricated & completed for bamboo processing facility at Dimapur.

25Kwe gasifier (35 kg/hour) bamboo gasifier with a suitably rated producer gas engine being taken up at Government of Nagaland R & D Farm at Razhephema village, for lighting, pumping of water for irrigation and for poultry farm).

DST/NMBA is prepared to support, for off-grid and remote villages, a programme of induction of six bamboo

gasifiers in 2007 (in the 25 Kwe - 75 Kwe range), to provide electricity to villages, or to institutions (residential schools, health sub-centres, small enterprises).

(b) Integrated bamboo processing & treatment facilities

Integrated bamboo processing & treatment facility being established at Dimapur.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support the establishment, on the same collaborative and cost sharing arrangements, a fully equipped bamboo processing facility at Tuli in collaboration with Government of Nagaland, for operation under entrepreneurial arrangements.

DST/NMBA has approved the setting up of a Shuttering Board Manufacturing Unit in Dimapur.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support a further 2 entrepreneurial units in Nagaland for manufacture of bamboo composite material/revival of closed plywood units based on conversion to bamboo, and the establishment of linked feeder units for primary processing of bamboo.

(c) Structural—whole bamboo/bamboo composite material:

DST would encourage utilisation in Government housing and constructional programmes of bamboo based engineered material. DST/ NMBA will support, on a cost-sharing basis and upto 50,000 sq. ft. the induction of bamboo pre-fabricated structures for public domain buildings, especially for the school construction programme, and for hospitals and dispensaries (linked with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, or other GOI funded programmes).

(d) Bamboo shoots processing (industrial scale):

DST/ NMBA is prepared to support the establishment by entrepreneurs of an additional unit for industrial scale bamboo shoot processing, with capabilities of processing passion fruit, pineapples and other horticultural produce as well.

(e) Bamboo based hygiene products:

NMBA has approved the establishment of a pilot production facility for bamboo based hygiene products and wound dressings, at Dimapur, with technical support from Shri Ram Institute of Industrial Research, Delhi.

(f) Bamboo shoots processing (community/cluster level):

Community level processing low cost equipment (> Rs. 28,000) and simple technology packages, producing up to 100 Kg of processed shoot on a daily basis.

(g) Bamboo processing and product conversion (community level):

Mat supply chain development activities with the Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency in February 2006 in the Tuli area of Nagaland.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support the expansion of mat weaving activities to other clusters in the State, for supply to industrial scale manufacturing units, and to support the induction of mechanised mat weaving equipment with sliver lines, to increase productivity and out-turn.

(h) Community enterprise: Bamboo charcoal

Optimised system for low cost kiln based charcoal production, with briquetting option developed has been successfully inducted in Nagaland by NMBA.

NMBA has supported the establishment of a further 45 kilns in villages across Nagaland by NBDA with NMBA cost-sharing support (50%). The programme will be completed by December 2006.

(i) Training on commercial natural dyes—usage and application on bamboo

Training carried out by IIT Delhi (Department of Textile Engineering at Dimapur (October 2005).

(j) Propagation and cultivation of bamboo:

For the first time, 5,000 plants of *Phyllostachys pubescens* (Chinese Moso monopodial bamboo) from IHBT Palampur sent to Nagaland Bamboo Development Agency for field trials in Nagaland.

Multi-locational trials of tissue cultured bamboo are being carried out at Wokha, with Tissue cultured *Bambusa balcooa* prepared at Hosur and hardened at HPC Jagi Road with NMBA support under a DBT coordinated programme.

DST/NMBA is prepared to support the establishment of a bamboo plant hardening facility, and at least 2 Vegetative Propagation Centres to prepare good quality bamboo plant material with NMBA support, to make available bamboo plant material for plantation/ homestead cultivation

DST is prepared to provide 35,000 hardened tissue cultured plants of *Bambusa balcooa* to support bamboo plantation programmes of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, including (a) block plantation by communities, and (b) homestead cultivation in areas where bamboo processing activities have been taken up.

(k) Flowering bamboo: *Melaconna baccifera*

1. Survey of India has carried out mapping of incidence of *Melaconna baccifera* in the State. 3 plot sheets (1:100,000) handed over to Nagaland (Wokha, Zunheboto and Mokokchung districts) for verification and updating.

(XV) Disaster Management

2. DST is prepared to support the Government of Nagaland DST for a programme of capacity building for early prediction and management of natural disasters such as flash floods, earthquakes and other areas of interest to the State Government.

[Translation]

Increase in Insurance Premium on Vehicles

562. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector insurance companies propose to increase insurance premium rates on vehicles particularly car;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage increase; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has reported that there is no move to increase the insurance premium rates on vehicles including cars by the Tariff Advisory Committee (TAC), a statutory body established under the Insurance Act, 1938, administering the tariffs on motor vehicles. However, as per the Road Map drawn by the IRDA, all tariffs are expected to be removed from 1st January, 2007 and the insurance companies will be free to determine their own premium rates for vehicles.

Appointment of Non-Official Directors

563. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SMT. SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria regarding appointment of Non-official Directors in the nationalized banks;

(b) the number of Non-official Directors appointed in the nationalized banks during the current year;

(c) whether the Government received complaints against the working of these Non-official Directors during the last two years;

(d) if so, the nature of complaints thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Non-official Directors during the said period; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The criteria adopted for appointment of Non-official Directors on the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Government has appointed twenty nine non-official part-time Directors on the Board of Directors of nationalised Banks under Section 9(3)(h) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970/1980 during the last one year.

(c) and (d) No complaint has been received by RBI/ Government against any of the non-official director appointed by the Government;

(e) and (f) The non-official directors on the Boards of Nationalised Banks are bound by the "do's and don'ts". They are bound by the Deed of Covenant furnished at the time of taking of directorship. RBI nominee directors on the Boards of the Nationalised Banks submit a bi-monthly report to RBI in which functioning of the Board of Directors and also the comments on the working of individual Directors are brought out. RBI takes necessary action, in case any adverse remarks on any directors are noticed.

Statement

Guidelines for Selection of Part-Time Non-Official Director

The following criteria may be adopted for nomination of part-time non-official, directors (NOD) on the boards of public sector banks/financial institutions etc.

(i) General

1. Nominations will be made keeping in view the provisions of the relevant Acts/Rules.
2. The suitability of nominees may be assessed in terms of formal qualification and expertise, track record, integrity etc. For assessing integrity and suitability, information on criminal records, financial position, civil actions undertaken to pursue personal debts, refusal of admission to or expulsion from professional bodies, sanctions applied by regulators and similar bodies and previous questionable business practices etc. will be relied upon.
3. Persons with special academic training or practical experience in the fields of agriculture, rural economy, banking, cooperation, economics, business management, human resources, finance, law, marketing, industry and IT will ordinarily be considered.
4. As far as possible representation may also be given to women and the persons belonging to SC/ST community.

(ii) Education

1. An NOD should at least be a graduate. Educational qualifications may be relaxed with the approval of ACC in case of farmers, depositors and artisans.

(iii) Age

1. The age of the Director, on the date of recommendation by Appointments Board, should not be less than 40 years and preferably below 60 years. The upper age limit may be relaxed in case of outstanding experts, eminent persons.

(iv) Work Experience

1. Professionals/academicians should ordinarily have 10 years of work experience in the particular field.

(v) Disqualification

1. A director already on a Bank/FI, under any category, may not be considered for nomination as NOD on any other Bank/FI.
2. Persons connected with hire purchase, financing, investment, leasing and other para-banking activities, MPs, MLAs, MLCs and Stock Brokers will not be appointed as non-official directors on the boards of Banks/FIs.
3. No person may be re-nominated as a NOD on the Board of a Bank/FI on which he/she has served as Director in the past under any category for two terms or six years whichever is longer.
4. An NOD would not be considered for nomination as a Director on the Board of a Bank/FI if such Director has already been a NOD/shareholder-Director on the board of any other Bank/FI for six years, whether continuously.

(vi) Professional Restriction

1. NOD will not accept/will not be allotted any work of the Bank/FI for two years after demitting office as Director of that Bank/FI.

2. During his term as NOD on any Bank, such Director will not undertake any professional work (statutory audit, concurrent audit, legal retainership or empanelment as a lawyer etc.) in any other Public Sector Bank.
3. If a person having professional relationship with bank, including cooperative bank, is selected for being nominated on the board of any bank, he will have to sever his connection with the bank before such appointment.
4. Professionals shall not be nominated on the Board of a PSB with which they have had a business relationship during the last 3 years before such nomination.

(vii) Regional Representation

Effort should be made to ensure representation of all the six zones of the country—North, South, East, West, Central and North-East—on the Boards of Public Sector Banks taken together.

Sealing in Delhi

564. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN":
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has identified 2181 roads/road sections where commercial establishments set up along side cannot be sealed now;
- (b) if so, the names of such roads/road sections;
- (c) the norms decided upon to put them under separate category; and
- (d) the estimated number of commercial buildings situated along these roads/road sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD) has vide notification issued on 15.9.2006 notified streets/stretches of streets/areas as mixed use and commercial streets in pursuance of notification dated 7.2.2006 issued by Central Government. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its orders dated 29.9.2006 and 18.10.2006 in CW(P) 4677/

1985 has directed that commercial establishments covered under the provisions of notification dated 7.9.2006 may continue, subject to filing of affidavits by 31.01.2007.

(b) The information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The guidelines and norms for identification of streets/stretches of streets as mixed use and commercial streets as indicated in the notification dated 7.9.2006 issued by Government, include minimum road width, extent of commercial use, consultation with Residential Welfare Associations (RWA) and traffic survey etc.

(d) The number of commercial buildings on these roads is not maintained in the Ministry.

**Power Purchase Agreement between
TRANSCO and THDC**

565. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'TRANSCO' has entered into any agreement with the Tehri Hydro Power Development Corporation (THDC) for the purchase of power with a view to ensuring power supply during the 2010 Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Delhi Transco Ltd. has signed Power Purchase Agreements with Tehri Hydro Development Corporation for supply of power from Tehri Hydroelectric Project Stage-I (4x250 MW), Tehri Pumped Storage Plant (4x250 MW) and Koteshwar Hydroelectric Project (400 MW) with share of about 103 MW, 600 MW and 40 MW respectively. While two out of four units of Tehri Hydroelectric Project Stage-I have been commissioned, other two units of Tehri Hydroelectric Project Stage-I, Koteshwar Hydroelectric Project and Tehri Pumped Storage Plant are expected to be commissioned in December 2006, February 2007, March 2008 and July 2010 respectively. The agreement signed between THDC and Delhi Transco Ltd. for Pumped Storage Plant is not specifically meant for meeting the power requirement during Common Wealth Games to be held in Delhi in 2010 although the load requirements of the Games have

also been taken into account while entering into various Power Purchase Agreements.

IT Raids

566. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income-tax raids conducted by the Income-Tax Department during the current year so far, State-wise;

(b) the total amount of undisclosed income found in the said raids; and

(c) the tax component of the said undisclosed income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The State-wise details of Search & Seizure operations conducted by the Income Tax Department during the period 1.4.2006 to 15.11.2006 are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Under the Income Tax Act/Wealth Tax Act, investigation culminates into an assessment which then is a subject matter of appeal. The appeals often go up to High Court/Supreme Court. The undisclosed income found and tax component thereof, can only be finally known when appeals, etc. are finalized.

Statement

State	No. of search warrants executed	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
Gujarat	359	2265.87
Karnataka	82	645.14
Goa	15	93.15
Madhya Pradesh	47	215.84
Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
Chandigarh	31	134.89
Punjab	103	771.74

1	2	3
Haryana	59	315.69
Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00
Tamil Nadu*	97	940.72
Delhi	165	1933.16
Andhra Pradesh	150	1183.94
Rajasthan	75	1534.07
Kerala	54	510.32
West Bengal	142	2697.73
Orissa	30	401.17
NER**	15	61.98
Uttar Pradesh	65	497.90
Uttaranchal	0	0.00
Mumbai	384	4550.39
Maharashtra (except Mumbai)	151	1293.33+ £ 2000+ US\$ 3800
Bihar	20	211.47 + US\$963
Jharkhand	22	338.00
Total	2066	20596.50+ US\$4763+ £ 2000

*The data of Tamilnadu includes figure of Pondicherry

**The data of NER includes figure of North Eastern States, i.e. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.

FERA Cases

567. SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons acquitted and convicted under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether many persons have been acquitted in FERA cases due to recklessness and non-prompt action on the part of the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken by the Government for proper handling of FERA cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) State-wise

break up of acquittal and conviction in prosecution cases decided under Sections 56 and 57 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, (FERA) 1973 is at Annexure 'A

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) Instructions are issued from time to time by the Government for proper handling of FERA cases. These cases are also closely monitored on a regular basis.

Statement

State-wise break-up of No. cases—Conviction/Acquittal under sections 56 & 57 of FERA, 1973

State	Year 2004				Year 2005				Year 2006 (upto 31st October, 2006)			
	Conviction		Acquittal		Conviction		Acquittal		Conviction		Acquittal	
	U/s 56	U/s 57	U/s 56	U/s 57	U/s 56	U/s 57	U/s 56	U/s 57	U/s 56	U/s 57	U/s 56	U/s 57
Karnataka	-	16	1	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	4	2	1	-	6	14	1	-	4	4	-	-
U.P.	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	1	5	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	3	2	2	-	5	1	1	-	1	2	1	-
Tamil Nadu	19	15	-	-	12	11	4	2	2	5	1	1
Kerala	5	4	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	-
Punjab	-	4	5	4	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	-
Chandigarh U.T.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
W.B.	-	2	1	3	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-

[English]

Bank Strike

568. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bank employees in the country observed a day's strike on October 27, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the demands of the striking employees; .

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government on the demands of the employees; and

(d) the total loss incurred due to strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) On a strike call given by some of the unions/associations, the majority of the Bank employees observed a day's strike on 27th October 2006 in support of their following demands:-

1. 2nd option for pension
2. Restoration of compassionate appointment scheme
3. Discontinue outsourcing of banking services & commencement of recruitment of staff/officers
4. Abandon the merger and acquisition of public sector banks and dilution in ceiling of voting rights.
5. Stop attacks on trade union rights.

(c) The negotiations held by the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) in this regard, failed to resolve the issues.

(d) The loss suffered due to strike is not determinable.

Loan to Senior Citizens

569. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any provisions facilitating the senior citizens above the age of 60 to avail loan from the banks/financial institutions at the reasonable rate of interest for purchase of movable or immovable property;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government would consider to bring any legislation to help the senior citizens to get loans from the banks etc. to meet their needs; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the decision to sanction loans to Senior Citizens for purchase of movable and immovable properties is left to the commercial judgement of individual banks. The banks

have laid down their own policies for sanctioning loans to customers, which may differ from bank to bank.

In so far as Financial Institutions are concerned, they generally lend to corporates and institutions only and not to individuals, including Senior Citizens.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal at present.

[Translation]

Setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects

570. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:
SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a.) whether some State Governments have demanded for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of loan taken by the Government from the Asian Development Bank for setting up Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country along with the terms and conditions thereof;

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be commissioned; and

(e) the estimated power likely to be generated from these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, in consultation with States seven sites for development of Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) were identified in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. In addition, requests have been received from Governments of Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand for setting up of UMPPs in their respective states.

(c) No Sir, these projects are to be developed by the developers to be selected through a process of tariff based competitive bidding. The responsibility of tying up the requisite funds rests with the developer. Government

has not taken any loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for setting up of Ultra Mega Power Projects in the country.

(d) Bid documents prepared in respect of first few UMPPs stipulates that bidders have to provide completion schedule at the time of submitting the final bids with the stipulation that the first unit of the project has to be commissioned not later than sixty months from the date of award.

(e) About 4000 MW gross power is expected to be generated from each of the UMPPs.

Permission to Small Retail Commercial Establishments

571. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has granted its approval to the 22 categories of small retail commercial establishments to operate in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has decided not to allow operation by the said establishments of A and B categories from residential areas in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons behind the said decision taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Supreme Court in its order dated 29.9.2006 in the matter of M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India had allowed trading in following items in small establishments, measuring not more 20 sq. mtr. in residential area:

1. Vegetable/fruits/flowers;
2. Bakery items/confectionery items;
3. Kirana/General stores;
4. Dairy products;

5. Stationery/books/Gifts/Book binding;
6. Photostat/Fax/STD/PCO;
7. Cyber cafe/Call phone booths;
8. LPG Booking office/Show room without LPG cylinders;
9. Atta Chakki;
10. Meat/Poultry and Fish Shop;
11. Pan shop;
12. Barber shops/Hair dressing saloon/Beauty Parlour;
13. Laundry/Dry Cleaning/ironing;
14. Sweet shops/Tea stall without sitting arrangements;
15. Chemist shops;
16. Optical shops;
17. Tailoring shops;
18. Electrical/Electronic repair shop; and
19. Photo studio;
20. Cable TV/DTH Operations
21. Hosiery/Readymade Garments/Cloth shops
22. ATM

Vide order dated 15.11.2006 the Hon'ble Supreme Court has permitted the following activities in addition to the 22 activities mentioned above:

1. Ration shops/Kerosene shops under PDA systems of NCT and
2. Cycle repair shops

(c) to (e) According to Mixed Use Regulations notified on 7.9.2006, no commercial activity is permissible in the colonies of A and B categories. Retail shops would however be permissible in plots abutting notified mixed use streets in regular residential plotted development within such colonies, if there is a specific request from the Residents Welfare Association (RWA) concerned for notification of mixed use street.

There is no provision in the aforesaid notification for allowing establishments of less than 20 sqm area in A&B colonies.

Supreme Court in its order dated 18.10.2006 has not accepted the recommendation of the Monitoring Committee that small shops will also be allowed in 'A' and 'B' category colonies.

Coverage of Starvation Death Areas under NREGA

572. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to cover such districts where the people are dying due to starvation under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) In accordance with Section 1(3) of the NREG Act, it shall be applicable to the whole country within a period of five years from the date of its enactment. The Act was notified on 7th September, 2005 and has already been launched in 200 identified districts on 2.2.2006 in the first phase of its implementation.

Residences of National Leaders Converted into Memorials

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

(a) the details of residences of the national leaders converted into memorials in Delhi as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to convert the residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram into a memorial;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of residences of the national leaders converted into memorials in Delhi are as under:-

S.No.	Bungalows	Memorial
1.	Teen Murti House	Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial
2.	1, Safdarjung Road & 1, Akbar Road	Indira Gandhi Memorial
3.	1, Moti Lal Nehru Place	Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial
4.	5 -Tees January Marg	Gandhi Smriti Memorial

(b) to (d) There is no proposal at present to convert the residence of Babu Jagjivan Ram into a memorial in view of the fact that the Government has since imposed a total ban on the conversion of Government bungalows into memorials of the departed leaders.

[English]

Norms for Delisting of Securities

574. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed stringent norms for delisting of securities from the bourses as reported in the Hindustan Times dated October 31, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of securities delisted from the Indian bourses during each of the last 3 years alongwith details of problems faced in the process, if any;

(d) whether there is any proposal to amend the Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2004;

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) if not, the manner in which the Government proposes to enforce the new delisting norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The draft delisting rules under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, have been placed on the website of the Ministry of Finance (<http://finmin.nic.in>) for public comments. The rules provide that a recognized stock exchange may delist any securities on the grounds, such as:

- the company has incurred losses during the preceding three consecutive years and its networth has reduced to less than its paid-up capital;
- trading in the securities of the company has remained suspended for a period of more than six months;
- the addresses of the company or any of its promoters or any of its directors are not known or false addresses have been furnished or the company has changed its registered office in contravention of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2004 amended the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 to provide, inter-alia, that a stock exchange may delist securities, after recording reasons therefor, on any of the grounds as may be prescribed in the rules. It empowers Central Government to make rules to provide for the grounds on which the securities of a company may be delisted from a recognized stock exchange. In pursuance to this, it is proposed to amend the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957 (SCRR) to provide for the grounds for delisting.

National Judicial Pay Commission

575. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up National Judicial Pay Commission;

(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 MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Paucity of Funds for Rural Development Schemes

576. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many rural development schemes are far behind the target due to shortage of funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such schemes in each State; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to make necessary funds available so as to complete them according to their targets?

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) A net gap of Rs. 22,660 crore is likely to be there under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY) upto 2008-09. For bridging the net gap, a separate window is proposed to be created in National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). No other rural development scheme is far behind the target due to shortage of funds.

Negative Policies of Insurance Companies

577. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any representation from All India Confederation of General Insurance Employees Federation regarding various negative policies of public sector general insurance companies with reference to staff and industry, etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The All India Confederation of General Insurance Employees Federation (AICGIEF), which is not a checked-off union having a membership of 447 only out of approximately 70,000 employees, has submitted a representation to the Government alleging anti-industry and anti-union activities by the managements of public sector general insurance companies. The points raised in the representation inter-alia include introduction of Third Party Administrator (TPA), conversion of development staff to administrative side, transfer of Administrative Officers (M) and Administrative Officers (D) outside cities and introduction of Transfer and Mobility Policy (TMP).

(c) General Insurers' (Public Sector) Association (GIPSA) has reported that allegations levelled by AICGIEF are unsubstantiated and are due to a number of reforms initiated by the Management of the four public sector general insurance companies for improving productivity, efficiency and customer service with a view to face the competition from private players.

[Translation]

Incomplete Constructions under IAY

578. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of accommodations especially under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for the poor in different States in the country is lying pending.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the construction work of around three lakh accommodations under IAY is still incomplete in Bihar only as reported in Patna edition of Hindustan dated September 17, 2006;

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

(e) the effective steps taken by the Government to complete the pending construction work of the accommodations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (e) The Indira

Awaas Yojana (IAY) is an on-going Programme under which some houses are likely to remain incomplete at any point of time. As per IAY guidelines, the houses sanctioned during the previous year and could not be completed due to any reason, should first be completed during the current year. A statement showing the State-wise number of incomplete houses as on 1.4.2006 is enclosed. The position is reviewed from time to time during the Performance Review Meetings and the State Governments are advised to clear the back-log, if any.

Statement

The State-wise number of houses under construction as on 1.4.2006 under the Indira Awaas Yojana

Unit in Nos.		
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of houses under construction as on 1.4.2006
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53784
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135
3.	Assam	17728
4.	Bihar	311733
5.	Chhattisgarh	889
6.	Goa	2448
7.	Gujarat	23034
8.	Haryana	460
9.	Himachal Pradesh	509
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12359
11.	Jharkhand	34445
12.	Karnataka	38986
13.	Kerala	15131
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16711
15.	Maharashtra	35083
16.	Manipur	951

1	2	3
17.	Meghalaya	1744
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	828
20.	Orissa	19417
21.	Punjab	1197
22.	Rajasthan	6028
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1385
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	16119
27.	Uttaranchal	2921
28.	West Bengal	22721
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	74
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	373
31.	Daman and Diu	3
32.	Lakshadweep	193
33.	Pondicherry	534
Total		637922

[English]

Privatisation of Power Distribution System

579. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quality improvements witnessed and recorded by privatization of power distribution in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government regarding reworking of the electricity distribution model and to bring in competition among the existing players as provided under the law;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to provide consumers more choice to avail of quality service from

one of many power distribution companies operating in the areas and true value of his expenses on power consumption; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Distribution of electricity has been privatized in NCT of Delhi and Orissa. Under the Electricity Act, State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) have been entrusted the function of specifying and enforcing standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of services by licensees.

The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has informed that the Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (AT&C) have come down from 50% in 2002 (when the distribution was privatised) to about 35% in March, 2006 and the distribution companies have achieved the targets for loss reduction. Load shedding has reduced from 558 million units in 2001-02 to about 176 million units in 2004-05. Distribution Transformer failure rate has reduced from 15% in 2002 to less than 1% in 2005.

The Orissa Electricity Regulatory Commission (OERC) has informed that all the Discoms have achieved the over all standard of performance fixed by OERC during financial year 2004-05 in respect of rectification of fuse-off calls and restoration of line break down both in urban and rural areas.

As per available information, as in October, 2006, there have been no notified power cuts on industry and agricultural consumers are being given 20 hrs supply in Orissa.

(b) to (d) The Electricity Act, 2003 has put in place open access in transmission from the outset. The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission has already issued the regulations on open access in inter-state transmission. This provision has created an all India market for electricity. The Act provides for phased introduction of open access in distribution by the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs). It provides that the SERC shall, not later than 27th January, 2009, by regulations, provide such open access to all consumers who require a supply of electricity where the maximum power to be made available at any time exceeds one megawatt. Such a consumer would have the option to choose his suppliers other than the distribution licensee of his area.

The Tariff Policy notified by Central Government provides that in whichever states the situation so permits, the Regulatory Commissions should introduce open access even prior to this deadline. The policy also lays down the methodology for computation of cross subsidy surcharge.

As per available information, the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERC) of 19 States have issued open access regulations in distribution and 15 SERCs have also specified the method of open access surcharge. So far, 17 applications for grant of open access have been approved by the respective SERCs in 6 States.

The Electricity Act also provides for grant of license by the Appropriate Commission to two or more persons for distribution of electricity through their own distribution system within the same area, subject to the compliance with the additional requirements relating to the capital adequacy, credit-worthiness, or code of conduct prescribed by the Central Government. Central Government has already notified the additional requirements in this regard.

India's Contribution to IMF

580. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether contribution of India to the International Monetary Fund has dropped to 1.91 per cent from 1.95 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether IMF reforms increased the voting rights for emerging economies to reflect their growing contribution to world economy,

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the new reforms formula is likely to affect India's receiving share from IMF; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the future strategy likely to be adopted by India with friendly nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes Sir;

(b) Owing to a modest 'ad hoc' quota increase for four countries identified as most underrepresented countries in the IMF (China, South Korea, Mexico and

Turkey), share of all remaining countries in total quota of the IMF has consequently decreased proportionately.

(c) to (f) Apart from the ad hoc increase referred to above, the IMF has not put forward any concrete proposal on IMF reforms as yet, including on a new quota formula. The IMF has resolved that the package of reforms in this regard be viewed as a two-year program to be completed by the Annual Meetings in 2008. It would, therefore, not be possible to speculate on this issue at present.

Illegal Constructions In Delhi

581. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has ordered sealing of the illegal constructions in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that these illegal constructions could not have taken place without the clandestine involvement of MCD officials; and

(c) if so, the action the Government proposes to take against the MCD officials, whether in service or retired, in whose tenure these illegal constructions had taken place?

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

[Translation]

Special Category Status to Rajasthan under APDRP

582. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has accorded the special category status to some backward States to provide grants and loan to them under the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed for granting the special category status to such States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to accord special category status to Rajasthan which is a bordering, drought and flood affected State; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Eleven States viz. Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttaranchal have been included under Special Category States for getting assistance under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP).

(c) National Development Council (NDC) accords special status to the States as per the following guidelines:

- Strategic location on the border with neighbouring countries;
- Hilly and difficult terrains;
- Overall economic and infrastructural backwardness;
- Low population density and/or sizeable share of tribal population; and
- Limited and weak resource base compared to development needs.

(d) There is no proposal in Ministry of Power to accord special status to Rajasthan.

(e) The funding pattern for release of funds to the Special Category States under APDRP has been adopted as per the criteria laid down by NDC.

[English]

Construction of Houses and Commercial Shops

583. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during 2005-06, the Delhi Development Authority spent only 50% of the allocated amount for construction of houses and shops;

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

(c) the details of the allocation made for the year 2006-07 and the steps the Government proposes to take to ensure that whole allocated amount is utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that as against the budget provision of 289.75 crore provided for construction of houses and shops during 2005-06, an expenditure of Rs.290.95 crores has been incurred.

(c) The DDA has further informed that the allocation made for the year 2006-07 for construction of houses and shops in budget estimates is Rs. 533.81 crore and utilization of the said amount is strictly monitored by DDA.

FDI In Orissa and Bihar

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

(a) whether approval of proposals and inflow of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bihar and Orissa are poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last 3 years in these States;

(c) the details of proposals for FDI pending clearance in each States of the country at present; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the clearance of FDI proposals in each State so that FDI inflow promptly takes place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The number of proposals approved for foreign direct investment in the states of Bihar and Orissa as well as for the country as a whole in last three years (from January, 2003 to July, 2006) is given in the enclosed statement-I. The cumulative inflow of foreign direct investment in this period is also given in this table.

(c) As on 14th November, 2006, 22 FDI proposals are pending for clearance, details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) is a single window clearance system for expeditious approval of all FDI proposals which require prior approval by the Government of India. This body normally meets twice a month. However, barring few sectors, foreign direct investment does require prior approval but only post facto

reporting to the Reserve Bank of India. Government of India has also set up the Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA) vide resolution dated 9th August, 1999 to facilitate quick translation of FDI approvals into implementation, to provide a pro-active one stop after care service to foreign investors by helping them obtain necessary approvals, sort out operation problems and meet with various Government agencies to find solution to their problems. FIIA is assisted by a Fast Track Committee (FTC) for each sector (Administrative Ministry-wise), which is headed by the lead Administrative Ministry and includes representatives from all agencies, including state government, concerned with implementation of project. FTCs, while reviewing individual projects, are also responsible for identifying and suggesting deletion of redundant procedures/simplification of existing procedures at the Central/State level for each sector and for charting out the sectoral road map, including approval time frame, in consultation with the State Governments.

Statement I

Name of State	No. of FDI proposals approved during Jan. 2003 to July, 2006	Total FDI inflow during Jan. 2003 to July 2006
Bihar	1	Rs. 1.1 3 crore
Orissa	5	Rs. 328.06 crore
India	3597	Rs. 64890.40 crore

Statement II

Name of State	No. of FDI proposals pending for clearance (as on 14.11.2006)
Delhi	4
Gujarat	1
Karnataka	2
Maharashtra	6
Tamil Nadu	3
Uttar Pradesh	3
West Bengal	3

Removal from Chairmanship of Monitoring Committees

585. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to remove the local Member of Parliament as chairman from the District Committee meant for vigilance and monitoring of rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the alternative arrangements being made to oversee the implementation of the ongoing rural development programmes and to include the local Member of Parliament to participate actively in these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistance to Afghanistan in Power Projects

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

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is assisting Afghanistan in various power transmission and distribution projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of each of such projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government of India (Ministry of External Affairs) is funding the construction of a 220 kV Double Circuit Transmission Line (202 Kms.) from Pul-e-Khumri to Kabul and a 220/110/20 kV Sub-station at Kabul in

Afghanistan at an estimated cost of Rs. 478 crore. This project will supply power to Kabul from Ujbekistan. The project is being executed by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL). The project is scheduled to be completed by February, 2009.

India is also reconstructing the Salma Dam Power Project (42 MW) in Herat province in Afghanistan at an estimated cost of Rs. 498 crore. This project also involves erection of 1 10 kV power transmission line from Salma Dam to Herat city (143 Kms) thereby providing electricity in the Western provinces of Afghanistan. The project is likely to be completed by January, 2009.

India also supplied equipment for 110 kV transmission line (130 Kms) and 20 kV transmission line (150 Kms) along with 20/0.4 kV substation as also 110 kV and 20 kV transmission line material in Faryab province, in Northern Afghanistan at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 39.2 crore.

Credit Flow to Rural Areas

587. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development has prepared three-tier credit flow to the rural areas with focus on micro-credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to implement the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, NABARD has prepared following three models for financing Self Help Groups (SHGs):-

- | | | |
|----|-----------|--|
| 1. | Model-I | SHGs formed and financed by Banks. |
| 2. | Model-II | SHGs formed by formal agencies and NGOs but directly financed by Eianks. |
| 3. | Model-III | SHGs financed by Banks through NGOs. |

(c) In the Budget speech for 2006-07, a target of 3.85 lakh SHGs to be credit linked during 2006-07 was fed. NABARD has formulated a strategy in each State for linking the stipulated number of groups with banks. Region wise allocation for 3.85 lakh SHG is broadly as follows:

Sl.No.	Region	Number of SHGs
1.	Northern	38,500
2.	North Eastern	26,950
3.	Eastern	88,550
4.	Central	57,750
5.	Western	57,750
6.	Southern	115,500
Total		385,000

Against the target, 1.33 lakh SHGs have already been credit linked as on 31st October, 2006.

Allocation of Foodgrains and Wages under SGRY

588. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:
SHRI B. MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government has changed the guidelines for distribution of foodgrains under Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY),

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds and foodgrains released by the Government during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has issued directions for timely allocation of foodgrains and wages to labour under the yojana;

(e) if so, the details in this regard;

(f) whether the Government has received any requests from certain States including Orissa for additional funds and foodgrains thereunder during the said period, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. SGRY Guidelines have not been changed for distribution of foodgrains under the programme. However, due to limited availability of foodgrains during the year 2006-07, it was decided in the month of September, 2006, as a special case, that foodgrains will be provided to the labourers under Sampooma Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) at the rate of 3 Kg instead of 5 Kg per mandays as part of wages during the current year.

(c) SGRY was implemented in all the districts in the country except the UT of Chandigarh and NCT of Delhi. During the year 2006-07, this programme is being implemented in all such districts except 200 districts covered under National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The requisite information has been furnished in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) and (e) As per SGRY Guidelines, payment of wages shall be made on a fixed day in a week preferably a day before the local market day. The States

Governments have been advised on 5.9.2006 to issue necessary instructions to all authorities concerned for ensuring timely payment of wages and timely and adequate supply of foodgrains as part of wages under SGRY. It has also been advised that if the foodgrains are not available, wages should be paid in cash.

(f) and (g) SGRY is an allocation based scheme. However, under 5% of total allocation retained for distress areas, funds/foodgrains are released based on the request from the concerned State/UT for calamity affected areas. Resources have been released to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra & Tamil Nadu during 2003-04; Kerala & Tamil Nadu during 2004-05 and Bihar, Kerala & Rajasthan during 2005-06 respectively. During the current year 2006-07, requests for additional funds for calamity affected areas have been received so far from the Governments of Assam and Rajasthan.

Under Special Component of SGRY, only foodgrains are provided for calamity affected areas as per recommendation of High Level Committee. Foodgrains released under Special Component of SGRY during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

Release of funds & Foodgrains during 2003-04 to 2006-07

Funds (Rs. in lakhs) Foodgrains (in MTs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07 (as on 22.11.2006)	
		Central Release of Funds	Central Release of Foodgrains	Central Release of Funds	Central Release of Foodgrains	Central Release of Funds	Central Release of Foodgrains	Central Release of Funds	Central Release of Foodgrains
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23995.50	258617	24049.88	264333	29453.70	195957	6542.37	66370
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1560.75	5196	1368.64	0	1377.50	0	683.29	641
3.	Assam	29681.01	371484	32124.06	338737	40916.98	277421	15231.59	118472
4.	Bihar	34203.10	377859	49196.29	54318	59124.30	388060	12779.62	129645
5.	Chhattisgarh	12023.34	206689	12931.67	146757	16605.81	109367	2962.32	30052
6.	Goa	110.36	129	292.55	2809	242.07	12810	250.58	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat	9654.67	156512	9941.23	141721	12648.76	85795	5264.68	53189
8.	Haryana	5599.45	60752	5567.87	61829	6758.76	45199	3629.21	36818
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2394.67	26859	2259.83	26142	2230.05	17044	1177.41	11945
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	10803.04	26480	2715.81	30241	3229.13	21398	1724.87	14966
11.	Jharkhand	26676.15	283853	27394.54	307430	33841.77	263171	2003.15	20790
12.	Karnataka	19428.39	346261	18290.28	199111	21881.83	146337	9734.66	96755
13.	Kerala	8696.74	94235	7866.56	91843	9767.11	65661	4869.90	49407
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26705.26	385152	28713.84	319569	34806.57	236183	10094.66	102593
15.	Maharashtra	31212.10	363638	33657.28	374128	40869.83	289274	15422.27	156480
16.	Manipur	1331.40	18883	2123.41	20057	2164.50	18620	1441.90	11216
17.	Meghalaya	2055.44	26338	2439.01	23501	2334.13	10847	1167.88	9083
18.	Mizoram	757.86	9189	574.44	6134	748.55	4828	333.84	2596
19.	Nagaland	1168.08	17253	1637.97	15068	1415.70	14310	1051.63	8179
20.	Orissa	24743.95	277998	26939.86	291458	33322.45	221854	5774.36	58580
21.	Punjab	4620.08	50266	5818.55	67820	6412.39	50451	443.11	4494
22.	Rajasthan	13860.68	221972	14564.97	160602	17945.03	111119	7525.34	76343
23.	Sikkim	703.55	8534	685.88	7002	828.75	5344	337.67	2626
24.	Tamilnadu	23318.54	244627	22470.43	248294	25995.76	171352	11310.29	114738
25.	Tripura	3991.89	50210	4079.04	44118	5213.91	33621	2292.16	17828
26.	Uttaranchal	5355.75	57984	5361.66	59768	6607.12	43740	2952.35	29951
27.	Uttar Pradesh	65695.85	776170	79279.95	884534	98576.36	787830	33902.60	343984
28.	West Bengal	21453.96	262879	26731.84	317849	34453.29	246322	9396.35	95320
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	97.40	1315	220.94	2457	44.36	0	0.00	0
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.13	565	87.28	1214	0.00	0	0.00	0
31.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32.	Lakshadweep	28.57	421	28.57	0	126.75	0	129.55	0
33.	Pondicherry	136.13	1591	205.09	2292	0.00	0	166.64	1690
	Total	412103.79	4996901	449618.82	500000	549743.00	3843715	170596.65	1666751

Statement II*State-wise details of Foodgrains Released during 2003-2007 under Special Component of SGRY*

(in MTS)

S.No	State	Foodgrains released during the year			
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07*
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	24800	0		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1820000	402000	310000	
3.	Assam	50000	100000		
4.	Bihar		384000		
5.	Chhattisgarh	238000	90000	0	
6.	Gujarat	158000	0		
7.	Haryana	0	0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0		
9.	Jharkhand	0	0		20000
10.	Karnataka	679750	353620	72000	180000
11.	Kerala	61000	42000	20000	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	477760	50000	50000	
13.	Maharashtra	515800	300000	0	
14.	Meghalaya		3116		
15.	Mizoram		500		
16.	Orissa	522000	0	200000	
17.	Rajasthan	1357630	710000	850000	
18.	Sikkim		2000		
19.	Tamil Nadu	679000	150000	43968	244000
20.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0		
21.	Uttaranchal	0	0		
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			0	
23.	Jammu & Kashmir			7000	
24.	Pondicherry			1500	
Total		6583740	2595236	1554468	444000

*As on 22.11.2006

Economic Growth

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

(a) the rate of economic growth registered during the first two quarters of the current financial year, and the likely growth during the current year as a whole;

(b) the agriculture and industrial growth rate during the said period;

(c) the comparative figures with the corresponding growth rate figures during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to achieve rate of growth higher than the previous financial Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The rate of growth of the economy during the first quarter of the current financial year (April-June, 2006) was 8.9 per cent. The estimates of GDP for the subsequent quarters of 2006-07 are not yet available. Indications are that the overall growth momentum exhibited during financial years 2004-05 and 2005-06 is likely to be sustained during the current year.

(b) and (c) The growth rate of GDP and of the agriculture and industrial sectors during the first quarter of 2006-07 along with comparative figures for the corresponding period of the previous two years is given below:

*First Quarter Growth of GDP**

(figures in per cent)

	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05
1 GDP	8.9	8.5	7.9
2 Agriculture and allied	3.4	3.4	3.5
3 Industry	9.7	10.2	7.1

Computed at factor cost at constant 1999-2000 prices

(d) The Union Government is placing maximum emphasis on the development of social and physical infrastructure so that the economy can continue on a high growth trajectory.

Delay in appointment of Judges

590. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly three crore cases are pending with different courts in the country;

(b) whether all these accumulation of cases has been mostly due to adjournment/postponement of hearing dates, transfer of judicial officials, delay in appointment of judges etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) As per information available in this Department upto 31.7.2006, 2.96 crore cases are pending in different courts in the country. The reason for accumulation of cases in the courts has been considered by various Committees and Law Commissions. While there are many factors for accumulation of cases in courts, adjournments/postponement of hearing dates, transfer of judicial officers, delay in appointment of judges, etc. have also contributed. However, with a view to reducing pendency in the courts Government has taken a number of measures which include timely filling up of vacancies of judges, increasing of judge strength, grouping of cases involving common question of law, organization of Lok Adalats, encouraging alternative mode of dispute resolution, setting up of special courts like the Family Courts, Labour Courts, continuation of 1562 Fast Track Courts in the country upto 31.3.2010 and also computerization of courts.

Digitization of Village Maps

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

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from certain States including Karnataka regarding digitization of village maps during the last three years and current year;

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

(c) the cost of each of the project;

(d) whether the Union Government has considered the proposals;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor indicating the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (f) No proposals for digitisation of village maps were received during years 2003-04 and 2004-05. During the year 2005-06, the following States had submitted the proposals for scanning and digitisation of village maps. These proposals were processed and funds released as indicated below: -

- (i) Andhra Pradesh - Rs. 5.31 crore
- (ii) Uttar Pradesh - Rs. 8.50 crore
- (iii) Uttaranchal - Rs.12.08 crore
- (iv) Tamil Nadu - Rs. 8.67 crore

Similar proposals for scanning and digitisation of survey records/cadastral maps have been received during the current financial year from the following States, including Karnataka, as per the details given below:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh - Rs. 27.00 crore
- (ii) Bihar - Rs. 50.00 crore
- (iii) Gujarat - Rs. 6.00 crore
- (iv) Karnataka - Rs. 16.78 crore
- (v) Rajasthan - Rs. 15.03 crore
- (vi) Tripura - Rs. 11.18 crore
- (vii) Jharkhand - Rs. 13.52 crore

Consideration of proposals is an ongoing process. The approval of proposals received during the current year depends on their admissibility as per guidelines of the scheme and availability of funds.

Voting Right in Private Banks

592. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to increase voting right from 10% to 26% to private investors in private banks irrespective of their shareholdings;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria being adopted for allowing voting right among too many share holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. In view of the special nature of banks and the importance of ensuring that significant shareholders of a banking company are "fit and proper" persons, the Government introduced the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 2005 in Lok Sabha on 13th May, 2005. The Bill inter alia provides to remove the restrictions on voting rights concurrently with the stipulation of statutory requirement of prior approval for acquisition of shares above the specified limit. A new section 12(B) is being inserted to provide for prior approval of RBI for acquisition of 5% or more of shares or voting rights in a banking company, by any person and empowering RBI to impose such conditions as it deems fit in this regard, in order to satisfy itself that the acquisition of shares of the banking company is by a person considered "fit and proper". The rationale for removing cap on voting rights is to give shareholders a right to vote which is commensurate with the equity capital held by them.

Biomass Energy

593. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed any agreement with UNDP Global Environment Fund and German financial institution to develop projects for harnessing biomass energy resources in the country; and

(b) if so, the funding pattern thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The cost of the project is placed at US\$ 39.15 million of which US\$ 5.65 million is a grant from the Global Environment Facility, US\$ 5.24 million as contribution from this Ministry, US\$ 24.82 million (Euro 19.971 million) as proposed concessional credit from Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), Germany and the remaining US\$ 3.44 million as likely investment from prospective project promoters.

Growth of Slums in Metros

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the growth of slums in Metros;

(b) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Total Population, Slum Population and their percentage in Municipal Corporations with Population above one million-2001

Sl. No.	Name of Million Plus Municipal Corporation	State/Union Territory*	Total population	Total Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Total		73,345,775	17,696,950	24.1
1.	Greater Mumbai	Maharashtra	11,978,450	6,475,440	54.1
2.	Delhi	Delhi	9,879,172	1,851,231	18.7
3.	Kolkata	West Bengal	4,572,876	1,485,309	32.5
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	4,343,645	819,873	18.9
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	4,301,326	430,501	10.0
6.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	3,637,483	626,849	17.2
7.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	3,520,085	372,662	13.5
8.	Surat	Gujarat	2,433,835	508,485	20.9
9.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	2,551,337	367,980	14.4
10.	Pune	Maharashtra	2,538,473	492,179	19.4
11.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	2,322,575	368,570	15.9
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	2,185,927	179,176	8.2
13.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2,052,066	737,219	35.9
14.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	1,474,968	260,975	17.7
15.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	1,437,354	125,720	8.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Ludhiana	Punjab	1,398,467	314,904	22.5
17.	Patna	Bihar	1,366,444	3,592	0.3
18.	Vadodara	Gujarat	1,306,227	186,020	14.2
19.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	1,275,134	121,761	9.5
20.	Thane	Maharashtra	1,262,551	351,065	27.8
21.	Kalyan-Dombivli	Maharashtra	1,193,512	34,860	2.9
22.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1,091,918	137,977	12.6
23.	Nashik	Maharashtra	1,077,236	138,797	12.9
24.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	1,068,772	471,581	44.1
25.	Faridabad	Haryana	1,055,938	490,981	46.5
26.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	1,012,472	123,957	12.2
27.	Haora	West Bengal	1,007,532	118,286	11.7

Note: Source from Website of Census of India.

Export of Bio-mass Gasification Technology

595. SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big gap in demand and supply of Bio-mass power generation in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase power generation through Bio-mass Gasification Technology;

(c) whether the country has been exporting Bio-mass Gasification Technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) In the context of gap in demand and supply of power from conventional sources, potential exists for supplementing generation of power from various renewable energy sources including biomass. Power generation potential of 21000 MW has been estimated from biomass such as surplus agricultural residues and sugar cane bagasse.

(b) The Biomass gasifier systems coupled with 100% producer gas engines are being implemented mainly for meeting the unmet demand of electricity in electrified villages. In addition, biomass gasifier systems are being deployed for captive power generation and thermal applications in industries. The steps taken by the Ministry to promote biomass gasification technology includes capital subsidy for setting up such projects and financial assistance for preparation of Detailed Project Reports, awareness creation and training.

(c) and (d) Small and medium size biomass gasifier systems in the range of 15 kW to 600 kW based on the indigenously developed technology are exported by private biomass gasifier manufacturers to countries such as Australia, Cambodia, Colombia, Germany, Italy, Sri Lanka, USA etc.

SBI Loan Scheme for Self Employment in Orissa

596. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has agreed to extend self-employment loans to one lakh eligible unemployed persons in Orissa;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the terms and conditions on which the loan is likely to be provided to them;
- (d) the rate of interest to be charged on the loans;
- (e) whether any other Bank has come forward with similar offer in any part of the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that it has agreed to extend loans to provide employment to one lakh unemployed persons in Orissa under the various existing schemes of the bank and rate of interest would be charged as applicable to the schemes under which finances are made available.

(e) and (f) Other banks do not appear to have reported about such offer. However, targets are generally set for banks in the State Level Bankers' Committee meetings under various Self Employment Generation Schemes.

Delimitation of Constituencies

597. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Delimitation Commission appointed for the realignment of all Lok Sabha and Assembly seats in the country has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) The Delimitation Commission, constituted under section 3 of the Delimitation Act, 2002, is entrusted the work of the readjustment of allocation of seats of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies in the States (except the State of Jammu and Kashmir) and Union territory of Pondicherry and NCT of Delhi. The details of the progress

made till date regarding delimitation of Lok Sabha constituencies and those of State Legislative Assemblies all over the country as intimated by the Delimitation Commission, are given in the enclosed statement. The Government proposes to give effect to the delimitation orders after the delimitation exercise in respect of all the States/Union territories is completed.

Statement

Summary

I. States where Final order has been notified:

Sl.No.	State	Date of Notification
1.	Goa	31-03-05
2.	Pondicherry	31-03-05
3.	Tripura	12-05-05
4.	Mizoram	27-05-05
5.	Kerala	31-05-05
6.	Rajasthan	25-01-06
7.	West Bengal	15-02-06
8.	Punjab	19-06-06
9.	Chhattisgarh	02-06-06
10.	Maharashtra	31-07-06
11.	Sikkim	04-09-06
12.	Delhi	20-09-06

II. States where Public Sitings have been held. Final notification in respect of these States are likely to be issued within one month.

Sl.No.	State	Date of Public Sitings
1.	Himachal Pradesh	21st, 23rd & 25th April-2006
2.	Orissa	23rd to 26th May -2006
3.	Gujarat	19th, 21st, 22nd, & 23rd June-2006
4.	Uttar Pradesh	27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st August, 2006, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Sept., 2006
5.	Uttaranchal	9th, 12th and 13th October, 2006.

III. States where draft proposals are published and public sittings are scheduled to be held.

Sl.No.	State	Date of Draft Notification	Date of Public Hearing
1.	Haryana	30-10-2006	28th, 29th and 30th Nov. 2006

IV. Status of other States:—

Sl.No.	State	Position
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6 Meetings held with AMs
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Only paper 1 discussed with AMs.
3.	Assam	7 Meetings held with AMs. New Associate Members notified
4.	Bihar	Working Paper being finalized for discussion with Associate Members.
5.	Jharkhand	Working Paper being finalized for discussion with Associate Members.
6.	Karnataka	3 Meetings held with Associate Members
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4 Meetings held with Associate Members
8.	Meghalaya	Only Papers-1 and 2 allocating Assembly seats to districts discussed with Associate Members. Papers 3 to 7 yet to be discussed with State Election Commissioner and Associate Members.
9.	Nagaland	Only Papers-1 and 2 allocating Assembly seats to districts discussed with Associate Members Papers 3 to 7 yet to be discussed with State Election Commissioner and Associate Members.
10.	Tamil Nadu	6 Meetings held with Associate Members. New Associate Members notified.
11.	Manipur	Covered by court stay.

Seizure of fake currency

598. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA":
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any reports of printing of fake Indian currency notes in major cities in neighbouring countries particularly Quetta in Pakistan and their circulation in India;

(b) whether such fake currency notes are printed on paper used for printing genuine notes;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the modus-operandi used to smuggle fake currency notes into India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes in the country include stepping up of vigilance by the Border Security Force and Custom authorities to prevent smuggling of fake notes; dissemination of information on security features through print and electronic media and formation of Forged Note Vigilance Cells in all the Head Offices of the banks. Further, based on the recommendations of an Expert Committee, additional security features have been incorporated in the Indian Bank notes which will make counterfeiting very difficult. In addition, Government of India have nominated the Central Bureau of Investigation

as the Nodal agency to monitor investigation of fake currency note cases.

[Translation]

VRS in Banks

599. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of employees opted voluntary retirement in the public sector banks during each of last three years and the current year, Bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

JNNURM

600. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission insists that all local bodies make conversion of agricultural lands for urban use;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the activities undertaken in Tamil Nadu during the last two years; and

(c) the goals set by JNNURM to achieve in Tamil Nadu in the coming years?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Perks of Supreme Court Judges

601. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to hike the perks of Judges of the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) and (b) Presently, there is no proposal to hike the perks of Judges of the Supreme Court. However, the service conditions including the salaries, allowances and other perks of the Supreme Court Judges are regulated under the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

A statement indicating salaries, allowances and perks admissible to the Judges of the Supreme Court, as on date, is enclosed.

Statement

Salary, Allowances and Perks Admissible to Judges of Supreme Court

Sl.No.	Items	Supreme Court	
		Chief Justice	Other Judges
1	2	3	4
1.	Basic Salary (P.M.)	Rs. 3,000 (fixed) (1.1.1996)	Rs. 30,000 (fixed) (1.1.1996)
2.	Dearness Pay	50% of Basic salary (1.4.2004)	50% of Basic salary (1.4.2004)
3.	Dearness Allowance (DA) and CCA	At the same rates as applicable to Secretary to G.O.I.	
4.	Sumptuary Allowance (P.M.)	Rs. 10,000 (1.4.2004)	Rs. 7,500 (1.4.2004)

1	2	3	4
5.	Daily Allowance on tour	Rs. 1000+Rs.50 for transport (for expensive cities) Rs. 600 for ordinary cities (24.2.1999)	
6.	Housing Facilities	Rent free furnished accommodation or HRA of 30% of Pay+30% of D.P. p.m. (1.4.2004) (income-tax free) in lieu of Official Residence	
7.	Free furnishing at off Residence:	Rs. 2,50,000 (3.11.1995)	Rs. 2,00,000 (3.11.1995)
8.	Water and Electricity	Free water and electricity	
9.	Medical facilities	Full reimbursement of medical expenses on prescription of Government Hospitals or Registered Medical Practitioners (3.11.1995)	
10.	Conveyance facility	Staff Car with upto 200 liters of fuel p.m. (11.1.96)	
11.	Leave Travel Concession	Thrice a year anywhere in India including Home town (journey by air, executive class & by private car is allowed)	
12.	Telephone facility	No limit	

Construction of Bunkers and Bomb Shelters in New Buildings

602. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct shelters/bunkers/bomb shelters in metropolitan cities particularly in Delhi and Mumbai to protect the public from nuclear war;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether construction of bunkers/bomb shelters in new buildings is to be made mandatory failing which sanction for new buildings will not be accorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[Translation]

Opium Cultivation

603. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual earnings of the Union Government from opium cultivation;

(b) whether various organizations are demanding to stop auction of opium; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The total earnings from opium cultivation during the last 5 years are given below:

2001-02	Rs. 13,883.00 lakhs
2002-03	Rs. 12,982.00 lakhs
2003-04	Rs. 12,687.07 lakhs
2004-05	Rs. 08,149.12 lakhs
2005-06	Rs. 05,486.00 lakhs

(b) No, Sir. Opium is not put to any auction.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Earthquake Resistance Buildings

604. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to build earthquake resistant buildings after consulting various agencies in order to mitigate losses due to earthquakes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Bureau of Indian Standards has been developing standards for Earthquake Resistant buildings and various structures applicable to various seismic zones in the country. New Standards on the design and construction of all types of masonry and wooden buildings were published in 1993 and Mother Code on Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of all type of building structures were published in 2002. As an on-going activity, these standards are reviewed periodically and updated, where found necessary.

NTPC Power Plant in Orissa

605. SHRI JUAL ORAM: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the annual power generation capacity of NTPC thermal power plant in Orissa; and

(b) the percentage of power being supplied to the State therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) NTPC has two Thermal Power Plants in Orissa:—

(A) Talcher-Kaniha (Talcher Super Thermal Power Project - TSTPS)

(i) Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-I (2x500 MW)

(ii) Talcher Super Thermal Power Station, Stage-II (4x500 MW)

(B) Talcher Thermal (Talcher Thermal Power Station - TTPS) - Talcher Thermal Power Station (460 MW)

(b) Power allocated to Orissa by Ministry of Power from NTPC's stations located in Orissa is as under:

	% Allocation	Power Allocated
Talcher STPS Stage-I (1000 MW)	31.80	318 MW
Talcher Thermal Power Station (460 MW)	100	460 MW
Total Power Supply to Orissa		718 MW

However, Orissa has opted for not availing power from Talcher Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II (2000 MW). Hence the entire capacity from Talcher Super Thermal Power Station Stage-II is allocated to Southern Region States.

On-line Facilities to Customers

606. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banks have invested huge amounts to set up 'On-line facilities' for the speedy disposal of work for the benefit of customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the banks have any proposal to make abreast of new technologies to the customers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Public Sector Banks are taking vigorous steps for migrating to the latest technology platform for providing data on a real time and on-line basis. The Banks have drawn up action plans for implementing the core banking solutions (CBS). CBS will enable them to provide delivery channels like ATMs, Internet Banking, Tele-banking etc. to the customers and will facilitate Any-time and Anywhere banking. This will be a great boon to customer service. However, the data-base of the Government/ Reserve Bank of India does not have details regarding investment made by banks for implementing Core Banking Solutions and upgrading technology.

Right to Women in Property

607. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central property laws providing rights to women;

(b) the position of implementation thereof;

(c) whether any shortcomings have been noticed/ reported; and

(d) if so, whether necessary amendments in the laws would be made to strengthen powers of women in properties?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The property rights of Hindu Women are governed by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the property rights of Christian and Parsi Women are governed by Indian Succession Act, 1925. The property rights of Muslim Women are regulated by their personal law.

(b) Based on the recommendations made by the Law Commission of India in its 174th Report, The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 has been enacted hereby making girl child a coparcener in the ancestral property. The policy of the Government is not to effect any changes in the Personal Laws unless the initiative therefore comes from those communities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of answer at (c) above.

Wind Power Generation

608. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether wind energy is growing fast in power sector in the country;

(b) if so, the installed capacity of wind energy in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) the targets and actuals of wind power generation during each of the last three years; State-wise and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government to enhance wind power generation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Grid interactive wind power installed capacity has been progressively increasing over the last two-three years and it was about 1746 MW in the year 2005-06.

(b) A total wind power capacity of 6070 MW has so far been installed in the country. State-wise information is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The electricity generation from wind power projects is site-specific and depends upon availability of winds and grid. No State-wise targets have been fixed for power generation from wind. A target of 1500 MW was fixed for Tenth Five Year Plan for wind power capacity addition mainly through commercial projects with private sector investments. The overall target vis-a-vis achievements for the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) The Government is encouraging setting up of wind power projects in the country by providing concessional import duty on certain components of wind electric generator, excise duty exemption, ten years' tax holiday on income generated from wind power projects, benefit of accelerated depreciation, loan from Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA) and other financial institutions, policies in the States for grid connection and sale of electricity generated, technical support by the Centre for Wind Energy Technology (C-WET) and detailed wind resource assessment to identify further potential sites.

Statement

State-wise Wind Power Installed Capacity

(As on 30.9.2006)

		(in MW)
State	Total Installed Capacity	
1	2	
Andhra Pradesh	121.6	
Gujarat	391.4	
Karnataka	696.0	

1	2
Kerala	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	50.9
Maharashtra	1242.8
Rajasthan	385.8
Tamil Nadu	3175.5
West Bengal	1.1
Others	3.2
Total	6070.3

Statement II

Year	Target (MW)	Achievements (MW)
2003-04	250	615
2004-05	300	1111
2005-06	450	1746
TOTAL	1000	3472

Mobile Courts in Rural Areas

609. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN.

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Mobile Courts at village level in the country as reported in *Dainik Jagran* dated August 30, 2006;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K.VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]***Electricity Act, 2003**

610. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:
SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the States which have notified rural areas as per one of the pre-conditions under Section 14 of the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) whether the Government proposes to impress upon the remaining States to notify rural areas under this Section; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) 23 States have notified rural areas under Section-14 of the Electricity Act, 2003. State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir, the Ministry has impressed a number of times upon the remaining states to notify rural areas under the Section. Even Hon'ble Minister of Power has addressed Chief Ministers of the states concerned.

Statement**Status of Notification of Rural Areas**

Sl.No.	States	Date on which Notification issued
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.11.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.02.06
3.	Assam	11.11.05
4.	Bihar	17.11.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	06.01.06
6.	Gujarat	31.03.06
7.	Haryana	11.08.06

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	-
10.	Jharkhand	13.12.05
11.	Karnataka	22.9.05
12.	Kerala	10.10.05
13.	Maharashtra	-
14.	Manipur	-
15.	Meghalaya	18.3.06
16.	Mizoram	30.11.05
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25.03.06
18.	Nagaland	22.12.05
19.	Orissa	30.03.05
20.	Punjab	27.12.05
21.	Rajasthan	14.02.06
22.	Sikkim	06-07-02
23.	Tamil Nadu	11.09.06
24.	Tripura	22-7-06
25.	Uttar Pradesh	23.12.05
26.	Uttaranchal	09.03.06
27.	West Bengal	24.05.06
Total		23

New Rural Housing Policy

611. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry for formulation of new Rural Housing Policy with a view to promoting rural housing;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

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

(d) the time by which the new policy is likely to be formulated and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Loan to Farmers by Banks

612. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the total amount of loans advanced by the public and private banks to the farmers during the first half of the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise: and

(c) the total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) During April to September, 2006 all banks have disbursed Rs. 94,345.54 crore to agriculture forming 53.91% of the target of Rs. 1,75,000 crore. Agency-wise details are given below:

(Rs. crore)

Agency	Amount
Public Sector Banks	52,734.58
Private Sector Banks	7,444.46
Coop. Banks	23,768.19
RRBs	10,398.31
Total	94,345.54

The bank-wise details relating to Public Sector and Private Sector Commercial Banks are given in the enclosed.

(c) The total number of Kisan Credit Cards issued by all banks during April-September 2006 is as under:-

Agency	No. of cards issued
Cooperative Banks	9,95,000
Regional Rural Banks	7,42,774
Commercial Banks	8,32,196*
Total	25,69,970

*Figures as of June 2006.

Statement*Credit to Agriculture—Public Sector Banks**Progress Report-Part II**[Report for the Month of September 2008]*

(Amount in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Bank's Name	Total Advs. to Agri & Allied Activities Amount
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	107597.10
2.	Andhra Bank	304501.00
3.	Bank of Baroda	259249.83
4.	Bank of India	223408.00
5.	Bank of Mah.	66614.31
6.	Canara Bank	325124.00
7.	Central BOI	230316.00
8.	Corpn. Bank	65455.40
9.	Dena Bank	108233.46
10.	IDBI Bank	55053.72
11.	Indian Bank	143945.67
12.	Indian Ov. Bank	247078.00
13.	Oriental bank	82789.43
14.	Punjab & Synd.	138555.00
15.	Punjab National	648538.00

1	2	3
16.	Syndicate Bank	180239.00
17.	UCO Bank	57488.54
18.	Union Bank	229886.08
19.	United Bank	50450.00
20.	Vijaya Bank	109128.69
21.	State Bank of India	1069120.00
22.	SB Bikaner & Jpn.	51864.00
23.	SB Hyderabad	90884.00
24.	SB Indore	50225.00
25.	SB Mysore	72931.00
26.	SB Patiala	143838.00
27.	SB Saurashtra	108231.00
28.	SB Travancore	71789.00
Total		5273468.25

*Credit to Agriculture-Private Sector Banks**Progress Report-Part II**[Report for the Month of July 2006]*

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Bank's Name	Total Advances
		Total advance to Agri. & Allied Activities Amount
1	2	3
1.	Bank of Rajasthan	10005
2.	Bharat Overseas	5151.69
3.	Centurian Bank of Punjab Ltd.	19284
4.	City Union	3061.12
5.	Development Credit	2905.90
6.	Dhanalakshmi Bank	3699.73

1	2	3
7.	Federal Bank	10566.96
8.	Karantaka Bank	6841.92
9.	Karur Vyasa Bank	33104.68
10.	Kotak Mahindra	27562
11.	HDFC Bank	227948
12.	Indus Ind. Bank	17720.81
13.	ICICI Bank	236260.00
14.	Lord Krishna Bank	1385.46
15.	SBI Commercial	782.45
16.	Tamilnadu Marc.	30213.81
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	0
18.	Lakhmivilla Bank	241610
19.	Nainital Bank	1697
20.	Ratnakar Bank	1039.9
21.	Sangli Bank	0
22.	South Indian bank	19436.17
23.	United Western	559.13
24.	ING Vyasa Bank	5802.84
25.	UTI Bank	54934
Total		744448.59

[English]

Processing of IT Returns

613. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax officers nation-wide decided not to process any of the returns submitted to Post Offices as reported in Hindustan Times dated October 31, 2006,

(b) if so, the details along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of IT returns submitted in post offices in the country State-wise; and

(d) the time by which these are likely to be processed and refunds paid to the assesses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Representations have been received from the Income tax Employees Federation and Income tax Gazetted officers Association in this regard pointing out that they are opposed to outsourcing of work of the Income-tax Department.

(c) 4,12,278 tax returns have been received through the post offices in the country up to 31.10.2006. State-wise break-up is annexed.

(d) It has been decided to process these returns centrally. It shall facilitate issue of refunds quickly.

Statement

State-wise breakup of the tax return filed in Post Offices up to 31st October, 2006

Name of the State	Number of Tax Returns received
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	16,006
Assam	919
Bihar	9,162
Chhattisgarh	4,077
Delhi	74,824
Gujarat (including Daman and Diu)	9,026
Haryana	6,019
Himachal Pradesh	3,352
Jammu & Kashmir	1,100
Jharkhand	20,598
Karnataka	29,335

1	2
Kerala	31,016
Madhya Pradesh	14,081
Maharashtra	68,275
Goa	1,285
Meghalaya	23
Tripura	49
Manipur	08
Mizoram	30
Arunachal Pradesh	83
Nagaland	0
Orissa	4,144
Punjab	10,627
Rajasthan	24,630
Tamil Nadu	44,618
Uttar Pradesh	18,846
Uttaranchal	4,714
West Bengal	8,134
Sikkim	138
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	142
Total	4,12,278

[Translation]

Metro Rail in Delhi

614. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of third phase of Metro Rail in Delhi;

(b) whether any action plan has been formulated for completion of third phase of Metro Rail before 2010 Commonwealth Games to be held in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that third phase of Metro Rail in Delhi is in planning stage and will be taken up only after 2010.

(b) No, Sir. However, second phase of Metro Rail is targeted for completion before 2010 Commonwealth Games.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Electrification

615. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH:
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of total power generation in the country only 26 per cent power is being utilized in the rural areas, whereas 86 per cent villages are electrified;

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

(c) the total number of villages electrified during each of the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to launch any special scheme/programme in this regard for the backward and tribal areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the concrete steps taken by the Government to electrify the remaining villages in a fixed time frame;

(g) whether there is any contradiction in the version of the Ministry of Power and Rural Electrification Corporation regarding figures of electrified and non-electrified villages of the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the ultimate consumption of electrical energy in rural areas including domestic, agriculture, commercial, industrial, etc. of the country was about 50% of the total consumption of electrical energy under utility systems during 2003-04.

(c) The total number of villages electrified during the last three years state-wise is given in the enclosed Statement I. The expenditure incurred thereon state-wise is given in the enclosed statement-I. The expenditure incurred thereon state-wise is given in the enclosed statement-IIA, IIB and IIC.

(d) and (e) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) launched in April, 2005 envisages electrification of all un-electrified villages and providing access to all households by 2009 including backward and tribal areas. 12 focus states namely Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal

Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan under RGGVY cover majority of the tribal and backward area.

(f) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) integrates actions to be taken by Government of India, State Government and the utilities so as to expedite the creation of electricity infrastructure in rural areas.

- Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC), the nodal agency for the scheme, has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with CPSUs like National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) and Damodar Valley Corporation Limited (DVC) to make available their project management expertise and capabilities to states wishing to avail their services. CPSUs have, on the request of State Governments, taken 134 districts for rural electrification work under the scheme.

- Rural Electrification projects in 311 districts have been sanctioned so far under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, covering 69,073 unelectrified villages.

(g) and (h) No, Sir.

Statement I

Status of Village Electrification during 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06

Sl. No.	State	No. of villages electrified		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	189	88	
3.	Assam	42	269	
4.	Bihar	118	134	1600
5.	Jharkhand			
6.	Goa			
7.	Gujarat		7	

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Haryana			
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	
11.	Karnataka	5		47
12.	Kerala			
13.	Madhya Pradesh	74		
14.	Chhattisgarh	219	62	
15.	Maharashtra			
16.	Manipur	9	4	
17.	Meghalaya	544	474	
18.	Mizoram	4		
19.	Nagaland			
20.	Orissa	195		
21.	Punjab			
22.	Rajasthan			230
23.	Sikkim			
24.	Tamil Nadu			
25.	Tripura			
26.	Uttar Pradesh			7503
27.	Uttaranchal			87
28.	West Bengal			352
	Total (States)	1403	1045	9819

Statement IIA*Disbursements of Grant for the year 2003-04*

					Rupees in lakhs
Sl.No.	State	KJ	MNP	PMGY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159.87	0.00	1438.00	3597.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	187.18	1200.00	684.00	2071.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	0.00	6000.00	2900.00	8900.00
4.	Bihar	152.75	6800.00	2417.30	9370.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	509.56	800.00	515.00	1824.56
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
7.	Gujarat	37.50	0.00	712.20	749.70
8.	Haryana	85.24	0.00	142.90	228.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.06	200.00	200.00	417.06
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00
11.	Jharkhand	66.55	6800.00	744.60	7611.15
12.	Karnataka	1541.13	0.00	1000.00	2541.13
13.	Kerala	416.49	0.00	0.00	416.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149.41	800.00	1275.00	2224.41
15.	Maharashtra	50.37	0.00	1664.00	1714.37
16.	Manipur	0.00	400.00	600.00	1000.00
17.	Meghalaya	51.16	3000.00	600.00	3651.16
18.	Mizoram	27.00	0.00	598.00	625.00
19.	Nagaland	43.60	0.00	2982.00	3025.60
20.	Orissa	0.00	6000.00	100.00	6100.00
21.	Punjab	100.37	0.00	444.00	544.37
22.	Rajasthan	222.30	0.00	1061.00	1283.30
23.	Sikkim	14.74	0.00	400.00	414.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	145.81	0.00	608.20	754.01
25.	Tripura	66.10	0.00	700.00	766.10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	15000.00	9277.00	24277.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	7000.00	1000.00	8000.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	6000.00	3816.75	9816.75
Total		6044.19	60000.00	36885.95	102730.14

KJ - KutrJyoti

PMGY - Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

MNP - Minimum Need Programme

Statement IIB**Disbursements of Grant for the year 2004-05**

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	KJ	BPL	PMGY	Total	AREP Loan	AREP Subsidy	Total AREP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377.00	912.00	1705.00	2994.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	186.00	225.00	684.00	1095.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	2900.00	2900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	263.00	182.00	2417.30	2862.30	12014.00	8010.00	20024.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.00	744.00	584.00	1439.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	27.00	23.00	712.30	762.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	10.00	41.00	142.80	193.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.00	9.00	200.00	218.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	-34.00	120.00	744.60	830.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	213.00	0.00	1000.00	1213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	1047.00	0.00	1047.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	152.00	173.00	637.50	962.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	14.00	40.00	414.76	468.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	288.00	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	22.00	0.00	824.50	846.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Punjab	33.00	150.00	222.00	405.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	112.00	0.00	1061.00	1173.00	560.00	373.00	933.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	135.00	0.00	271.52	406.52	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Tripura	111.00	108.00	850.00	1089.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5387.00	5387.00	38398.00	25598.00	83996.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	360.00	300.00	660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	924.50	924.50	6869.00	4580.00	11449.00
Total		1741.00	4134.00	24470.78	30345.78	57841.00	38561.00	96402.00

KJ—KutirJyoti

BPL—Below Poverty Line

*No funds were released in 2004-05 under Minimum Need Programme for rural electrification.

Statement II C*Funds released under RGGVY during 2005-06*

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2005-06
1.	Rajasthan	74.982
2.	Uttar Pradesh	812.607
3.	Uttaranchal	59.441
4.	Chhattisgarh	6.50
5.	Karnataka	84.184
6.	Bihar	381.976
7.	Jharkhand	3.50
8.	Orissa	3.50
9.	West Bengal	115.421
10.	Gujarat	—
11.	Madhya Pradesh	—
Total		1542.111
Disbursement for BPL Claims & for enabling activities		74.125
Grand Total		1616.236

Beautification and Renovation of Towns

616. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for small and medium towns;

(b) whether the Government has included certain small and medium towns under "Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme" for beautification and renovation;

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

(d) the amount allocated under the schemes along with the time by which this amount is proposed to be spent;

(e) whether the projects for the development of towns in Rajasthan has been submitted by the State Government to the Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a Centrally sponsored scheme was launched on 3.12.2005 to fund infrastructure facilities

to all towns and cities as per 2001 census other than those covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The objectives of the scheme are to:

- (i) Improve infrastructure facilities and help create durable public assets and quality oriented services in cities and towns,
- (ii) Enhance public-private partnership in infrastructure development, and
- (iii) Promote planned integrated development of towns and cities.

(b) Selection of towns under UIDSSMT scheme is decided by the State Governments as per their felt need. Admissible components under UIDSSMT Guidelines are urban renewal i.e. redevelopment of inner (old) city areas, water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, construction and improvement of drains, construction of roads, highways/express ways, development of parking lots on Public-private partnership basis, development of heritage areas, preservation/rehabilitation of soil erosion/land slides (in case of special category states), preservation of water bodies.

There is no specific provision for "beautification and renovation" under UIDSSMT scheme. However, this may be taken up as part of components like urban renewal, development of heritage areas and preservation of water bodies.

(c) Till 31.10.2006, 7 projects (consisting of 4 projects for preservation of water bodies and 3 for urban renewal/heritage area development) have been approved by Government of India in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. Details are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) During 2005-06 Rs. 90.00 crore were allocated while in the current financial year i.e. 2006-07, Rs. 900.00 crore have been earmarked .

(e) and (f) During 2005-06 18 projects involving different components in 12 towns were approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). First instalment of the central share of Rs.13.84 crore has been released. During 2006-07, six projects in 6 towns have been approved by the SLSC which are under consideration for release of funds to State Government of Rajasthan..

Statement

Status of Urban Renewal/Heritage/Water Bodies projects under UIDSSMT as on 31.10.2006

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Town(s)	Component Type	Amount Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Preservation of Water Body	53.00
2.	Maharashtra	Latur	Heritage Area Development	63.00
3.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Heritage Area Development	101.70
4.	Rajasthan	Jhalarapatan	Preservation of Water Body	493.41
5.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Preservation of Water Body	177.13
6.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Preservation of Water Body	166.02
7.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Heritage Area Development	30.00
Total				1084.26

Economic Offences

617. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial increase in the number of economic offences in the country during the last few years;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to minimize such offences and also to apprehend the offenders?

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

[English]

Amalgamation of UWB with IDBI

618. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI BASUBEB ACHARIA:
SHRI RAVIPRAKASH VERMA:
SHRI M.K. SUBBA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has prepared a scheme of amalgamation of United Western Bank (UWB) with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI);

(b) if so, the details with non productive assets and bad debts of bank;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had placed UWB under moratorium on September 2, 2006 till December 1, 2006;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether IDBI is ready to absorb all the employees of UWB;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if no, the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) In view of the precarious financial position of the United Western Bank Ltd. (UWBL) indicating accumulated losses, negative 'Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio' (CRAR), relatively higher Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) and shortfall in provisioning etc., and on the recommendations of Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Government of India placed UWBL under an Order of Moratorium w.e.f. 2nd September, 2006 upto and inclusive of 1st December, 2006 under Section 45(2) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. The Gross & Net NPAs of the bank stood at 11.30% and 5.66% respectively as on 31.03.2006. Further, the Government has sanctioned a Scheme of Amalgamation of UWBL with Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) Ltd., as prepared by RBI, with effect from 03.10.2006.

(e) to (g) All the employees of the UWBL shall continue in service and be deemed to have been appointed in the IDBI Ltd. at the same remuneration and on the same terms and conditions of service, as were applicable to such employees immediately before the close of business on the 2nd September, 2006 in terms of the provisions contained in Para 8 of the Scheme of Amalgamation of UWBL with IDBI Ltd.

Closure of Demat Accounts

619. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of demat accounts has been closed as reported in *Business Standard* dated 20 September, 2006;

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

(c) whether there is any plan to review such closure in order to safeguard the interests of account holders;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has informed that as per the data made available by the depositories, during the month of September, 2006, the number of Beneficiary Owner (BO) accounts opened and closed with National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) was 96,756 and 1,41,104 respectively. For the said period, the number of BO accounts opened and closed with Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) was 75,990 and 24,915 respectively. During the month of October, 2006, the number of BO accounts opened and closed with NSDL was 79,773 and 94,097 respectively. For the said period, the number of BO accounts opened and closed with CDSL was 53,826 and 14,037 respectively.

(b) According to SEBI, some of the reasons for closure of a BO account, are:

- (i) non-availability of PAN details for all the account holders including joint account holders,
- (ii) consolidation of BO accounts by transferring all the securities from joint account to single account or vice-versa,
- (iii) sale of all the securities lying in the BO account and subsequent closure of the account,
- (iv) transfer of securities from one depository to another.

(c) to (e) SEBI has no plan to review the closure of accounts since the closure has been due to various reasons as mentioned in reply to part (b).

Hydro Power Projects

620. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of proposals for setting up of hydro power projects are pending with the Union Government for clearance for a long period;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for delay State-wise;

(c) the details of the projects that have been cleared by the Union Government during the current financial year;

(d) whether the Government proposes to invite private sector for setting up of the power projects in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) At present, 9 Hydroelectric Schemes with an aggregate installed capacity of 4,477 MW, which have been accorded concurrence by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), are awaiting investment approval by the Government of India.

(b) The detailed status of the Hydroelectric Projects in the Central Sector, cleared by CEA and pending investment approval are given State-wise in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) During the current financial year the investment approval has been accorded for 3 Hydroelectric Projects in the Central Sector aggregating to an installed capacity of 1,089 MW. The details of these schemes are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) and (e) The Government has permitted development of power by the private sector since 1991. The hydro policy announced by the Government in August, 1998 encourages greater participation by private sector. The generation of Power has been de-licensed under Electricity Act, 2003 and the private sector is already participating in development of power in the country.

Recently, Ministry of Power has launched an initiative for development of the 7 Ultra Mega Coal Based Projects of about 4,000 MW capacity each under tariff based competitive bidding through Shell Companies. Both the Public Sector and Private Sector Companies can participate in the bidding.

Statement I*Hydro Electric Projects Cleared by CEA and yet to be Sanctioned by the Union Government*

Sl. No.	Schemes/ Sector/ District	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated Cost (Rs. Crs.) Price Level	Date of CEA	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
NORTHERN REGION					
Jammu & Kashmir					
1.	Kishanganga CENTRAL/NHPC Baramulla	330	2624.36 6/2005	31.08.2005	PIB meeting held on 25.7.2006. Draft CCEA note circulated on 10.11.2006.
2.	Pakal Dul CENTRAL/NHPC Doda	1000	5088.88 7/2005	03.10.2006	Environment clearance not yet received.
Himachal Pradesh					
3.	Rampur CENTRAL/SJVNL Shimla /Kullu	412	2047.03 3/2006	16.12.2005	PIB meeting held on 25.7.2006.
Uttaranchal					
4.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti CENTRAL /THDC Chamoli	444	2091.45 3/2006	21.9.2006	Draft PIB note circulated on 13.11.2006.
5.	Kotlibhel St-IA CENTRAL/NHPC Tehri Garhwal	195	1095.77 12/2005	03.10.2006	Draft PIB note circulated on 09.11.2006.
6.	Kotlibhel St-IB CENTRAL/NHPC Pauri & Tehri Garhwal	320	1806.43 12/2005	31.10.2006	Environment clearance not yet received.
Sub- Total: NR			2701		

WESTERN REGION

-Nil-

EASTERN REGION

- Nil -

1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTHERN REGION					
- Nil-					
NORTH EASTERN REGION					
Mizoram					
	Tuivai	210	1258.84 (Completion)	19.02.1999	The Project is now transferred to State for development under State Sector.
7:	CENTRAL/NEEPCO				
Aizawal					
Manipur					
	Tipaimukh	1500	5855.83	02.07.2003	PIB cleared the project subject to certain conditions on appropriation of costs by other departments.
8:	CENTRAL/NEEPCO				
Churachandpur					
	Loktak D/S	66	866.77 Incl. IDC & FC 112.44	15.11.2006	PIB to be held on 23.11.2006.
9:	CENTRAL/NHPC				
Tamenglong					
Sub - Total: NER:		1776			
Total:		4477			

Statement II*H.E. Schemes Accorded Investment Approval during 2006-07*

Sl. No.	Schemes Sector/ Distt./State	I.C. (MW)	Est. Cost (Rs. Crs.) (Price level)	Date of CEA clearance	Investment approval & CCEA Clearance on
1.	Tehri PSS CENTRAL/THDC Tehri-Garhwal / Uttaranchal	1000	1,657.60 12/2005	20.09.1988	18.7.2006
2.	Nimoo Bazgo CENTRAL/NHPC Leh/J&K	45	611.01 12/2005	16.03.2004	24.8.2006
3.	Chutak CENTRAL/NHPC Kargil/J&K	44	621.26 12/2005	23.04.2004	24.8.2006
Total:		1089			

[Translation]

Indian Judicial Service

621. SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute Indian Judicial Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) As per the recommendations of the Law Commission of India, the directions of the Supreme Court of India in All India Judges Association case (Writ Petition No. 1022/89) and the guidelines recommended by the First National Judicial Pay Commission, creation of All India Judicial Service has been under examination of the Government. Since the creation of an All India Judicial Service would require cooperation of the State Governments and High Courts, views and comments of the State Governments and High Courts have been sought.

Further, creation of All India Judicial Service will require a Resolution in the Rajya Sabha to be passed by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting, followed by an appropriate enactment by Parliament under article 312 of the Constitution of India. The National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution has not recommended the creation of All India Judicial Service. No decision has yet been taken for creation of Judicial Service at National level by the Government.

Outstanding Amounts against States

622. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any representations from Delhi Government and other State Governments regarding reduction of moratorium of outstanding amounts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Visit of Officials of World Bank

623. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of World Bank officials visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of proposals discussed with World Bank officials;

(c) the details of the projects on which World Bank agreed to support and terms and conditions thereof; and

(d) the outcome of the discussion?

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

(b) to (d) Various groups of World Bank officials visit India on a routine basis in connection with various World Bank-related activities. During such visits, the World Bank officials hold discussions on various aspects of the different ongoing projects and project proposals with officials in the concerned Ministries in the Government of India, the Planning Commission and the State Government. A list of project proposals posed to the World Bank enclosed as statement. Projects proposals are posed to the World Bank after clearances from the Line Ministry, Planning Commission and Department of Expenditure, and follow the cycle of project analysis, preparation, appraisal and negotiations before their approval by the World Bank Board.

Statement*Projects posed to the World Bank for Assistance*

S. No.	Project Name
1	2
1.	A.P. Urban Reform & Municipal Sanitation Project
2.	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project
3.	Andhra Pradesh—RRR of Water Bodies
4.	AP SAL—III
5.	Banking Division proposal for Revival of short term cooperative credit structure
6.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project
7.	Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project
8.	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project
9.	Early Childhood Development Project (ICDS-IV)
10.	Gujarat Urban Reforms Project
11.	Himachal Pradesh State Road Project
12.	Himachal SAL
13.	Improvement of 4,286 kms of high-density core network roads in Andhra Pradesh
14.	India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd.(IIFCL) proposal for IBRD line of credit
15.	Integrated River Basin Development in Alaknanda
16.	Integrated Watershed Development Programme In Gujarat
17.	Jharkhand Participatory Forest Management
18.	Karnataka-RRR of Water Bodies

1	2
19.	Luhri HEP
20.	Multi-state Forestry Project (Capacity Building Community Forest Management in Madhya Pradesh)
21.	National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project
22.	National e-Governance Plan
23.	National HIV/AIDS Control Project (NACP-III):
24.	National Urban Infrastructure Fund
25.	North Eastern Region Livelihood Project (NERLP)
26.	Orissa—RRR of Water Bodies
27.	Orissa State Roads Project
28.	Participatory Watershed Management Project in Jammu & Kashmir
29.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna-II (PMGSY-II)
30.	Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation
31.	Punjab State Road Project
32.	Rampur HEP
33.	Renovation & Modernization of Power plants in India
34.	Rural Electricity Access Programme in UP & Rajasthan
35.	Rural Telecom Project
36.	Sarva Sikha Abhiyan-II
37.	Tamil Nadu Rural Water Supply & Sanitation
38.	Tamil Nadu Water Resources Consolidation Project-II [TN Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Management (TN IAM WARM)]
39.	Transformation of Mumbai into World Class City

1	2
40.	UP—Diversified Agricultural Support Project-II
41.	Upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads in Assam
42.	Vishnugad Pipalkoti HEP
43.	Vocational Training—II
44.	West Bengal Health Project

[Translation]

Loan under Swarojgar Yojana

624. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans disbursed under Swarojgar Yojana to provide self-employment to the educated unemployed are being recovered on expected lines;

(b) if so, whether the amount recovered from different States during the last two years have been according to expectations.

(c) if not, whether the Government has reviewed the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on Table of the House to the extent available.

[English]

Projects of Maharashtra under JNNURM

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

(a) whether the government have received Detailed Project Report (DPRs) of three Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra—Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur alongwith CDP under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission;

(b) if so, whether the Government has approved these DPRs of these cities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Detailed Project Report (DPRs) from three Municipal Corporations of Maharashtra—Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur alongwith CDP have been received under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission.

(b) The Government of India has approved 11 projects of these cities under JNNURM.

(c) Details are enclosed as statement-I.

(d) Status of the DPRs which have not been approved has been given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

Status of Project approved in Mumbai, Nagpur and Pune (as on 17.10.2006)

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Project name	Approved Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Central Share Admissible (Rs. in lakhs)	Central Share Approved for Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Approval by sanctioning Authority	Central Share Released (Rs. in lakhs)	Date of Release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works	36447.00	12756.45	1505.00	08.09.2006	1505.00	15.11.2006

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)	8628.00	4314	1079.00	21.03.2006	1079.00	29.03.2006
3.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Lifting water from Pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal	14463.70	7231.85	1807.96	08.09.2006	1800.00	31.10.2006
4.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur City	3793.00	1896.5	474.12	21.03.2006	474.12	29.3.2006
5.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	2503.62	1251.81	312.95	21.3.2006	312.95	29.3.2006
6.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	329.77	164.885	41.22	21.3.2006	41.22	29.3.2006
7.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Audit Projects	2500.00	1250	312.50	21.3.2006	312.50	29.3.2006
8.	Pune	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station	8613.00	4306.5	1076.50	10.05.2006	1076.80	08.08.2006
9.	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 Ecos	9996.00	4996	1249.50	08.9.2006	1249.50	13.10.2006
10.	Pune	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Renewal and Management of Sewerage and Drainage Disposal System in Pune (Augmentation of Weris, Restoration of Lakes Bio-remediation and Landscaping of Nalla and Rivers)	9778.00	4889	1222.25	08.09.2006	1222.25	13.10.2006
11.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Road Network & Urban Transport	6232.00	3116	779.00	11.8.2006	779.00	14.9.2006
				145414.64	78363.835	17908.16			16046.24

Statement II*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**Status of DPRs not approved in respect of Pune (including Pimpri-Chinchwad) (as on 17.11.2006)*

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Project Name	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pune	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Drainage System Proposal No. 1— Pimpri-Chinchwad	7408.00	Returned for Modification
2.	Pune	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Drainage System Proposal No. 2— Pimpri-Chinchwad	4937.00	Returned for Modification
3.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 1— Pimpri-Chinchwad	9092.00	Returned for Modification
4.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 2— Pimpri-Chinchwad	9791.00	Returned for Modification
5.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 3— Pimpri-Chinchwad	8609.00	Pending for Submission to Sanctioning Authority
6.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 4— Pimpri-Chinchwad	8818.00	Returned for Modification
7.	Pune	Solid Waste	Solid Waste Management— Pimpri-Chinchwad	3764.00	Returned for Modification
8.	Pune	Solid Waste Management	Hazardous Waste Management— Pimpri-Chinchwad	2830.00	Returned for Modification
9.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport— Pimpri-Chinchwad	9451.00	Returned for Modification
10.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-II— Pimpri-Chinchwad	9382.00	Returned for Modification

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-III—Pimpri-Chinchwad	7635.00	Returned for Modification
12.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-IV—Pimpri-Chinchwad	6443.00	Returned for Modification
13.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-V—Pimpri-Chinchwad	30046.00	Returned for Modification
14.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-VI—Pimpri-Chinchwad	6815.00	Returned for Modification
15.	Pune	Roads/flyovers/ROB	City Infrastructure Projects	47684.00	Under Appraisal
16.	Pune	Sewerage	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad	11938.88	Recommended for Approval by Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.
17.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city	49927.00	Recommended by CSMC for Approval subject to concurrence by JS-Exp.) Ministry of Finance, ULB should prepare an integrated master plan for Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad
18.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad	34367.57	Returned for Modification
Total				268938.45	

*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**Status of DPRs not approved in respect of Nagpur (As on 17.11.2006)*

Sl. No.	City	Sector	Project Name	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Status
1.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Road Widening/improvements	1497.00	Returned for Modification
2.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Outer Ring Roads	9000.00	Returned for Modification
3.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Bridges over rivers	760.00	Returned for Modification
4.	Nagpur	Other Urban Transport	Traffic Management	1000.00	Returned for Modification
5.	Nagpur	Solid Waste Management	Development and Upgradation of Sanitary Land Fill Site at Bhandewadi-SWM	2500.00	Returned for Modification
Total				15207.00	

*Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)**Status of DPRs in Respect of Mumbai UA (As on 21.11.2006)*

Sl. No.	Sector	Project Name	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Date of Receipt of DPR at Ministry	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Water Supply	Action Plan for development and protection of Mithi river and its surroundings	129800.00	13.2.2006	Under consideration. Clarification sought from MMRDA
2.	Water Supply	Middle Vaitama Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV	132633.00	13.2.2006	EFC has recommended project. Note for consideration by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs is under preparation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Project	668400.00	13.2.2006	Project withdrawn by State Government. Separate project for Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works, which was submitted for assistance under JNNURM, has been approved and first instalment of Rs. 1505 lakhs has been release don 15.1.12006.
4.	Other Urban Transport	Bandra Worli Sea Link Project	130625.00	4.4.2006	Ongoing project and significant part has already been completed. State Government has been advised to prepare a separate project for Worli to Nariman point for consideration under JNNURM
5.	Mass Rapid Transport System	MRTS for Thane-Thane Metro	85100.00	13.4.2006	DPR returned to MMRDA on 27.6.2006 for exploring alternatives and furnishing clarifications comments. Reply from State Government is yet awaited.
6.	Mass Rapid Transport system	Mumbai Metro-Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor	236500.00	3.3.2006	Under consideration for central financial assistance
7.	Mass Rapid Transport system	Mumbai-Metro-Colaba-Badra Charkop Corridor	508500.00	03/03/2006	In principle approval of the Ministry for taking up the project under viability Gap Funding has been given.
8.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Kherwadi-MUIP	3122.00	09.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
9.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Domestic Airport-MUIP	3122.00	09.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Dindoshi-GMLR MUIP	1282.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
11.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Times of India-MUIP	2133.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
12.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Thakur Complex-MUIP	2791.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
13.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Sion duplication-MUIP	5041.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
14.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Suman Nagar-MUIP			As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
15.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Navghar junction-MUIP	1075.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
16.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR-MUIP	51966.00	9.11.2006	Project has been approved for Rs. 33638.80 lakhs and recommended by CSMC for funding. Approval of Finance Minister is pending.
17.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Elevated road on Sahar Road-MUIP	23107.00	9.11.2006	Project has been approved for Rs. 15513.34 lakhs and recommended by CSMC for funding. Approval of Finance Minister is pending.
18.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	LBS Marg (Sion- Mulund)-MUIP	9419.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	S.V. Road (Bandra- Dahisar)-MUIP	9483.00	9.11.2006	As it is an ongoing project, this will not be considered under JNNURM
20.	Sewerage	DPR for collection system of Kalwa and Ghodbunder road upto Manpada Junction and Extension of sewer network in slums in Thane	10350.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
21.	Water Supply	DPR for Additional 100 MLD Water supply scheme of Thane	7508.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
22.	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for Thane	10000.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
23.	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for Thane	9730.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
24.	Sewerage	Sewerage Treatment Plant at Kopari (Thane)	3376.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
25.	Sewerage	DPR for construction of pumping stations and its collection system for Thane	8976.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
26.	Other Urban Transport	Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	2325.00	7.11.2006	Under Appraisal
27.	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyovers on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Road MUIP	30100.00	8.11.2006	Under Appraisal
Total			2139230.00		

Release of Funds to States under IAY**Statement**

626. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

The State-wise Central Allocation and Central Release as First Installment during the year 2006-07 under Indira Awaas Yojana

(a) whether the Government has released the first instalment of funds to certain States under Indira Awaas Yojana during the current year;

(Rs. in lakhs)

(b) if so, the name of such States alongwith the amount allocated and released to each of them;

(c) the time by which first instalment of funds will be allocated to rest of the States;

(d) whether the Government proposes to allocate more funds for the backward districts of the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Central Allocation for 2006-07	Amount of First installment Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25939.14	12969.57
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1018.68	507.75
3.	Assam	22525.46	9982.16
4.	Bihar	76565.57	38282.86
5.	Chhattisgarh	4011.28	2005.64
6.	Goa	159.77	79.89
7.	Gujarat	12721.14	6360.57
8.	Haryana	1786.06	885.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	629.95	299.05
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1956.67	967.42
11.	Jharkhand	6829.31	3414.66
12.	Karnataka	9993.64	4996.82
13.	Kerala	5557.39	2778.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7977.69	3988.85
15.	Maharashtra	15643.12	7821.56
16.	Manipur	884.26	330.77
17.	Meghalaya	1540.07	464.87
18.	Mizoram	328.20	164.10
19.	Nagaland	1019.11	497.50
20.	Orissa	15042.66	7521.39
21.	Punjab	2208.83	867.70
22.	Rajasthan	6392.56	3196.28

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) An amount of Rs. 143021.35 lakh has been released as 1st instalment to various States/Union Territories as per the enclosed statement showing the State-wise allocation and release.

(c) As per IAY guidelines, first instalment of funds for a particular district is released in the beginning of the financial year subject to the condition that the second instalment during previous year was claimed and released without any condition. However, if any specific conditions had been imposed at the time of release of the last instalment of the previous year, its compliance will have to be ensured before release of the first instalment. The release of the balance first instalment to the States will be considered when the proposals/clarifications sought are submitted by the States.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	194.91	97.46
24.	Tamilnadu	10385.44	5192.72
25.	Tripura	1984.31	992.16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	34390.12	17173.62
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.11	758.50
28.	West Bengal	20750.10	10375.05
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	326.99	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54.82	0.00
31.	Daman and Diu	24.52	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	21.26	10.63
33.	Pondichery	163.86	37.50
Total		290753.00	143021.35

**Kahalgaon and Barh Super Thermal
Power Projects**

627. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Kahalgaon and Barh Super Thermal Power Projects, Bihar; and

(b) the total estimated cost, the funds allocated and spent on each project so far and the time schedule fixed for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The present Status of work in Kahalgaon and Barh Super Thermal power Projects areas follows:

Kahalgaon STPP, Stage-II, Phase-I (2x500 MW) & Phase-II (1x500 MW)

Boiler Hydro test of all the three Units (Phase-I & Phase-II) have been completed. Turbine Generator (TG) box up of 1st 500 MW Unit completed in July, 2006. Clarified water system, cooling Water (CW) system, Instrument system, Plant air system, Equipment cooling water system etc. have been commissioned.

Barh STPP (3x660 MW)

Out of 3174 acres of land required for the project, 1906 acres has been acquired. Acquisitions of balance land for make-up water pump house, make-up water pipe corridor, ash pipe corridors, ash dyke and railway siding is under progress.

- Piling work in Unit-1 Steam Generator (SG), Electrostatic Precipitator (ESP) & TG area & in Unit-2 SG & TG area are in progress. Cumulative Progress of 2870 piles have been achieved so far.
- Civil work in cooling Tower IA/2A, Chimney, Coal Handling Plant, Switchyard, Make-up Water system, C type quarters, Field Hostel, boundary wall and roads in construction phase are in progress.

(b) The approved cost and the amount spent till now for the above projects are given below:

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	Project	Approved Cost	Actual Exp. Till Mar. 2006	Actual Exp. till Oct. 2006
1.	Kahalgaon St-II	5868.38	2209.16	2863.62
2.	Barh	8692.97	783.67	911.55

No Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) has been sought by NTPC for the implementation of the above two projects. The expenditure shall be met through Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR).

Commissioning schedule of above mentioned Projects are as follows:

Kahalgaon STPP, Phase-I (2x500 MW) & Phase-II (1x500 MW):

Commissioning of all the three Units (Phase-I & Phase-II) are scheduled by May 2007.

Barh STPP (3x660 MW)

All the 3 Units have been scheduled for commissioning by November, 2010.

Exemption from Duty for Drinking Water Projects

628. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI M. SHIVANNA:
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal to the Union Government for customs and central excise duty exemption for drinking water supply projects assisted by external aid;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Government of Karnataka had sent a proposal requesting that projects assisted by external agencies through guarantees and other forms of assistance should be exempted from customs duty and central excise duty.

(c) The proposal was examined but was not acceded to.

Credit Facilities to Minorities

629. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRIMATI KARUNA SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce enhanced credit facilities for minorities welfare under the 15-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has directed all cooperative banks to ensure equitable share of credit to minorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the scheme in letter and spirit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) Government has recently finalized a new "Prime Minister's 15 -Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities". One of the objectives of the Programme is to ensure that an appropriate percentage of the credit is targeted for the minority communities and that the benefits of various Government sponsored schemes should reach the under-privileged including the disadvantaged sections of the minority communities.

Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks and the Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) to issue necessary instructions to their branch offices to ensure that within the overall target for priority sector lending and the sub-target for weaker sections, sufficient care is taken to ensure that the minority communities also receive an equitable portion of the credit.

Power Generation in Delhi

630. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formed a task force to look into the capacity augmentation and sharing arrangement of power in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes any barter system to meet the power requirement of Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which the system is likely to help in meeting the power requirement in Delhi during this winter season?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of a gap in demand and supply position in Delhi and future requirement arising out of Commonwealth Games 2010 to be held in Delhi, a High Level Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Power, including Chief Secretaries of Governments of National Capital Territory of Delhi and Haryana, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority, CMD, NTPC Limited, Chairman,

Damodar Valley Corporation and Officers of the level of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Environment & Forests, has been formed to monitor various aspects of implementation of six power projects identified/earmarked for meeting demand for Commonwealth Games 2010. The six identified projects are Meija Expansion Project (1000 MW), Koderma Thermal Power Project (1000 MW), Bokaro Expansion Project (500 MW); Dadri-II Expansion Project (2x490 MW), Badarpur Expansion Stage-III Project (2x490 MW) and Jhajjar Thermal Power Project (3x500 MW).

(c) and (d) Delhi Transco Limited/Government of Delhi has entered into agreement with the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana a kind of barter system to meet the power requirements of Delhi. In the process the following barter arrangements have been made:

- (i) Madhya Pradesh: As per agreement, Delhi shall supply 200 MW power to Madhya Pradesh during the period 00.00 hours to 06.00 hours during November, 2006 to March, 2007 against which Madhya Pradesh shall supply 200 MW power to Delhi during 07.00 hours to 12.00 hours.
- (ii) Rajasthan: As per agreement, Delhi's surplus power to the extent of 300 MW shall be allocated from Delhi's share in Dadri (Thermal) power station through Government of India during the period 23.00 hours to 06.00 hours for six hours (next day) to Rajasthan during November, 2006 to March, 2007 against which Rajasthan shall supply 125 MW power to Delhi during the period 06.00 hours to 11.00 hours with the endeavour to enhance the same to 150 MW depending upon the availability.
- (iii) Haryana: As per agreement, Delhi's surplus power to the extent of 100 MW from Delhi's share in Dadri (Thermal) power station through Government of India during the period 00.00 hours to 06.00 hours during November, 2006 to March, 2007 to Haryana against which Haryana shall supply 42 MW power to Delhi during the morning peak period 07.00 hours to 12.00 hours with the endeavour to enhance the same to 50 MW depending upon the availability.

(e) The above barter arrangement with Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh would enhance the

availability to the tune of about 367 MW to 400 MW during the morning peak hours when the domestic demand in Delhi is high. This will help fulfill the power requirement of the States and also result in the optimal utilization of the plant capacity.

Establishment of Biotech Clinical Research Training Centres

631. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish Biotech Clinical Research Training Centres in the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features of such centres;
- (c) the aims and objectives for establishing such research centres; and
- (d) the time by which these are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The Clinical Research Training Centres will be established with an aim to conduct Short Term Training for physicians working in public institutions and in small and medium size industry on Clinical Research as relevant to development and evaluation of diagnostic, predictive and therapeutic modalities, implants and devices. Each centre is expected to conduct atleast 2 workshops a year with about 20 participants with a duration of 7 and 14 days each. The workshop content will include pre-clinical (toxicological studies) and clinical training design, clinical trial implementation, data management and analysis, regulatory requirement and documentation, concept of bioequivalence for pharma and biotech products, Assay validation for product valuation, ethical issues and reporting trial results. The workshops are intended to be hands-on so that real skill transfer is accomplished.

(d) The centres are likely to be established during the current financial year.

Filing of IT Returns Online

632. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has allowed Indian Corporates to file income-tax returns online without papers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time limit for preservation of audit reports on assessment and other papers for inspection by the Income Tax Authorities?

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

(b) A two step-procedure has been prescribed for furnishing the return electronically without digital signature. First step is to transmit the details of the return and schedules thereto electronically (without digital signature) and thereafter to file a paper return. However, if the return is furnished electronically under the digital signature, it will not be necessary to furnish the paper return.

(c) Under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, an assessment can be reopened upto six years from the end of the relevant assessment year. Therefore, a taxpayers should preserve the audit report and other relevant papers upto the said period.

DDA Housing Scheme

633. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain category of individuals holding DDA or other flats in Delhi on ownership or power of attorney basis were not eligible to apply under the DDA Housing Scheme 2006 launched recently. While on the other hand individual having ownership or share in plots in Delhi measuring less than or equal to 50 sq. meters were eligible to apply under the said scheme;

(b) if so, the reasons for discrimination between the flat owners and plot owners in the matter of applying under the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme aims to curtail the right of the individuals holding Janata or LIG flats in Delhi on freehold, lease hold or power of attorney basis to apply for and live in higher category of flats;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if not, the justification in barring flat owners, particularly Janata flat owners, from applying under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (e) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that for being eligible in DDA housing Scheme, 2006, the applicant must not own any residential flat or plot in full or in part on lease hold or free hold basis in Delhi/New Delhi/Delhi Cantonment either in his/her own name or in the name of his/her wife/husband or in the name of his/her minor/dependent children. If, however, individual share of the applicant in the jointly owned plot or land under the residential house/flat is less than 66.9 sq.mt. (80 sq.yds.), he/she was eligible to apply under the scheme. However, a person who has already been allotted a plot or house/flat constructed by DDA or any other land owning department, even if it is less than 66.9 sq.mts. (80 sq.yds) was also not eligible to apply for another flat under this scheme. The DDA follows this policy so that those who are not having residential accommodation in National Capital Territory of Delhi are made available the houses.

[Translation]

Credit-Deposit Ratio

634. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit growth rate is 10 per cent higher than that of deposit growth rate at present;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether there is a possibility of liquidity crunch due to high rate of growth in credit particularly in credit cards, housing, commercial real estate and personal loans;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has prepared any policy to help the banks to raise their deposits;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has advised the Banking sector to lower the credit rate without hurting housing sector; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Gross Bank Credit and aggregate deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks have grown by 33.1% and 23.6% respectively during the quarter ending June, 2006.

(c) to (f) Government has requested the banks to re-balance their portfolios to ensure that adequate credit is available to the productive sectors to maintain high growth momentum in the economy. The banks have also been advised to enhance their deposit base commensurate with the growth in credit.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

[English]

Opening of Pakistan Bank in India

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

(a) whether the Pakistan Government has approached the Government of India for opening of some branches of Pakistani Banks in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Habib Bank Ltd., National Bank of Pakistan and United Bank Ltd. from Pakistan have evinced interest in opening their branch/office in India. In the meeting of Governor, RBI with the Governor of State Bank of Pakistan held on 26.09.2006, it was agreed that the licences to the banks for opening of their branches/offices in each other's country would be given on reciprocal and simultaneous basis.

Transfer of Bio-Materials

636. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sub-group on Clinical Research and Transfer of Biomaterials under Indo-US Joint Industry working group on Biotechnology recommended for a new drug authority body on the lines of TRAI and IRDA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other recommendations made for bringing about regulatory and fiscal changes to remove procedural and other impediments in biotechnology sector;

(d) whether the biotechnology industry is also demanding to treat clinical research expenditure as R&D expenditure; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the benefits to the industry therefrom?

The MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The proposal suggests that the New Drug Authority be an independent statutory body on the lines of TRAI, IRDA etc., headed by an officer of appropriate level and guided by a Scientific Advisory Board.

(c) Other recommendations are—

A. Regulatory

(1) A single window clearance mechanism with standard operating procedures (SOPs) for import and export of biologicals; clinical trial and pharmacogenomic samples and export of Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment & Technologies (SCOMET) items.

(2) Development of policy guidelines for clinical trials.

B. Fiscal

(1) Income Tax: Clinical Research Expenditure be treated as R & D Expenditure,

(2) Customs:

(i) Allowing import of laboratory consumables by recognized R&D units up to Rs 1.00 crore.

(ii) Removal of anomaly in duty structure between public and private sector.

(iii) Permitting unrestricted import for R&D by National Accreditation Board Ltd. (NABL) accredited laboratories.

(3) Central Excise: Exemption of central excise duty for goods that are exempt from customs duty.

(4) Service Tax: Exemption of service tax for Clinical Trial industry.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The reasons advanced for such demand is that clinical research requires substantial R&D inputs and is a critical component of new product development and that such reliefs would make them more competitive and encourage innovation.

[Translation]

Sub-letting of Government Accommodation

637. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL:
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of sub-letting of Government accommodation by the allottees of general pool came to the notice of the Government during each of the last three years;

(b) the action taken by the Government to drive out of sub-lettees and the number of persons subjected to eviction so far; and

(c) the current status of eviction of the remaining sub-lettees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The number of cases of sub-letting of General Pool Residential Accommodation by the allottees coming to the notice of the Government over the last three years, are as under:-

Year	No. of Accommodations suspected sublet
2003	399
2004	598
2005	445

(b) As per the extant procedure, a show-cause notice is issued to the allottee of General Pool Residential Accommodation, who is suspected to have sublet. If, found guilty penalties under SR-317-B-21 of Allotment Rule, 1963, viz. Cancellation of allotment, Debarment, Payment of Damages, Eviction of unauthorized occupants, Disciplinary proceeding as per the Rules are imposed on the defaulter on the basis of merit of the case. The details of the Eviction cases during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of Eviction cases filed	No. of cases disposed off
2003	195	193
2004	159	159
2005	128	119

(c) There are 11 cases pending during the last three years as mentioned above in para (b). These cases are pending either before the Court/Estate Officer or for Eviction proceedings.

[English]

Rural Knowledge Centres

638. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main functions of Rural Knowledge Centres;

(b) the number of such Centres established in various parts of the country during the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up such more Centres in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the locations identified for the same, State-wise; and

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

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 Village Knowledge Centres are being implemented by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)

and Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

NABARD: The Hon'ble Union Finance Minister had announced in his budget speech on 28th February, 2005 about setting up of Village Knowledge Centres (VKCs) by using modern information and communication technology with resource support from Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Accordingly, VKCs have been made an eligible item for being supported under RIDF XI (2005-06) onwards.

The VKCs are expected to facilitate better quality Public Services in areas such as e-Governance, social services in the sphere of health, education and environment, provision of business services providing market prices and other information, e-trade opportunities, e-entertainment, e-banking, e-learning, digital photos, e-booking of tickets and internet linked services, etc. Besides, it can also provide innovative value added services in the sphere of marine information systems, disease diagnostic services, educational services, job tracking, banking, entrepreneurial support, supply chain services and telecommunication services, etc.

CAPART: The Village Knowledge Centre (VKC) is a place to render distant services from a single window point to rural masses especially in remote areas of the country through modern Information and Communication Technology. The knowledge center is connected to a central studio using technology, viz WiMax/VSAT/leased line. There is live interactive sessions in real time by the central speaker with audience at remote villages on content already prepared on any subject that the rural communities might need or desire. The purpose of setting up of a VKC is to bring access to a range of services, content and information to people living in remote villages or areas which do not provide such access otherwise.

(b) **NABARD:** The Scheme of RIDF support for establishing VKCs was made available to all State Governments by NABARD. Accordingly, Government of Rajasthan has availed of Rs.10 crore sanction from RIDF in 2005-06 for establishing 1000 VKCs.

No State Government has submitted proposal for establishing VKCs during the current year.

CAPART: CAPART is in the process of initiating a pilot project to set up a Village Resource Centre (VRC) having one Central Studio at Muzaffarpur and one Remote

Site at Consultancy-cum-Guidance Centre (CGC) Vaishali, District Muzaffarpur, Bihar, with provision for connection to 50 remote sites.

(c) and (d) **NABARD:** Though the scheme was offered to all States, only Rajasthan forward to utilize RIDF support for establishing VKCs. Though the facility for seeking funds from RIDF for VKCs is still open, no other State Government has submitted any proposal to NABARD to establish VKCs with financial support from the RIDF.

CAPART: CAPART has received a proposal from DHAN Foundation, Tamil Nadu to set up one central studio and 10 remote sites. The proposal is being scrutinized.

(e) and (f) **NABARD:** The Rajasthan State Government obtained sanction for 1000 VKCs from RIDF XI(2005-06). The State Government is being pursued to set up the VKCs at the earliest.

CAPART: The Pilot Project for setting up of VRC in Bihar is planned to be operational within this financial year.

[English]

Energy Efficiency Programme

639. **SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:**
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce an energy efficiency cum rating label on each electrical appliance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give subsidy on the prices of the most energy saving bulbs to reduce energy consumption; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Power has already launched an Energy Labeling Programme for frost-free refrigerators and fluorescent tubular lamps on 18th May, 2006. Under this programme, the appliances are labeled

for their rating on the basis of their efficiency of energy consumption.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal to give direct subsidy on the prices of the most energy saving bulbs. However, Government is promoting the use of energy saving compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs) by reducing the excise duty on CFLs from 16% to 8% in the annual budget 2006-07.

Complaints against PSBs

640. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR:
SHRI KAILASH NATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding the arbitrary actions in the branches of Public Sector Banks in rural areas;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during each of the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The existing reporting of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate the information asked for. However, complaints received against Public Sector Banks for deficiency in banking/other services, including arbitrary action by banks, during each of last 3 years is as follows:

During the year	Complaints received by Banking Ombudsmen
2004	11520
2005	14687
01.01.2006 to 30.09.2006	34544

(c) Banking Ombudsmen have disposed off 9797, 12,476 and 26,639 complaints in the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 (till 30th September) respectively.

With effect from 1st January, 2006, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has put in place a revised Banking Ombudsman Scheme for redressal of grievances of banking customers. The scope of the scheme has been enlarged to cover customer complaints in areas such as

levying service charges without prior notice to the customer and non-adherence to the fair practices code as adopted by individual banks, credit card complaints, deficiencies in providing the services assured by banks and banks' sales agents, etc.

An independent Banking Codes and Standard Board of India has also been set up by the RBI in February, 2006 as an independent watchdog to ensure that banks deliver services in accordance with the Codes and Standards to which they have agreed.

Resignation of Marriage

641. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:
DR. RAJESH MISHRA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce a Bill for making registration of marriage compulsory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

642. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State:

(a) the number of unauthorised colonies in territory of Delhi at present;

(b) whether the Union Government has received representations from various quarters for regularisation of these colonies;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Govt. of NCT of Delhi (GNCTD) has reported that no survey has been conducted to ascertain the number of unauthorized colonies in Delhi. However, GNCTD had invited applications in October, 2004 from the Residents Welfare Associations/Societies of Unauthorized colonies existing as on 31.3.2002 and received 1432 applications. 107 applications from unauthorized colonies have also been received in response to a subsequent invitation by GNCTD in June, 2006.

(b) to (d) The Union Government had prepared guidelines for regularization of unauthorized colonies in 2001. Based on representations received from various quarters, the guidelines were revised in 2004. GNCTD has again requested for revision of certain provisions of the revised guidelines. Inter-departmental consultation has been undertaken in this regard by the Union Government.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

643. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions regarding use of funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Central Assistance provided to urban bodies under the JNNURM to each State and UT since its inception; and

(d) the ratio of sharing amount to be spent by the local bodies and State Government for the development of urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Funds under JNNURM can be accessed and used by cities as per terms and conditions envisaged in the guidelines of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

(c) and (d) Details are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Number of projects sanctioned by CSMC*	Total Cost of projects	ACA*** approved for release	ACA*** released	ACA*** to be released
Andhra Pradesh	22	77176.00	7851.34	6655.19	1196.13
Chandigarh	2	5698.60	1139.72	0.00	1139.72
Chhattisgarh	1	30364.00	6072.80	4800.00	0.00
Gujarat	24	143396.72	14106.10	8423.59	5682.51
Madhya Pradesh	11	92848.35	11607.23	7356.67	3482.42
Maharashtra	24	275618.49	30783.58	16046.24	14728.63
Punjab	1	17934.00	2241.75	0.00	2241.75
Rajasthan	2	20032.66	3919.56	0.00	3919.56
Tamil Nadu	1	5931.60	741.45	741.45	0.00
West Bengal	12	88001.14	7760.70	3441.68	4319.02
Total	100*	757001.56	86224.23*	47464.82*	36709.74*

*Including 12 projects costing more than Rs.100 crore but less than Rs. 500 crore recommended by CSMC for sanction by UDM/ Finance Minister as per following details:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	Number of projects recommended by CSMC** for approval	Total Cost of recommended Projects	ACA*** approved for release	ACA*** pending for release
Gujarat	3	64943.00	5682.51	5682.51
Madhya Pradesh	1	23766.00	2972.00	2972.00
Maharashtra	5	130203.85	12875.42	12875.42
Punjab	1	17934.00	2241.75	2241.75
Rajasthan	1	18873.00	3774.60	3774.60
West Bengal	1	40291.00	3525.46	3525.46
Total	12	296010.85	31071.74	31071.74

**Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC)

***Additional Central Assistance.

Category of Cities/Towns/UAs	Grant		ULB of Para-Statal Share/Loan from Financial Institutions
	Centre	State	
Cities/Urban Agglomerations (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 & Kashmir	90%	10%	—
Cities/UAs other than those mentioned above	80%	10%	10%
For setting up de-salination plants within 20 Kms. from sea-shore and other urban areas predominantly facing water scarcity due to brackish water and non-availability of surface source.	80%	10%	10%

Central assistance, as aforesaid, would be the maximum assistance available JNNURM.

Civic Amenities In Slum

644 SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people living in slum clusters of metropolitan cities are living without civic amenities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for providing basic/civic facilities to the people living in slum clusters of metropolitan cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has allocated funds for the development/providing civic amenities to the people living in slum clusters of the country during the last three years;

(f) if so, the details thereof, Metro City-wise/State-wise/Year-wise;

(g) whether the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) has called for urban sector reforms including creation of a legal and regulatory framework for private sector investment in urban infrastructure; and

(h) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) People living in slum clusters of metropolitan cities are subject to deficient civic services and this deficiency varies from city to city.

(b) The reasons include migration, in-situ population growth and lack of adequate investment by urban local bodies in the provision of civic amenities.

(c) and (d) Under the Sub-Mission: Urban Basic Services to the Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), State

Governments, Urban Local Bodies/Authorities are assisted with Additional Central Assistance for integrated development of slums, development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the poor, water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories, construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains, environmental improvement of slums & solid waste management, street lighting etc. BSUP is applicable to 63 Mission cities. For non-Mission cities development and improvement of slums with housing and basic services are addressed through the scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details are given in the enclosed statement.

(g) Yes, Sir.

(h) Under JNNURM, the Sub-Mission on Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UI&G) provides Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the State Governments for development infrastructure in 63 selected mission cities. The Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is addressing the issues of infrastructural deficiencies in non-Mission cities by providing Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Authorities.

Statement*Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/City	Year 2005-06 Fund Released (Rs. Cr.)
1.	A.P./Hyderabad	62.8931
2.	M.P./Bhopal	9.2511
Total		72.1442

Note: The Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) launched under JNNURM on 3.12.2005.

National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of States	2002-03		2003-2004		2004-05	
		Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released	Allocation	Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3389.00	3389.00	3389.00	3389.00	6581.00	6581.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	100.00	68.79
3.	Assam	296.00	0.00	296.00	219.61	635.00	563.41
4.	Bihar	1683.00	1683.00	1683.00	1683.00	3563.00	3563.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	411.00	411.00	411.00	411.01	883.00	883.00
6.	Goa	104.00	0.00	104.00	0.00	128.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1908.00	1908.00	1908.00	1860.89	4088.00	2253.91
8.	Haryana	536.00	536.00	536.00	536.00	1047.00	1047.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	104.00	76.53	104.00	0.00	144.00	144.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	687.00	687.00	687.00	687.00	934.00	934.00
11.	Jharkhand	847.00	0.00	847.00	0.00	1855.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2061.00	2061.50	2061.00	2061.00	3622.00	3622.00
13.	Kerala	972.00	972.00	972.00	972.00	2083.00	2083.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1568.00	1568.00	1568.00	1568.00	3359.00	3359.00
15.	Maharashtra	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00	10219.00	10219.00
16.	Manipur	104.00	0.00	104.00	0.00	130.00	124.28
17.	Meghalaya	104.00	15.43	104.00	104.00	115.00	99.57
18.	Mizoram	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	100.00	100.00
19.	Nagaland	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	100.00	100.00
20.	Orissa	643.00	0.00	643.00	0.00	1289.00	921.00
21.	Punjab	942.00	0.00	942.00	0.00	2019.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	1402.00	1402.00	1402.00	1402.00	3005.00	3005.00
23.	Sikkim	104.00	0.00	104.00	104.00	100.00	100.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2570.00	2570.00	2570.00	2545.40	5457.00	5457.00
25.	Tripura	104.00	104.00	104.00	104.00	112.00	112.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4010.00	4010.00	4010.00	4010.00	8594.00	8594.00
27.	Uttaranchal	173.00	173.00	173.00	173.00	369.00	369.00
28.	West Bengal	3572.00	3572.00	3572.00	3572.00	7075.00	7075.00

* M/o Home Affairs releases the funds to the Union Territories.
 Note: NSDP has since been discontinued w.e.f. 01-04-2005.

Details of State-wise releases for the Year 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 under VAMBAY

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5973.843	3492.490	7127.410
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		18.000	272.925
3.	Assam			
4.	Bihar	10.000		3.600
5.	Chhattisgarh	369.990		1124.320
6.	Goa			
7.	Gujarat		451.200	126.700
8.	Haryana	652.800		
9.	Himachal Pradesh			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	99.450	64.250	78.810
11.	Jharkhand		718.800	696.400
12.	Karnataka	3944.100	406.000	1774.100
13.	Kerala	1385.200	200.000	1336.740
14.	Madhya Pradesh	255.220	376.000	50.000
15.	Maharashtra	5286.467	13244.968	1622.540
16.	Manipur	191.920		88.425
17.	Meghalaya			
18.	Mizoram			
19.	Nagaland	172.350	6.200	113.625
20.	Orissa	46.400	16.400	
21.	Punjab			
22.	Rajasthan	39.505	650.000	16.880
23.	Sikkim			
24.	Tamil Nadu	2073.000	4705.630	1754.200
25.	Tripura	219.600		48.375
26.	Uttaranchal	205.200		

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1899.000	1991.950	
28.	West Bengal	136.920	470.200	166.770
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands			
30.	Chandigarh			
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli			
32.	Daman and Diu			
33.	Delhi			
34.	Pondicherry	61.200	123.600	
Total		23021.965	26935.688	16401.820
Government of India Release under various Sub-component i.e. Demonstration Projects/MIS		793.000	5.473	0.000
Grand Total:		23814.965	26941.161	16401.820

Note:- Though funds for 2006-07 sanctioned, but not released for want of UCs from all the States by PAO. Clarification from Ministry of Finance awaited.

[*Translation*]

Elusive Advertisement by Companies

645. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards certain advertisements by Non-Government Financial Institutions offering 30 per cent and 24 per cent interest on term deposit schemes in various metropolitan cities especially in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rate of interest proposed by such companies on the deposit amounts were approved by the designate Government agency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the action taken/proposed to be taken to save the small investors from exploitation in view of these elusive rates of interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not come across any advertisement by Non Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) offering 30% and 24% interest on term deposit schemes.

(c) to (e) As per the detailed regulatory framework for NBFCs put in place by RBI, the rate of interest that the NBFCs can pay on their public deposits cannot exceed 11% p.a. w.e.f. 4th March, 2003.

[*English*]

Land Allotted to Hospitals

646. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH PRABHAKAR PRABHU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has issued show-cause notices to 15 hospitals recently for violating freeship norms;

(b) if so, the details of these hospitals; and

(c) the further action taken against these hospitals which have failed to give free treatment to poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) DDA has reported that it has issued show cause notices to 16 hospitals for not fulfilling the free-ship condition. The details of these 15 hospitals are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(c) Further action is dependent on examination of replies to show cause notices issued to these hospitals.

Statement

1. Jaipur Golden Hospital, Rohini, Delhi-85.
2. Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute & Research Centre, Rohini, Delhi-85
3. Pushpawati Singhania Research Institute, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi-17.
4. National Heart Institute, East of Kailash, New, Delhi-85
5. Bhagwati Hospital, Rohini, Delhi-85
6. Saroj Hospital, Rohini, Delhi-85
7. Bhagwan Mahavir Hospital, Rohini, Delhi-85.
8. Shanti Mukund Hospital, Vikas Marg Extn., Delhi-92.
9. Deepak Memorial Hospital & Medical Research Centre, Vikas Marg Extn., Delhi-92.
10. Max Devki Devi Heart & Vascular Institute, Saket, New Delhi-17
11. Max Balaji Hospital, Patparganj, Delhi-92
12. Shri Balaji Action Medical Institute, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-63.
13. Jeevan Anmol Hospital, Mayur Vihar, Delhi-91.
14. Dharamshila Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi-96.
15. Indian Spinal Injuries Centre, Vasant Kunj, Delhi-70.

Mobile Telephone Top up Cards

647. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that mobile telephone top up cards from the UK are being used in the country to copy information from ATM and credit and debit cards allowing scammers to steal money from Indian bank accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether RBI has recently expressed concern over the use of such cards; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has informed that some persons used fake plastic cards other than credit/debit cards at ATMs to effect withdrawal of cash. It has also been reported that telephone top up cards issued by UK based telephone companies with magnetic stripes were used for the purpose. The case pertained to the cards issued by banks based in UK and used in India.

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all commercial banks in June, 2006 listing out various measures that could be initiated by them to prevent perpetration of such frauds. These include Customer awareness measures through hand-outs, display at ATM terminals, website etc. and also operational/security measures to be adopted by banks. These include greater surveillance of ATMs by closed circuit cameras, monitoring suspicious ATM account activity, evaluation of latest security features like anti-skimming features and pro-actively monitoring security related alerts/ reports received from vendors, associations like VISA/Mastercard etc.

Housing Loan

648. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDLIK RAO GAWALI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed that before providing housing loans, banks must take an affidavit from the applicant regarding legitimacy of the property to check the transaction of illegal property;

(b) if so, the details alongwith guidelines issued in this regard; and

(c) the likely impact on housing loan as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of orders of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the writ petition by Katyan Sansthan Welfare Organisation, Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions to all Scheduled Commercial Banks on November 17, 2006 indicating the observations/directions of the Hon'ble High Court for strict compliance. Copy of the RBI circular No.DBOD.Dir.BC.No.43/08.12.01/2006-07 dated November 17, 2006 is available on internet at the site of RBI, i.e. www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx.

(c) It is too early to assess the impact.

Allotment of Flats in Delhi

649. DR. K. DHANARAJU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently DDA invited applications allotment of 3500 flats in different parts of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received by DDA and by when Government proposes to take out the draw for the same and flats are allotted to the successful allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had launched the Housing Scheme in August 2006 for allotment of approximately 3500 flats.

(b) The DDA has informed that 2,00,475 applications have been received. The draw of lots is scheduled to be held within three months from the last date of the Scheme. The procedure provides for handing over of possession of the flats by DDA to successful applicants on completion of codal formalities including payment of

the demanded amount, as per terms and conditions of the allotment.

Pending CCD Proposals.

650. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States have submitted proposals regarding approval of Communication and Capacity Development (CCD) to the Union Government during the last three years and current year under Total Sanitation Campaign;

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

(c) whether the aforesaid proposals are still lying pending with the Union Government;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the present status of each proposal; and

(f) the time by which each proposal is likely to be accorded approval by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAH SAHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the States where CCD have been sanctioned are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (f) No proposal is pending for approval.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the States
1	2
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Bihar
5.	Chhattisgarh

1	2
6.	Goa
7.	Gujarat
8.	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Jammu & Kashmir
10.	Jharkhand
11.	Karnataka
12.	Kerala
13.	Madhya Pradesh
14.	Maharashtra
15.	Manipur
16.	Meghalaya
17.	Mizoram
18.	Nagaland
19.	Orissa
20.	Punjab
21.	Rajasthan
22.	Sikkim
23.	Tamil Nadu
24.	Uttar Pradesh
25.	Uttaranchal
26.	West Bengal

Private Participation in Building Sector

651. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to invite private participation in building sector in Delhi;

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

(c) the role of DDA after such privatisation;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to provide relief to private builders by introducing regulatory housing authority;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) the measures being taken to safeguard the interest of home-seekers in regard to cost, quality and other commitments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Draft Master Plan for Delhi (MPD)-2021 envisages development of housing and slum rehabilitation not only by the public agencies, but also by involvement of private sector. The process of formulation of a policy in this regard involves consultation with various stake holders. Preliminary guidelines for the implementation of a pilot project with the involvement of private sector have been formulated by Delhi Development Authority.

(d) to (f) No such proposal in respect of Delhi has been approved by Government.

Energy from Waste by NTPC

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

(a) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) proposes to generate power from urban and industrial waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the locations identified for setting up of such plants in the country; and

(d) the quantum of power likely to be generated from such plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. NTPC Ltd. doesn't have any plan to generate power from Urban and Industrial waste.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

[Translation]

Jatropha Production

653. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of growing *Jatropha* is not being done in all the States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the funds allocated and utilized alongwith the production of *Jatropha* during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(e) the States which have not been allocated the funds for the purpose alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(f) the action taken/to be taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the steps taken to promote production of *Jatropha*?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (e) At present, there is no coordinated programme for development of *Jatropha* plantation in the country. While *Jatropha* plants are available in the wild, they are traditionally of low productivity with less oil content. No reliable data on production and productivity of *Jatropha* is available. Recognizing the need of developing quality seed material and taking up model plantations, the Union Ministry of Agriculture, under the aegis of National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board, has taken up the programme for development of elite planting material and model plantations of tree borne oilseeds, including *Jatropha*, in 23 States. This programme is being implemented through the Central and State agricultural universities, national

level research organizations e.g. ICAR, CSIR etc. and State Government seed farms. A Statement showing the funds sanctioned and released to States during the last three years under this programme is enclosed. Some State governments have taken initiative to promote *Jatropha* on their own.

(f) The Central Government has taken steps for launching a coordinated programme, called "National Mission on Bio-Diesel", with Ministry of Rural Development as the nodal ministry, for taking up large-scale plantations of bio-diesel producing oil-seeds e.g. *Jatropha*, including nursery development for raising quality seedlings, and coordinating research and development (R&D) activities on these oil-seeds. The programme is proposed to be implemented in two phases. Phase-I of the Mission entails demonstration of *Jatropha/pongamia* plantation in forest and non-forest wastelands as a Centrally sponsored scheme in all potential States. Phase-II of the National Mission would be a self-sustaining commercial programme.

As a prelude to launching of the National Mission through the Demonstration Phase (phase I), in March 2006, the Ministry of Rural Development kick-started a *Jatropha* nursery programme for raising about 18 crore seedlings with a budgetary support of Rs. 49 crore for plantation during 2006-07 in identified districts in nine States, which were selected in consultation with the Ministry of Environment & Forest, on the basis of the infrastructural facilities readily available and their readiness for taking up the programme. The State-wise physical and financial targets of the nursery programme are given in the enclosed statement-II.

Statement I

*State-wise funds sanctioned/released to potential states for model *Jatropha* plantation*

(Rs. in Lakh)

S.No.	State	Institute	Amount sanctioned	Amount released		Total amount released
				2004-05	2005-06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	ICRISAT	75.000	37.500	37.500	75.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	SDA	51.210	25.600	9.050	34.650
3.	Bihar	SDH	60.410	30.200	0.000	30.200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	C.COST	75.510	37.750	37.755	75.505
		SDA	60.005	30.000	24.145	54.145
5.	Goa	DCF	8.305	3.152	0.000	3.152
6.	Gujarat	PCCF	74.805	37.400	37.405	74.805
		AAU	51.810	25.900	25.900	51.800
		JAU	76.810	76.810	0.000	76.810
		NAU	50.605	25.325	0.000	25.325
7.	Haryana	CF	76.810	38.304	37.500	75.804
		CCS HAU	62.010	31.000	0.000	31.000
		CCS HAU	5.405	2.702	0.000	2.702
8.	Himachal Pradesh	HFRI	3.105	1.550	1.555	3.105
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	SE-KUAS&T	75.000	37.500	0.000	37.500
		SDH	41.205	21.000	0.000	21.000
10.	Jharkhand	CCF, Ranchi	74.800	36.165	38.635	74.800
11.	Karnataka	CCF	64.500	32.250	32.250	64.500
		SFCI, Raichur	75.000	37.500	37.500	75.000
		UAS-Dharwad	10.000	5.000	0.000	5.000
		UAS-Raichur	12.000	6.000	6.000	12.000
		UAS-F&Esc.	4.440	2.220	1.750	3.970
		SDH	26.875	19.000	0.000	19.000
12.	Kerala	SDF	12.500	6.250	5.500	11.750
13.	M.P.	SDH&FF	74.900	37.450	18.725	56.175
		JNKVY	73.960	36.980	0.000	36.980
		M.P. COST	75.510	37.755	30.204	67.959
14.	Maharashtra	SDA	74.005	55.500	0.000	55.500
		SF, Solapur	65.505	32.750	32.755	65.505
		SF, Nasik	2.000	1.000	0.000	1.000
		MAU	76.810	38.400	38.410	76.810
		PDKV	75.000	37.500	30.750	68.250

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Manipur	SDA	51.210	25.600	25.610	51.210
16.	Mizoram	SDH	74.410	37.200	37.210	74.410
17.	Meghalaya	SDA	54.405	27.200	22.000	49.200
18.	Nagaland	SDA	75.000	37.500	37.500	75.000
19.	Rajasthan	SDA	75.000	37.500	0.000	37.500
		MPUA, Udaipur	51.810	25.900	0.000	25.900
20.	Tamil Nadu	SDA	75.000	37.500	37.500	75.000
		WSDA	75.000	37.500	0.000	37.500
		TNAU-FCRI	75.500	37.750	14.870	52.620
21.	U.P.	AAU	50.000	25.000	21.860	46.860
		PCCF	73.900	36.950	36.630	73.580
22.	Uttaranchal	GBPU&T	75.000	37.500	0.000	37.500
		GBPU&T	5.000	2.500	0.778	3.278
		PCCF	75.000	56.250	16.330	72.580
23.	West Bengal	SDA	31.105	15.552	15.553	31.105
Grand Total			2560.950	1360.815	749.130	2109.945

Statement II*State-wise physical and financial targets of the Jatropha nursery programme*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Physical target (No. of Seedlings in lakhs)	Funds Released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Gujarat	150	450
2.	Andhra Pradesh	358.33	1075
3.	Chhattisgarh	625	1350
4.	Rajasthan	75	225
5.	Himachal Pradesh	50	150
6.	Tamil Nadu	350	1050
7.	Sikkim	50	150
8.	Assam	50	150
9.	Tripura	100	300
Total		1808.33	4900

Revenue and Expenditure

654. PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of revenue and expenditure figures during first six months of the current year;

(b) if so, the break of total revenue proceeds received along with the percentage thereof;

(c) the target set out regarding revenue receipts; and

(d) the percentage of fiscal deficit incurred during the current year so far and the extent of percentage by which it is more in comparison to that of previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The net unaudited accounts figures of revenue and expenditure during first six months of current year are Rs. 1,65,483 crores and Rs. 2,51,944 crores respectively.

(b) The break up of the unaudited revenue proceeds received during first six months of current year along with the percentages are:

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Net receipts of the Centre upto Sept. 2006	% age to Budget Estimates 2006-07
Tax Revenue	1,29,986	39.7%
Non-Tax Revenue	31,420	41.2%
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	4,077	34.4%

(c) The net Revenue Receipt Estimates in the Union Budget for 2006-07 are Rs. 4,03,465 crores.

(d) The fiscal deficit as a percentage of the Budgetary Estimates during first six months of the fiscal year is 58.2% and is 2.7% more in comparison to that of previous year.

Performance of PSBs

655. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public sector banks are suffering losses as reported in the Times of India dated the October 26, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, alongwith the details of losses incurred by the banks during each of the last three years, bank-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to provide financial assistance to certain public sector banks by subscribing to preference shares issued by the banks to wipe out their losses and reduce bad and doubtful loans and also for their expansion programme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of loss making public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) During the last three years, all public sector banks, except Punjab & Sind Bank, have posted net profits. Punjab & Sind Bank had recorded net loss of Rs. 71 crore during the year 2004-05. However, the bank has posted net profit of Rs. 108 crore during the year 2005-06.

(c) and (d) With a view to strengthen their balance sheets, facilitate their adopting Basel II prescriptions, meet their future capital requirements through Initial Public Offer, instill confidence among investors for investing in their shares and to enable them to expand their business, Government has decided to net off the entire accumulated losses of Indian Bank and United Bank of India amounting to Rs. 3830.14 crore and Rs. 278.44 crore respectively, as on 31.03.2006, against their equity capital, and to restructure the equity capital of Indian Bank and Central Bank of India by converting a part of their equity capital into Perpetual Non-cumulative Preference Share Capital (PNCPS). (PNCPS).

(e) To facilitate quick and efficient decision-making and to provide Bank Boards sufficient managerial autonomy to be able to compete internationally. Government announced an Autonomy Package in February 2005 for the public sector banks. Further, the Government has put in place a mechanism to monitor the performance of all Public Sector Banks on the basis of the 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals' submitted by them on various performance parameters including Non-Performing Assets (NPAs), Cost to Income Ratio, Return on Assets, Profits, etc. All public sector banks have recorded net profits for the year ending March 2006.

[Translation]

Eradication of Poverty

656. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:
SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms prescribed for qualification of identification of the persons living below poverty line;

(b) whether all the States have got the census done with respect to the persons living below poverty line and have submitted the list to the Government;

(c) if so, the number of such persons in the country at present and the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Category, State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor indicating the time by which the remaining States are likely to complete the same;

(e) the target fixed by the Government for uplifting them;

(f) the funds allocated, released and utilized under each poverty alleviation programme during each of the last three years and current year indicating the number of persons brought about poverty line, State-wise;

(g) the reasons for not utilizing the funds fully, if any; and

(h) the further steps taken to eradicate poverty completely and to utilize the funds cent-per-cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL): (a) to (d) For the 10th Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Rural Development had issued guidelines to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census 2002 to identify the poor families in the rural areas who could be provided assistance under various programmes of the Ministry. The number of such rural households in each State/UT was to be identified in such a way that it should be equal to the poverty estimates of Planning Commission 1999-2000 or the Adjusted Share (as worked out by Planning Commission) whichever is higher and with another 10% flexibility using the 'Score Based Ranking' of rural households on the basis of 13 socio-economic parameters as recommended by the Expert Group.

The results of BPL Census 2002 got delayed because of the stay order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 5.5.2003 while hearing the WP No. 196/2001 in the matter of PUCL V/s Union of India. After the vacation of the stay order on 14.2.2006, the States and UTs have already been issued guidelines to finalise the results of BPL Census 2002 in a transparent manner. Most of the States have already completed the survey and the process of taking the approval of Gram Sabhas and completion of first and second appeal mechanism etc. is under way after which the data will be put on the websites by the respective State/UT.

(e) to (h) The Ministry of Rural Development is implementing the poverty alleviation programmes of Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) which is a wage employment programme and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) which is a self-employment programme. With effect from 2nd Feb., 2006, National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is being implemented in 200 selected districts of the country under which any rural household whose adult member volunteer to do unskilled manual work is entitled for at least 100 days of work in a financial year. The programmes of SGRY and National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP) in these 200 districts have now been subsumed with the NREGA. In next 4 years, NREGA will be extended to all

districts. National Food For Work Programme has been discontinued in view of implementation of NREGA. A Statement indicating the Central allocation, funds released and funds utilized under these programmes during the last three years and during the year 2006-07 as available upto Sept., 2006 is enclosed. The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive monitoring mechanism to ensure the timely utilization of funds by the States under these programmes. Sometimes instances of low utilization of funds come to the notice of the Ministry due to the reasons such as natural calamities, limited working season in particular areas, elections to various elected bodies in the States etc.

The Ministry of Rural Development conducts the evaluation studies of the poverty alleviation programmes from time to time and past studies reveal that there has been a positive impact in alleviating the poverty of the rural households. The evaluation study of SGSY for the year 2003 indicated that 37.24% individual swarozgaris and 15.09% swarozgaris of Self-Help Groups were able to cross the poverty line. The implementation of the above poverty alleviation programmes is a part of the broad strategy of the Government to tackle the poverty in the country. The latest poverty estimates which are available for the year 1999-2000 indicate that 27.09% of rural population was living below the poverty line.

Statement

Central allocation, Central release and expenditure incurred under SGSY during the years 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto September)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds	Central Allocation	Central Releases	Utilisation of Funds
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4238.88	3942.42	5631.80	5305.97	5305.97	6970.51	5305.97	5263.37	7066.03	5885.70	2942.85	3097.44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221.53	139.60	176.17	276.91	278.92	242.38	276.91	183.89	231.14	282.45	94.84	16.88
3.	Assam	5756.15	5313.00	7417.91	7195.18	6595.62	8046.89	7195.18	6601.52	8164.07	7339.07	3669.54	3031.25
4.	Bihar	10084.97	5488.81	11216.49	12623.79	9619.84	13442.98	12623.79	11079.65	15875.41	13998.30	6666.45	5129.43
5.	Chhattisgarh	2238.84	2025.44	2975.36	2802.45	2676.11	3863.97	2802.45	2633.11	3740.30	3109.61	1554.81	2045.77
6.	Goa	50.00	25.00	51.31	50.00	27.82	60.93	50.00	29.36	51.45	50.00	25.00	31.54
7.	Gujarat	1595.58	1508.00	2415.12	1997.27	1946.4	2614.63	1997.27	1996.08	2857.07	2216.70	1145.55	1262.76
8.	Haryana	938.70	932.06	1437.07	1175.03	1175.08	1595.25	1175.03	1147.48	1888.51	1304.92	652.46	680.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	395.33	304.77	642.77	494.85	487.42	745.26	494.85	448.75	678.32	548.73	272.01	272.95
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	489.27	427.45	618.44	612.44	436.74	779.94	612.44	419.78	703.66	679.13	339.99	281.59
11.	Jharkhand	3801.08	2817.41	4738.75	4757.98	4180.61	5587.89	4757.98	3498.87	6518.55	5278.02	2639.01	2622.69
12.	Karnataka	3200.94	2777.12	4711.28	4006.76	3735.03	5487.70	4006.76	3579.36	5590.36	4445.01	2222.51	2291.06
13.	Kerala	1436.25	1435.18	2054.13	1797.82	1783.56	2445.14	1797.82	1797.82	2420.47	1995.54	997.77	1013.59
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4799.65	4397.14	7040.11	6007.91	5516.04	7592.17	6007.91	5722.89	8600.34	6664.05	3332.03	2920.08
15.	Maharashtra	6327.49	5712.39	8805.51	7920.39	7409.42	10630.89	7920.39	7443.34	10812.38	8784.83	4392.42	3604.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Manipur	385.88	56.75		482.36	91.05		482.36	116.82	111.36	482.01	69.83	17.50
17.	Meghalaya	432.33	117.12	161.90	540.42	190.84	241.88	540.42	281.43	364.07	551.23	73.74	110.90
18.	Mizoram	100.04	99.96	138.00	125.06	146.76	189.77	125.06	123.21	200.82	127.56	63.78	54.49
19.	Nagaland	296.58	157.80	301.05	370.70	203.94	188.77	370.70	135.90	253.51	378.12	93.09	
20.	Orissa	4848.38	4553.07	6699.20	6068.94	5866.19	8281.82	6068.94	6065.95	8073.82	6729.73	3364.86	2351.73
21.	Punjab	456.20	444.25	671.96	571.05	442.81	552.73	571.05	562.17	638.82	63523	317.62	477.12
22.	Rajasthan	2430.60	2261.24	3157.57	3042.47	2941.56	4061.15	3042.47	2862.12	4009.83	3375.71	1687.86	1383.56
23.	Sikkim	110.76	110.76	230.30	138.45	179.99	222.09	138.45	138.45	247.87	141.22	70.61	80.26
24.	Tamil Nadu	3748.10	3690.70	5852.91	4691.65	4676.06	7066.73	4691.65	4691.65	6759.92	5204.41	2802.21	1689.80
25.	Tripura	696.73	696.74	967.15	870.92	1102.28	1136.56	870.92	869.92	1464.19	888.34	444.17	275.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	14518.73	11756.85	19564.60	18173.71	17293.83	27722.43	18173.71	17018.11	26779.42	20152.62	10076.31	10154.81
27.	Uttaranchal	763.00	686.02	1356.48	955.10	954.59	1686.24	955.10	943.75	2085.78	1061.01	530.51	385.27
28.	West Bengal	5388.01	2617.59	5298.25	6744.42	4608.31	7317.61	6744.42	5465.50	7525.25	7480.75	3740.38	2330.64
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50.00	0.00	4.24	25.00	25	5.09	25.00	6.25	7.07	25.00	0.00	1.48
30.	Daman and Diu	50.00	0.00		25.00	0	0.06	25.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.00	0.00	4.57	25.00	12.5	8.28	25.00	0.00		25.00	0.00	
32.	Lakshadweep	50.00	0.00	2.53	25.00	0	1.16	25.00	0.00	2.15	25.00	0.00	2.10
33.	Pondicherry	50.00	25.00	0.04	100.00	100	104.28	100.00	100.00	89.22	100.00	50.00	45.44
TOTAL		80000.00	64519.64	104342.97	100000.00	90010.29	129083.18	100000.00	91026.50	133811.26	110000.00	54132.21	47672.58

The utilisation is out of the total available funds during the year which include central release, state release, opening balance as on 1st April of the year and the miscellaneous receipts

Central allocation, Central release and expenditure incurred under SGRY during the year 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto September)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT.S.	2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			2006-07		
		Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilized	Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilized	Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilized	Central allocation	Central release	Funds utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22014.18	23995.50	33965.38	23487.18	24049.88	31922.74	28139.33	29453.70	37705.06	10903.95	6542.37	4748.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1142.85	1560.75	1257.74	1246.98	1366.84	685.09	1524.09	137750	675.53	140365	663.29	91.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3.	Assam	29873.53	29681.01	41422.14	32368.00	32124.06	39533.75	39560.89	40916.96	46499.28	25385.99	15231.59	13192.25
4.	Bihar	42137.71	34203.10	48593.41	46512.14	49196.29	63479.62	55724.88	59124.30	73195.24	21299.37	12779.62	6291.92
5.	Chhattisgarh	10769.37	12023.34	16805.85	13108.64	12931.67	17757.39	15706.09	16605.81	22093.18	4937.19	2962.32	3460.64
6.	Goa	183.93	110.36	78.92	336.74	292.55	28273	403.44	242.07	319.55	417.64	250.58	14.74
7.	Gujarat	8966.17	9654.67	13596.10	10283.30	9941.23	14856.35	12320.13	12648.76	16887.56	8741.19	5264.88	5636.75
8.	Haryana	4976.97	5599.45	7442.93	5417.38	5567.67	6794.28	6490.41	6758.76	9531.74	6048.66	3629.21	3892.86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2096.00	2394.67	3256.44	2281.48	2259.63	3683.45	2733.38	2230.05	3587.90	2296.24	1177.41	1369.61
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	2499.61	10803.04	4195.30	2681.02	2715.61	4197.50	3212.07	3229.13	4570.88	2628.03	1724.87	503.51
11.	Jharkhand	28803.56	26675.15	40280.58	31543.52	27394.64	39485.11	37791.40	33841.77	52866.14	3338.58	2003.15	480.06
12.	Karnataka	16353.72	19428.39	24748.91	17539.74	18290.28	26682.09	21013.87	21881.83	30855.62	16224.75	9734.86	3424.25
13.	Kerala	7337.56	8696.74	10065.14	7870.10	7886.56	13565.39	9428.94	9767.11	15532.67	8116.50	4869.90	4690.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	26338.23	26705.26	38744.86	28308.64	28713.84	40023.35	33915.78	34606.57	45496.35	16854.62	10094.66	13038.41
15.	Maharashtra	32483.24	31212.10	47411.11	34672.18	33657.28	49000.74	41539.76	40869.63	53360.78	25703.73	15422.27	16595.39
16.	Manipur	1990.89	1331.40	1071.19	2172.42	2123.41	2387.20	2655.18	2164.50	986.20	2403.18	1441.90	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	2230.43	2055.44	2716.95	2433.74	2439.01	3199.36	2974.57	2334.13	3503.10	1946.47	1167.88	1072.43
18.	Mizoram	516.13	757.86	801.68	563.18	574.44	557.19	688.33	748.55	988.29	558.39	333.84	338.45
19.	Nagaland	1629.96	1168.08	1170.55	1669.40	1637.97	1433.70	2040.38	1415.70	1989.25	1752.72	1051.63	495.87
20.	Orissa	24769.56	24743.95	38608.74	26567.30	26939.86	36291.37	31829.53	33322.45	35694.05	9623.95	5774.36	5889.66
21.	Punjab	4017.83	4620.08	6055.59	8025.60	5818.55	6215.06	7219.10	6412.39	6246.18	6753.85	443.11	2691.89
22.	Rajasthan	12424.25	13860.88	22075.62	13318.66	14564.97	20437.32	15956.71	17945.03	23423.21	12542.23	7525.34	8873.86
23.	Sikkim	571.44	703.55	760.00	62352	685.88	771.95	782.08	828.75	1076.58	562.78	337.67	329.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	19214.77	23318.54	33602.53	20538.10	22470.43	30960.67	24606.12	25995.76	35587.77	18850.46	11310.29	13688.72
25.	Tripura	3594.77	3991.89	5959.21	3922.76	4079.04	5891.08	4794.48	5213.91	6155.50	3820.26	2292.16	2011.91
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4940.35	5355.75	7492.65	5242.62	5361.66	8502.94	6281.04	6607.12	9358.23	4920.58	2952.35	2832.30
27.	Uttaranchal	73362.27	65895.85	111863.13	78495.06	79279.96	106468.40	94042.72	98576.36	128965.23	56504.34	33902.60	36285.80
28.	West Bengal	27526.41	21453.96	31604.04	29524.26	26731.84	32836.27	35372.18	34453.29	37779.37	15660.57	9396.35	8951.48
29.	A&N Islands	162.34	97.40	23.77	220.94	220.94	65.35	264.70	44.36	88.03	274.01	0.00	2.82
30.	D&N Haveli	126.77	41.13	0.00	145.46	87.28	0.00	174.27	0.00	0.00	180.40	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Daman and Diu	35.17	0.00	0.00	70.50	0.00	0.00	84.46	0.00	0.00	87.44	0.00	0.00
32.	Lakshadweep	55.95	28.57	2.59	110.50	28.57	11.37	132.39	126.75	44.20	137.05	129.55	5.73
33.	Pondichery	179.28	136.13	101.89	223.94	205.09	34.06	268.30	0.00	186.24	277.74	166.64	41.65
ALL INDIA		412025.00	412103.79	595774.74	449525.00	449618.62	608012.87	539650.00	549743.00	705228.91	291154.31	170596.65	160543.42

The utilisation is out of the total available funds during the year which include central release, state release, opening balance as on 1st April of the year and the miscellaneous reports

Central allocation, Central release and expenditure incurred under NFFWP and NREGP during the year 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 (upto September)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2004-05			2005-06				2006-07		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Utilization of funds	Central Allocation	Central releases Under NFFWP	Central releases Under NREGA\$	Total	Expenditure	Central release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12214.72	12214.72	4116.71	27199.63	13599.82	16474.81	30074.63	19880.75	82461.43	21825.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	190.80	190.80	117.27	425.26	212.63	446.31	658.94	488.45	272.85	179.68
3.	Assam	16645.79	16645.79	487.49	37100.61	0.00	33650.13	33650.13	10519.65	13970.85	12873.00
4.	Bihar	26411.54	26456.54	7778.33	58812.89	22048.52	30806.30	52854.82	27536.63	40503.38	21543.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	10410.19	10410.19	6393.51	23181.35	23181.35	785.00	23966.35	24149.14	30068.74	19563.72
6.	Gujarat	3994.69	3994.69	234.51	8895.33	4009.55	4241.12	8250.67	4617.72	4113.94	2991.21
7.	Haryana	281.85	281.85	0.00	627.62	313.81	873.82	1187.63	335.05	913.39	1161.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	303.91	303.91	200.58	676.75	338.38	898.37	1236.75	385.43	1807.64	1161.90
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	494.26	494.26	145.97	1100.60	550.31	1135.29	1685.60	794.56	2776.37	653.53
10.	Jharkhand*	22595.70	22595.70	2120.03	50315.90	29918.37	23429.66	53348.03	41428.14	37618.59	27198.15
11.	Karnataka	2925.38	2925.38	176.15	6514.20	3257.11	4402.10	7659.21	2962.28	14595.69	8562.40
12.	Kerala	547.14	547.14	125.37	1218.36	0.00	1169.18	1169.18	121.14	2179.51	182.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	15808.32	15808.32	6787.57	35201.76	33909.28	13713.82	47623.10	41900.52	126970.20	96358.70
14.	Maharashtra	15495.26	15495.26	1982.62	34504.70	5614.26	19743.56	25357.82		19235.64	11130.38
15.	Manipur	399.22	399.22	206.96	889.78	889.78	481.63	1351.41	718.59	570.89	950.00
16.	Meghalaya	543.85	543.85	150.14	1212.16	606.08	1457.87	2063.95	298.57	2064.68	0.00
17.	Mizoram*	95.52	95.52	93.35	212.89	106.45	770.91	877.36	111.06	298.90	575.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
18.	Nagaland *	455.72	455.72	276.39	1015.71	0.00	1031.28	1031.28		430.11	975.45
19.	Orissa	22283.67	22283.67	14921.80	49621.06	43221.31	7384.75	50606.06	29187.63	71213.49	26542.69
20.	Punjab	716.32	716.32	696.45	1595.09	797.55	822.54	1620.09	902.30	755.75	1130.89
21.	Rajasthan	3532.69	3532.69	2498.55	7866.58	7866.58	4142.11	12008.69	7370.11	67961.00	40590.63
22.	Sikkim	315.73	315.73	171.34	703.70	351.85	722.16	1074.01	350.39	451.50	34.83
23.	Tamil Nadu	4851.58	4851.58	2652.40	10803.45	5401.73	6571.72	11973.45	6549.71	9889.21	3850.38
24.	Tripura	1543.37	1543.37	644.32	3439.89	1719.95	2572.97	4292.92	2624.07	1456.66	1412.50
25.	Uttaranchal	1014.86	1014.86	52.46	2259.88	891.66	1269.11	2160.77	981.84	1910.60	1129.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	26378.11	26378.11	1982.07	58738.53	4273.76	33242.07	37515.83	15085.95	33498.89	32854.83
27.	West Bengal	11449.81	11449.81	1959.21	25496.32	12748.17	17038.15	29786.32	11221.82	20358.84	13698.03
	Total	201900.00	201945.00	56973.62	449630.00	215828.26	229256.74	445085.00	250581.50	588148.53	349031.19

*The districts of NFFWP have been merged in NREGP w.e.f. 2nd February, 2006

*The figure have been taken from feed back schedule

[English]

Increase in Property Prices

657. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of property have been alarmingly increasing due to artificial scarcity created by real estate developers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to cap property prices by creating a regulatory authority in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by the Government to check prices rise of properties in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b). Prices of residential property are governed by demand and supply. However, there are many other factors influencing increase in property prices in urban India, such

as increase in population, migration to urban area leading to scarcity of developed land, rise in income of urban households, speculation by property agents/real estate agents, accessibility of infrastructural facilities, employment opportunities, inherent value of land, steady and healthy growth of economy in last three years, easy availability of loans at affordable rates, increase in land prices, increase in activities of MNCs in India and escalation in prices of cement, steel, all construction materials and labour costs.

(c) to (e) Under consideration.

Credit Rating System

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

(a) whether the Government has any credit rating system for small and medium scale enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the rating system has been helpful for the small and medium enterprises?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

A 'Performance and Credit Rating Mechanism for Small Scale Industries (SSIs) through National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) is in operation wherein 7 rating agencies viz. CARE, CRISIL, Dun & Bradstreet, FITCH, ICRA, ONICRA and SMERA have been empanelled for rating of micro and small enterprises. Rating is based on a combination of credit and performance factors including operations, finance, business and management risk. SSIs have the liberty to choose from among the empanelled Rating Agencies and the fee structure is based on turn-over of the unit.

(c) The Scheme has made good strides in terms of empowering small enterprises to secure credit from banks and financial institutions with comparative ease and better terms. It has also helped to enhance the recognition of the rated units among its buyers and customers.

Pending corporate cases

659. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of corporate cases are lying pending with various courts of the country;

(b) if so, the details of such cases, State-wise

(c) the reasons for their pendency; and

(d) the time by which these cases are likely to be disposed off?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Supply of Fuel to Dabhol Power Project

660. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is unable to provide gas/fuel to the Dabhol Power Project at a affordable price to ensure its viable functioning as reported in Economics Times dated November 1, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) The sourcing of gas, which is the main fuel for the Dabhol Power Project, is being co-ordinated by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MOP&NG). The latest status on availability of gas, as informed by the MOP&NG, is as under:

(i) The first gas send out from LNG terminal is targeted by end of March, 2007.

(ii) Pending LNG terminal becoming fully operational, the RLNG will be transported from Dahej LNG terminal through Dahej-Uran Pipeline (DUPL) and Dabhol-Panvel Pipeline (DPPL), being laid by GAIL. These pipelines are expected to be commissioned by the end of March, 2007.

(iii) Petronet LNG Ltd., (PLL) is discussing with RasGas, Qatar for import of 1.2 MMTPA LNG on short term basis from 2007-2009. PLL has reported that RasGas has confirmed supply of 3 cargoes every two months - meaning 18 cargoes during a year, i.e. 1.20 to 1.25 MMTPA. The price is under discussion between PLL and RasGas, Qatar.

(iv) GAIL is also holding discussions with Sonatrach, Algeria for supply of 1.2 MMTPA LNG on long term basis from 2009. Further discussions in this regard with Sonatrach are expected to be held in November/December, 2006 in Algeria. GAIL is also discussing with various other potential gas suppliers for sourcing LNG for the project on long term basis.

Monitoring of Rural Roads under PMGSY

661. SHRI AJIT JOGI: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any targets and time schedule to construct the roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) to spend the amount during each year of the Tenth Plan by States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of defaulting States during the said period;

(d) whether the quality of roads constructed under this Yojana is being monitored by the National Quality Monitors,

(e) if so, the locations where the roads have not been found up to the mark during the current year, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to overcome the defects/anomalies?

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 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) was launched on 25th December, 2000 as a 100 per cent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The prime objective of the PMGSY is to provide connectivity to all the eligible unconnected habitations of more than 500 persons in the rural areas (250 persons in the hilly and desert areas) through good all weather road. Under Bharat Nirman, goal has been set to provide connectivity to all the habitations with a population of more than 1000 in the plain areas and habitations with the population of 500 or more in hilly

and tribal areas by 2009. The systematic up-gradation of the existing rural roadwork networks is also an integral component of the scheme. Till date, a sum of Rs. 19,915.09 crore has been released out of which an expenditure of Rs. 17,077.55 crore has been incurred. Fifteen States have not claimed the amount equivalent to their normative allocation. These States are Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal.

(d) to (f) Rural Roads is a State subject. Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), the State is responsible for implementation of the programme and therefore they are also responsible for examining the quality of works. The quality of every road work is required to be examined by the Programme Implementing Unit and State Quality Monitors appointed by the State Government. The observations of National Quality Monitors are sent to the State Governments for appropriate action and action taken reports are required to be prepared after attending to the defects/issues raised in these reports. From March 2002 to August 2006, 38417 inspections have been carried out. State-wise abstract of inspections is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Statewise Abstract of Inspections Carried by National Quality Monitors upto August, 2006

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Inspection	Grading			
			Complete		Incomplete	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2753	1173	271	898	411
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	156	30	55	16	55
3.	Assam	729	175	36	320	198
4.	Bihar	771	81	126	314	250
5.	Bihar (NEAs)	199	8	3	94	94
6.	Chhattisgarh	1728	507	101	758	362
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	1858	651	145	736	326

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1249	282	28	637	302
10.	Haryana	233	46	12	143	32
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	237	6	7	122	102
12.	Jharkhand	1000	172	105	358	365
13.	Karnataka	2350	840	112	837	581
14.	Kerala	698	155	50	403	90
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3605	1032	141	1763	669
16.	Maharashtra	2618	702	99	1307	510
17.	Manipur	140	24	42	22	52
18.	Meghalaya	208	24	12	65	107
19.	Mizoram	144	16	26	65	37
20.	Nagaland	139	26	28	27	58
21.	Orissa	2422	996	92	732	602
22.	Punjab	831	350	18	349	114
23.	Rajasthan	4001	1706	248	1547	500
24.	Sikkim	169	16	12	79	62
25.	Tamil Nadu	2778	1365	198	801	414
26.	Tripura	169	49	28	43	51
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4961	2024	266	1935	736
28.	Uttaranchal	790	94	21	425	250
29.	West Bengal	1481	470	102	626	283
	Total	38417	13020	2382	15422	7593

[English]

Theft of Jewellery from Cooperative Banks

662. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints regarding theft of pledged jewellery from the Strong Room of Co-operative Banks particularly Co-operative Bank at Azhaganparai of Kanyakumari District;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) A theft had occurred in Azhaganparai Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS) affiliated to Kanyakumari District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB) on 23rd April 1999, which came to notice on the next day. Cash amounting of Rs. 90,234/- and jewellery worth Rs. 82,59,278/- had

been stolen. Although, insurance cover was available, the insurance company refused to settle the claim as the police investigation found involvement of one Director of the PACS in the incident. A case has been filed by the PACS and the DCCB with Madras High Court.

Urban Unemployment

663. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by Government to find out the reasons for increasing unemployment in the urban areas ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the urban unemployment on the basis of age-group and economic conditions;

(d) whether the Government has announced any scheme for re-employment assistance and skill development in the urban areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation has not conducted any study in this regard.

As reported by the Planning Commission, the incidence of overall unemployment and unemployment among youth (age groups 15-19, 20-24 and 25-29) in urban areas is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is already implementing, on all India basis, a centrally sponsored urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), with effect from 1.12.1997. This programme is specially meant for urban poor below poverty line and seeks to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or under employed poor through (i) encouragement to setting up of self-employment ventures by the urban poor and (ii) through provision of wage employment by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Statement

Incidence of Unemployment in Urban Areas (%)*

(On CDS basis)

Age Group	Incidence of Unemployment		
	Male	Female	Persons
15-19	19.0	18.0	19.0
20-24	17.1	25.9	18.5
25-29	10.3	13.1	10.7
15-29	14.7	19.1	15.4
All ages	7.30	9.40	7.70

*Unemployed as percentage of labour force.

Illegal Import of Foreign Cars

664. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU:
SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether cases of illegal import of foreign cars have come up to the notice of the Government as reported in the *Times of India*, dated September 8,2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) During 2005-06, DRI had seized 113 foreign cars imported illegally valued at Rs. 38.53 crores involving Customs Duty amounting to Rs. 20.41 crores.

(c) After completion of investigations, Show Cause notices have been issued for demand of duty evaded, confiscation of imported vehicles, and taking penal action on the persons against whom evidence is available.

Setting of Legislative Council in States

665. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have proposed for creation of Legislative Council;

(b) the deficiencies or requirement, if any, to be met by respective States before Bills are to be introduced; and

(c) the time by which these bills are likely to be introduced?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) to (c) The State of Assam proposed for creation of Legislative Council in its Legislature vide resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly of Assam dated 29th November, 2005. Now, the Government of Assam has been requested on 27th October, 2006 to furnish its views in the matter and the particulars of local bodies which would be the constituents of the proposed Legislative Council. However, the Central Government has not received any reply from the Government of Assam so far.

Investigation against DDA Officials

666. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several officials of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are property dealers and they take commission for getting work related to DDA done;

(b) if so, the whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has reported that they have received a complaint alleging that two of its officials are carrying out property dealing activities.

(b) to (d) DDA has further reported inquiry into the complaint is being conducted.

[Translation]

Rajasthan High Court

667. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relocate Rajasthan High Court, Jodhpur to somewhere else;

(b) if so, whether land has been allotted for it;

(c) the time by which construction of new High Court building is likely to commence; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY): (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Selling of Government Share in PFC

668. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to sell 5% Government shares in Power Finance Corporation Limited (PFC);

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to allow company for public offer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A proposal for public offer to the tune of 10.22% of the post issue offer has been mooted by the Power Finance Corporation.

Shrinking of India

669. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is shrinking by 2 cm every year and after 200 million years from now, it will disappear, as reported in the daily Hindustan Times (Delhi edition) of September 10, 2006.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has examined the report; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon ?

The MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per the theory of plate tectonics, the Mid oceanic ridges in the oceans keep on adding mass to plates. This process along with convection currents in the mantle causes all the plates in the globe to move with respect to each other. The movement of plates causes collision and subduction, where one plate goes down into another plate. This process is responsible for topography generation and earthquakes. Indian plate is under thrusting Eurasian plate in north at the rate of 2 cm/yr. From historical records, it is revealed that in the past Indian plate motion was never uniform, and it slowed down over last 100 million years. Assuming the present rate of plate motion of 2 cm/yr, it is too simplistic to say that India will disappear in 200 million years since the dynamics of Indian subcontinent is too complex. However, the present plate motion may not be continued over this wide time scale, *i.e.* 200 million years.

(c) and (d) Plate tectonics are the basic concept of earthquake occurrence. Seismologists study the plate motion and analyse the process of earthquake occurrence. There is nothing new in the report. The reported estimate of the plate rate is known for quite sometime and is consistent with previous findings. Department of Science & Technology has set up 41 permanent GPS stations all over the country to study the plate motion and is also supporting R&D projects to study the plate motion of different seismogenic zones of the country.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4958/06)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Amendment) Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 602 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2006, under Sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4959/06)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Patiala and State Bank of Saurashtra, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 40 of the State Bank of India Act 1955, and sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4960-4963/06)

- (2) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4964/06)

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4965/06)

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4966/06)

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4967/06)

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4968/06)

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of India for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4969/06)

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4970/06)

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4971/06)

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4972/06)

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4973/06)

- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2005-2006, along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4974/06)

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23A of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-

- (i) S.O. 1225 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank and Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank.

- (ii) S.O. 1234 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Chandrapur Gadchiroli Gramin Bank and Bandara Gramin Bank.

- (iii) S.O. 1384 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Adhiyaman Grama Bank and Vallalar Grama Bank.

- (iv) S.O. 60 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 2006 regarding amalgamation of Avadh Gramin Bank, Barabanki Gramin Bank and Farrukhabad Gramin Bank.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4975/06)

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (11) of section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949:—

- (i) S.O. 1644 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2006, specifying the 3rd October, 2006 as the date in relation to the scheme for amalgamation of the United Western Bank Limited with the Industrial Development Bank of India Limited.

- (ii) The United Western Bank Limited (Amalgamation with the Industrial Development Bank of India Limited) Scheme, 2006, published in Notification No. S.O. 1645 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2006.
- (iii) S.O. 1396 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2006, specifying the 2nd September, 2006 as the date in relation to the scheme for amalgamation of the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Limited with the Federal Bank Limited.
- (iv) S.O. 85 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2006, specifying the 25th January, 2006 as the date in relation to the scheme for amalgamation of the Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Limited with the Federal Bank Limited.
- (v) The Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad Limited (Amalgamation with the Federal Bank Limited) Scheme, 2006 published in Notification No. S.O. 86(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4976/06)

- (5) A copy of the Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2006 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 582(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 2006 under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4977/06)

- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 472 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2003-CE dated the 1st March, 2003.
- (ii) G.S.R. 496 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2006,

together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/95-CE dated the 16th March, 1995.

- (iii) G.S.R. 658 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 64/95-CE dated the 16th March, 1995.
- (iv) G.S.R. 664 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-CE dated the 1st March, 2006.
- (v) G.S.R. 699 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2006-CE dated the 1st March, 2006.
- (vi) G.S.R. 703 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 4/2006-CE dated the 1st March, 2006.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4978/06)

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 494 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/1996-Cus., dated the 23rd July, 1996.
- (ii) G.S.R. 508 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.

- (iii) G.S.R. 513 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 85/2004-Cus., dated the 31st August, 2004.
- (iv) G.S.R. 530 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 72/2005-Cus., dated the 22nd July, 2005.
- (v) G.S.R. 536 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (vi) G.S.R. 545 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (vii) G.S.R. 620 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (viii) G.S.R. 657 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 39/96-Cus., dated the 23rd July, 1996.
- (ix) G.S.R. 659 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 21/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002.
- (x) G.S.R. 696 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt customs duty on Air Rifles/Pistols-0.117 calibers imported by National Rifle Association of India (NRAI) for the purpose of imparting training, subject to specified conditions.
- (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4979/06)
- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:—
- (i) G.S.R. 495 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on specified polyester yarns originating in or exported from Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia and Chinese Taipei for a period of six months.
- (ii) G.S.R. 511 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provisionally exempt imports of nylon tyre cord fabrics, exported by M/s Junma Tyre Cord Company Limited, People's Republic of China from anti-dumping duty.
- (iii) G.S.R. 512 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on specified nylon filament yarn originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and People's Republic of Korea.
- (iv) G.S.R. 523 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty up to the 5th day of September, 2007, on imports of Paracetamole originating in, or exported from, People's Republic of China.
- (v) G.S.R. 539 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendments in the Notification No. 120/2002-Cus., dated the 31st October, 2002.

- (vi) G.S.R. 540 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Cellophane Transparent Film, originating in or exported from China PR.
- (vii) G.S.R. 543 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 73/2003-Cus., dated the 1st May, 2003.
- (viii) G.S.R. 544 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 102/2004-Cus., dated the 30th September, 2004.
- (ix) G.S.R. 550 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti dumping duty on imports of Sodium Hydroxide originating in or exported from Saudi Arabia, Iran, Japan, USA and France, at the rates recommended by the designated authority.
- (x) G.S.R. 551 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 69/2001-Cus., dated the 26th June, 2001.
- (xi) G.S.R. 603 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to modify anti-dumping duty on imports of D(-) Para Hydroxy Phenyl Glycine Base, originating in, or exported from, Singapore, at the rates recommended by the designated authority.
- (xii) G.S.R. 604 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendments in the Notification No. 122/2002-Cus., dated the 31st October, 2002.

- (xiii) G.S.R. 605 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to modify anti-dumping duty on imports of D(-) Para Hydroxy Phenyl Glycine Methyl Potassium Dane Salt originating in, or exported from, Singapore, at the rates recommended by the designated authority.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 117/2003-Cus., dated the 24th July, 2003.
- (xv) G.S.R. 622 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Compact disc-Recordables (CD-Rs) originating in or exported, to India, from People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Chinese Taipei.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 625 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on imports into India of bias tyres originating in, or exported from, China PR and Thailand.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 628 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 68/2005-Cus., dated the 19th July, 2005.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 641 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Sodium Hydrosulphite, originating in or exported from the People's Republic of China, at the rates recommended by the designated authority.

- (xix) G.S.R. 642 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2006, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 114/2001-Cus., dated the 2nd November, 2001
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4980/06)
- (9) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2006, together with Auditor's Report thereon:-
- (i) Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank, Dehra Dun
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4981/06)
- (ii) Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4982/06)
- (iii) Shri Venkateswara Grameena Bank, Chittoor
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4983/06)
- (iv) Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Udaipur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4984/06)
- (v) Lucknow Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sitapur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4985/06)
- (vi) Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Koraput
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4986/06)
- (vii) Faridkot-Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bathinda
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4987/06)
- (viii) Kalinga Gramya Bank, Cuttack
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4988/06)
- (ix) Adhyanman Grama Bank, Dharpuri
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4989/06)
- (x) Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4990/06)
- (xi) Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4991/06)
- (xii) Ratlam-Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsaur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4992/06)
- (xiii) Chikmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4993/06)
- (xiv) Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4994/06)
- (xv) Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4995/06)
- (xvi) Gwalior Datla Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Datla
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4996/06)
- (xvii) Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Morena
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4997/06)
- (xviii) Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4998/06)
- (xix) Vallalar Grama Bank, Cuddalore
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-4999/06)
- (xx) Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Birbhum
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5000/06)
- (xxi) Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5001/06)
- (xxii) Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5002/06)
- (xxiii) Mallebhum Gramin Bank, Bankura
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5003/06)
- (xxiv) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5004/06)

- (xxv) Sree Anantha Grameena Bank, Anantapur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5005/06)
- (xxvi) Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5006/06)
- (xxvii) Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia, Shillong
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5007/06)
- (xxviii) Sagar Gramin Bank, Kolkata
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5008/06)
- (xxix) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Itanagar
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5009/06)
- (xxx) Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5010/06)
- (xxxi) Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5011/06)
- (xxxii) Rayalaseema Grameena Bank, Kadapa
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5012/06)
- (xxxiii) Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajnandgaon
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5013/06)
- (xxxiv) North Malabar Gramin Bank, Kannur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5014/06)
- (xxxv) Howrah Gramin Bank, Howrah
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5015/06)
- (xxxvi) Kanakadurga Grameena Bank, Gudivada
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5016/06)
- (xxxvii) Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Palamau
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5017/06)
- (xxxviii) Jaipur Thar Gramin Bank, Jaipur
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5018/06)
- (xxxix) Baroda Easter Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Raebareli
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5019/06)
- (xi) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5020/06)
- (xli) Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5021/06)
- (xlii) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5022/06)
- (xliii) Kamraz Rural Bank, Kashmir
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5023/06)
- (xliv) Alaknanda Gramin Bank, Pauri
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5024/06)
- (xlv) Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5025/06)
- (xlvii) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5026/06)
- (xlviii) Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5027/06)
- (xlviii) Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Munger
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5028/06)
- (xlix) Aurangabad-Jalna Gramin Bank, Aurangabad
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5029/06)
- (10) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March 2006.
(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5030/06)

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Sixteenth and Seventeenth Reports

[English]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda):
I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:

- (1) Sixteenth Report* on "The Apprentices (Amendment) Bill, 2006"
- (2) Seventeenth Report on "The National Jute Board Bill, 2006".

12.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

One hundred ninety second and one hundred ninety third Reports

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIYA (Hamirpur, UP): Sir, I beg to lay the following reports (Hindi and English Versions) of Standing Committee on Industry on the Table of the House.

1. One Hundred Ninety Second Report on the Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Amendment Bill, 2006.
2. One Hundred Ninety Third Report on Action Taken on the 178th report of the Committee.

On the unlocking of surplus assets of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) to generate resources for revival of Ancillary Units of (PSEs) and their status a case study of HMT Ltd.

12.03 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, the 27th of November, 2006 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

*The Report was presented to the Hon. Speaker under Direction 71 A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 20 September, 2006 as the House was not in Session.

2. Consideration and passing of the Jalianwala Bagh National Memorial (Amendment) Bill, 2006.
3. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2006, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.
4. Discussion on the Report entitled "The State of Panchayats - A Mid-Term Review and Appraisal".
5. Consideration and passing of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages University Bill, 2006, after it is passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI (Rewa): Sir, I request to include the following items in the next week's agenda:

1. The work on Lalitpur-Singrauli Railway line has been pending for the last many years, due to indifferent attitude of the Ministry of Railway cost to this project has escalated many fold. This area is among very backward areas of the country. Therefore, there is an urgent need to connect this area with rail network. Therefore, there is an urgent need to allocate at least Rs. 100 crore, immediately to undertake work on this project.
2. Due to reduction in power quota allocation for Madhya Pradesh from central pool, the state is facing the problem of heavy shortage of power and the farmers, businessmen and other sections of people have been also severely affected by power crisis. Farmers have to face lot of difficulties in irrigation of wheat crops. So, there is a urgent need to restore the same quota of power to Madhya Pradesh which was being allocated to the State by the Centre prior to making reduction in it.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): I request the hon. Speaker to include the following items in the next week's agenda:

1. The intervention of the Central Government to settle the dispute with regard to the water level in Mullapperiyar Dam between Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

2. Bringing a Central legislation in respect of giving relief to farmers in the matter of debt relief to prevent further suicides.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Hon. Speaker, Sir, please include the following item in the next week's agenda.

Need to establish a central university named Buddhist University in country's capital Delhi in the memory of Lord Gautam Budha on the occasion of his 2250th birth anniversary and to celebrate it with magnificently.

Need to convert Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Memorial, situated at 26, Alipur Road in Capital Delhi, into a museum and name it Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Museum.

[English]

DR. K.S. MANOJ (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Need to establish a permanent unit of ICMR and Vector Control Research Centre in Alappuzha for the surveillance and control of vector-borne diseases like Chikungunya, Dengue fever, Japanese B. encephalitis, filarial and Malaria, and also to strengthen the State Institute of Virology and Communicable Diseases.
2. Fulfil the assurances made on the floor of the House by the then hon. Defence Minister that compassionate appointment would be given to the widow of the driver of Border Roads Organisation, late R. Maniappan, who was kidnapped, tortured and killed by the Taliban in Afghanistan.

[Translation]

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

Hoshiarpur Railway line which was laid before independence of the country, should be extended to Unna, Phagwara and Tanda.

There is acute shortage of medical facilities in Hoshiarpur. A medical college and a hospital should be opened there.

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. The prices of essential commodities are increasing day by day. There is no step taken by the Government to control it. There is an urgent need to bring down the prices of petroleum products as the international prices have come down. It should be done forthwith so that the prices of the essential commodities will come down.
2. The unorganised workers, like bidi workers, construction workers, rickshaw-pullers, agriculture workers, mutia-mazdoors, brickfield workers, mining workers, seaport workers, bus drivers and conductors, shop-keepers' workers should have the right to get PF and pension. A comprehensive Bill should be brought immediately so that they will not commit suicide.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have directed, instead of reading in detail, we should read only the subject. Following the same direction I request to include the following items in the next week's agenda.

MR. SPEAKER: All should follow what you have said. I would like to see all the Members following this practice.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first point is that the University of Rajasthan should be conferred the status of a central university.

Secondly, Swai Mansingh Hospital should be conferred the status of All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

Many many thanks to you.

MR. SPEAKER: Many many thanks to you too.

SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO (Girdih): The Government had acquired 1183 acre of land in Bokaro district of

Jharkhand, for mining of coal under CST under a memorandum dated 27.07.1983. This land included the land and houses of 276 persons. After acquiring the land the government have not made any arrangement as per Land Acquisition Rules, for giving compensation/employment/resettlement of the land owners of village Amla and Karo in lieu of their 922 acre of land. I would like to demand through this House that the arrangement for employment of concerned affected land owners should be made against their acquired land and the resettlement of the remaining persons should be done and payment should be made to them immediately.

2. The works are being executed in Jharkhand state under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme but the very few works of permanent nature are under this scheme and thus no assets are being created there. There are the works that were involved 20:30 percent contribution and the amount provided by District Commission but there are schemes which are lying incomplete and the funds provided by the Government for them has already been spent but proved redundant to their incompleteness. So, I would like to demand from the government, through this House, that they should issue guidelines immediately for completion of these incomplete schemes.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): The grant in aid should be given to Madhya Pradesh and those other states, from the Central Disaster Relief Fund on the basis of loss assessment made by Centre, to compensate loss sustained by their farmers, due to crop loss and to meet the situation created by devastating flood, damage to roads and created by drought. And approval should be given to crop insurance unit based on 'Patwari Halka Number Ekai, as proposed by Madhya Pradesh Government.

2. The Union Government should formulate effective work plan to protect the weaker sections, scheduled tribes and scheduled castes against harassment, injustice and atrocities being perpetrated on them and take effective steps to bring social equality and social unity by increasing the opportunities of education and employment for these weaker sections.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (Kutch): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may kindly be allowed to raise the following issues related to the Railway Ministry in the list of next week's business in the Lok Sabha:

1. The hon. Railway Minister, in the last Railway Budget, declared a direct train from Bhuj to Bareilly thrice a week via Palanpur. But until now the Railway authorities have not started this train. This train should be started immediately.
2. Gauge conversion between Bhiladi and Samdari Railway line be expedited, and completed as immediately as possible.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

12.12 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

Re: Reported statement made by the Ambassador of China on Arunachal Pradesh

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to matters of urgent public importance after the Question Hour. Shri L. K. Advani, the hon. Leader of the Opposition.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will try to accommodate as many hon. Members as possible. We have all agreed to a certain way of functioning. Therefore, please cooperate with the Chair. These are important issues that are being raised in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker Sir, four days ago, the President of China had visited India and he was in India till yesterday. On the eve of his arrival Chinese Ambassador made a statement which made the people of Arunachal Pradesh and all people of the country committed to preserve the sovereignty and unity of country unhappy. They were shocked because such type of statement was never made earlier particularly on the eve of such an important visit. When I had an opportunity to meet the President, I also told him that the relation between India and China had been strengthening during the last few years. The contributory factor in it is that neither China nor India has ever stated that this is a core issue and unless it is resolved normalcy cannot be restored in other spheres of relations. Due to this despite having border dispute, we have made

[Shri L.K. Advani]

progress on other issues. I believe that this recent visit is also beneficial in this respect. The Minister of Finance and the leader of the House, who is now the Minister of External Affairs are sitting here and that is why I said that I was surprised as to how such a statement was made that Arunachal Pradesh is a part of China. By this reason, I gave this notice for yesterday that I would like to raise this issue in the House because, I am of the opinion that whenever such a statement is not only the Government but this House should also oppose it for the satisfaction of the people of Arunachal Pradesh and also for assuring the people of the country.

Then I was told by the Government that he will be in the country for one more day, any way yesterday he was in Mumbai, hence it would be appropriate not to raise this issue tomorrow. It is a matter of propriety, but I was ready to accept that. I did not think that so serious. But I have expressed my wishes before the Government, I may speak to hon'ble. Mr. Speaker, that I do not raise this question today, because it is the wish of Government that this should not be raised while he is in India. But I will not insist on this if the Government would agree that this House should pass a resolution that Arunachal is an integral part of India. I discussed this with the hon'ble. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is not sitting here. He did not say that it is not possible. He said he would convey to me after talking with Prime Minister. But there after he did not talk to me and this issue could not be raised yesterday as the proceedings of the House could not go ahead due to other reasons.

I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to raise the issue. I would conclude my speech after raising two or three questions in this regard. Because a detailed discussion can be held on it whenever hon. Prime Minister and hon. External Affairs M Minister made a statement about the discussion as held between them and the President of China and agreements signed between the two countries. The main purpose of raising this issue at this moment is the question of Arunachal and I think one must think about the people of that region on such occasions. It is a mere coincidence that both the Members of Lok Sabha from that region belong to our party and they have publicly expressed this concern in this regard that as to why the said statement has not been opposed. In this context, I would not like to include this issue with Indo-China border dispute.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, emergency was declared on 8th November, 1962 when China invaded India. At that time in his speech the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawarhar

Lal Nehru had made a point in the context of Arunachal. I have the text of his speech with me. His speech was very lengthy but I would like to quote only a few lines from it in the House. Those days Arunachal was not a separate state. From the British period it was called NEFA-North East Frontier Agency. While mentioning NEFA, he told that people of China alleged that we have occupied that region.

[English]

"They have laid stress sometimes on the fact that we have occupied this area of NEFA, or a large part of it since we became independent".

[Translation]

It means that on gaining independence India occupied it. As if when British rule was there, it was not a part of India and after gaining independence our Government in the leadership of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru occupied it.

[English]

This is the allegation.

[Translation]

I keep the border dispute separate from these things because Pandit ji himself had observed

[English]

that is a curious statement.

[Translation]

But it is amazing that we have occupied that region while mentioning McMahon line he had told that since 1913-14 Himalaya watershed was treated as the border between India and China and since 1913-14 that was part of India. Besides that the important thing to which the people of Arunachal obviously concerned is that Pandit Ji had told.

[English]

"Apart from that, when we became independent we did one thing. We naturally wanted these tribal people in the frontier areas to share our independence. The British largely left them to their own resources and interfered only when there was some trouble."

[Translation]

The tribals living in that region since British rule, were free to utilise their resources and the Britishers did not meddle in their affairs. Britishers used to interfere only when there was a problem.

[English]

"But there is no doubt that the British considered their frontier to be the McMohan Line. They did not have a full-fledged administrative apparatus there. On gaining Independence we were naturally anxious to develop these areas as we were trying to develop other areas of India. We tried, therefore, not only to introduce our administration there...."

[Translation]

Britishers had not even created the structure of administration there. We not only brought administration there.

[English]

"We tried, therefore, not only to introduce our administration there but schools, hospitals, roads, etc. It is this, which the Chinese says, represents our occupying that area."

[Translation]

We have strived for development and welfare of public there and they call it occupation. In this context, I felt that if such type of statement comes from any Chinese spokesman and we keep quite on that as courtesy then it is not proper. We must refute it and my question to hon. Minister of External Affairs is that what the details of the talks held between our Prime Minister and the President of China and between Minister of External Affairs and Chinese President and whether during their talks the issue of Arunachal was raised or not?

The second question what I would like to ask is whether there is any precedent in which any diplomat or ambassador had been reprimanded for anything said or done and the same has been considered indecorous? If so, whether the Ministry of External Affairs has taken the notice of the statement made by the Chinese Ambassador and summoned him and reprimanded him for the statement which he should not have made? These are my two questions and I want the Minister of External Affairs to reply them. First, whether any Cabinet Minister or Prime Minister or he has taken up this issue with him? Second, whether the Government of India or Ministry of External Affairs has taken the statement made by the

Chinese Ambassador into notice? If so, the reaction of the Government thereto? I believe and even the hon. Minister will also accept the fact that we consider Arunachal Pradesh a part of India. So, there is only one demand as to why the Government and the Parliament remained reticent on the circumstances that happened following the four days visit of Chinese President to India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through this House I would like to demand that a resolution be moved in this House in this respect. I leave it to the Government to decide what should be conveyed or not conveyed in the resolution. I think it will proper that the resolution should read:

[English]

In view of certain statements made recently by Chinese spokesman, this House affirms that Arunachal Pradesh is a part and parcel of India.

[Translation]

But I don't mind if the Government feels difficulty in moving the earlier resolution. But the affirmation in this regard should be made in the House. I think that

[English]

It would be an appropriate response to what the impression has been created till now by various spokesmen.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also seek a statement from the Minister of External Affairs on the details of the negotiations held following the arrival of the Chinese President here.

[English]

MR. SPEKAER: I have received similar notices from several other hon. Members. I will mention their names. Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, Shri Kiren Rijiju Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma, Shri Prabhunath Singh, Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and Shri Kirip Chalhha. Only their names would be recorded.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Member of Parliament from Arunachal Pradesh may please be provided to an opportunity to speak on this.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I, too, want to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: please wait, whether I give you an opportunity or not.

[English]

I am only mentioning the names of those who have taken the trouble of giving notices.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh, you are becoming impatient. I do not know why

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please give two minutes to each member.

MR. SPEAKER: It's all the same. The leader of opposition has already spoken.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): You should allow two or three minutes. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You support the Leader of the Opposition. You have to associate yourself. He has elaborately said as we expect from him.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Please allow me. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised the entire issue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[English]

Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Whether you have thought that notice is required to be given to speak.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the distorted statement made by the Chinese Ambassador to India about the Arunachal Pradesh is most unfortunate and unwarranted. Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India. The Government should also clarify this. I am supporting the demand of the Leader of the Opposition. This House should make a unanimous Resolution. If it is necessary, the Government should come forward with this type of Resolution. It is necessary for the House to adopt such a Resolution. ... (Interruptions) This is also regrettable that the Government of India has not lodged any formal objection to this statement. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has said it. You associate with the Leader of the Opposition.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: How is this happening when a foreign dignitary is visiting our country? This has also happened sometime back. Some other Ambassador had also made certain remarks. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I will not allow.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Now, the Chinese Ambassador has also made this type of remark. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please cooperate.

Shri Kiren Rijju.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Is it our softness or weakness or goodness that we are remaining silent? They should behave properly. They are foreign dignitaries. They are our guests. They are in our own soil. They are embarrassing and insulting us. How will we tolerate that? ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Our guests did not do that. Please do not do that. The President of China did not say that.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: I am not making any reference to Mr. President of China. I am just making a reference to the Ambassador of China to India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Chinese Ambassador is not our guest.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: When we have good relations with China. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kiren Rijju.

Nothing else should be recorded.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not misuse the opportunity, Shri Tripathy. We have always developed the system of associating with the statement. There is no good of repeating. Please do not repeat. I am sorry. This is not fair. Every word has been spoken by the Leader of the Opposition. I am very sorry, Shri Tripathy. You are not being fair to me.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The Government should also take the hard line when a comment is made about our own land. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing else will be recorded. Do not record anything else.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are only repeating what the Leader of the Opposition has said. It does not help us.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Just repeating what the Leader of the Opposition has said does not help us. Please put forward additional points, if you have any.

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (Arunachal West): Keeping the decorum of this House and the sanctity of the relations between the two countries in view. I would like to raise two points. Hon. Advani ji has made his points categorical and in details in this regard. I want to convey my feelings. A slew of points have been made in respect of Arunachal Pradesh such as Arunachal Pradesh is a part of India. I have never said that UP is a part of India, Kerala is part of India or Haryana is a part of India. I realized so far as that Arunachal itself, is India and India itself is Arunachal. There should not be any hesitation to say so. With the same spirit I would like to say in this House that even the sacrifices made and lives laid in 1962 by our brave soldiers for the sake of our country must also be borne in our mind. Lata Mangeshkar sang a song 'Ai Mere Watan Ke Logon, Jara Yaad Karo Kurban'. We should also remember the soldiers who laid their lives when NEFA was occupied. Even the situation prevailed today in Arunachal Pradesh does not reflect the different image from that of 1962. Once Pt. Nehru said about the North-Eastern region and about Arunachal Pradesh that

[English]

My heart goes to the people of Assam.

[Translation]

as NEFA was the part of Assam. He had left, he was defeated but what I would like to say is that it is the love of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for the country which has never allowed them to say that they want to alienate themselves from India.

It is said that no one is demanding those states but our neighbouring country is demanding Arunachal Pradesh. Still, with the sense of pride the people of Arunachal Pradesh say that they do not want to alienate themselves from India. This is the most peace-loving region. The way Government of India has overlooked it, our feelings, our development is not good. Today development is not an issue but development is interlinked to the security of the country. Arunachal Pradesh is a frontier state. It protects the country. Even today a man has to walk at least for four or five days to reach some of the villages in Arunachal Pradesh. Government of India says that there is not requisite population to provide road connectivity. All these things are interlinked to the security. In this connection we say that the issue of security should not be correlated to the population. After all, it is our territory. There should be development. The people of Arunachal Pradesh will be grateful to Advaniji for raising the issue of Arunachal Pradesh. I would like to urge the Government that realizing the feelings of the people of Arunachal Pradesh, the motion moved by Advaniji may be unanimously adopted. *(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please wait.

Please do not repeat, Dr. Sarma. If you have any additional points to make, you can make; otherwise, you may please associate yourself with what he said already. There cannot be a debate.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, I stand to express the solidarity, along with this House, with the people of Arunachal Pradesh. It is not an isolated border issue of Arunachal Pradesh. It is the question of sovereignty of the country. This is a very sensitive issue; we should take it very seriously; and the entire House should adopt a Resolution on this. I fully support what the Leader of the Opposition has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

There is one more important issue to which I want to draw the attention of the House. The Chinese had, on various occasions, through the national and international Media, claimed to divert the waters of the River Brahmaputra.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It does not arise here. I will not allow this. Sorry, do not misuse the opportunity given. A specific matter was being raised. Your point may be important, but you may raise it at a different occasion.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Okay, I will not raise the issue of diversion of river water. On that same issue, I will say something more.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not cooperating with the Chair; it is very unfortunate.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: I am fully cooperating. This is a very sensitive issue.

In 1962 when there was Chinese aggression, our armies were evacuated and withdrawn; the currencies were burnt and the people were also evacuated. That was the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: We are only dealing with the statement of the Chinese Ambassador. If I may say so, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised it in a proper manner.

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I wish to express the anguish of not only Assam but the people of entire Northeast. Yesterday, all the Members of Parliament from

Northeastern region strongly resolved to stand with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing more to be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Prabhunath Singh's statement will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is the misuse of the opportunity given. I am very sorry.

...*(interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Only Shri Prabhunath Singh's statement will go on record. Shri Prabhunath Singh, would you like to speak?

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to speak only for one minute... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please, continue. Only your statement will be recorded and not his. His statement is not being recorded. Please, continue.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, how will both of them speak simultaneously?

MR. SPEAKER: His statement will not be recorded, only your statement will be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sharmaji, it is not proper. I told you, requested you but you are bent on defying the Chair and the same thing is being reiterated

[English]

There are so many other issues to be raised. I have a long list of hon. Members who have given notices to raise other important matters. I am informed that there will be a response by the Government. You should not go on saying all these things.

*Not recorded.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This is the most important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that it is the most important issue. I have never minimized its importance. I am only saying that while raising this issue, do not bring in other matters.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what has happened to you, Dr. Sarma, today!

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Sir, I only want that the Government should immediately come out with a statement so that the country should know the stand of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the third time you are repeating it.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Mr. Advani has dwelt on length at this issue, therefore, I would not like to say much on this, but I have two points to make. The statement made by the Ambassador is showing the thinking of China. This surely have hurt the people of Arunachal Pradesh. It should be highly condemned. But we would like to alert our Government of one thing. The relations between India and China is getting stronger these days, getting better, we are happy with this, but the relations were far better in those days, when Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of the country. At that time slogans of 'Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai' were being raised and between those slogans in 1962 trust of India was betrayed. You should be alert; Government should be alert because it could be a well plotted move on the part of China to harm us.

While agreeing with the proposal of Mr. Advani, I would like to request you that we should, as Mr. Mohan Singh has said, also know the opinions of Shri Basu Deb Acharia and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and let us know as to what are their views in this regard. Let their views also be known to the House. With this I would like to conclude. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly wait for it. I am not calling you now. Those who have given notices will be called first.

[Translation]

Please have patience, I will call you. You have not even given notice.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Mr. Speaker, Sir while supporting the proposal submitted by Mr. Advani in the House, I would like to add two-three chronological events with this. The proposal submitted by Mr. Advani has come in the wake of the statement given by the Chinese Ambassador, which was given on 1st April, 2005, the day on which Prime Minister of China was to arrive India on his official visit-on that day, the Chinese Ambassador to India gave a statement that Arunachal Pradesh is the disputed territory between India and China.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 20th April, when the Prime Minister was giving a report here, I asked him in front of you to let us know as to what part of India does Arunachal Pradesh constitute at present, but he did not speak even a single word in this regard. Before the arrival of the President of China, Chinese Ambassador said in a press conference that Arunachal is an integral part of China. About this, External Affairs Minister will say that in bilateral talks, we have given the proposal to resolve the bilateral boundary dispute. I would like to say that the issue of Arunachal Pradesh is not at all connected with boundary dispute. To claim that this is entirely a disputed territory is a conspiracy of China against India. Therefore, I would like the External Affairs Minister to address this issue in his reply.

Sir, by taking one minute more I would like to say that at the time when Asian Games were being held in Delhi, people of constituency of Kiren Rejju of Arunachal Pradesh presented the Lion Dance. On that occasion, China made an objection to this and said that this dance is of China. At that time, Government of India did not take any action.

[English]

In 1984, a Parliamentary delegation consisting of all the speakers from the country was supposed to go to Beijing.

[Translation]

Chinese's Embassy did not give visa to the then Speaker of Arunachal Pradesh Assembly, Shri T.L. Rajkumar. They

[Shri Tapir Gao]

said that the residents of Arunachal can visit China without visa and Passport and can come back. All our delegates went there without the stamp on their passport. At that time also our Government of India did not take any action. After that in 1986 when China occupied the helipad in sundering valley of Tawang, then we, the students of Arunachal Pradesh raised this issue. Then also Government of India did not take any action. There are some chronological events on which Government of India should have taken action, but it did not.

Sir, the issues on which we are holding discussion today is a testing period of China Government. I would like to say that I just do not want to make any mention regarding the treatment which was meted out with.

Mr. McMohan, the Chinese representative and Tibetan representative in 1914. I also do not want to make any mention regarding the treatment which was given to Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Shri Krishna Menon and General Kaul in 1962. At this point of time, I just want to say that the proposal brought here by Shri L.K. Advani that we should bring in a resolution in the House—which was brought by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru also—and pass it. The resolution must say that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. The people of Arunachal are Indians and will remain Indians forever.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say only two things. First thing is that on 8th January, 1962, a standing resolution was passed unanimously on the proposal of Mr. Nehru. I would like to read only four lines of that:

[English]

"With hope and faith, the House affirms resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however, long and hard the struggle may be".

[Translation]

It is not fair not to take notice of this even after so much hue and cry over the issue. The resolution passed by the Parliament unanimously at that time, must be kept in mind by us, by Parliament and by the whole country because this is a commitment. The second thing is that it is anti-National to call the territory a disputed one and when Mr. L. K. Advani said that this house should pass a resolution in this regard, then I am sorry to say that a leader of C.P.M. said this. ...*(Interruptions)*."

*Not recorded.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Do not give a wrong statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That will not be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: He is misleading the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That will be deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They made this statement. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is deleted.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say. I have now called the name of Shri Kirip Chaliha. Shri Khanduri, please take your seat. You should follow military discipline.

Nothing, except what Shri Kirip Chaliha is saying, would go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Sir, along with other hon. Members of the House I also share the anxiety and I also unequivocally condemned the statement of the Chinese Ambassador ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is also entitled to speak. He has given notice. I have called seven hon. Members from your Party.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, in fact, cutting across Party lines, all the hon. Members from the North-East have unanimously resolved to take a firm stand against this. I would like to compliment the hon. External Affairs Minister for his very prompt and strong response in the matter.... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He listened to you without any disturbance. It is being said that it is a serious matter

*Not recorded.

and then if you do not allow others to speak, then it is not proper.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: Sir, about an hour back we had met the hon. Prime Minister with a delegation comprising of Members from the BJP and the CPI(M) also. This matter cannot be treated in a partisan manner and any attempt to treat this matter in a partisan manner is also condemnable. So, let us all please restrain from doing this. We are all one and we should all express our solidarity with the people of Arunachal Pradesh, which we are doing. Nobody should take the monopoly of patriotism which is very condemnable. The Prime Minister has been categorical and I am sure, the UPA will give a proper and fitting response to this problem.
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, everybody again is standing together. Shri Azmi, please take your seat. I am calling the names on the basis of the time at which the intention to speak has been indicated.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, there can be no doubt and dispute on the question of Arunachal Pradesh being an integral part of India. There can be no doubt because two Members have been elected from the State of Arunachal Pradesh. They form a part of this House. This very fact indicates, according to our Constitution, that the State of Arunachal Pradesh is represented in the Lok Sabha and is, therefore, a part and parcel of India.

Secondly, the statement of the Chinese Ambassador is uncalled for and it is more so because he did it at a time when the President of China was to visit India. While saying so I have two points to make respectfully to the Members of the Opposition, particularly the BJP.

Sir, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition had read out from a speech of Pandit Nehru in 1962, which means in a very subtle way the dark period of Indo-Chinese friendship, which the country may have forgotten, is being restored...*(Interruptions)*

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI (Garhwal): How can we forget 1962? This should not go on record...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not right. Please do not do it. This is his view.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: How can we forget 1962?... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You are entitled to give your views and he is entitled to his views.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, this is unfortunate. This is an element of impatience.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, it does not matter. History has recorded. You may not record it here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: History has recorded everything... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khanduri, please do not like that. I would not permit that. You cannot say anything and everything whenever you like. He has not justified it.

Moreover, it is very easy to make allegations against the Chair. Please take your seat. Please do not disturb the House.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI: Sir, that comment should be expunged... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: There is a difference between 1962 and 2006. There is a big gap and big difference. The Chinese President has unequivocally said that China is a friend of India. He has unequivocally said that China and India should become partners in the world development and mutual development. The Chinese President also said that discussion is going on at the highest level.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, are we discussing about the Chinese President?

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: It is because he has referred to him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not disturb him. It is not a good habit. Let him say whatever he wants to say. If it is unparliamentary, it will be omitted. I will see to it. Mr. Mahtab, this is not fair.

*Not recorded.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My point is simple. The Chinese President or anybody representing the Government in the delegation has not raised any issue on Arunachal Pradesh. Whatever Ambassador has said is uncalled for. Therefore, I do not take it as the opinion of the Chinese Government. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Are you bound by his statement? This is very unfair. I am on my legs. Please sit down. This is not right. You are not bound by his statement.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing others to speak. This is not right. This is very unfair. Only you want to have your say and you will not allow others to have their say. You are not bound by his statement. He is not speaking for the Government. You are not bound by his statement. I would request you all to please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If I may say so, a very able presentation, as we all know, was made by the Leader of the Opposition. The leader of the Opposition has put the matter in a proper manner and we are waiting for the response of the Government also. Now, other Members are entitled to speak and because of the importance of the matter, I have allowed them. Seven hon. Members have spoken from this side. I permitted all of them.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed him to speak. You do not do that. You do not have to agree with him and you are not bound by his statement. This is not right. Mr. Dasgupta, please conclude now.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: If the Government responds to the questions raised by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, I will be delighted and I have no objection over it; and the Government should respond. But while speaking so, I have to make my points clear to the country. Shri Advani is a very able Parliamentarian and that is true. In a subtle form, let us not sow seeds of discontent between the friendship of India and China. Let us not do it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can have a discussion outside, in the Central Hall. I do not mind it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Singh, in future please give a notice if you want to participate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you....*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this matter of national importance despite not having given any notice by me in this regard. I exactly remember that once one American Ambassador had given a political statement with regard to an internal matter pertaining to India. At that time it was not only protested at the level of Prime Minister, but a protest letter was sent by the Government of India to the Government of America. I believe that a political statement by the Ambassador of China is totally against the principles of diplomacy. It is true that in a particular situation, the Prime Minister of India and UPA Chairperson had visited Tawang before the visit of Chinese President to India. The contents of his statement were strongly protested against by our Minister of External Affairs for which I would like to thank him. But his conduct has not been criticized by the Government of India for which I am concerned and I would like to express my concern here.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all are aware that at the time when the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs was in this Chair, a parliamentary delegation was to visit China at that time and two representatives from Arunachal Pradesh were also to be included in that delegation. These people were denied visa by the Government of China and prior to that, the Government of China had been laying claims on Arunachal Pradesh, but our history is here to witness that Bomdilla was occupied during the time of 1962 war, and Army had reached upto Tawang making the Collector and Captain of Tejpur run away from that place setting their treasury on fire as the force had come very close to them but it was only because of the pressure from the people of Arunachal Pradesh that the Army of China was forced to withdraw and go back. The way the people of Sikkim have accepted themselves as part of India in the year 1974-75, the people of Arunachal

*Not recorded.

Pradesh have been considering themselves to be a part of India since long back even prior to that. In such a situation, statement given by the representative of a neighbouring country, who wants to build strong ties with India regarding the people of India who are part of it by their own will, is an absolutely condemnable act and it must be condemned.

Secondly, I would like to discuss the relationship between India and China that a discussion should be held in the House regarding the recent visit of Chinese President to India. None is against building a healthy relationship between India and China. In the year 1977 when Vajpayeeji became Minister of External Affairs, his first visit was scheduled to China. After the year 1977, a series of improvement between the relations of India and China started and I would humbly urge to my friend Mr. Malhotra that while particularly discussing the relations between India and Japan, I would like to make a mention of a speech made by the than hon'ble Member of Parliament Shri N.C. Chatterji in the House on 9th November, 1962. Malhotraji should have reminded Vajpayeeji of these resolutions at the time when he declared Tibet as part of China and put a seal on that during his visit to China. The national boundaries of India were defined, clearly after the rise of the concept of nation and states. But there was a time when India and China did not shared a common border. Tibet was existing in the middle of both the countries, as a buffer-state, and it was not at all a question of dispute as to whether some part is on this side or on that side. This entire situation cropped up before the country after the year 1949. The boundaries of a nation are decided in thousands of years. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiaji had indianised its name to Urvashiam from its earlier name Nefa and he use to say that Urvashi, Sakhi of Lord Shri Krishna belonged to Tejpur. India has historic relations with Tejpur and Arunachal Pradesh since time immemorial. It can not be divided into two parts under any name, be it the McMohan line or the boundaries drawn by the Britishers. Therefore, I rise to support the contents of the points raised here today through a discussion and I also want that the Government of India should strongly protest against the political statement given by the Ambassador of China with regard to the internal matters of India. A discussion regarding relations between India and China should be held in the House and efforts should be made towards strengthening the ties between both the countries by taking aside the boundary dispute.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

13.00 hrs.

MD. SALIM (Calcutta-North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that, at a time when the relations between India and China are improving and the Prime Minister as well as President of China have visited India and have entered into many agreements during the last one year, we are ignoring the positive developments between the two countries and are holding discussion on such issues.
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please express your views.

...(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM: You please listen to me. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. This is not right. He has not said one word against you. He has not said one word against anybody. He has not mentioned anybody's name.

[Translation]

You please sit down.

[English]

May I request you to please sit down?

[Translation]

He is about to finish in just 2-3 minutes.

[English]

You are not bound to accept his views.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are against his views, express your protest, but let him speak.

...(Interruptions)

MD. SALIM: As my esteemed colleague has also mentioned, both the time and the subject of the statement given by the Ambassador of China are neither in the interest of India nor in the interest of the relations between China and India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You leave it. How will you do it. You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You please tell us about Arunachal Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: I am not a cadet of RSS who will speak at their will. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: They speak whatever RSS asks them to speak and they also want us to do the same. ...*(Interruptions)*

We will speak with our own mind...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Maj. Gen. Khanduri, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER ; You cannot dictate to your Member. You cannot dictate to anybody as to how to speak.

[Translation]

You sit down. You cannot dictate.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not correct.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MD. SALIM: I challenge ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Where do you have an objection in my sentence. You are unnecessarily talking so loudly ..*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is not fair. This is a place where different views are there and different observations are made. There are so many parties. You cannot expect that he will say whatever you want.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? What will you speak if they do not listen to your views.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Topdar, you please sit down..

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There are different views in this House. You cannot express your views like this. You can controvert it. You have a duty to listen. As you have a right to speak, they have a duty to listen. It cannot be one way that you will speak and not listen to others? How can it be?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You make your comment at the appropriate time. I am not stopping anybody.

...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: You people blame that they move with the pre-conceived notion. They do not live in the present. They live in the past. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You speak whatever you want to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is unfair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: On all other subjects, you people blame us saying that the Communists live in the past. They say that they have moved to the 21st Century, but we refuse to move to the 21st Century. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you have anything to say, then please speak afterwards. This is very unfair. You must listen also. You have your full say. Nobody interrupted you.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody interrupted you.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Each and every member of the House takes oath to protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country. If any member thinks that he is more concerned about the unity and integrity of the country and some other members are less concerned about it...." it is wrong ...*(Interruptions)*. Each and every member comes here to protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country and to represent the people of India. We all have right to express our views here. If someone thinks that he is more patriot and others are less then he can have such views, but everyone has equal rights in the House ...*(Interruptions)* Will you not allow us to speak?....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this. How can you disturb?

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is deleted. I will delete that. There is no doubt about that. Please be rest assured.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: To draw two meanings about the subject and timing of the Chinese diplomat is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You continue your speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Salim, please address me ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Arunachal Pradesh is part of India, this is beyond doubt. We do not need to shout about it at the rooftop time and again. The other thing is that India is a territorial integrity. Our party is totally committed for it. We do not need to speak about it *de novo*. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? You please listen what he is saying ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: First and foremost I would like to condemn. ...*(Interruptions)* Malhotrajee have quoted CPM leader here, I would like to condemn it ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

He has no right, no business to bring in the CPI (M) and its leader's statement here. ... *(Interruptions)* First, you listen to me. Please allow me to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: He said so. ...*(Interruptions)* You should condemn your leader. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: Please listen to me. Then, if you have any reaction, you pass it on. I would challenge you. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You condemn your leader who said that" *(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: I am not from the BJP. I cannot condemn him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Salim, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is very unfair. If you are not listening to the Member, do not ask me to control the House.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: I would like to congratulate hon. Minister of External Affairs. When the statement was made by the Chinese diplomat, it was refuted by the hon. Minister of External Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*. He expressed the feelings, the approach, the concern of the people of India

[Md. Salim]

and I congratulate him for it. The other matter is that the President of China came here and whether there were any dialogue with him or not, Advanijee mooted two questions in a very good manner. That is the responsibility of the Government. Government will respond to it. So far as allegations and counter-allegations are concerned our party is of the view and we have been reiterating it since 1962 that we have some positions/demands regarding border and China has its own position and demands and we have no truck with it. This is what we call dispute. ...*(Interruptions)*

SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): There is no dispute in Arunachal. ...*(Interruption)*

MD. SALIM: We are not talking about Arunachal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Salim, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: I think in the whole world ...*(Interruptions)*

Will you decide what he should say? This is an

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What is this? Will you decide what he should say? This is an amazing thing that one Member will decide what the other Member will have to say!

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: There is difference in your and our thinking ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Topdar, please sit down.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: The worldwide civilized manner being followed is that whenever two persons, two countries take some position, they have to sit across the table and enter into an agreement after discussion. Even then we had stated that solution to this problem can be found

through dialogue. The solution can be found only through dialogue, it cannot be solved through bullet. I agree to the fact that the dialogue between the two countries is making progress. ...*(interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for having yielded the floor. The point is that broadly, I think, the whole House would like India and China to improve relations and we are doing it. So, let it not be viewed in that light. Suppose, for instance, anyone says that Kashmir is a disputed territory, what is our reaction? We do not agree to that view. We immediately react saying that it is not a disputed territory. There may be disputes about some problems in Kashmir.... *(Interruptions)* Yes, there are disputes about some problems in Kashmir. Yes, there may be.... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, to say that it is a disputed territory is highly objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: You have made your observation. This is what I am telling. That analogy cannot be brought in here.... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: It will be solved by your speech ...*(Interruptions)*

MD. SALIM: We are saying it to your ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Please do not even equate the example of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh is ours since Independence. Sikkim was an independent State.

[Translation]

The people of that state came with us. Today China has accepted it as we have accepted Tibet, as Vajpayeejee has accepted, and China is accepting Sikkim in the same manner.

[English]

It is a positive development.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[Translation]

MD. SALIM: Our point is that when we whip out, there are people across the border also. We do not want a good agreement between India and China.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Such people are in Hindustan also. .. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I can tell you that I will not allow any further debate on this. Shri Azmi is to speak now. I have called you.

[Translation]

MR. SALIM: There are people who do not want good relations between India and China. As far as the people of Arunachal Pradesh are concerned, they are Indians. This is our party's statement. The population there, the people there, the areas having majority of our people, there is no dispute about them, we will have to find a solution through dialogue and people who think that it can be solved by waging a war, they will have to accept our position.

[English]

This is blown out of proportion. Please don't do that.

MR. SPEAKER: It should not be a matter of one-way traffic of putting forth views in this House. So many views are there. That is why there are so many parties in the House and if you are not allowing them to speak, it is not correct.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI (Shahabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This has become a debate. I will not allow any more debate on this. This is too much. All other matters cannot be raised. Everyone wants to speak on the same subject. It is not fair.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I respect and acknowledge the spirit with which the hon. Leader of Opposition Shri L.K. Advani has presented this topic ... (Interruptions). With this I would like to put some questions before our Minister of External Affairs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There will be a debate on the statement regarding President's visit.

[Translation]

SHRI ILYAS AZMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Government when Ambassador of China had given such a controversial statement just a-day before the visit of Chinese President to India as to why this issue was not taken with the President of China. He was our guest indeed. But I would like to say when a few days back the guests from Pakistan had come to India, the matter pertaining to Mumbai was taken up with them with full might and enthusiasm and proofs were also provided to them regarding the Mumbai bomb blasts. I would like to know from the Government whether Govt. of India have also adopted our old religious belief might is right that we will not speak whatever America does worldwide and whatever China says or does about the country, we will not oppose. I would like to know about it from the Government.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the whole debate is becoming degenerated.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very sensitive and matter of national importance is being discussed in this House.
...(Interruptions)

There must not be any divide in the House on this matter of national importance from any quarter because it is not only a matter of national importance but a very sensitive matter also. The entire House will agree that the way and the time the statement was issued by Ambassador of China was highly objectionable, unfortunate and questionable. I think that the entire House will agree that the Chinese Ambassador has put the foot in mouth.

[Shri Devendra Prasad]

Such statements raise an accused finger upon the sovereignty of our country and promote the courage of other countries. What is the position and capacity of an Ambassador? India is a sovereign state, I would like to say that it should be beyond doubt that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of our country and will remain the same. I would like to thank and congratulate hon. Minister of External Affairs for immediately refuting the statement of Chinese Ambassador.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN (Ladakh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice to speak on this matter. I may also be given opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter have been discussed at length.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, hon. Minister, would like to respond? I am not compelling you.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI CHHEWANG THUPSTAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice is not in this regard. Nothing will help by saying this way. Sit down please.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I would just like to clarify a couple of points. First of all, I would like to assure the hon. Leader of the Opposition that on Monday or Tuesday I am going to lay the joint statement, as per the practice, which was issued by the Chinese President and the Indian Prime Minister. That will be laid on the Table of House, along with the 13 Agreements which have been signed, as per the practice. If the hon. Members want to have a discussion on it and if you permit, as per the rules and procedure of the House, it can be discussed.

So far as the issue of Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, I think, it was not necessary to raise it in this format because the very next day I made it quite clear that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India. Somebody has raised the point whether the Ambassador has been called or whether we have formally lodged a protest or not. When the highest person in the Ministry of External Affairs himself is refuting, these niceties are not required. If the Foreign Minister does not respond then on his behalf somebody from the Ministry of External Affairs respond. Not only that, our Ambassador in Beijing drew the attention of the Chinese authorities and pointed out that this statement should not have come from the Chinese Ambassador just on the eve of the visit. Naturally, their response was that we have not yet received the full text of the statement, we shall ascertain it.

So far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned, the Resolution of 1962, Statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and all those are part of history. Everybody knows of it. Therefore, let us not go into this aspect. But at the same time, the fact of the matter is to be kept in view. I am just reminding the hon. Leader of the Opposition as he was very much in the Government at that point of time. In 2003, the then hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was visiting Beijing. I am not going back to the days of 1977 as Shri Mohan Singh did, he has a grand knowledge of history and he can put the things in historical perspective, but I am just drawing the attention of the House to the very recent happening that occurred between 22nd to 27th June 2003 hon. Shri Vajpayee Ji was visiting Beijing. At that point of time, on 26th of June, there was a transgression. There was a transgression on the Actual Line of Control in the placed called Asephilla in the Upper Subansiri Region. Naturally, there was a formal protest.

This was also raised in the Monsoon Session of Parliament and the then Minister of External Affairs, Shri Yashwant Sinha, while responding to the questions in the Parliament on 24C of July 2003 told the Parliament that India has taken up the issue with the Chinese side. He further added that this is an area where there are differences in the perception of the LoC between the two sides... *(Interruptions)* Please allow me to complete. Everyone of you have spoken. I will not take more than two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Please carry on.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What was the response of the Chinese side? This fact should be known to us. It is not like that as if this has happened for the first time. It has happened. We may like it or we may not like it. But unfortunately, this has happened. This happened on 24th of July 2003. The Chinese Spokesperson of the Foreign Office stated that Indian people had crossed the Eastern sector of LoC in Arunachal Pradesh and not his forces, that means Chinese forces. Then he further said that we have noted the relevant report; China does not recognize the so-called Arunachal Pradesh. This is not acceptable to us. We have never accepted this position. Even on the floor of the Parliament, the then Minister of State, Shri Digvijay Singh, had stated; it has been repeated by my colleague Shri E. Ahamed while replying to the questions on the floor of the Parliament that 90,000 square kilometres are illegally occupied by the other side, the Chinese side. But, at the same time, it is equally a fact that during that visit of Shri Vajpayee it was decided that the two sides will designate special representatives and they will work out the mechanism through which the border disputes could be resolved. The fact of the matter is that the agreement of 1914 has not been accepted by China. We have also not accepted the position that McMahon Line is irrelevant. This is the stated position of both sides. But, at the same time, over the years, we have built up the relations. And the hon. Members will recognize that Sikkim became an integral part of India in 1974. But, till 2005, it was not officially recognized by China as an integral part of India. During the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister in April 2005 it was agreed upon; the ground was prepared. I must give credit to the NDA Government that when we were talking of where the border trade post should be there, the offer was that the border trade post should be at Kalimpong on the eastern sector. In 1995 when I was the Foreign Minister, I said: "No, Kalimpong cannot be the border; it should be Nathu La." Accepting Nathu La as border trade post means accepting Sikkim as an integral part of India. Officially it was recognized during the visit of the Chinese Prime Minister in 2005. In diplomacy, these are the processes through which we go. Somebody begins; somebody else also carries it on. Therefore, the question of Arunachal being an integral part of India - so far as we are concerned, so far as this Parliament is concerned - is not a debatable issue at all. The resolution is already there. But even then we have proceeded; we have not stood there by just passing the resolution, we have to move forward. We have moved forward. Ice has been

broken. China-India relationship is expanding in trade, commerce, economy and strategic partnership. And the process which began in 2003 - the discussions between the two special representatives are continuing - eight rounds of discussions have taken place. Therefore, my most respectful submission to the hon. Members would be that let us not just create a situation which will unnecessarily heighten the tension. Let us allow the process to continue. So far as Arunachal is concerned, I think I have made it quite clear that it is an integral part of India and it is going to be so.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.15 p.m.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2006

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 9: Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2006. The time allotted for this Bill is three hours. Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 provides for the control of the production, supply and distribution of essential commodities. Section 3 of the said Act empowers the Union Government to control production, supply and distribution of the essential commodities.

[Shri Sharad Pawar]

It also empowers the Central Government under Section 5 (b) of the said Act to delegate the powers to make orders or issue notifications under Section 3 to a State Government or an officer or authority subordinate to a State Government. Consequently, several Control Orders have been issued under the said Act.

The need to relax various controls on agricultural products including controls on inter-State movement of such products was discussed in the Conference of Chief Ministers held on the 21st May, 2001. The said Conference recommended constitution of a Standing Committee consisting of Union Ministers-in-charge of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, Finance, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Rural Development and Deputy-Chairman, Planning Commission as also the Chief Ministers of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Kerala and Maharashtra, to review the list of essential commodities and Control Orders to ensure free movement of agricultural produce. The said Standing Committee recommended that the restrictions on movement of all agricultural commodities should be removed and that the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 may continue as an umbrella legislation for the Centre and the States to use when needed, but that a progressive dismantling of controls and restrictions was also required.

The list of essential commodities has been reviewed from time to time with reference to the production and supply of these commodities and in the light of economic liberalization. On the basis of the recommendations of the aforesaid Standing Committee and in consultation with the concerned administrative Ministries, eleven commodities in the year, 2002 and three commodities in the year, 2004 have been deleted from the list of the essential commodities declared under sub-clause (xi) clause (a) of Section 2 of the said Act. However, certain commodities which have been defined in sub-clause (i) to (x) clause (a) of Section 2 of the said Act could not be deleted through notification even though the Government considered it necessary to delete those commodities from the list of essential commodities in the light of the improved demand and supply position. Therefore, the need has been felt for amending the said Act.

The salient features of the proposed amendment Bill are as follows:-(i) the essential commodities, namely,

- (i) cattle fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates; (ii) coal, including coke and other derivatives; (iii) component parts and accessories of automobiles; (iv) cotton and woolen textiles (iv a) drugs; (v) foodstuffs, including edible oil-seeds and oils; (vi) iron and steel, including manufactured products of iron and steel; (vii) paper, including newsprint, paper-board and straw board; (viii) petroleum and petroleum products; (ix) raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned, and cotton-seed; (x) raw jute; defined in Section 2(a)(i) to (x) of the said Act and power under Section 2(a) (xi) of the said Act to declare any other class of commodity which the Central Government may, by notified order, declare to be an essential commodity for the purposes of this Act, being a commodity with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of Entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, are being omitted.
- (ii) Simultaneously a new Section 2A (1) is proposed to be inserted which provides that the essential commodities listed in the proposed Schedule, namely; (i) drugs; (ii) fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed; (iii) foodstuffs, including edible oil seeds and oils; (iv) hank yarn made wholly from cotton; (v) petroleum and petroleum products; (vi) raw jute and jute textiles; (vii) (a) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables, (b) seeds of cattle fodder, and (c) jute seeds, shall be the essential commodities for the purposes of this Act.

Further, the said new Section 2A (2) (3) (4) empowers the Union Government, in consultation with the State Governments, to remove any commodity from the Schedule and also to issue a notification to add any commodity in the said Schedule in the public interest when there is a scarcity of any commodity to which Parliament has power to make laws by virtue of Entry 33 in List III in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Such a notification shall remain in force for a period of six months unless it is extended by the Central Government in the public interest and for that purpose reasons are to be recorded by the Central Government.

It is also proposed to provide for continuance of the notifications, orders, any appointments made, licence or permit granted under Section 3 of the said Act in respect

of the essential commodities which are being retained in the proposed Schedule as essential commodities.

Consequential amendments in Sections 3 and 12-A of the said Act are also being carried out.

I am thankful to the Standing Committee of Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution who have examined the Amendment Bill in detail. The Committee had given its recommendations in its Eleventh Report which has been submitted to Parliament on 17th May, 2006. The Committee, while examining the Bill, also sought the comments of the State Governments and Union Territories and the voluntary consumer organizations on the Bill. While the Committee has not received any comment from the various organizations, the Committee has stated that most of the States have expressed their concurrence as the proposed modifications are relevant and cover all aspects. The Committee has also generally endorsed the objective of the Amendment Bill. Rather, the Committee has recommended that the list of the seven items proposed to be covered under the amended Act be re-examined and only those commodities be retained in which there is hoarding, black-marketing and shortage which cannot be tackled through the normal trade channels.

Sir, in this connection, I may like to clarify that the purpose of the amendment of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is to enable the Central Government to keep the list of the essential commodities to the minimum by deleting all such commodities which have no relevance in the context of present improved demand and supply position and facilitate free trade and commerce. Only those commodities considered essential to protect the interests of the farmers and the large sections of the people living below poverty line are proposed to be retained under this Act.

No change in the basic provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 have been proposed. The State Governments will continue to exercise powers delegated for the implementation of the Control Order under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 even after this amendment.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was taken up for consideration in the Rajya Sabha on 21st of August, 2006 and with the amendments proposed by hon. Members in the Bill, it was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the same day. These amendments have now

been incorporated in the said Bill to be considered by the Lok Sabha.

Sir, I do not want to take more time of this august House. I am ready to clarify any points of doubt of hon. Members of the House on the said Bill. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

[Translation]

PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR (Chimur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the amendment by hon. Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Shri Sharad Pawar has already been passed by Rajya Sabha and now it has been brought before us. But I have certain apprehensions in this regard. It is right that a meeting of Chief Ministers of various states and the dignitaries of Planning Commission was held on 21.05.2001 wherein certain essential commodities, were removed from the Essential Commodities Act, what was the result of it? I would like to tell you that as a result of it, the permit and License Raj came to an end in the country. But the amendment proposed by hon. Minister in this House supports the Inspector Raj as the Congress Party have always supported the Inspector Raj and as a result of it the traders were always dealt with wrongly and benefits could not be given to the farmers community due to it. It has been the policy of the Congress Party that Permit and License Raj must prevail so that they continue ruling India. This important issue was discussed by the Chief Minister of various states and the Members of Planning Commission in 2001, I would like to ask hon. Minister as to why such efforts were not made at that time. I would like to ask as to why the meeting of only the Chief Ministers of the Congress governing states was held while amending the Essential Commodities Act. Hon. Minister must be aware of it. Hon. Sharad Pawarji, this Government, would like to bring the Inspector Raj in this state by using you. I would like to tell you as I have a press clip dated 6th July, 2006.

A meeting was held in connection with checking rising prices while demanding from the Centre to review the Essential Commodities Act. Basically the meeting was attended by the Chief Minister of Congress ruled states and some of the Chief Minister submitted that NDA an

[Prof. Mahadeorao Shiwankar]

Govt. had brought an amendment on 15th February 2002 to check the hoarders and black marketee.

But it proves that the Congress Party would like to implement its agenda through hon. Pawarji in this session by bringing Inspector Raj. My colleague from the Communist Party must pay attention toward the reply given in Rajya Sabha on 28th July, 2006 regarding amendments in Essential Commodities Act. Shrimati Brinda Karat asked about the number of raids carried out while replying it. The hon. Minister told that a total of 30,920 raids were carried out and 1617 persons in total were arrested and he also told about the goods seized. I do not want to go in details in this regard. But during the NDA region this act was amended to make the essential commodities available to the public and do away with the Inspector Raj. No one can say that it gave rise to blackmarketing and bribery.

We have data with regard to no. of persons killed during the raids. Shri Pawarji is having all this. Being the Minister of Agriculture of the country he has full powers in his hand. But whether he would like to state as to what benefits got the farmers of this country due to it. Whether there would be any check on the incidents of suicides by the farmers after this amendment? Hon. Prime Minister visited Vidarbha and announced a package for it, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra also announced a package but day by day the incidents of suicides are on the rise. I would like to tell about the incidents of suicides taking place. Everyday 4-5 and annually more than 1000 incidents of suicides are taking place. Whether the Govt. can provide some sort of relief to the farmers by making any amendment in this Act, thereby preventing them from committing suicides. Whether essential commodities for life can be made available to the villages by amending this act? Now there is a huge difference between whole sale and retail prices. I have got data for various cities but I do not want to go into them. These data must be available with the Government also. There is a difference of Rs. 7-8 in the price of pulses between Chennai and Mumbai. Why there is so much difference? Whether this difference of Rs. 7-8 is caused by transport charges?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, amendment in Act will do nothing. Today the Act must be implemented and under a good administration it can be implemented whereas the administration of UPA Government has failed. Now a days there is scarcity of foodgrains in the villages. Now a days it has become very difficult for the villagers to meet their both ends. The Government makes provisions

of lakhs of quintal of foodgrains for villages but it does not reach to them. The Government says that more than 30 thousand raids have been carried out, whether the Government can give assurance that the foodgrains will reach to the villages after enactment of this Act? Will there be any significant change in the next 6 months? I think the Government is in uncertain condition. The attitude and administration of the Government will not let the foodgrains reach to the villages. The Government will have to bring about reforms in Public Distribution System. I have got data which given a hint that condition is not good. Whether the Government can check rising prices by passing this Bill? Now a days the prices are zooming up. You will find that in 2005-06 the prices have been sky rocketing and the commodities of daily use have not been within the reach. Now a days the state of affairs is that the import of the cotton yarn should be banned because it is available in this country but the farmers are not getting its benefit. Today what has happened to the Government? The prices are rising so rapidly that we have not seen such a rise in prices in the last ten years. Today same thing can be said about paddy and wheat.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today farmers are not getting proper price for their produce. Secondly, the prices of essential commodities are rising day by day. Who is responsible for this? The Government is responsible for this. That is why I am saying that the Government could not control the price rise, could not provide essential inputs to the farmers at an appropriate price, it could not give bread and butter to the common people. This law is not going to be useful. Once again, the Government is moving towards Inspector Raj.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now I would like to mention about gas, petroleum products. At the time of NDA rule at the center, if the son decided to live separately from his father over some conflicts, he could get a separate gas cylinder simply by going to the gas agency. But, due to change in this law, today he has to pay Rs. 500-600 for a gas cylinder. If the hon. Minister look at this as a common man, then he will be able to know the actual position. The Government has failed to have check this and has brought this Bill to betray the people. It wants to mislead the people through this law. A meeting of Chief Ministers of various states should have been held with regard to essential commodities. Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Jharkhand belong to the coalition allies of this Government. They should have been asked as to why foodgrains are not reaching the villages? Had the Government invited all, only then it would have been

called genuine about its objective. But, you have not done that. You invite Chief Ministers of UP and Bihar and ask them how these things will reach villages. We are giving but it is not reaching there. What will happen in such a situation? You have not invited at all. You are staying away from your duty. I would like to say one or two points more on this issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to disclose information regarding the stock of sugar to the hon. Minister. I have got information about Uttar Pradesh that the sugar mills do not have the stocks of sugar. If they are given permission to export, then it could lead to shortage of sugar in the country again. I would like to ask whether they have not done the crushing work in Uttar Pradesh. Sugarcane crops are lying in the fields of farmers, what can you do in this regard? What kind of initiative you can take in this regard? They would do the crushing work so that prices of sugar don't rise. Sugar prices have peaked up to rupees 20-21. You should take some action to check the price rise. I would like to ask particularly about Uttar Pradesh in this regard. I would also like to know whether this law will help in increasing the agricultural production? I also want to know whether farmers will get relief because of this law? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, they are adopting two methods. On the one hand, they are acquiring land of farmers in the name of Malls, SEZ, to ruin the farmers and they are bringing back the rule of Zamindars by giving land to major companies and on the other hand, efforts are being made to reintroduce Inspector Raj in the country by bringing in such laws. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask whether this law will be helpful in increasing procurement? Whether you are going to provide more benefits to farmers through this law? If you failed to do the same, then what will be the use of this law? The power of this law will slip out of your hands and it will go to them. You will give funds to the State Governments. This will result in lower level Inspectors arresting people and looting them as it had happened during the time of emergency. I think that this law will create another method of looting money. Why essential commodities are not available in small villages? I can say emphatically that this is the truth. You give but they do not reach. Whatever you do in this regard is bound to create problems for poor people and there are apprehensions about the harassment of small traders. Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that by bringing this kind of Inspector Raj, no issue is going to be resolved. If you want to change the procurement policy

then you will also have to change the distribution policy. The FCI has not yet procured anything from the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. Prices have fallen by 100 rupees. What will happen to farmers if the prices are falling by 100 rupees per quintal? Same situations prevail in Boondi and Bhandara. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to ponder over this issue and withdraw it.

(English)

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I rise to support this Bill. The Essential Commodities Act itself came into force to ensure that the needy people of this country get in time and at affordable prices all the required and essential commodities in various parts of the country. That is the reason why this Act came into existence in 1955. But unfortunately in spite of various Acts of Parliament, what I feel most important is the real acts of the authorities who execute and implement these Acts in the field. That is what is missing in most of these Acts. We have seen in many instances and many times as to how prices have fluctuated or have risen but still there is no real action on the field.

We have seen in 1998 when onion prices had gone up or skyrocketed. What was the implication it had in the whole country? We had also seen as to what is the fall out of the political situation in 1998. More recently, we have seen as to how wheat prices have gone up. We have seen in South India as to how chilly prices have gone up in one year and also in the other year as to how the chilly and cotton prices have come down. There is huge fluctuation in the prices of various commodities. The reason is not that we did not have the Act but because we have not fixed the responsibilities on any single unit or single individual. Hence, what we need to ensure is, whenever we have an Act, accountability has to be fixed on some persons or authority or department. That is what is missing in most of our Acts. Even in the Essential Commodities Act, I feel that it is important that all the barriers are to be removed because we have moved into a world where we do not want any barriers. At the same time, what is important is the proper plan, proper supervision, proper accountability and transparency in all our functioning. That is what we need to ensure and that what is to be followed in practice.

If we look at this particular Bill, all the Chief Ministers have come together and have felt that we would have the power to add in the list of commodities. Let us not have a fixed list of commodities which are included in

[Shri L. Rajagopal]

the restricted list. Then, the Government does not act on that. Let us have a dynamic approach. Now, we have seen the sugar price has gone up to Rs.21 per kilogram. We have also seen at times, a couple of years back, when the sugar was sold at Rs. 11 per kilogram, sugarcane growers did not get good remunerative price. We feel that at various times, the only reason is that of adopting the static approach. Now, we have moved from static approach to that of a dynamic approach where the Chief Ministers of concerned State Governments would act on that and the Government of India in consultation with these various State Governments can include various items in the list of essential commodities. At the same time, we need to be very careful. Every year, we need to plan as to how much is the total production in these each category because we have seen in Andhra Pradesh itself there was a time when tomato was sold at Rs.20 per kilograms but in the neighbouring Karnataka, tomato was sold at 50 paise per kilo or Rs. 1 per kilograms. Sometimes even tomatoes were thrown into the streets also because there was no proper planning, proper movement, proper distribution and proper supply of all these items. We need to ensure that there is free movement of agricultural produce from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, from West Bengal to Maharashtra or from East to West or from North to South. Commodities have to flow seamlessly.

Cement has become an essential commodity as a lot of people need cement now. But unfortunately, even the prices of cement are going up. We need to ensure and stop exports. Whenever prices are going, we should not allow exports of those items so that we can contain the prices. But we act only when the situation goes out of our hands or when the entire nation is facing the hardship because of increase of prices of various commodities. What is more important? What I feel missing in this entire Act is, there is no provision to fix the responsibilities or there is no provision to make anybody accountable for the price fluctuations or variations or sufferings of the common man. I hope the Government would look into all the aspects mentioned by me and try to make proper amendments and suitable clauses into the Act. With these words, I would support this Bill. Thank you once again, Sir.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): The purpose of this Bill is to keep the original Act as umbrella legislation, giving protection to agriculture as well as to farmers. The words used are 'umbrella legislation because it will act as an umbrella for the Central Government in the matter of deciding essential commodities.

Under the 1955 Act, all goods were declared 'essential goods', when there was demand, not equal to supply. In India, there are different situations existing in different States. Take for example, rice; rice is an essential commodity in the State of Kerala, but it will not be an essential commodity in the State of Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh; they are surplus States. So, the law cannot be uniformly implemented in these States. So, the availability and supply of goods as well as the Public Distribution System will have to be influenced by the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. It is not at all done away with, and it is still kept there, giving power, to the States as well as the Centre, to declare certain commodities as essential commodities under Section 3 of the Act.

Now, I would like to point out that whenever any notification is issued under sub-clause 2 of section 3—I would caution the Government—it will not be conducive for the poor man if such a notification is not issued in consultation with that particular State Government. The consultation with the State is essential in issuing a notification under the Act. If rice or paddy is notified as an essential commodity in the State of Kerala it need not be so in the State of Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh or any other State. So, there has to be a differentiation.

It is not enough, if we simply say that by notification we have removed all the commodities from the purview of the Act; we can do that. For the purpose of implementation also, six months duration is there; and the Central Government can extend that duration of six months for a further period of six months. Whenever it is extended, I would request the Central Government to have a prior consultation with the State Government before issuing a notification. Straightway issuing a notification for six months and then, extending it for another six months without consultation with the concerned or the aggrieved parties will be disastrous and the purpose for which this Act is passed will not be achieved and it will be a futile exercise.

These are the points which we have to bear in mind whenever a notification is issued under the provisions of the amended Act. Moreover, we must realize the situation—when this Act was passed, the supply position in the market was very tense. In order to maintain an equitable public distribution among the different sections of the society, this Act was passed. We issued certain notifications covering almost all the essential goods that are available for the existence of human life. Now, we are living in a liberalized economy. It has become a reality.

In the age of globalization or liberalization, this amendment will be essential, without which we cannot proceed further.

15.00 hrs.

The main purpose of the amendment is to cope with the market conditions available in a liberalized economy. We are now living in a liberalized economy giving free access to everybody. Inter-State trade restrictions have also been now removed. There is free trade now. All this is possible on account of liberalized economy but we should bear in mind that deficit States are still following the Public Distribution System. We are trying to maintain the PDS in Kerala. This notice has been issued straightaway and I am afraid that with this, the PDS will be detrimentally affected. Whenever a notification is issued, please bear in mind that there are States which may be adversely affected by it. The interest of farmers in Kerala is not to save the interests of the farmers of the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. All these ground realities will have to be taken into consideration before issuing a notification.

I now refer to the salient features of the proposed amendment. I fully agree with the salient features but at the same time, as per the Notification, a number of items are now being deleted from the List. Entry 33 of Schedule 3 of the Constitution empowers us and we legislate under this provision of the Constitution. This amending Bill is also as per the provisions of Entry 33 of Schedule 3 of the Constitution. We must have a basic approach that we are living in a Federal State. In a Unitary State there is no difficulty. We can straightaway issue the Notification. But we are living in a state where the economic conditions as well as availability of goods differ from State to State, as I have already explained. So, this is a complicated issue. For instance, we are keeping, by Notification, certain items under suspended animation for six months. Some items are being kept under suspended animation which may be extended or end then and there. I only hope and request the Government to always consult the concerned State Governments before taking away or including any item under the purview of this Act.

I am not afraid of our present Minister. Ministers may come or go. Shri Sharad Pawar may not be the Minister for ever. A Minister or a Government with a broad outlook, taking into consideration the interests of the deficit States, is good. Otherwise, it may not be in the interest of the deficit States.

I hope that the Government will bear all these points in mind. With these few words, in the changed scenario of the liberalized economy in the country, I support the provisions of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to pass this Bill before 1530 hours. I hope the hon. Members will cooperate and will be very brief in giving their suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chall): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for providing me the opportunity to speak on the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Anybody who wishes to have a meeting with his colleague can go outside and talk to him.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: While concluding the debate on this Bill, I would like to give some suggestions.

As far as the question of amendment in the Essential Commodities is concerned, it is a matter which is directly related to demand and supply. It has been particularly noticed that provision is made in the Bill keeping in view the prevailing situations and production capacity of various states. I would only like to say that the hon. Minister should consider it very seriously. The hon. Minister should seriously think about the conditions of the states and their agricultural production or other produce? As you have said and also done by holding talks with Chief Ministers, Food Ministers and other Ministers of various states, but, in this context, I would like to suggest that at some places there is more production of essential commodities while it is less in some places. Situations differ in various places. Under these circumstances, we should ensure that no injustice is done with any state and each state should get maximum benefits and other states do not suffer due to this.

Secondly, you have said all the points regarding the agricultural production and from time to time we have also discussed these point in the House that at least special consideration should be given for the produce of farmers. Just now, Dr. Shiwankar has mentioned that we

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

have failed in giving proper prices for the produce of farmers. As a result of this, farmers in India, particularly in South India are compelled to commit suicide today. We will have to take it very seriously. Now, Dr. Shiwankar was saying from the Opposition side that retail traders are going to be worst affected by this Bill. I would like to submit that your Government was in power in our state of Uttar Pradesh. At that time Octroi, Inspector Raj and sales taxes were there and in addition to this traders were burdened with such laws which made their lives tough. Today, I would like to congratulate the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh for improving the condition of traders and ending Inspector Raj. This has resulted in relief to traders and wholesalers. He has removed Octroi system. The produce of farmers used to be taken away in the name of Octroi which would lead to their exploitation.

Similarly, by simplification of Sales Tax, medium and small business men have been provided facilities. I would like to tell the hon'ble Minister to pay special attention atleast towards farmer's produce and try to analyse in favour of farmers and masses that how those goods which are being black-marketed or hoarded could be checked on and how Public Distribution System could be strengthened, we need to pay special attention towards it. Similarly, I would like to say as Shri Radhakrishnan has stated that it has been observed that whenever the demand increases, our supply system through Public Distribution System starts to crumble down. We should have much stock so that supply could remain smooth. Black-marketing and hoarding increases with increase in control on goods. In brief, I want to say that it is a very good Bill. But, there is a need to make evaluation from time to time to find out lacunae, imbalance in demand and supply or where supply is not reaching. We will have to pay special attention in this regard.

With these words, I conclude while supporting this Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ram Krupal Yadav to speak. First of all, you are requested to go to your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble

Minister and you for allowing discussion on this bill in the House. Sir, the hon'ble Minister has mentioned objects and reasons of bringing this legislation. No doubt it is a concrete step. It will enable effective control in regard to two-three things and common people will be benefited by this legislation.

Normally, it is seen that supply of most of the goods fall short at large scale. Though production is there but even then goods disappear from the market. Big business houses make hoarding due to which artificial shortage occur and supply is not make as per demands. State Governments have control over these items all over the country and Central Government is unable to control it, though it wants to do so. In the recent past and even today price hike is rampant, prices of all commodities are skyrocketing. By analysing the goods in demand, Businessmen enhance prices of goods by way of hoarding and creating artificial shortage. I think it is also a reason of price rise in the country. Preceding Government had formulated such policy and enacted laws which empower businessmen to do hoarding of any things arbitrarily and due to this we are facing so many problems. I think with the help of this legislation, we could be able to control black-marketing and hoarding. Whatever shortcoming were there, the hon'ble Minister will try to do away with them by taking concrete steps through this legislation. Of course, it is a welcome step.

Provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955 empowered the Government to announce any commodity as essential commodity. This can be done only when any commodity falls short or has been in very short supply during the period of war or natural calamity. Government may declare any commodity as an essential commodity in the public interest when there are certain hurdles in its supply or when the supply is likely to be endangered and which cannot be dealt with through ordinary business process etc. It has been placed in this list through Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2006 and it has been said that there will be addition and deletion in it. I think that surely it is a welcome step. Many hon'ble Members have expressed their views here that there are so many things in several states which need to be controlled but it does not happen there. The provision which was till now absent, I think, we have got the right to control through this legislation.

I feel that the hurdles in supply system will not remain after this legislation. Surely, it will give relief to people in regard to consumer goods. Common people will benefit

a lot from it. This legislation will curb black-marketing due to hoarding which create problems for people.

At last, in brief I would like to say that implementation of this law will provide relief to masses. Problems which they face will certainly be done away with. Again, I thank hon'ble Minister and support this Bill.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think although this Bill has only two pages but it is a very important Bill. If we describe the background of the objects and aims of this Bill in brief, then

[English]

the Essential Commodities Act is directly proportional to the economy of the Nation.

[Translation]

there will be no objection to describe it in this way. It means that both are in trouble due to essential commodities. Those commodities which we put in essential commodities list do not fetch prices. Consumers and farmers both face problems. This is one aspect but another aspect is this that some items are to be included in this list. It is an obligation. If I narrow down this Act then I feel

[English]

when I said that this Act is directly proportional to the economy of the nation.

[Translation]

I want to justify this in technical words that there is a lot of scope for modifications in this Act,

[English]

because this indicates the progressiveness of the nation.

[Translation]

I think there should a box of essential commodities.

[English]

I am not delivering a political speech.

[Translation]

A box should be there

[English]

which will be the indicator of the economy.

[Translation]

When this box will get emptied then it will indicate that economy is progressing. Country is running properly. Nobody needs anything. Everybody's need is getting fulfilled. But when the box of essential commodities will be full, then it would mean that something is wrong.

[English]

In short, this is the indicator of economy.

[Translation]

It is needless to mention its basic purpose i.e. who is poor, his needs and demand have to be fulfilled and he should not be exploited.

[English]

This is the basic theme of the Bill.

[Translation]

All life saving items should be included in it.

I am unable to understand one thing. I have seen all the questions- answers of Rajya Sabha. I have also gone through the views of the Ministry and its Annual Report. I may be wrong but I could not see the definition of Essential Commodities. If any bureaucrat could say that

[English]

this is the specific definition of essential commodities. I am still in suspense.

[Translation]

It is the need of the hour. There is gap between demand and supply, so put this commodity in Essential commodities list.

[Shri Subodh Mohite]

[English]

This cannot be a definition.

[Translation]

As an hon'ble Member has stated that State Government should recommend it. If they just say to put pulses in essential commodities whether it will thus become an essential commodity. This can not be a definition.

I would like to know as to what is the definition of the word "essential commodities" ? As Shri Shiwankar has said that in the absence of any specific definition it can be misused. Under this Act any body's vested interest can be protect by inserting any item and the interest of any industrialist can be protected because it has no specific definition. I would also like to mention three points about this Bill.

[English]

I am very specific. Shri Sharad Pawar is a veteran and a senior leader.

[Translation]

I cannot give any advice to him. But I would like to put three points. Firstly, the list given in this Bill should be narrowed item wise because items are not being specified in it.

[English]

For example, you have given, in general, the petroleum products. What does it mean? We are concerned with kerosene and LPG and not with other petroleum products because 200 products come under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. When we are concerned with the LPG and kerosene, the list should specify the items.

[Translation]

There are many other instance of it - like foodgrains, drugs etc. Life saving drugs should be specified in this list.

[English]

This is my first suggestion. And my second suggestion is that there should be a ceiling limit. When the theme of

the Bill is directly related or proportionate to the economy, there should be a ceiling. We should adopt this concept that there should be a box which will be the indicator of the economy.

[Translation]

Volume of this box should be limited. The reason for this is that the need for every thing is limited. If today wheat is needed then may be after the eight months tea shortage will be there, then we will put tea into that box. But tea can be included then only when wheat is excluded. Another main reason for ceiling is to continue economic monitoring. If ceiling is not there and there are 20 items in it and if they are increased to 25 and 30 then who is going to monitor it.

[English]

It should be a dynamic process.

[Translation]

If we adopt this concept then in my opinion

[English]

It will help to improve the economy.

[Translation]

My third suggestion is that

[English]

there should be Monitoring Committee.

[Translation]

What is happening at present is that we exclude some items and include some items in it. We include items on the basis of their demand. In my opinion a Monitoring Committee or Review Committee should have this objective that as to why any item may not be included.

[English]

This should be the objective.

[Translation]

The objective of that Review Committee should be to keep that particular item in that box and if that is not going to be kept then what are the reasons behind it

and if that item is kept then what will be the effect of it? This is my third suggestion.

Again, I could not understand two points included in this Bill. One of these is inclusion of fertilizer in it. One of the reason given in the Bill is that subsidy is being provided on fertilizer. It is not acceptable that for this very reason, this should be excluded. Today reality is that the benefit of subsidy is not reaching the farmers and instead of that benefit is extended to the manufacturers. Manufacturing companies want that this should be included in Essentials Commodities Act because they are getting the benefit. Many economists have expressed their views that if we intend to provide benefit to the farmers, then it would have to be excluded from the essential commodities list. Whatever subsidy you want to provide to the farmers, it should be directly deposited into the accounts of farmers, so that they are benefited from it.

Another point which I am unable to understand is that jute has been included in this list but for what reasons. It has been included in it to protect the jute workers and jute growers. I have to say that as to why the cotton workers and cotton growers have not been included in it. If you want to protect them then why don't you want to protect cotton workers and cotton growers. Why don't you want to protect sugarcane growers and why are you interested in protecting the growers of one particular product. Why only this product is being included in the list of essential commodities and why not the other products? In the end my question is that you have said that action has been taken against so many traders, many raids has been conducted, products worth rupees so and so has been seized, goods worth rupees 29 crores has been seized. My question is that how it has been evaluated? If you have seized 10 thousand kilos of potato and fixed the price of potato from the price of 10 rupees to 20 rupees, then it has been correctly evaluated? There is a method of cross checking that when you have seized that, what was the basis for its evaluation and whether they got the price after the sale or it has been degraded—this is cross checking. Do you have this system? Above all whether it has benefited the public, or what loss the traders suffered and what compensation the traders got and what was the expenditure incurred by the department? And what is the genuine amount? It seems that each and everything has been included in it. This Bill is good.

[English]

This is a cross-check

[Translation]

I feel that whatever I have said,

[English]

Shri Sharad Pawar is a very veteran and matured leader. He has a long vision to see. But, I think, whatever I have said on this Bill are very genuine and very technical. So, they should be considered while passing the Bill.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir thank you very much. I do not know how much time I have at my disposal. ...*(Interruptions)* However, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 2006.

Sir, at the very outset, I should say that the Bill to amend the Essential Commodities Act reflects a very half-hearted bid to tone down the provisions of this outdated and retrograde piece of legislation. It was in 1955 the Essential Commodities Act came into being. We are deliberating it after 51 years, viz., in 2006. A lot of amendments have already been made within these 51 years. My apprehension relating to this Bill is that the Bill is unlikely to adequately serve the objective of creating a free and competitive environment for the growth of agriculture, industry, trade and services. These are the four major pillars on which our economy is resting.

The Bill while seeking to remove from the list of Essential Commodities all the eleven items mentioned under Section 2 (a) of the ECA, opts for retaining seven categories of goods. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mahtab, you will be given time on another day.

15.30 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—*Introduced*

(I) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2006* (Amendment of the Ninth Schedule)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will have Private Members' Legislative Business. I would like to request Shri C.K. Chandrapan to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 24.11.2006

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.30¹/₄ hrs.

(ii) **Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2006***
(Amendment of section 2)

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Disaster Management Act, 2005."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.30¹/₂ hrs.

(iii) **Rainwater (Compulsory Harvesting) Bill, 2006***

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory harvesting of rainwater by every household, business establishment and Government building in order to ensure availability of water and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory harvesting of rainwater by every household, business establishment and Government building in order to ensure availability of water and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: I introduce the Bill.

15.30³/₄ hrs.

(iv) **Electoral Reforms Commission Bill, 2006***

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Electoral Reforms Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of an Electoral Reforms Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

(v) **Custodial Crimes (Prevention, Protection and Compensation) Bill, 2006***

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of and protection against custodial crimes and for compensation in cases of custodial offences, for appointment of Vigilance Commissioner and District Vigilance Commissioners for custodial offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of and protection against custodial crimes and for compensation in cases of custodial

offences, for appointment of Vigilance Commissioner and District Vigilance Commissioners for custodial offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.31¹/₄ hrs.

(vi) **Criminal Law Amendment (Amending) Bill, 2006***
(Omission of section 7, etc.)

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.31¹/₂ hrs.

(vii) **Fruit and Vegetable Board Bill, 2006***

[English]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures for the development, storage and marketing of fruits and vegetables and their products and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures for the development, storage and marketing of fruits and vegetables and their products and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

Sir, hon. Minister of home Affairs is present here. We have two Bills with us and the hon. Minister may

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kindly accept these since the same are meant for control of crimes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the proper time to make this point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 17—Shrimati Jayaprada—not present.

Item No. 18—Shrimati Jayaprada - not present.

Item No. 19—Shrimati Jayaprada - not present.

15.32 hrs.

(viii) **Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2006***
(Amendment of section 125)

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA" (Almora): Sir, I seek the leave of the House to introduce the Bill seeking to further amend code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA": Sir I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILL—Withdrawn

Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2004—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will have further discussion for consideration of the Bill moved by Shri C.K. Chandrappan. I request Shri Chandrappan to speak now.

Mr. Chandrappan, you have already spoken for three minutes.

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SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day I moved the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2004. One of the most important reasons for getting this barbarous punishment abolished is that it is very uncivilized and it is debasing the society. It really hurts a modern society to have this kind of a punishment.

This opinion has been expressed by the United Nations in very strong terms and they appealed to countries all over the world to adopt a position by which this punishment is removed from the law books. Now, India is a member of the United Nations. On the basis of the appeal made by the United Nations, 120 countries have abolished this punishment and a few of them stopped the practice of continuing the execution, but we are in the company of a minority. There are 73 countries in the world which are still continuing capital punishment in the statute book and India is also one among them. Here, we have to examine this in detail.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

15.38 hrs.

Sir, I do not think it is basically a legalistic problem or a constitutional issue, it is more a sociological problem. Now, let us see how things stand today. We should discuss this in a rather dispassionate manner without bringing into certain cases and making it look like that we are pleading for somebody or somebody else.

In the ancient world, 'an eye for an eye' or 'a tooth for a tooth' or 'blood for blood' was the practice. But that was a very ancient understanding of law. Then, gradually the world changed and the world changed in the sense that a Century ago, in England death sentence was awarded to a servant if he or she had stolen a spoon. That was enough to sentence him or her to death or even if a piece of bread is stolen or a little flower is taken away, death sentence was given. So, that was the kind of harsh attitude taken in those days, and not only that; they have done it really in a manner so loathsome to imagine that it happened in this modern society in England.

In the days of Henry VIII, 72,000 people were executed and history says that during the period of Queen

Elizabeth 19,000 executions took place. Those days, it was a very common practice because for any small crime death sentence was awarded.

Now, if you look at how these death sentences were awarded, you can see certain approach to the whole problem. That was not there in the ancient days but in the recent period also. If the crime has been committed by a black man in the United States against a white man, the black man will be treated so harshly. If it is the other way round, a crime committed by a white man against a black man, so lenient is the approach. So, this approach is there even in case of deciding whether somebody should be executed or not.

Now, there is another problem. A rich man, who can afford the best legal brains, defend his case and bribe the witnesses and in many cases he can bribe the officials who are investigating, can easily escape death sentence. But a poor man very often meeting a situation like that will have to end up his life in the gallows. This is even today true in India.

The very controversial execution recently has taken place in West Bengal. One Dhananjay Chatterjee was awarded death sentence 14 years ago, but the sentence was executed after 14 years. The kind of agony he experienced and all that is different. But just before he was executed, the hangman, as a customary practice, whispered into his ears 'pardon me, I am doing only my duty.' Dhananjay cried and said that being a poor man, I am being hanged. I would like to be born again as a rich man so that I can escape this execution.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): I commit the crime, but I do not want to be hanged.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: That is a different matter. The point is that had he been rich, he would have been able to escape gallows, but because he is poor, defenceless, he could not influence anybody and was sentenced to death, whether he committed the crime for which he is sentenced. Well, in many cases, it is also doubtful.

Mr. Swain talked about the crime. I need not cite examples. There are innumerable number of cases of miscarriage of justice. In that case, once somebody is hanged and later when you realize that well it was a mistake, the man is gone, but you get right that you committed a mistake.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): After 14 years.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN: Yes, that sort of things should not happen. We are living in a civilized society where we must have more humane approach to these problems. It is not that we are supporting any particular crime or anything and it is also not a party position. There is no resolution adopted by the party whether there could be execution or not. It is not that.

But, in a civilized society when the whole world is changing its thinking, whether India should continue in the same line; that is what this House has to discuss. That is my thinking.

The Indian Penal Code is a product of the British which is 145 years or 146 years old. Now, so much change has taken place all over the world in our approach to the problems and everything. Now, in India, we have a President. I am referring about President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam; before that, it was R. Venkataraman. They all thought death sentence is too much in a situation like this in which we are living. Is it so that it is only the penalty of execution that we can carry on? I do not think so. In the post-Independence period, you take, as a whole, the number of people executed; some statistics say that about 50 to 60 people have been executed. If they had been pardoned, I do not think heavens would have fallen. That is what President Kalam says. There is a row of people who are to be executed. He says to have a second look at it whether it should be really done so. I know about the cases; the cases may be of very serious nature. But, what is the end of justice? Is it that you are taking revenge on an individual, or is it that you are trying to reform him? I think, in a modern society the whole attempt is to reform the person whatever it is possible. We may not succeed. I do not say we will succeed in that. But, when the society changes its attitude, there is a possibility that we will succeed to a great extent. Even if we do not succeed, if life sentence is awarded, and remissions and everything is not given, then the person will die in custody. The society will not be harmed by him. We cannot take an attitude that only with his blood we will get satisfied. That is a very uncivilized approach. About 140 or 150 years ago Indian Penal Code was made; England has changed that; India also has changed that. There is no more execution in England. Death penalty has been dispensed with. In India also, we are not doing it in the same manner as we did in former times.

Justice Krishna Iyer, one of the eminent Justices, said:

"Progressive criminology across the world will agree that the infliction of harsh and savage punishment is thus a realm of the past and regressive time. We strongly feel that humanitarian wind blow into the prison barricades."

I think that is a balanced approach. By raising this discussion, I am trying that this House will seriously ponder over it and come to some kind of a conclusion that we will take a more civilized attitude to this problem. As 120 countries in the world have taken a stand on this issue that there should be no more execution, can we not do that? That is one of the important things. I told you about the past.

In the past in India also, if you go to the ancient period, a lot of execution was there. From the times of Manu, Narada and Vishnu, a different attitude was taken; not that you get anybody who is committing any crime executed. That on attitude was changed. I think, we should continue with that.

My whole plea is that a crime must be very serious. It is an individual who is committing certain crime which may be of very serious in its nature. But should a society also stoop so low and give a reply in the same coin? For an individual, it is natural or easy to make a mistake. But a society, a modern society for that matter, a civilized one, should not make that mistake in the same fashion. That is why I say that you punish him. If his living becomes a problem for the society, allow him to live in prison for the rest of his life. If he is rectified, it is good. If he refused to get rectified, let him die in prison. The end of justice can be met that way also. So, there is no need to insist that we should execute somebody and only then we will get the justice done. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: We will have to take into account the feelings of the family of the victims. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN (Trichur): I am sure that we will take into account the feelings of the family of the victims, and all that. There are many suggestions. I am not going into them. Even very learned Judges made

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

that suggestion. You punish him. You take all his properties and compensate the family of the victims with that. You can compensate in that way. The person is dead, and the crime has been committed. If you kill this man also, you will not get back again the person whom you have lost. So, in whichever way it is possible you try to compensate that family. If the person is dangerous for the society, keep him in jail, and see that he remains in jail and dies there. I am not against it. But there is no need that we kill that man. We have no right to kill anybody. Do you think that we have that right?
...(Interruptions)

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: Life imprisonment is only for 14 years. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: That is why I said that it could be changed. You make necessary amendment in the law so that remission is not given. If, after 14 years of his life imprisonment, he is alive and no sign of any change in him and if you want to keep him in prison, keep him there. We have no right to kill anybody. I would like to quote what Mahatma Gandhi had said. He said: "We have no right to take anybody's life." The Bible says: "Thou shall not kill anybody." So, all these teachings are there against the killings of people.

We are in a State which is very civilized, very modern, where we should take an attitude towards this problem. That is what I am trying to say.

Now, take the case of the United States. There are several States in the United States where there is no execution but there are several States where still capital punishment is there. I would like to quote what Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, a Justice of the United States, while participating in a Seminar, had said. He said:

"I believe that a majority of the Supreme Court will one day accept that when the State punishes with death, it denies the humanity and dignity of the victim. That will be a great day for our country and our court."

I wish that in India also, we will have that great day.

Now, there are signs that we are also going towards that direction. There are changes in the law-making in this regard. Earlier, if any young boy or girl below the age of 18 committed a crime, he/she could be awarded a death sentence. Now, India has decided along with

many countries in the world, on the recommendations of the UN, that such young boys and girls should not awarded capital punishment. It is a good thing; it is a big step forward.

Now, again the Supreme Court has decided, in one of the important cases in 1983, that in rarest of rare crimes only, death sentence could be awarded. In his judgment, the Judge should say that 'this is the rarest of the rare crimes.' So, we are scaling down the number. Once upon a time, for many crimes, the capital punishment was very common. And now, the number for which the death sentence could be awarded has been brought down. This is an important judgment. Up to the age of 18 years, if a boy or girl committed a crime, that could have been considered as a death sentence in the past. Now, you say: "pardon them; they are young people." It is not that they would commit a crime. The world has moved in that direction. The United Nations wanted the entire world to accept this position. Thank God, India also accepted this position. Now, the Supreme Court says that only in the rarest of rare crimes, a capital punishment would be awarded. Then again, the number would be so small.

Now, my appeal is that even in the rarest of rare cases, let us see that we take a view that they are allowed to live; they are allowed to live without harming the society. If they harm the society, they would not get the pardon. The judgment should say about whether the life sentence is enough. The performance and other things of the persons in jail would be counted. If we take that attitude, we can wipe this blemish on our face. India, the land of Mahatma Gandhi; the land of Gautam Buddha; the land of peace; and the land of *Ahimsa* should not practice this barbarism of the ancient or middle-age. That is my appeal to this House. I hope, this House would give its due considerations and discuss this problem with all serious that it deserves.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish that the conditions in this country would come to a stage where Mr. Chandrappan's desire would be fulfilled. If all the citizens in the country were of the same caliber and kind of Mr. Chandrappan, there would not have been any problem at all.

But unfortunately, there are people who are committing crimes not for the sake of achieving independence or serving the community or helping others. There are a lot of people who have made committing

crimes as a profession, who think that it is the best way for them to earn money, to make their livelihood, to go up in the ladder not only monetarily but also in achieving power.

16.00 hrs.

So, we have to take those points also into consideration. As Mr. Chandrappan was telling, heavens would not have fallen if the punishment of 55 people, who were given capital punishment, were to be commuted. I agree with him. But how many more crimes should have been committed if there was not a fear that capital punishment is not there? So, it is not only that this number of 55 that is to be counted but also the fear that has to be counted. If the same principle were to be adopted, then why should anybody be sent to jail at all? If a person were to commit a murder, if a person were to commit a mistake, why should he be punished? He can as well be sent to school where he can be reformed. Then, why should he be sent to a jail?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: There are open jails.

SHRI K.S. RAO: How many jails are acting as reforming centres? What are the conditions prevailing in the jails today in this country? I appreciate if this ideal situation were there in this country where the jails act as reforming centres, where there are enough centres which think that they can be reformed wonderfully well and then we will have excellent citizens. If they think that even if they were to commit a mistake once, they will change their minds and come to a good position, then I agree with this. I also wish the same. It is not that I am against the abolition of the capital punishment. But, as he said, capital punishment is being given only in the rarest of rare cases. It is not being given liberally. So, the principle is there already. Those days have gone. Of course, though I have not seen but I have heard that Tanguturi Prakasam had bared his chest to the police in those days saying, 'come on, you fire me'. That is with a zeal, that is with a feeling that he is ready to sacrifice his life for the nation.

Today, a street rowdy is doing the same thing. He bares his chest to the police saying, 'come on, fire me' in spite of the fact that he has committed a murder. Why is he doing so? It is because he has the confidence that he can avoid punishment in some way or the other. He has no respect for the law. He has no fear for the law. He thinks he can hoodwink the law by bringing some

wrong witnesses. In that situation, what should we do? So, even a country like U.K. has abolished capital punishment in 1986. This is after how many years? This is after how many years of sophistication? This is after how many years of reduction of cases? So, my point here is that if we increase the number of police constables or the number of checks in millions, can we avoid it? Can we avoid a citizen from committing crime or a criminal from committing a crime? There should be fear amongst the citizen that if he commits a mistake, he will be punished. He will be punished so drastically that he will lose his entire life. That fear makes him not to commit a crime. That fear reduces the law and order problem. That is how a Government or an organization could command or control the criminality. If that fear were not there, then this creates problem.

Are we living in an ideal situation where people have got tremendous amount of values, traditions, love, bond and affection where they feel shy to commit a crime? I agree with you that today the farmer is committing suicide. It is not because he has committed a crime. It is because he is not in a position to repay the loan he has taken. That is the value he has got. There, what you say is right. But how about a criminal whose profession is criminality?

If we were to think in the same way that we should not give capital punishment to him also, then he knows pretty well that he can pass the time in this judicial process that is going on today, he can survive comfortably in a jail with all the facilities for any number of years until at the end he will see that the capital punishment is not given. He will go back and repeat the same thing. Should we allow this? So, my point here is that have we come to a stage where we can think in terms of abolishing capital punishment in spite of all this? We have given capital punishment only to 55 people after Independence.

Supposing we think that we have abolished capital punishment, that means, we have commuted the sentence to those 55 people, then what is it that we are going to achieve? That means, we are giving an indication to the nation that we are a sophisticated nation, we are a developed and a very cultured nation. To whom we have to say this?

So, it is not that we have to compare with what is going on elsewhere in the world. It is not the criteria as to what is the United States doing, what is the United

[Shri K.S. Rao]

Kingdom doing and what is Europe doing. Where do we stand? What are the conditions prevailing in this country? What kind of punishments only can deter this? Shall we go for retribution or deterrence or reformation? I do not say retribution. But at least it should be deterrent. The punishment that we are going to give must be able to have the effect not only on the people who have committed the crime but also on the others who intend to commit the crime. A person who is thinking in terms of committing a crime and achieving his object must be scared, must feel that he would lose his life by committing this crime. So, more than the visible thing, most of the invisible things are also there. Keeping those things in our mind, we have to look into it. I agree with your argument. I also imagine that a state should come where it must be removed. I only wish to put it we might not have reached that stage where we can think of removing this capital punishment at this stage in this country.

Similarly, to what kind of people is the punishment given? It is not to the people who have killed a bride, not to the people who have killed on the issue of dowry. But in which manner he has killed her is also to be taken into account. You see incidents of burning the bride, killing his own wife in a drastic and heinous manner. I can understand if one were to kill a person instantaneously. I can understand if a person were to commit a mistake because he is mentally ill. But all these things are taken care of under the law. The very fact that this punishment is given only in a very very limited manner is to be seen. In a country with a population of 1.1 billion, if 55 people were to be there for capital punishment, shall we waste our discussion on this aspect of these 55 people, on capital punishment?

While I am not against, I definitely am of the opinion that this is not the time for us to take all these things into account. For example, if a person were to pick the pockets, why is it that he is doing pick-pocketing? It is because he is a poor man, he is not in a position to get his livelihood. He tried all his best to get employment. He could not get one. There was no alternative except to do this and he went to do that. There also we are giving him punishment. You can give him reformation. I have no objection to it. But on these heinous crimes, if we were to think only in terms of reformation, then why should there be any punishment at all? Whoever commits a mistake, let him be reformed. Let there be number of reforming centres in this country teaching him why he should not do a crime. Nothing will happen to him even

if he were to do a crime. But the only thing is he has to go to reformation centre. In this way can we control the law and order?

I do not say that we must go to the stage of what is happening in Saudi Arabia. For every small thing, even for drug trafficking they are giving capital punishment. There is no drug trafficking there. Very rarely it is happening. If you were to lose something on the way, it would be lying there only and nobody is taking away that material. The people are scared of punishment.

Sir, I am concluding. In this manner, while I do not wish that a drastic punishment should be there in this country, but there must be a balance also. We cannot take one side view in the imagination of holistic things and all that. I do not want to hurt the feelings of my friend Shri Chandrappan. While supporting his Bill I think it is not the time for us to think of it at this moment in the conditions that are prevailing in this country.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2004 moved in the House by the hon. Member Shri C.K. Chandrappan because there is wide difference between idealism and reality. There are so many things that should be in the society, but it doesn't happen. So, I would like to recite a few lines.

Gyan door kuchh kriya bhinna hai, Ichcha kyon poori ho man ki.

Ek doosare se na mil sake, yahi vidambana hai jeevan ki.

Knowledge says something, but action says something else. We quote from ancient literature, we talk of Ashoka, Gautum Buddha and Mahatma Gandhi, but I would like to remind Shri Chandrappan Saheb that much time has not passed because Capital Punishment bereaves the person of his life. Therefore, you are pleading to make it soft. But what the Maoists in Nepal have done, how many people they have murdered? What naxalites are doing in India. They also want to establish an equitable society in India. They want every one should have two square meal, houses to live in and clothing, but a large number of innocent people have lost their lives to achieve this goal.

Sir, this Bill has been moved at this juncture when crores of our fellow countrymen are demanding that

Hindustan, which is the largest democracy in the world and this Parliament Home symbol of the dignity of democracy was attacked by the extremists on 13th December, 2001 and at that time the soldiers, Marshala, armed forces deployed in the Parliament House didn't care for their lives, they became martyrs and gunned down those extremists, who were Pakistanis. The mastermind behind that extremist conspiracy was Mohammad Afzal Guru from Kashmir, who was found guilty by the session's court and was awarded capital punishment. An appeal was filed in the High Court, but the High Court also found him guilty and upheld the capital punishment. They appealed in the Supreme Court. You have just observed that it happens in the rarest of the rare cases. Is it not the rarest of the rare that the capital punishment was upheld by the Supreme Court. The whole country wants that the capital punishment be carried out, but with great regret I would like to say that the Government they are supporting, is in two minds. At one time it says 'yes' and at another time it takes a different stand. Kashmir says something else people of other places are raising a different voice and still the people from other places are expressing something else and the masses are being misled. But the people across the country are unanimous that he should be hanged.

Sir, through you, I would like to urge upon the Government that this symbol of the dignity of the country, this biggest holy place of democracy, was attacked by the terrorists and whoever was behind this conspiracy and whoever masterminded this attack should be hanged. I, therefore, can't support the Bill moved by you because I am of the view that such criminals must be hanged. I therefore, demand through you that the Government they are supporting and the kind of Bill they have brought, I wonder whether their intention is to support the people who are raising their voice against the capital punishment awarded to Afzal. Traitors like Afzal who has betrayed Hindustan, who has murdered innocent people in Kashmir, should such a person not be given capital punishment. A person who betrays the country should be hanged, irrespective of society, religion or community he belongs to.

Jo bhara nahi hai bhawaon se bahati jisme rasdhar nahi,
Hridaya nahi woh patthar hai jisme swadesh ka pyar nahi.

A person attacking his own country and its respect homan attacking the unity and integrity of the country should be awarded capital punishment, no matter how

big he is, no matter to which class, religion he belongs to. I would therefore, through you, Sir, like that the provision of capital punishment in our Cr. P.C. should be maintained.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not deviating from the issue, I want to mention the fact:

Sachchai chhup nahi sakati jhutha usulon se,
Khushbu Aa nahi sakti kagaj ke phoolon se.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that 'Danden Shasti Prajam'—the people are ruled through punishment—it is true that everybody can't be hanged. This is the rarest of the rare case. Fear of punishment should remain—here Goswami Tulsidas has mentioned in Ramayan that there can be no love without fear.

Today a number of helpless women are being killed for dowry. Our sisters and daughters are being raped and are consigned to flames after being cut into pieces. Whether such criminals deserve mercy? They do not deserve mercy. We should consider as to who deserve it. We also want criminals to mend themselves. We also want that criminals should get opportunity to improve themselves but the provision of exemplary punishment in our Cr. P.C. should be retained so that fear of getting hanged remains in the minds of the people, if they do such heinous crimes. You were talking about Ashoka and Gandhiji. During the Red Revolution in Russia in 1917, a number of people were killed.

[English]

During the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, what was the result?

[Translation]

You talk about them and you talk about China. Today China is our friend, but when revolution happened there, what situation prevailed there? Maithili Sharan Gupta was our national poet. He authored a Khandakavya titled Nahush. There is a *pauranik* story in it. The story is that once upon a time, the king of the earth Nahush got the right to sit on the throne of the heaven with the strength of his penance. He attained the right to sit on the throne of Lord Indra. It created lull there. Indrani, the wife of Devraj started crying. This is a mythological story, and other goddesses Saraswati, Durga etc. came to console here that no one can do any harm to your husband because he is the king of gods. Indrani replied that I am not crying because my husband has gone elsewhere. Wherever he has gone, no one can harm him even

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

slightly, he will come back, but since a human being the creature of the earth has occupied the throne in the heaven and he can move both ways. A god remains a god, a giant remains a giant, but it can never be said for certain as to when a human being will become a god and when he will become a giant, when he will become Ram and when he will become Ravana, when he will become Krishna and when he will become Kansa, when he will display the virtues of a god and when he will display the vices of a giant.

A human being has tendencies of both kinds. It is necessary to keep such human beings under check so that they keep themselves away from crime and hence it is essential to have the provision of stern punishment, to have the provision of hanging. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to have your protection for another two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A number of other hon. Members want to speak on this issue.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am constrained to say in presence of our Minister of Home Affairs that our soldiers are being shot by the terrorists. I would also like to attract his attention to the fact that once upon a time the fragrance of saffron used to permeate in the saffron-fields of Kashmir-Valley, where now-a-days blood of innocent people is being shed by the terrorists. At a time when our soldiers are risking their lives while trying to push those terrorists behind or killing them in the process, the human rights activists come to intervene with the argument that they should not be treated in such manner. Such human rights activists opine sometimes in the name of UNO, sometimes acting as a hypocrite and in the name of great era that we should dispense with the provision of hanging. Consequently, our armed forces get discouraged, who are ready to sacrifice everything they have for the country, be they in Laddakh, or the mountains of Arunachal Pradesh, or Kashmir valley or Siachin. They protect the country enduring everything. Why it happens so When a great revolutionist like Bhagat Singh was hanged, his mother was told that her son was being hanged. At this, mother of Bhagat Singh had said:

"Parvah nahin jo ban gayi bachche ki jan par,
Ek to kya, lakh bhi hon to war kar dun, Bharat ki shan par,"

I do not care if the life of my loving son is in danger, Not to talk of just one, if I had a lakh sons, I would have sacrificed all of them for the dignity of India.

I am saying so because a revolutionary like Bhagat Singh was honoured with the title of 'Shaheed-e-Azam' only because he was hanged by the English. Had he not been hanged, perhaps we would not have been able to get freedom so early. Standing on the gallows, being shot during the freedom struggle these revolutionaries, be he Chandra Shekhar Azad, Ashfaq Ullah Khan, or Ram Prasad Bismil, all of them also became a source of inspiration for our history Sir, I want to request the government through you that there must be a provision of severe punishment for heinous crime in our Cr.PC. Capital punishment must continue. I also think that everyone should not be hanged. One should be punished in proportion to one's crime but there must be the provision for exemplary punishments.

With these words, I conclude. I extend my thanks, to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for you provided me an opportunity to speak. I am grateful to you for providing an opportunity for discussion on an important issue regarding which the Bill has been brought by our hon'ble Member of Parliament, Shri Chandrappan ji. Discussion on this issue revealed a motive that we have brought this Bill today because some people were hanged. I want to say that this Bill is two years old and it has not been brought forward with any motives. This is a topic of discussion, hence it has been brought. There is no reason behind it. It is a thought. This thought is circulating the world over with gusto. I accept that right to live is a fundamental right. Our constitution also provides for the right to live. It is an old question as to whether we have the right to take one's life or not when we cannot give life to anyone.

The second issue is when any crime is committed or anyone commits a crime, there is a difference between the behaviour of an individual and a society. Civilization is not an individual effort, it is a collective effort. All unitedly make the society develop. Society is a collective effort. When an individual commits mistake it is not reflective of the society as a whole. Gradually such consciousness is developing in the society throughout the world. Society has to change its modern and human though with the development of society, evolution of civilization. Now the time has changed. The society at that time was brutal. With the passage of time, the impact of human thought on society increases. In this perspective, it is wrong to say that when we are unable to give

someone life, we cannot take it and hence we should not take life out of anyone. If a person commits a crime, a powerful person can do everything in retaliation. A powerful person should not use his power in retaliation. It has been said so because we should develop further from this stage of evolution of civilization. It was appealed to the United Nations that 129 countries of the world have banned it and one or two countries have been considering this appeal every year and is/are taking decision in this regard. Therefore it is not right that we should not think along those lines. We should be more liberal with the evolution of civilization. It is the only way to evolve the civilization in conformity with human anxiety, which is increasing with the evolution of civilization among people and the world.

Therefore, the issue of human right is being talked about at the world level. Hence this idea should be further strengthened. There should be a punishment for a crime. As Rao Sahab was saying that punishment should not be discontinued, there should be a provision of punishment with a view to create fear in one's mind and to keep one away from committing crime. Punishment has a deterrent role, and a criminal should be given a chance to reform himself with punishment. When a child is young, mother and others love him very much, but in case of mistake, mother also beats him. The mother does not punish him in retaliation but with a view to reform him so that he may choose the right path. Hence, this proposal is right in view, of the human rights. That is why we have such provision in our law, Cr. PC. It is being carried on since British rule. British rule had an imperialistic view in this regard. Many things of British rule are still being carried on by our law, which needs improvement. Although we have made many amendments one after another and we will have to make amendments in such provision after identifying them in days to come. The law during the British rule was framed according to their requirements. Our country has rejected them and we are also changing them gradually. I want that it should be viewed in this perspective and hence I personally and morally support this proposal. Our opinion in this regard should advance further.

The provision of punishment in Indian law is in accordance with Article 72 of Indian Constitution but the Constitution has not regarded it to be final. As we have a provision of capital punishment in our law, similarly we have the provision of Article 72 in our Constitution. Article 72 provides that one who is to be punished can appeal for mercy. It has provided for the right to ask for clemency

to him. It is not like this that once ordered, he is sure to be killed. That is why in spite of rarest of the rare case we have the provision of Article 72. It implies that founding fathers of our Constitution had in their mind that it should be made so flexible as it should be and it has been framed accordingly. For example, a convict sentenced capital punishment can go to the President for clemency. Article 72 states that

[English]

"(1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any persons convicted of any offence.

- (a) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;
- (b) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;
- (c) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death."

[Translation]

Article 72 has been included in the Constitution so as to see how more flexible it can be made from humanity point of view. But, there are certain conditions. The Supreme Court has told in which situation it will be done. Only this power has been given in the hands of Cabinet and the administration has the right to interfere. But, even that decision is subject to judicial review and his clemency can also be reviewed in the court. This is also the ruling of the Supreme Court. Besides, it is also seen whether the decision has been taken on the political or party lines or impartially in the national interests. If we make recommendations impartially, then judicial review is not done. It is done only when there is some partiality or something wrong has been committed. This is our way of using the provision. I say that it should not be seen emotionally, it is an ideological issue, a humanitarian issue. Therefore, this proposal should not be negated. My opinion is that such approach must be embraced to bring our society to that humane society gradually.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express gratitude to Shri C.K. Chandrappan who facilitated discussion by bringing up

[Shri Ram Kripal Yadav]

this issue under the private Members business. We all are definitely discussing a very serious matter today. I think that it is a very serious matter. The preceding hon. Member has rightly said just now that our law was made by the British Raj. This legislation is 58 years old. There have been many provisions during these 58 years which are, perhaps, not needed in the Cr.PC. at all. The Government feels this from time to time and has kept making amendments too.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2004 is being discussed here extensively as to whether awarding capital punishment is relevant today? Opinions have been received from several prominent scholars in this regard. Even it has been discussed that the Capital Punishment should be abolished. Whereas it is also being discussed that it should not be abolished. I think that the environment and the time has changed. Capital Punishment is definitely a very harsh punishment. There can be no two views about the fact that it is barbaric and inhuman.

There has been a change in our mentality after 58 years of freedom and we are becoming more modern. It is being specially said that capital punishment is definitely a punishment which is not proper for mankind. It is being discussed at every level today. A serious discussion took place on it in the UNO and a decision was taken that the Capital Punishment should be abolished. Our country is also considering it. I think that no criminal is a criminal by birth. Circumstances change by the passage of time. I have heard stories of several criminals. Forced by the circumstances, even the best of a man, scientist, lecturer can get involved in a crime. I do not believe that crime can be put to an end only by awarding capital punishment. I think that the provision of life sentence in our law is sufficient if the criminal is to be given an opportunity to reform. Life sentence is a big punishment. I think, a criminal can improve if he spends quite a long time behind the bars. It has been seen, generally, that the person coming out after serving life sentence has already improved a lot. He has lost the ability to commit crime and also the guilty consciousness. You will be surprised to know that only 55 persons in the last 58 years have been awarded this punishment in the country. I think that even if a person has committed a heinous crime he should be given an opportunity to reform rather than take his life. I believe that he can definitely reform if he is given an opportunity to improve. Every person has two aspects of personalities. A person becomes a criminal

only when his bad side takes over his good side. Each person consists of these two kinds of feelings, therefore, I would like that a person should get an opportunity to improve. One comes across many examples of criminals, who have committed heinous crimes. An atmosphere to improve should be created so that the guilty person should also be able to reform himself. A punishment like capital punishment should be abolished. An atmosphere should be created so that even the persons committing heinous crime reform themselves. This punishment is definitely a harsh punishment and the people should be freed from it. I think that crimes can be checked and criminals can be reformed even after abolishing it. The people should be freed from this cruel punishment. With this, I thank Shri Chandrapan ji for bringing this Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity speak on the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2004 moved by Shri C.K. Chandrapan.

Sir, the hon. Members from treasury benches as well as from opposition benches have put forth their views about continuing with the provision of capital punishment, abolition of it or changing the method of capital punishment. Besides this, it has also been said, 'God alone can take life because he alone gives it'. It is also true but if we take into account the other aspect of it, we are compelled to continue with it. This practice was started in America in 1260 and other countries adopted it. Similarly this was adopted in our country as well. On the other hand one of our learned advocate of the Supreme Court Dr. Jankaraj Jai ji has written a book and he as well as several other scholars have put forth their views in favour of abolition of capital punishment. Dr. Janakraj has written a book titled 'Death Penalty'. The views of the hon. President were also sought on this issue. While expressing his views on this issue the President desired that there should be an all party general debate on this matter in the Parliament. He has also expressed the view that if any person commits a heinous crime and the death sentence awarded to him is pardoned, there is no guarantee that we will be able to reform him. He may commit similar crimes in future also. It is a question mark before us. We will have to think seriously over it also. I have just read that about seventy countries of the world including Britain have done away with this punishment. In some states of America capital punishment has been abolished and no criminal has since been sentenced to death. The ideological suggestions received from our jurists and other people support the

viewpoint of the Government that the provision of capital punishment should be continued. The law Minister of the country Shri Hansraj Bhardwaj has also suggested that the provision of capital punishment should be continued.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH *in the Chair*]

Just now some of the colleagues have said that it should be decided as to whether life imprisonment should be awarded or capital punishment. If capital punishment is awarded then what method should be adopted for that. This matter was discussed in this very House earlier also and it was said that either injection should be administered to kill or life imprisonment be awarded. We will have to consider the other aspect also and see the increase in the crime rate in the country. Just now one of our friends said that a criminal has been arrested in Gurgaon who used to catch alone person and rob him of his belongings and money be it Rs. 500, 5000 or 500000. After that they used to kill the victim and dump his body in a gutter. In this way, the Criminals killed 28 people and dumped their bodies in a gutter and when the gutter was searched, all the bodies were recovered from it. Would you not like capital punishment to such people? It is a matter to be pondered over whether that criminal should get capital punishment or not. Though we are of the view that capital punishment should not be awarded to a convicted person but at the same time we will have to realize and think about the trauma and agony which the victim has suffered.

Just now Shri Ramkripalji has rightly said that total 55 persons have been executed till date since independence which also include the assassins of Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi. During the last ten years death sentence has been awarded to ten people only. Since 2002 to 2004 death sentence has been awarded to 528 people either by the lower courts, the High court or the Supreme Court. Only one of them have been executed. On the other side we will also have to pay heed to our legal aspect to see as to how rigid or flexible it is.

I have myself seen that if rich people commit an offence knowingly or unknowingly, they engage a reputed lawyer and almost get acquitted. But those who do not have money to engage a reputed lawyer to plead their cases get capital punishment. Therefore, economic aspect is also there which we should take into account.

I want to say that if you talk of development to the poor people, they will say that they have not got justice, development does not mean anything for them. This is their general perception. If you go to villages and meet the poor people it will be heard from them that they have applied for something but justice has not been done with them. It is evident from this that law is meant only for poor people not for the rich. Exceptions could be there. Therefore, we will have to pay attention to our laws.

I would like to tell Shri Chandrappanji that today the provision of capital punishment is there in our country which is a deterrent, they fear that they may get capital punishment or life imprisonment. In case of life imprisonment age of the convict is taken into account. If the convict happens to be of 65 years of age in his case 24 hours is counted. Besides, he or she is released on parole on occasions of marriage of any of his family member or any such other occasions and we also recommend such release. Life imprisonment is not a harsh punishment. If any person is aware that he may get capital punishment on committing a crime he will have fear in his mind and the fear of capital punishment will check crimes to some extent. The day the provision of capital punishment is abolished, the graph of crime will increase by two-three times in the country. If there will be no deterrent, the incident of crimes will keep increasing. Therefore, we will have to consider each and every aspect in this regard as well as law. It has been seen that in many cases of crimes punishment has not been awarded even after 20, 25 or 30 years. Cases are filed right from sessions courts to the High Court and then to the Supreme Court but—justice is not being dispensed in time. Therefore, we will have to see that justice is dispensed to all in time be the aggrieved party belonging to weaker section or down-trodden people. We will have to ensure that heinous and odious social crimes which have been committed in the past do not recur. We will have to check crimes like one committed by Dhananjay Chatterji. Here we are advancing arguments to abolish the provision of capital punishment but nobody has given any suggestion as to what measure should be adopted in lieu of capital punishment so that such sort of crimes are not committed. It is very important thing. Hon. Shri C.K. Chandrappan and all the hon. Members should tell as to what remedial measure should be taken to check the occurrence of heinous crimes. We will have to see that large number of crimes are being committed despite the provision of capital punishment being in place and what will be the position on the day when this

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

provision is abolished. Suggestions are coming from all quarters and we will have to find out some way in this regard after taking into account all the suggestions and views.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): I thank you, Madam Chairperson, for allowing me to participate in this deliberation of Private Members' Bill moved by Shri Chandrappan. He has made a very emotive appeal while presenting this Bill before the House.

At the outset, I differ with him on what he has narrated and the points which he has made. But when I will be concluding my speech, I also have some points which are in tune with Shri Chandrappan's viewpoint.

Throughout ages, many cultures in every part of the world have used capital punishment for grave offences. It is reported that only 76 countries and territories retain the right today to use death penalty. Amnesty International has stated in 2003 that 28 out of these States have executed 1146 prisoners and 2756 people were sentenced to death. Of all known executions in 2003, 84 per cent took place in four countries. There were 726 such people in China, 108 people in Iran, 65 people in the United States of America and 64 people in Vietnam. The first attempt by the international community on abolition of death penalty or simply minimizing the use of it was in 1948 with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. As UN Charter has defined that the United Nations created after the Second World War was to prevent unnecessary death. The Universal Declaration further clarified that goal stating in article 3 that "Everyone has the right to life".

Since December 1948, 120 Member-States have abolished the death penalty either in law or in practice. Many States are encouraging others to abolish it. The European States, especially, are some of the strongest forces within the United Nations to abolish the death penalty. The European Parliament has declared that it considers capital punishment as "inhuman, medieval form of punishment and unworthy of modern society". What is the position today? Madam, 120 countries have abolished the death penalty either in law or in practice; 85 countries have abolished the death penalty for all crimes; and 11 countries have abolished the death penalty for ordinary crimes. There the death sentence is given only under

military law or for treason or for crimes committed under exceptional circumstances. Twenty-four countries have abolished it in practice. "India, our country, is among the 76 countries which have retained the death penalty. Referring to it the Mover of the Bill said that we are in a minority. But we are in good company.

No statistics is available on the death penalties in India. Of course, some hon. Members have mentioned some figures. But I would like to hear it from the hon. Home Minister. As far as I know, no fool proof statistics is available regarding this. It is reported in one Law Commission Report that 55 executions have taken place in Independent India. But this is doubtful. I was intrigued to find in Appendix 34 of the Law Commission of India's Report 1967 that 1422 executions had taken place in ten years, between 1953 and 1963 in 16 States of India. Then how can you come to a conclusion that only 55 executions have taken place in Independent India? I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this.

Capital punishment has been the hot topic for debate since time immemorial. It was there even during Lord Buddha's time. I have some specific questions. Can the society decide to kill one of its unruly members? Will a murder result again in murder? Does the society have this right? These are basic questions on which this debate on capital punishment is going on for the last several years.

Today, around fifty mercy petitions are there before the hon. President. ...*(Interruptions)* If it is less than that, I stand corrected. The Supreme Court, in 1983, has ruled that capital punishment should be given only in cases qualifying as "rarest of rare". Shri Chandrappan has mentioned that hangman's noose is in the news today. Whether you intend it or not, it is in the news today. It has long been in the conscience of legislators, of judges and of thinking public. For me the truth is that the death penalty is not so much of a legal or constitutional issue. It is a sociological one. It evokes divergent responses in different people. There are abolitionists and there are anti-abolitionists. For some it is a matter of conscience. But we are aware that abolitionists have a strong lobby in this world.

In the world today there are fewer and fewer persons condemned to death. More and more are executed for political views.

The main plank of the anti-abolitionists is that the death sentence has a deterrent effect, not by the fear of

death, but exciting in the community a deep feeling of abhorrence for the crime of murder.

Hon. Members have said today that instead of death penalty, life imprisonment be practised. But when known and hardened criminals are sentenced to imprisonment for life, and if they are set free through paroles and remissions only after a few years of incarceration, what is the point of that order?

In 1973—I would have been happier if somebody would have referred to 1973—the new Code of Criminal Procedure came into force. Prior to that, the death penalty was ordinarily the law of the land and life imprisonment was an exception. After 1973, the general rule today in our country is that the offender, who has been convicted under Section 302, IPC or with the aid of Section 34, IPC should be awarded life imprisonment and death penalty has become an exception. Which is the rarest of rare is always a question of fact depending on the facts and circumstances of each case.

The number of murders, the manner of committing the murder, the weapons used, whether the offender has taken the benefit of defencelessness of the victim etc. are some of the guiding principles which have been laid down by the Supreme Court for courts below. With the passage of time, the Supreme Court has crystallized the cases in which the death penalty should be awarded.

The hon. Member, Shri Chandrapan's Bill is an Utopian idea that the society should strive to do away with death penalty. I believe that one day the Supreme Court will accept that when the State punishes with death, it denies the humanity and dignity of the victim. I hope the Supreme Court will accept this one day. That will be a great day for our country and for our courts. There are many in our country who would like to see these sentiments being uttered. I hope, one day it will come. But this can only happen when the system of criminal justice effectively ensures that persons who would have been hanged, would not return to society until reformed.

We have seen people die because of grievous crimes. Innocent people have lost their lives. Heinous crimes have been committed and these are the rarest of rare cases. We have witnessed here in Delhi and in different parts of this country. Strict measures are required and fear for the law is also required. But the idea that has been floated by Shri C.K. Chandrapan is a Utopian idea. We should strive to achieve that how far fetched it may be.

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Madam Chairman, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the abolition of capital punishment

Capital punishment is the lawful infliction of death as punishment. It is prevailing for thousands of years. In the year 1500, in England, only serious offences like treason, murder, burglary, rape and arson carried death penalty. Even in India those days—Manu Smriti also enunciated about the death penalty—murderers were never tolerated in the society. Kautilaya stated in Arthashastra about sentence to death by various means for murder.

17.00 hrs.

Kalidasa stated in *Raghuvansam* that murder was legally punishable by death. In India, Section 354, sub-clause (5) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, reads:

"When any person is sentenced to death, the sentences shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead."

There are so many directions in the Act. Section 235, sub-clause (2), Sections 368, 369 and 370 provide enough safeguards concerning death sentences. The matter will be referred to the High Court for confirmation. Appeal provision is there. Then, appeal provision to the Supreme Court is also there. Even according to Section 354, sub-clause (3), the court has to give a detailed explanation why instead of giving other punishments they are awarding the punishment of death. As per Article 72 of our Constitution, the President of India has the power to grant pardon and to suspend, remit or commute sentences imposed on persons convicted for capital punishment in certain cases.

For example, I want to mention one case of Boya Gundlayya S/o Gundlappa Hanumappa when hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of India. Gundlayya was convicted for death. He filed a mercy petition before the hon. President of India. In that murder case, there were three witnesses. Except the complainant, three witnesses' names were not found in the FIR. After discussing the case elaborately, the hon. President of India referred back that case to the Home Ministry for re-look on 4.6. 1959. After receipt of the opinion on 10.6.1959, the mercy petition was allowed; the sentence was altered to life imprisonment since the witnesses' names were not found in the FIR. For that reason only,

[Shri S.K. Kharventhan]

it was allowed. So, in those days, it was considered in a serious manner. Now, throughout the world, there is a debate to abolish capital punishment. Our hon. Member Shri Chandrappan has moved this Bill for abolition. The time has come to have a re-look at capital punishment. Either it has to be abolished or to be suspended. That is my view.

In this context, I want to mention that in the U.K., on October 28, 1965 in the Parliament, a Private Member's Bill was introduced by Mr. Sydney Silverman in the labour Government headed by Harold Wilson. The Bill was accepted and Royal Assent was received on 9.11.1965. Death penalty was suspended for five years and then it was taken away totally. In the year 1853, Venezuela abolished the death penalty, in the year 1867, Portugal abolished the death penalty. These were the countries which abolished the death penalty. In the United States of America, Michigan was the first State to abolish death penalty in the year 1847. Now, throughout the world, 104 countries have abolished death penalty. 35 countries—even though it is in their Statute Books—suspended it. In 57 countries, death penalty is continuing.

According to Mahatma Gandhi's version, "God alone can take life because he alone gives it". Why shall death penalty be suspended or removed? Nowadays, the trend of the criminal delivery system is that the police want to file charge-sheet within six hours and the Judges want to deliver judgement within six days and give a Press statement saying that the District Judge delivered the judgement within six days. The point is that innocent people are not safe in the hands of the hurried Judiciary. That is my view. To support my view, I want to mention the case of Harbans Singh versus the State of Uttar Pradesh (1982). I want to mention this case and complete my deliberation. Hon. Justice P.N. Bhagwati observed this case for Judicial vagaries in the imposition of death sentence. In that case, there were three accused—one Jeeta Singh, one Kashmira Singh and one Harbans Singh. The three accused murdered four persons with common intention. It was the same occurrence and the overtacts were the same. All were convicted for death sentence. They preferred a Special Leave Petition before the hon. Supreme Court of India separately. They engaged separate lawyers. They filed separate petitions. Jeeta Singh filed a petition and that petition came up before hon. Justice Chandrachud, hon. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer and hon. Justice N.L. Utwala. They dismissed the Special Leave Petition. Kashmira Singh's petition came up before Justice Fazal Ali, Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

The Special Leave Petition was allowed with regard to the question of death sentence and after the hearing, the death sentence was taken away and it was commuted as life imprisonment. Then, Harbans Singh filed a Special Leave Petition and that petition came up before Justice Sarkaria and Justice Singhla. They rejected the Special Leave Petition on the 16th October, 1972. Both Jeeta Singh and Harbans Singh were to be hanged, but luckily Harbans Singh challenged the death sentence by way of Writ Petition before the hon. Supreme Court stating that Kashmira Singh's death sentence was altered to life imprisonment, but Jeeta Singh's punishment was confirmed as death penalty.

So, Harbans Singh filed a Writ Petition and that Writ Petition came before Justice Sarkaria. The problem was that the Supreme Court Registry failed to mention the judgement relating to Kashmira Singh in the records and so the judges were also not aware of the judgement in Kashmira Singh's case. Then, after hearing the Writ Petition of Harbans Singh, they came to know that the death sentence of one of the accused in the same case was modified as life imprisonment. So, the hon. Supreme Court ordered that Harbans Singh should not be hanged and commuted his penalty to life imprisonment. This goes to show that even judicial mistake also can take the life of an individual. This is the situation prevailing in this country.

So, my view is, 'an eye for an eye' or 'a tooth for a tooth' attitude is not correct. For example, in the case of Allaudin vs State of Bihar, even the hon. Supreme Court observed that the death penalty should be given in only those exceptional cases in which the crime is so brutal. Even in brutal cases now life imprisonment is given. Instead of giving life imprisonment for 10 years or 12 years, it may be given for 25 years or 30 years till the convicted person is reformed in jail.

Sir, there was a discussion here about paying compensation to the victim. I would like to submit that the accused has to compulsorily give compensation to the affected person. If he is not able to give, then his property should be seized by the State and the State should give the compensation to the victim.

So, I would like to submit that the death penalty should either be removed from the Statute Book or even if it remains in the Statute Book, it should be suspended. This is my view.

[Translation]

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujain): Hon'ble Madam Chairman, the Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill, 2004 introduced in this House says that the capital punishment is hereby abolished. But this is an ideal situation of the society which we cannot reach in one day. One ideal situation has been conceptualised here as 'na rajyam, na rajasi' which means that there will be neither the state nor the ruler, '*na danda na cha dandita*' which means that there will be neither any provision of punishment nor any authority to sentence the same and '*dhamneyo praja sarve*' which means all people will bear good moral character and will have good behaviour and will be able to protect each other. Certainly, this ideal situation must be there but the state should create suitable atmosphere for this. But the human mind is gradually depriving for various reasons therefore measures should be taken to correct it. What may be the reason for someone to commit crime? May be this is due to lack of education or employment. The atmosphere is also not giving any moral education due to which one tends to commit crime. Therefore, proper arrangement for education should be made so that one can understand the society and pursue some employment. He should have adequate source of livelihood. Therefore, this is the responsibility of the state to create a cultured social environment. Crime graph is constantly rising. Pendency in the courts is increasing and justice is being delayed. Therefore, we should take as many measures as possible to bring about an ideal situation in society. Therefore, we should endeavour to improve the deteriorating social fabric in consonance with the preamble of the constitution which refers to a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic to secure to all its citizens—Justice, social economic and political, liberty of thoughts, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity. In the light of this resolution, I would like to say that wherever there are no supporters of social equality, where social equality would be suppressed to promote social inequality, injustice is bound to be there. So far as economic injustice is concerned, people resort to various tricks including endangering other people's life to gain money. We are astonished to see what people can do just to get votes. Our basic dreams seem to be far from being fulfilled. Measures to check social injustice should be adopted. We have to see how effective the law to check social injustice is. Similar measures should be taken to check economic injustice too. Everyone should be able to make both ends meet with whatever little he earns. We should

see to it. Social, economic and political justice is not there which is why such tendencies are increasing. Human beings should be humane. We have an ideal which goes like this - "Dhriti, Kahama, dam Asteye, Shoch Nigarham Ghee Vidya, satya Akrodh dashkam dharma lakshamanam." These are the qualities of human beings and in absence of these qualities man tends to commit crime, therefore man should try to adapt to these qualities.

Crime against human beings include endangering ones being, hurt someone emotionally, bodily or socially—what punishment should be for such offences? What punishment should be for the crimes against the nation? We should see as to what approach do we take in such cases. There cannot be a single rule for every crime. Therefore, the motive and the background of the crime should be taken into consideration for deciding the punishment for the crimes against society—to disturb the social order in order to serve one's own interest, the crimes against the nation like treachery.

With regard to the issue of attack on Parliament, I want to say that this is not merely an attack on Parliament but is an attack on the democracy which we have adopted. This is an attempt to shatter our fundamental philosophy, values and integrity—now what should be the punishment for such crime? These are some questions before us. Therefore, the quantum of punishment should be decided in the light of all these factors and provision of capital punishment cannot be done away with because the element of fear brings about some order as has rightly been said that "*bhay bin hoi na preeti*". The element of tolerance and sensitivity is diminishing among the people. It seems that humanity is getting lost by an by and we are reducing to mere stones. It is said that "*pattharon se pattharon ka rishta kuchh hota nahin hai, pattharon ke dard par patthar kol rota nahin hai. Patthar ne kab dikhaya pattharon ko rasta, Patthar ne kar rakha hai patthar se vasta.*" Still the 'Patthar' is not so bad because "Patthar se judkar patthar ho jata hai patthar, yeh aadami hee hai ki insaniyat se darata nahin." Man disregards humanity.

Therefore, we should arouse human sensibility to ensure that the criminals improve. We should take a look at our jail system as it can lead us to an ideal situation. Human life is rare. Man is the best creation of the God, nobody has right to harm it. If any harm is done to it, its life should be protected being a civil society. If ideals are made under certain circumstances, then the same cannot be achieved without changing the social, economic and

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

political situation. Therefore, I believe that the verdict of the society, in relation to crime, be it against the nation, society or any individual, should prevail. There cannot be same yardstick for all these things.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN (Saharsa): Madam Chairman, I want to elaborate upon two-three points. Before me hon'ble Members were speaking about the fear of capital punishment. First of all it should be clearly defined why capital punishment should be awarded. The way inequality is growing in society today, how many people fear capital punishment? The people who have been awarded capital punishment in our country till now give rise to a question whether crimes have ceased due to awarding capital punishment. What has been Government's thinking about capital punishment, have we made any progress at this front? One of our veteran members was saying that people who commit such crimes should be awarded capital punishment. My question is same how will the type of crime be defined for which capital punishment should be awarded. Hon'ble member took the name of Afjal. Is terrorism receding as a result of awarding capital punishment to terrorists? Will hanging people who have no fear of death and who are committing crimes as human bombs put an end to this evil? He is called a martyr in his religion who laid his life performing his duty. He is being termed martyr. Satwant Singh and Beant Singh were hanged in the riots of 1984. On the one hand people called it crime, on the other their name figured in History.

Madam Chairman, my question is that on the one hand we nab the terrorists put them behind the bars and when an incident takes place and demand is made we hand over them to other criminals. Why do we not think that it is counter productive. Again the question is raised whether he deserves capital punishment or not. In this regard treasury bench or people from other side play game of religion and some other play the game of fundamentalism for power. They kill people, shed blood but will they be awarded capital punishment. We spread fundamentalism on the basis of religion? A few days ago media snowed how a man called Santosh killed seven people, media telecast it but later on he committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please express your views in brief whether there should be capital punishment or not because many Members are still to speak.

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Madam Chairman, he committed suicide after three months. Before that he wrote five letters in which he wrote that he was innocent. If an impartial enquiry is conducted and he is proved innocent then the people who were involved in it whether it is media or enquiry committee or Tihar will they be awarded capital punishment? If you cannot define capital punishment then in majority of the cases of people involved in cases like Godhara or incidents of instigating Hindu-Muslim riots are never punished. Generally they are either acquitted or capital punishment is awarded to such people for whom such punishment is meaningless. After saying one thing I will conclude. Yesterday I was watching T.V. today people have reached such a level where they see live telecast of death. Will such people fear capital punishment? I shall conclude after elaborating on one point.

Today there is social inequality in which the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. The rich can buy law but the poor who are languishing in jails for 20-25 years have nobody to listen to them. The environment which we find today and the environment which has been created and the environment of obscenity which is being created day by day through media needs to be changed. There is a need to reform people. I can understand if you are awarding somebody rigorous imprisonment, you are providing him an opportunity to repent and to think whether he has committed any wrong or not. If he would not think how he can understand that he has done something wrong. Therefore I am against capital punishment and it should be abolished. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I call Shri Handique to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.22 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirtieth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.23 hrs.

**Abolition of Capital Punishment Bill,
2004—Contd.**

[English]

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry): Thank you Madam Chairperson for the opportunity afforded to speak on this very important issue. Now, the Bill introduced by the hon. Member, Shri Chandrappan calling for the abolition of capital punishment is one of the most controversial one. There are divergent views not only in this Parliament as we have just now witnessed but also elsewhere in the world and elsewhere in the country we have differences of opinion on this very important question. There can be arguments for it and there can be arguments against it. Many studies also reveal no conclusive evidence of various issues which arose on the question of abolition of capital punishment.

Now, when we discuss this issue we should discuss it from a philosophical angle and not from the angle of individual specific cases. We cannot cite a few cases and say that the crimes committed by these people have been heinous, so serious and, therefore, they should be hanged but we should take a conceptual view of how to handle this problem raised by Shri Chandrappan.

Now, philosophically Madam, I should say that capital punishment goes against the very spirit of the right to life because as many Members have insisted and endorsed, right to life is an inalienable right to a person, and whether the State has the right to take away the right of an individual is a very moot question. Of course, in the rarest of the rare cases you can do it but then you will have to find out whether there are alternative ways of satisfying that in the rarest of the rare cases and allow his life to continue because all efforts of the Government, of the State, are only to nourish the life and provide a dignified life to an individual. If you take away the life in the form of capital punishment, then we would be violating the principle of the right to life. That is why, since 1977, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights passed a Resolution every year calling on countries that has not abolished death penalty to establish a moratorium on execution.

The latest Resolution adopted in April, 2005 was co-sponsored by 81 Member-countries.

So, today at the global level, there is a majoritarian opinion that the capital punishment should be abolished, and it is for this reason only. And the Human Rights activists everywhere have proved that the abolition of the capital punishment has served the purpose of human kind.

Even the Constitution of India says about the protection of life and personal liberty. Therefore, keeping that philosophical view in mind, we should think that the abolition of capital punishment may be the right step.

The second reason people cite in favour of the capital punishment is that the capital punishment can act as a deterrent; it will instill fear; it will instill a kind of morality on the part of the people who are left behind, and that they will not commit this kind of heinous crime. But then, statistics do not show, empirical evidences do not show any positive correlation between these two aspects. In India, there are not many executions. In the last few years, we have seen a maximum of 55 executions. But keeping this capital punishment, have we been able to reduce the number of crimes? The crime rate has not come down. The crimes and crime rate are related to more exogenous factors rather than the capital punishment. The capital punishment does not seem to deter the people in committing the mistake. Therefore, saying that the capital punishment will deter the people is not a sound proposition as it stands today. Therefore, we will have to see whether it can be remedied through other means.

Now, my esteemed friend Mr. Kharventhan mentioned about the judicial vagaries. Supposing, you take a case and the criminal judicial system does not enquire into the case; and if an innocent person is punished and he is offered or imposed a capital punishment, it becomes irrevocable. You cannot give a life to a man, who has been sentenced to death after you find that he is not guilty. And, the Indian courts are not wanting in evidences where we find innocent people are punished. There are several courts in several judgments reversing the judgment passed on the evidences, based on other facts. Therefore, giving a capital punishment leaves the man without any solution or a remedy. So, from that angle also we will have to see that it becomes irrevocable. We have to provide other alternatives.

[Prof. M. Ramadass]

I would feel, Madam, that instead of capital punishment, you extend the punishment up to his life and see that there is no parole to him, there is no other remission to him. If you find that he is a hardened criminal, it is only there it pricks my conscience whether we should abolish it or not. In these days of heinous crimes, in these days of terrorist attacks and all that, whether these people should go scot-free in the name of Human Rights, whether these people have human rights or not, is a moot question. But even if the Government thinks or if the people of the country want, then we should have an alternative mechanism by which these terrorists have to be tackled.

Therefore, we will have to see that these people should also be dealt with according to the law. So, on balance of consideration, I feel and I tend to agree with what Mr. Chandrappan says that it should be abolished, but I would add that it should be abolished in practice but kept in principle. Let this system of capital punishment remain in principle. But abolish it in practice, so that the rule of law, the right to live and the innocent people are protected from the judicial vagaries.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Prof. Ramadass.

Now, since Mr. Raghraj and Mr. Girdhari Lal Bhargava are not present, I call the next speaker - Shri Brahmananda Panda.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur): Madam Chairman, extend my hearty thanks for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on this very important Bill, which has been moved by Mr. Chandrappan.

Before discussing on this aspect, let me highlight before this august House that as a trial court lawyer, I have conducted cases from the Steel City Rourkela including the backward districts of KBK, and I find that in most of the cases, due to lack of legal evidence, aggrieved persons are acquitted. My last case before elevating to this House was the case of Dara Singh where a death sentence was awarded by the trial court, and subsequently the sentence was reduced to life imprisonment by the Hon'ble High Court while others were acquitted.

In this regard, when it is said that the crime is heinous, horrifying, it has its own impact on the society

and it comes within the purview of rarest of the rare case, in such cases only death sentence can be awarded.

Now-a-days in the civilized society of ours, the social activists are deprecating the imposition of death penalty. The crime is mounting up, as we feel ourselves unsafe in train, aircraft and bus and an alarming situation is prevailing in our country. In these circumstances, it is to be seen whether the abolition of capital punishment is justified or not. In this regard, my humble view before this House is that death penalty remains in statute and it is granted in rarest of the rare case like in the case of assassination of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi and in the Parliament attack case. In this regard, Justice Lahoti, who retired as Chief Justice of India, had expressed in a statement that before awarding death penalty, the facts of the cases are to be examined carefully. In such circumstances, he had referred to the blast and asked what other punishment should be inflicted on those who terrorize the country by taking the lives of innocent citizens. They should not be dealt with any leniency.

Countering the opponents of capital punishment, Justice Lahoti said, "people say or the social activists say that in death penalty, you cannot give the life back. Ask this man, who is the mastermind of the blast, whether he can give the life back to those people who were killed. Can he give the life back to those people who were killed? We forget demands of those killed and think only of one person."

Taking into account such circumstances, in the recent decision, the Delhi High Court has severely deprecated the view that circumstances should be taken into account. The Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its earlier guidelines on imposition of death sentence, only in the rarest of the rare case, asked the trial court and also the High Courts to take into account the aggravating as well as mitigating circumstances while awarding punishment.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is over. We will have one more Hon'ble Member to speak, and thereafter the Minister will reply. So, if the House agrees, let us extend the time for half-an-hour more for this Bill.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: The Delhi High Court said that the blast guilty must have no mercy. The Hon'ble

Division Bench in strong words observed, "satisfying the conscience of society, as the accused was a menace to the society, did not deserve to exist in this earth." That is the view of the judicial pronouncement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and different High Courts.

I would like to highlight that our Constitution provides for upholding the right to life and personal liberty under articles 72, 74, 21, 161, 162, etc. When in a case, the evidence is cogent, reliable and unimpeachable and the accused is set free, it affects the interests of the society.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA: Madam, I am concluding with this remark that in view of the observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court my view is this. Keeping in view the crime situation which is now mounting up in the country, for the present the penalty of death sentence should not be abolished. A time will come when we will consider the circumstances. A good sense will prevail upon the criminals.

Madam, as you know, the criminals are being hired and innocent persons are being killed. They have absolutely nothing to do with anybody. In such circumstances, this is the high time and I appeal that this should not be happening for the time being. There are other constitutional provisions that in exceptional cases the President of India and the Governor are also empowered under the law to pardon or to remit the sentence.

With these words, I conclude my speech. I hope and appeal that Shri Chandrappan's dream will be materialized in future; but it may be kept in abeyance for the time being.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now the last speaker of this debate Shri Francis Fanthome to speak now.

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOM (Nominated): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the view that capital punishment is an aberration and all democracies should abolish capital punishment. I am surprised that there are people who promote the thought that five thousand years of civilisational history that is behind this nation should not have grown sufficiently and should take the barbaric position that capital punishment is a requirement for civil society.

I draw strength from the thoughts of Hinduism that promotes Ahimsa, Buddhism that abhors all violence, Judaism and Christianity that had abolished the provision of capital punishment or death penalty as a system in religious order. Even Islam does not provide for any form of death unless it is for infidels where again a very specific provision has been made.

Madam, it is my belief that victims of heinous crimes are martyrs to a cause. And it is for the people who sit on subsequent matters to ensure that society does not diminish but is enhanced consequent to their sacrifice. Should the brutal death of Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Indira Gandhi or our beloved Rajiv Gandhi and many others be trivialized and be observed in the same vein as that of the assassin? If society is to benefit, we need to keep in mind Gandhiji's rejoinder to the Code of Hammurabi 'Eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth' would surely one day lead to a blind world.

In the face of adversity and brutality, civil society needs to exhibit magnanimity and rise above pedestrian thoughts and set in motion a process that will enrich and elevate the social order.

Several observations can be cited to make this point evident. There is one thought that capital punishment is the most premeditative of murders which no criminal, no matter how calculate, can be compared. There is another thought. A civilized society must be based on values and principles that are higher than that it condemns.

The another thought is that a society that promotes the concern for life cannot make a case for ending life. Therefore, inherently, it is contradictory.

With these words, Madam Chairperson, I must thank you for giving me this time. I would like to say that the Bill moved by Shri Chandrappan has our support and we would like to see the end of death penalty in this country.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Francis Fanthome. Now, the hon. Minister will speak.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Hon. Chairperson, I would like to say at the beginning itself that the issue which we are discussing today in the House is of very great importance to all of us. The hon. Mover presented his argument in a very cogent and convincing manner. All other Members, who made their submissions on this issue, also made very

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

balanced statements. There were views expressed in different manner, some opposing the Bill and some supporting the Bill. Yet, it must be said that they argued their points in a very correct and convincing manner. Yet, the issue is very complicated and it may not be possible for us to come to any conclusion, this way or that way, at least in our country on the basis of what has happened in other countries or what has not happened in other countries. The decisions we want to take on this point have to depend on the situations prevailing in our country and many other things which are relevant to the point.

I would like to say that the impression sometimes people get is that the death punishment is awarded under the Indian Penal Code and under section 302 alone, which is not correct. Let us understand under what laws and under what provisions, the death sentence can be awarded. Under the Indian Penal Code, the sentence of death is an alternative to imprisonment for life for offences under section 121, that is, waging war etc. against the Government of India; section 132, that is, abetment of mutiny by a member of the Armed Forces, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof; section 194, that is, false evidence leading to conviction of innocent person for a capital offence and his execution; section 302, that is, murder; section 305, that is, abetment of suicide of child or insane person; section 307, that is, attempt to murder by a life-convict; section 364A, that is, kidnapping for ransom etc; and section 396, that is, dacoity and murder.

Death sentence may also be imposed for murder committed by members of the Armed Forces under the Army, Air Force and the Navy Acts. Death penalty can also be imposed under special laws like section 4 of the Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act; section 31 (a) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Act, 1985, etc. However, special laws like the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 specially mentions that a delinquent juvenile boy of below 16 years of age or a girl of below 18 years of age cannot be sentenced to death.

What have we said in the Constitution of India? In article 72 and article 304 of the Constitution of India, a stipulation has been made that under what circumstances remedy would lie against the sentence of death penalty. Hence, existence of death penalty has been provided or at least specially recognized by the Constitution of India. Article 161 of the Constitution also empowers the Governor of the State to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or

commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to the State. Therefore, first of all, we have to understand the circumstances under which death sentence can be awarded. If we understand in what kind of cases this punishment can be awarded, then we will be able to come to the correct conclusions whether it should remain in the statute or it should go out of the statute. Prof. Ramadass said that it should be retained in principle, and it should be abolished in practice. He has made a very pertinent point. There is nothing wrong in retaining these provisions in the law. But when you use these provisions against any person, then you use it in a very very careful manner, and in such a manner that no injustice is done.

However, there are cases in which at times one will be required to take certain steps against certain persons who are not likely to behave differently if leniency is shown to them or when you are proceeding against the persons who are committing some crimes against the entire nation as such; entire humanity as such; against the small children; against women; etc. and that too because they want to get something for themselves. In such cases, we shall have to take a different view. This is the first statement that I want to make with respect to this issue. Madam, this has something to do with human psychology also. We know the history of punishment, which was awarded in the past. In India, they used to kill people by throwing them from the great heights of the hillocks into the valley or by crushing them under the feet of the elephants. In some other countries they were burnt openly in the villages, that is, in front of all the people. Some people were allowed to have tooth for tooth or eye for eye. This kind of punishment was accepted in the past, but we have given up that theory and come to this today.

One of the Hindi poets has said: "Na mein Bhagwan hun, na mein Shaitan hun, mein to Insan hun." We are all human beings. We are neither Gods, nor *Satans*/devils. There are grey areas in our behaviour, in our psychology, and in our attitude towards life. We shall have to take care of that grey area. That is exactly why, if the authority is retained by the society which is represented by the Government of the day, and if that authority is very sparingly used, very carefully used, probably, there is not anything wrong.

While speaking on this issue, the Members referred to so many countries/ States and what is happening there. Nearly 120 countries have abolished the death

punishment. There are about 67 or 78 countries which have retained this punishment. But even those 67 or 78 countries which have retained the punishment, they have not actually hanged or punished any person and taken his life. They have retained the provision and, yet, they have not used that provision. This is also to be remembered.

What has happened in our country, let us understand it first. I am not going to give the statistics of all the past years, but I am giving you the statistics of the last five years. How many persons were sentenced to death during 2000 and 2004? In 2000, 87 persons were sentenced to death; in 2001, 106 persons were sentenced to death; in 2002, 126 persons were sentenced to death; in 2003, 142 persons were sentenced to death; and in 2004, 66 persons were sentenced to death.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Does it relate to different High Courts?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: When punishment is awarded by the High Courts, these cases generally go to the Supreme Court, and ultimately it becomes a decision given by the Supreme Court. Only in very, very rare cases, the matter is not taken up to the Supreme Court.

Now, let us come to the sentences commuted to life imprisonment during the years 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat may please pay attention to these statistics. In 2001, 303 sentences were commuted to life imprisonment. They were all accumulated cases and that is why the numbers are different. In 2002, 301 cases were commuted; in 2003, 142 cases were commuted to life; and in 2004, 50 cases were commuted to life.

Some hon. friends here and outside also have been raising this issue and then trying to give an impression that somebody is not trying to deal with this matter in a correct and legal manner.

I come to the statistics of persons executed. In 2000, not a single person was executed; in 2001, not a single person was hanged; in 2002, not a single person was hanged; in 2003, not a single person was hanged; and in 2004, only Dhananjay was hanged. These are the relevant figures.

You have been saying that the present Government is trying to avoid its responsibility. We will not avoid our responsibility; we will conduct ourselves in a correct

manner. But, let me, without trying to hurt anybody, just bring to the notice of the entire House that Rajiv Gandhi's assassination case was pending with the Government from 2000 to 2005, and it was not sent to the President for five years. Rajiv Gandhi was the former Prime Minister of India and could have been the future Prime Minister of India at that time. For these many years the matter was pending with the Government, not with the President. We have not said these things because we do not want to play politics with this. You also please do not play politics.

Having said this, I would like to submit that we have been very careful in hanging any person, or executing any person. For the last five years, only one person is executed. The principle which you have given very rightly is the principle which is followed by the Government and we will follow that principle. You are very right when you say that we should retain this punishment in the statute but should not use it without applying our mind carefully to the facts of the case, the situation prevailing, and many other factors which should be taken into account while considering the matter.

So, my submission is that we have been very careful and we would like to be very careful. The situation is evolving in the country. Even though there are many provisions in many laws under which death punishment can be awarded, yet in so many years of time we have not actually used that provision to take anybody's life. Let this situation continue for some time. We will be very careful. We will not tilt to this side or that side. We will do our duty in a correct manner. The only thing which we have to guard against is the politics done in such cases. If we avoid that, probably the courts will be correct, the Government will be correct, everybody who is responsible will be correct, and everybody will be correct.

With this, I would like to request the hon. Member to please not to press for consideration of this Bill and withdraw this Bill. When the time comes, we will take appropriate decision. We respect what you have said. That is the approach we should have towards life. That is exactly the approach all of us on this side, and probably on that side also, have towards life, towards punishment, towards the criminal justice system in our country, the judges, the people in the Government and others.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): Is a mercy petition pending in Rajiv Gandhi's assassination case?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Yes. That was retained with the Government for five years. Now it has gone where it should have gone.

In Rajiv Gandhi's case I would like to say, this is a very important point, when one of the accused who is a lady gave birth to a child, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi said, "Let her death sentence be commuted to life sentence", and her sentence is commuted.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Time allotted is over. Shri Chandrappan, do you wish to withdraw the Bill?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Madam, I am very glad that eleven Members took part in the discussion and the hon. Minister replied to it. Though the Minister has not accepted the Bill as such, I think he also agrees with the sentiments expressed by most of the Members of the House. I hope the day will not be far when we may come to a decision to join the majority of the countries in the world. I do not want to divide the House on this issue. So, let us try to evolve a consensus as soon as possible, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw the Bill.

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for abolition of capital punishment in India.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for abolition of capital punishment in India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

18.00 hrs.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—

Under consideration

Agricultural Workers Welfare Bill, 2005

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and to regulate their employment and

conditions of service and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me the permission to move the Agricultural Workers Welfare Bill, 2005 which is placed before the House for discussion.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Hannan Mollah, I am sorry, I think, the time is over. It is 6 o'clock now. We would continue this on the next occasion.

Would you like to extend the time of the House till the "Zero Hour" is over?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Time is extended till the "Zero Hour" submissions are completed.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Madam Chairman, I, through you would like to draw the attention of the government towards an issue of urgent public importance. Of late, the number of people dying throughout the country of Dengue and Chikungunya has reached in thousands. If we look at data, according to the report of Delhi Municipal Corporation about 3000 patients of Dengue have been identified which came from one or two areas. If we take all the areas the number of patients may be very high. The number of people dying here has been reported as 70. From Uttar Pradesh 589 such type of cases, from Haryana 342 cases, from Rajasthan 22 cases have been reported. From other parts of the country 150 such type of cases have come to light. The number of people dying of Dengue and Chikungunya has reached to thousands. Dengue and Chikungunya have been debated here from time to time but despite numerous assurances from the Government these diseases have neither been checked nor any proper medicine has been developed. Injections were neither supplied in time to the affected areas nor any arrangements were made to clean them properly, nor doctors team were sent, as a result diseases could not be controlled and many people died. We saw then even experts were not clear as to how these diseases broke out and how it could be checked. Many people died in the absence of medicines because there were no medicines in Government hospitals and they did not have enough money to get themselves treated outside. Though there is no specific drug to treat or prevent the outbreak

of Dengue and Chikungunya. I through you, demand from the Government that Government should compensate the dependents of those BPL people who became victim of these diseases. There are several families who lost their lone bread earner and now no one is left, who can earn for them. So the Government should pay heed to it, conduct a survey to find out the areas where such people have died. For that report should be collected from hospitals and nursing homes and economic aid should be given to their dependents.

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Madam Chairman, Madhya Pradesh is the only State in the country where natural disasters strike at regular intervals in some form or the other. In the month of July and August excessive rains wreaked havoc inflicting loss of about Rs. 2000 crore. After that absence of rains caused drought like situation in 22 districts damaging the Kharif crop and the farmers could not sow rabi crop as there was no moisture in the land. Unfortunately no study group of Central Government has still visited Madhya Pradesh.

Wells, ponds, rivers and tubewells are drying-up as a result of drought and the condition. I would like to ask the Union Government to provide a financial package of at least Rupees Five thousand crores to the farmers in Madhya Pradesh and to waive their loans.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Madam Chairman, I would like to put forward a few points regarding the international border which touches my State. Almost 30-35 large villages in Hiranagar and Kathua districts along the area from Paharpur to Baba Madhun covering an area of about 44 Km lie on Zero-line. Nearly 35 thousand kanals land of these villages lie at the Zero-line. The Government has changed hands many times since 1947 but these people continue to live in a deplorable condition. I have seen the border on TV many times. You must have seen it in the same manner. This time I walked 44 Km along the Zero Line and met each and every person there. The border fence has taken up the land owned by our farmers. ...*(Interruptions)* As a consequence a lot of our land is now on the Pakistani side of the fencing. This is a matter for the Union Government. The State Government has no role in this. What I mean to say is that the people who guard the borders without a uniform are people who live at the borders and safeguard the country without getting payment in return. I would like to point out that they get no hearing. Their lands have been taken-over and those lands now

lie on the other side. Entry-gates have been put up at the fences and the distance between two gates is sometimes as much as 2 Km.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: How do you want to resolve these problems. It would be better if you describe the problems in a sentence.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: This is not a matter that can be resolved in one sentence. It relates to the security of the country and about saving the life and property of the people from destruction.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please tell us how it is to be done?

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I am the representative of my constituency. So it is my duty to bring their problems to your notice so that you draw the attention of the Government towards them and their problems can be resolved. Old fencing, old check posts, old mounts, OP posts and old tracks are being used. The previous government had put up new facing but the old fencing was not taken down. Land was taken from farmers where tracks and check posts were set up but no money was paid to them. I want to know what they have done to deserve this treatment. They live near the border. They get killed in cross-firing. Their cattle is killed. Sometimes they are chased away from their lands. I would like to give a few suggestions to the Government in this regard. My first suggestion is that the fencing should be put up at the Zero-line. The farmers have lost their land to the other side due to the fencing. Who is responsible for this? The land of the farmers now lie on the Pakistani side which has taken it over and have raised crops on it. Hence, it is my suggestion that the fencing should be put up at the Zero-line. This step could have been taken earlier and even now fencing should be put up on the Zero-line only.

The BSF put up mounts on many places so as to station their Jawans. Is any compensation given to the farmers whose lands are taken up by seven to eight mounts? Each village has eight-eight mounts. The farmers of the villages have been given compensation for neither land nor crops.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: What assistance do you require from the Government? Please state your point in short.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, the first thing I want to say is that the fencing should be put up at the Zero-line. Secondly, the farmers have been told to tend their lands during fixed hours. Are the farmers supposed to watch the clock while farming, sowing and tending to the crops? Can farming be done according to fixed hours? Such restrictions have been placed on the farmers.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: You stay in Delhi which is a safe place. You should try to understand their condition. I can empathise with them.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I understand what you are saying. The Minister is also present.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Madam, I just want to say that the fencing should be put up at the Zero line and the people should be paid compensation for the loss. The people living in border areas should be recruited into the army so that they are able to earn their livelihood. Their crops have been destroyed and their lands have also been destroyed.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE (Ramtek): Madam, I would like to raise a very serious matter pertaining to Maharashtra. The seriousness of the matter has taken the debate outside the village and shaken the entire State as well as the country. There is a village named Khairlanji in Vidarbha where four dalits have been murdered and the repercussions of these killings have rippled from the village to the city, the district and onwards to encompass the entire State. Four people have been killed but the entire State is affected.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri, Shishupal has raised the same matter. I am associating your name with it.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Madam, I want to say that the flames stoked by his issue have reached Delhi. I say this with such assurance because I have heard that some members of the Congress Party are going to visit the village concerned. From this you can understand the seriousness of the matter. Maharashtra was known for its law and order at one time but now Maharashtra is known for the lawlessness prevalent there. It is not merely the question of people of Khairlanji. The common people everywhere in Maharashtra are afraid that if their village is touched by the fire that has spread in Khairlanji then they would also be consumed by it. The Chief Minister

has accepted that he is helpless in the matter. This is the official statement of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has said that he accepts that the Government reacted very late in the matter. The Chief Minister has also said that the administration has totally failed in that place and that the Maharashtra police system has not been able to bring the situation under control. The Chief Minister has asked the CBI to be put in charge of investigating this matter. This is not my statement. It is for you to understand what steps should be taken when a Chief Minister himself accepts that he has failed. The Constitution says that when the law and order machinery of a State breaks down, it becomes the responsibility of the Centre to bring the situation under control. On the one hand, the Chief Minister of the State is saying that the situation is beyond his control and on the other hand, the Deputy Chief Minister, who belongs to another party, says that terrorists are behind the killings. This is a laughable statement. People are burning the effigies of the Home Minister of the State who is also the Deputy Chief Minister. This is a different matter. The Minister is present in the House. I would like to say to him that if the flames of this fire of anger which have engulfed the dalit village are not doused, they will burn down the entire State as well as the entire country.

I not only want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Home Minister towards this but I also want to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Prime Minister towards it. The manner in which the political overtones is being given to this issue and a rift is being caused between the dalit and the Bahujan Community, if that is not checked, the situation would become grave. Whenever such an incident takes place, it is the duty of the Prime Minister to call for a report from the Governor as to whether the law and order situation is good there? You call for a report from the agency there. This is not my any political demand but my demand is that a statement should be made here in this regard and based on that report the President's Rule should be imposed in Maharashtra.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE): Madam, it is a State matter and it does not look nice to criticize the State Government and demand the President's Rule. If there is anything beyond that, I will definitely draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to that.

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This matter relates to both the centre and the state.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: This is our constitutional right.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mohite Ji you have made all the points. You have only one matter and not two.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: The victims were paid compensation after the Khairlanji incident and jobs were also given which is a good thing. We have no objection but such an incident took place in a nearby village in which a dalit woman and a small child girl were killed after the rape. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This happened with them. You are talking about the atrocities committed on the dalits.

SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: My request is that you treat this issue as national issue. As you have said that this issue does not relate to the state only it also relates to the centre. You just have talks with the Prime Minister today itself for promulgating President Rule there and ask for the report from the Governor there.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Hannan Mollah, you have given notice on two matters but you kindly raise only one matter.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Madam, one matter has already been raised. So, I associate myself with that.

On 20th November, 2006 there was a bomb blast at Belakobo Station in a passenger train between Jalpaiguri and Siliguri of North Bengal. About seven passengers died and 50 were injured. This is a serious type of terrorist attack in West Bengal.

It is a new phenomenon that has been noticed and doubts have been expressed that there be links of ULFA in these blasts. Moreover, doubts have also been expressed about the usage of RDX in these blasts.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not read the newspaper.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Under the circumstances I would like to urge upon the Government to take note of

it and the hon. Railway Minister should make a statement on this matter stating as to what action is being contemplated against such terrorist activities in the border district of West Bengal. The Government should take note of it and also initiate appropriate action.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Madam Chairman, the people of Indian origin live in different parts of the world. People may have different methods of worship, the centres of faith could be different but everybody has a right to follow one's faith and the method of worship. It has been reported through the newspapers and so many T.V. channels that a Hindu temple was destroyed in Karsai district of Kazakhstan and their residences were damaged. This is a very serious matter. But what is most regrettable is that the Government of India did not call the ambassador of Kazakhstan to lodge its protest nor any talks were held at the Government level. The British Prime Minister Tony Blair did express his reservations on it but the protest which the Government of India should have lodged, it did not do so. As the people of Indian origin live in various parts of the country, this would create a mistrust among them and their faith would suffered a set back. Our only accusation is that why the Government of India did not call the ambassador of that country to lodge a protest in this regard. We want that the Government of India make a statement on this so as to build confidence in the Indian people.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I associate myself with them.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I also associate myself.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): There is no minister present here. This is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Hon Minister is there only. He has gone outside to drink water.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Madam, no Minister is present in the Treasury Benches. Somebody should at least be present... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have seen Mr. Handique was sitting here. Will you not allow anyone even to drink water?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: At least, there should be some arrangement.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Madam, what is the meaning of 'Zero Hour'?

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We agree with you. He has just gone for drinking water and coming back

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: The Government should have lodged its protest with their ambassador. Whether the Government has lodged its protest at its level. The Government has not fulfilled its responsibility in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN (Sonapat): This is a very serious thing that no Minister of the Government is here. They are sitting in their chambers.

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: He should have been here at this moment of time.

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Madam, the Government is not serious about the proceedings of the House... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You want to speak or should the House be adjourned.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Madam Chairman, we are sitting here to speak only.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Ramji Lal Suman ji, he is just coming, he has gone for drinking water, he has been

conveyed the message. You just continue, he comes in a moment.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: I, through you, want to bring a very serious matter into the notice of the Government.

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Madam, this is very unfortunate.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Madam, you should give direction from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Madam, you should also ask the Government that they should not do so. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: If the Hon'ble Minister has gone for drinking water he should have come back in one-two minutes.*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Madam Chairman, 59 years have passed since the country became Independent. The Central Government and the State Governments have been acquiring land in each State all over the country for the use of public sectors. The land of the farmers is being acquired somewhere for the Railways, somewhere for the drains and roads etc. How a new concept, the S.E.Z. has emerged. The farmers are being blackmailed in the country in the name of land acquisition for the last 59 years. They are being exploited but it has speeded up. Delhi is the capital of the country and my state adjoins Delhi from three sides. It comes under the N.C.R. A notice has been seen there to the farmers for acquiring two thousand acres of land at G.T. Road Kundali in the name of the Rajiv Gandhi Education city and the Government is acquiring that land. The market rate of the above land is Rs. Two and half crores per acre and that lies near the Delhi border. But the Government is acquiring the land of the farmers of the right villages there at the rate of Rs. 18 lakh per acre only. In this way, the explanation of the farmers is being taken place there. The farmers have been struggling there for the last one year and they have sit on dharana for the last six months but now continuously for the last 16 days. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Madam, I, through you, urge the Government that the matter which I have raised is associated with the feelings of the crores of people. The Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, I want to tell that the temples of Hindus have been damaged in Kazakhstan. The British Prime Minister has expressed its anguish over it and has said it has led to insecurity and mistrust among the Hindus. The Government neither called the ambassador to lodge its protest nor did it hold any talks at its level in this connection. This is a very serious matter. The Government should tell as to what it is doing in this matter.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Suman ji, you have spoken.

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: I have made my speech but the Government should give its reaction thereto.

[English]

SHRI B.K. HANDIQUE: Madam, I am sorry that I had to go out. As there was an emergency, I had to go out. Whatever has been said by the hon. Members has been noted down. Madam, everything has been noted down. Since the matter mentioned by the hon. Member is a serious one, I will definitely draw the attention of the hon. Minister for External Affairs.

[Translation]

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: Madam, I was saying that the price of land there is Rs. 2.5 crore per acre while the Government is acquiring it at the rate of Rs. 18 lakh per acre. This has led to agitation among the farmers of eight villages. It includes the dalits and backward classes also and their houses are also being acquired. These people are getting neither proper prices nor there is any talk regarding their settlement or providing employment to their children.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Do you want that the prices of land should be raised?

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: I will come to that point. It is a matter related to all the farmers of the country. I am giving an example, that somewhere land is being acquired in the name of Hi-tech city and in some other name elsewhere. Five senior farmer leaders are sitting on hunger strike there for the last 16 days and their condition is becoming serious. Through you, I want to tell the Central Govt. and the State Govt. that a big

crisis can result if something goes wrong with the farmers. The Central Govt., therefore, should interfere in this case and should get the farmers' land released.

Madam Chairman, I give you an example that there is a factory in the same land whose acquisition I am mentioning.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sangwan Ji, you have put forth your point. The hon. Minister has noted the point regarding farmers' land.

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: There is a company by the name of Rowland situated in the same land that is being acquired. It is owned by a very big industrialist. His 8 acres land was to be acquired but the same Govt. released 7 acres out of that. The land of an industrialist has been released while the farmers are going around in circles. I have its proof. I, therefore, urge the Central Govt. to interfere in it otherwise the situation may become very serious there. The farmers should get full compensation for the land as per the market rate, their settlement should be done and jobs should be provided to their children.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your point has reached the Govt.

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN: I want to say that a legislation should be formulated for the farmers' land to be acquired anywhere in the country for a public purpose so that their situation is ameliorated. I want to say this only.

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Madam Chairman, thank you. The people of Andhra Pradesh have been severely affected by various cyclonic storms which occurred in August, September and very recently, in October also. In fact, in October, the cyclonic storm was so devastating that the loss was more than Rs. 2,000 crore on account of loss to produce, roads and livestock. Not only that. In the end of October month the cyclonic storm called Ogni had played havoc in the entire State, particularly in five districts which are rice bowls of Andhra Pradesh, which are Prakasham, Guntur, Krishna. West Godavari and East Godavari, covering the delta belt or irrigation belt of Krishna and Godavari.

In fact, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken all necessary steps. The most important reason as to

why such a havoc was caused is that the drainage system was not properly upgraded or modernized. In 1991, when the drainage system had the capacity of 225 mm, was upgraded to 387 mm. Since the last ten to twelve years, no upgradation or renovation has been done to the drainage system. Last year the Government of Andhra Pradesh had prepared a plan to upgrade or modernize the entire drainage system of Godavari and Krishna, which covers almost 23 lakh acres of land in this belt and the cost of this estimate is more than Rs. 5,000 crore. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already submitted the proposal to the Government of India for financial assistance so that work can be expeditiously taken up. Once the drainage system is properly modernized, such things will not recur or repeat in the coming years.

So, I hope the Government of India will take cognizance of the proposal and the assistance sought by the Government of Andhra Pradesh will be given. Thank you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam Chairperson, I am raising a matter which relates to drastic reduction of allocation of wheat to Eastern and Southern States of the country.

One fails to understand why the Government of India has reduced the allocation of wheat drastically to a number of States, especially the Eastern and Southern States of our country. These States are not wheat growing States, but there are a large number of wheat consumers. That is why wheat is being provided to all BPL and APL cardholders.

But since June this year the allocation has been slashed by less than half the quantity that was provided to the States earlier. In the case of Orissa, during July 2002 upto July 2005 around 30,000 MT of wheat was being provided every month, but it came down to 24,402 MT per month in April and May 2006. I do not understand what compelled the Government to reduce the allocation further down to 7793 MT per month since June 2006. After much persuasion, though some additional allocation of few thousand MT of wheat is being released, it is not substantial to meet the demand. When the price of wheat in the open market is very high and the allocation of wheat to fair price shops is inadequate, it has become pertinent to enhance the allocation of wheat to at least to the pre-revision level, that was prevalent during April-May 2006. I would suggest that in case of Orissa, 24,000 MT of wheat be provided per month. This

will stabilize the market and meet the demand of wheat in the State. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Madam Chairman, I would like to put before you two problems. One of them belongs to Barmer and the other to Jaisalmer in Rajasthan. Even after passage of so much time after torrential rains, there is 15 feet deep water at both the places making people's life miserable. ... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Girdhari Lal Ji, your problem pertains to drinking water.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Madam Chairman, I am talking of both the things. On the one hand, there has been too much water, around 15 feet deep, in Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan making people too miserable. Children can not go to schools and the trains have been discontinued. On the other hand, there has been 14-16 per cent less rainfall in the 13 districts of Shekhawati, Dhudhalu and Mewat. There was no rainfall in the districts of Jaipur, Bikaner, Churu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Tonk, Bharatpur, Dhaulpur, Karoli, Sawal Madhopur, Dausa, Jhunjhunu and Sikar. All the water sources have run dry. Tubewells and hand pumps have been rendered useless and people are suffering too much for water even in the winters while a person can drink 16 glasses of water in the summers. I request the Govt. to make arrangements for drying of water in the areas having excess water and to supply drinking water in the districts taling the drinking water problem. The Rajasthan Govt. is making full efforts from its side and is considering to bring water through trains in the summers.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is the work of the State Government. It is its work to bring water from one place to another.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I urge the Central Govt. to provide money for drying up the water where it is 15 feet deep and also for the 14-15 districts, which I have mentioned, where there was no rain and which are facing drinking water shortage so that no problems are created further in the summers.

Madam Chairman, The State Govt. had already constructed Ramgarh dam for about 26 anicuts in Jaipur for stopping water but these dams have dried up now. I, therefore, urge the Central Govt. to provide a special financial package to Rajasthan to solve both the problems.

SHRI MUNSHI RAM (Bijnore): Madam Chairman, local bodies elections were held in Uttar Pradesh last month. Voting took place on 28 October, 2006 in the Nagina, Nazibabad, Kiratpur Nagar Palika Parishad under my Lok Sabha constituency Bijnore. The counting of votes came to an end on the 6th November. I had demanded the District Election Officer on 25th October to replace the Assistant Election Officers in Nagina and Nazibabad in order to conduct fair elections. But, the District Election Officer did not do so. During the counting of votes on 6th November I demanded from the Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh that candidates be declared elected only after disposal of all the complaints from the candidates regarding counting of votes—It was on 6th November that I informed the Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh that I have received complaints regarding tampering of ballot box with their seals found broken. The results of the said Municipal Council was declared overlooking all my complaints and without taking any action.

The Hon'ble President has been apprised by the Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh that in the local body elections held in Uttar Pradesh, fake ballot papers for the constituencies in Lucknow, Allahabad and Bijnore were got printed in the government press of Lucknow and the Governor's report seems to be true. In order to ensure that in the largest democracy that is India, people may not lose their faith in democracy and the bureaucracy may not succeed in persisting with its obstinacy as also to convince people of holding free and fair elections it is absolutely necessary that the votes already counted for the election of my said municipal council be matched with the voters counter foil and I demand from the Govt. of India through this House to conduct a CBI inquiry into the aforesaid election process.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not make a speech, please say in one line what you want to.

SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Madam, Chairman, let me complete my speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The Central Government does not come in the picture in this matter which is a state subject.

SHRI MUNSHI RAM: Madam Chairman, election should be fair, whether it be of Gram Panchayat or of Lok Sabha. Arbitrariness of officers should be enquired into. That is why I am demanding CBI enquiry into the

said election process so that stern action could be taken against guilty officers and those officers desist from indulging in it again. The elections for municipal council were held on 28th October, for Nagar Panchayat on 3rd November. I demand through this House that the strong room where ballot boxes of Municipal Council election were kept was opened and it were openly manipulated which should be got enquired through CBI.

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Madam, Baba Jai Gurudeo is among the important saints of India. A huge congregation will be held in Mathura at his Ashram from 26th to 10th in which lacs of his followers will participate. I had requested the hon'ble Minister of Railways through a letter to him that the train which plies between Kathgodam Lal Kuan and Kasganj be extended upto Mathura for 15 days and its stoppage be provided at all the stations falling between the two. Lakhs of followers of Baba Jai Gurudeo -arrive at his Ashram in Mathura these days. Mainly the poor and lower class people assemble there and a huge congregation takes place. I would like to request the Hon'ble Minister of Parliamentary affairs and I have also written a letter to the Minister of Railways that train be extended upto Mathura for 15 days and his follower passengers be provided with facility.

[English]

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN (Nagercoil): Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

At the outset, I would like to state that normal life is in jeopardy due to incessant heavy rain lashing almost all the districts in Tamil Nadu. Small hamlets and villages of coastal and inland districts are inundated for days together without any sign of the logged rain water receding away. The habitants are evacuated and sheltered in schools, mandapams and at safer places. Fishermen were asked not to venture into the sea. Daily coolies are locked up in their dwellings, handicapped with the copious downpour. Thousands are yearning for food and drinking water.

Thousands of tanks and dams have touched their brim and started overflowing. The authorities in charge of water management find it difficult to find vent for the overflow as the sluices, escape water sources and excess water canals are damaged and overflowing. Thus, numerous habitants in the vicinity are inundated and waterlogged. Arable lands and paddy fields became

ripened for seasonal cultivation and harvests are immersed in water causing heavy loss and damages to lands and farmers.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please say in one line what you want from the Central Government.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Madam, this is a very important subject. The thunder and lightning have struck many places killing many people and seriously injuring many more. The worst affected are the three southern districts, namely, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari. Kanyakumari district is the worst sufferer in terms of huge loss of paddy and cash crops.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please ask in one line only what you want from the Central Government.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: Banana plantations and rubber saplings were totally damaged. More than four persons were struck by lightning, one person was washed away in the floods. Roads of both N.H. and the state regular highways as also rural roads are totally damaged warranting immediate renovation. The brick kilns employing thousands of workers in the villages were heavily damaged. The workers were rendered jobless. Lakhs of bricks exposed to drying were washed away in the copious rain. The fishermen of 53 coastal villages are prevented from fishing due to heavy high tide and they are facing starvation and the inland fishermen, who live upon the sea products, are also facing problems and they become victims.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please ask in one line what you want from the Central Government. It is not the time to make a speech.

SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN: So, I urge upon the Central Government to make arrangements to reach out relief measures at a war-footing by distributing food articles and kerosene through PDS. The Government has to send doctors' team to study and check the water-borne diseases. I also request the Government to consider sanctioning of adequate compensation for loss of lives, for the injured and providing livelihood.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (Jalaun): Madam Chairman, I belong to Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, where farmers who got this country free by

making great sacrifices, are committing suicide due to starvation. Water is not available for irrigation in Bundelkhand region and 52 persons have committed suicide in Uttar Pradesh during these two months out of which 22 suicides have been committed in Bundelkhand. A boy named Babloo of Tehri Village of Jhansi district committed suicide on 23rd March. Shripati Lodhi of Lalitpur has committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Bhanu Ji suicides have been committed, what do you expect from the Central Govt. in this regard?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Madam, I am naming the persons who have committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You do not need to name them. Please tell me what do you want from the Central Govt. Hon'ble Minister is sitting here, he will note it down.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Our Bundelkhand has been affected from drought for four years now. The Uttar Pradesh Govt. had declared it a drought prone area last time also during 2004-05, but the compensation paid by them was by way of cheques for merely Rs. 10-15 and Rs. 25 which can not be called compensation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This matter relates to the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh. Please tell me, what do you want from the Central Government.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: I had met the Prime Minister when the last session was to conclude and I had informed him about Bundelkhand. I had told him. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are unable to make your point. Please tell me in one line as to what do you want from the Central Govt. for the farmers who are committing suicide. You are unable to express your point and hence you are unable to convey anything. You are telling everything like a story.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Madam, it is not a story, I am telling the name of persons who have committed suicide. The version of the Uttar Pradesh Govt. about the persons who are committing suicide will be that they have not committed suicide. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Bhanu Ji.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Madam Chairman, please let me express myself, I have been sitting here since morning. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have expressed yourself.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Let me state one more thing that people are committing suicide. Water, fertilisers and many other things are not available to them. ...*(Interruptions)*. Where shall we raise out these issues.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please tell me what you want?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: We are Members of Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)* when the session prorogued last time, we had met the Hon'ble Prime Minister. I had asked him to kindly consider a similar special package for Bundelkhand also on the lines of the special package provided to Vidarbha. He had given me the assurance that he would positively send a central team for undertaking a survey there. ...*(Interruptions)* All these formalities have not yet been finalised, no body is paying any attention towards this issue.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You could again meet the Prime Minister. Please say whatever you wish to submit have. You are talking about a package, say about it.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: Since when there is drought there. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhanu Ji, you have not been able to raise the issue properly. You raised so many issues but you have not been able to highlight as to what is precisely your demand. What do you want from the Central Government, please say it in one sentence.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: My only demand to the Central Government is that the Uttar Pradesh should also be given a special package as has been given to Vidarbha and the issue of suicides by farmers there should be thoroughly investigated and they should be provided special assistance. This is my demand.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Madam Chairman, we are proud of our Air Force. But I am sorry to say that MIG 21, 25 and 29 are being destroyed in air crashes owing to technical snags and other maintenance related problems one after other as a result of which financial losses in crores of rupees is being suffered and frequent

air crashes are also indicative that India's air force fleet which has a glorious history has become ineffective. ...*(Interruptions)*. During the last three years, 43 air crashes and 15 Helicopters have got destroyed in air crashed.

Madam, I would earnestly request the Central Government to procure advance jet trainers so as to keep the prestige effectiveness of the Indian air force intact and also medium class jet trainer should be soon developed for training programme so that our air force does not face such a situation in future.

DR. KARAN SINGH YADAV: Madam Chairman, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has allocated budget for appointment of teachers so as to impart compulsory elementary school education to the students in the age group of 6 to 14 years under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Madam, the Rajasthan state Government has recently issued an advertisement for recruitment of 25 thousand teachers but it is a matter of great concern that physical teachers have not been covered thereunder. Physical education is very important component in elementary education. Now there are posts of physical education teachers at school, middle school, high school and senior secondary schools. A large number of youth having D.P. Ed. and B.P.Ed, education are unemployed. I would, therefore, request the Ministry of H.R.D. to kindly instruct the State Government to earmark at least 10 percent post of teachers being recruited under the Sarva Shikha Abhiyan for physical education teachers so as to ensure deployment of at least one teacher in all schools in villages and remove unemployment. This will also generate children's interest in physical education, Yoga and sports which will facilitate their all round development and which is also the need of the hour. The direction's issued by the Government of India will help achieve this objective. I extend my heartfelt thanks to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I would once again like to reiterate that the Union Minister of Human Resource Development has allocated funds to the State Government for recruiting 25 thousand posts, therefore, necessary instructions should be issued to the State Government to ensure recruitment of at least 10 percent physical education teachers.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHORE (Yavatmal): Madam Chairman. Yavatmal district is the most affected district in regard of suicides by farmers. Maharashtra Government has completely failed in checking the suicides by farmers.

Hon'ble Prime Minister had visited Yavatmal and he had announced a special package of Rs. 3750/- crores for the farmers of five-six districts but the announcement remained on paper only. Six months have passed but this special package has not yet reached the farmers. Mean while Hon'ble Union Agriculture Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar had told that the Government would pay the interest amount against loans extended to farmers and the farmers will have to pay the principal amount in five equal instalments and a period of two years would be provided for payment.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please make it all the clearer as to what is precisely your demand.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHORE: Madam, what has happened is that the banks while sanctioning fresh loans to the farmers have recovered the previous outstanding loan. That means, package has in real sense, gone to the banks instead to farmers. Their bad debts have been realised.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: What more is needed?

SHRI HARI BHOU RATHORE: Sir I only want that the concessions extended by the Government to the farmers which have been usurped by the banks should reach the farmers.

Sir, farmers haling from Yavatmal are sitting on the Jantar-Mantar half clad in this regard. I had written a letter to the Prime Minister to clearly mentioning package announced by him had not reached the farmers.

Farmer's suicide has now a day's become a routine news. We daily come across news items of suicide by farmers but it does not stir the Government. We hardly pay any attention to such items. The Government has

completely failed in checking suicides by farmers. I, through you, demand that a through probe should be conducted to ascertain the cause of suicides by farmers. After all why should any one commit suicide?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Your demand is for an investigation.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHORE: My demand is not limited to seeking a probe therein. The banks have recovered the money from the farmers by getting a form filled up. On one hand, a sum of Rs. 60,000/- was given. ...*(Interruptions)*. Madam, I would cite a example as to how it all happened. I would cite one example. The loan just given. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please put your point.

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHORE: I would like to make my point clear. Farmers were sanctioned loan amount of Rs. 60,000/- but out of it a sum of Rs. 25,000/- was adjusted against outstanding dues and balance of Rs. 35,000/- was given to them. This should not have been done. They should have been given the entire sanctioned amount and the outstanding Rs. 35,000/- should have been divided in five equal instalments. But this did not happen and this is precisely my demand.

[English]

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the 27th of November 2006, at 11 a.m.

18.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 27, 2006/ Arahayana 6, 1928 (Saka).

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