

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Twelfth Session  
(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)



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## CONTENTS

*Fourteenth Series, Vol. XXXI, Twelfth Session, 2007/1929 (Saka)*

**No. 11, Friday, November 30, 2007/Agrahayana 9, 1929 (Saka)**

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
REFERENCE BY DEPUTY SPEAKER	
Loss of lives in landmine blast in Chhattisgarh .....	1—3
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 221 to 224 .....	3—31
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 225 to 240 .....	32—98
Unstarred Question Nos. 2002 to 2209 .....	98—473
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE .....	474—493
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA .....	493
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE	
60th and 62nd Reports .....	493—494
COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS	
32nd to 34th Reports .....	494
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE	
33rd to 36th Reports .....	494—495
COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN	
Statement.....	495
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS.....	496—501, 552—555
(i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 20th Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development	
Shri S. Jaipal Reddy.....	496

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

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 41st, 42nd, 46th and 52nd Reports of the Standing Committee on Finance, pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance  Shri P. Chidambaram .....	497—498
(iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 173rd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences  Shri B.K. Handique .....	498—499
(iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 55th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs  Shri Prem Chand Gupta .....	499—500
(v) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy  Shri Vilas Muttemwar .....	500—501
(vi) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation  Kumari Selja .....	501
(vii) Alleged harassment meted out to participants of the rally organized by the Hindu Rights Action Force (HINDRAF) in Kuala Lumpur on 25th November, 2007 and subsequent related matters  Shri Pranab Mukherjee .....	544—545
(viii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2007-08), pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs  Shri Anand Sharma .....	552—555
<b>SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS</b>	
(i) Re: Disappearance of two Railway wagons carrying ammunition from ordnance factory in Bolangir, Orissa .....	501—503
(ii) Re: Continued reduction in the number of sittings of the Parliament.....	503—508
(iii) Re: Need to conduct a CBI inquiry into the alleged irregularities and malpractices in Doordarshan .....	516—517

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
<b>MATTERS UNDER RULE 377</b> .....	531—536
(i) Need to undertake measures for desiltation and beautification of Anna Sagar Lake and Pushkar Sarovar in Ajmer, Rajasthan	
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat .....	531—532
(ii) Need to expedite the pending Railway projects in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Santosh Gangwar .....	532—533
(iii) Need to release the Central Subsidy for the Solar Energy Schemes proposed to be implemented in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan	
Shri Chandra Mani Tripathi .....	533—534
(iv) Need to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh	
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	534
(v) Need to undertake measures to prevent accidents on NH-5 and NH-5A at Chandikhol Crossing, Orissa	
Shri Mohan Jena .....	535
(vi) Need to expedite four-laning of NH-7 between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu	
Shri M. Appadurai .....	535
(vii) Need to undertake the flood control measures to minimize the damage caused by river Brahmaputra in Assam	
Dr. Arun Kumar Sarma .....	535—536
<b>GOVERNMENT BILLS—Introduced</b>	
(i) Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007 .....	536
(ii) Constitution (One Hundred and Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of Articles 244 and 332) .....	537
<b>INDIAN BOILERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2007</b> .....	545—552, 555—566
<b>Motion to Consider</b> .....	545
Shri Ashwani Kumar .....	537—541
Shri Haribhau Rathod .....	541—542
Shri Naveen Jindal .....	542—545
Shrimati C.S. Sujatha .....	545—546
Shri Mohan Singh .....	546—548
Shri Ganesh Prasad Singh .....	548—549

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Shri B. Mahtab .....	549—555
Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy .....	555—556
Shri K.S. Rao .....	557—558
Shri K. Francis George .....	558—560
Shri T.K. Hamza .....	560—561
Shri Shailendra Kumar .....	561—565
Clauses 2 to 30 and 1 .....	566
Motion to pass .....	566
<b>MOTION RE: THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS</b> .....	<b>566</b>
<b>PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—Introduced</b> .....	<b>567</b>
(i) <b>Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2007</b>	
Shri L. Rajagopal .....	567
(ii) <b>Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2007</b>	
Shri L. Rajagopal .....	567—568
(iii) <b>Prohibition on Use of Caste or Religious Title Bill, 2007</b>	
Shri L. Rajagopal .....	568
(iv) <b>High Court of Andhra Pradesh (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Vijayawada) Bill, 2007</b>	
Shri L. Rajagopal .....	568—569
(v) <b>National Commission for Youth Bill, 2007</b>	
Shri Alok Kumar Mehta .....	569
(vi) <b>Displaced Farmers (Rehabilitation and other Facilities) Bill, 2007</b>	
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir .....	569—570
(vii) <b>Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of the Schedule)</b>	
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir .....	570
(viii) <b>Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of the Schedule)</b>	
Shri Hansraj G. Ahir .....	571

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(ix) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)	
Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain .....	571
(x) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of the Schedule)	
Shri Tapir Gao .....	572
(xi) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of Section 129)	
Dr. R. Senthil .....	572
(xii) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Amendment of the Schedule)	
Dr. R. Senthil .....	673
(xiii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007 (Insertion of new article 24A)	
Shri Mohan Singh .....	573
<b>CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2004</b> (Insertion of new article 16A)	
Motion to Consider .....	573
Shri Kiren Rijju .....	574—577
Shri K.S. Rao .....	577—580
Shrimati Archana Nayak .....	580—582
Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy .....	582—584
Shri Devwrat Singh .....	584—587
Shri Brahmananda Panda .....	587—588
Shri Oscar Fernandes .....	588—593
Shri Mohan Singh .....	593—594
Motion to withdraw .....	594
<b>INTER-STATE RIVER WATER REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2005</b> .....	594—610
Motion to Consider .....	595
Shri Mohan Singh .....	595—597
Shri Lakshman Singh .....	597—600
Shri S.K. Kharventhan .....	600—602

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat .....	602—606
Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz .....	606—610
Motion to withdraw .....	610
<b>ELECTORAL REFORMS COMMISSION BILL, 2006</b> .....	<b>611</b>
Motion to Consider .....	611
Shri C.K. Chandrappan .....	611—615
Shri K.S. Rao .....	615—618
<b>ANNEXURE I</b>	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	619
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	619—625
<b>ANNEXURE II</b>	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions .....	626
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions .....	626



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

*Friday, November 30, 2007/Agrahayana 9, 1929 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*...(Interruptions)*

### REFERENCE BY DEPUTY SPEAKER

#### Loss of Lives In Landmine Blast In Chhattisgarh

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have a very important announcement to make. Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, on 29 November, 2007, 12 people including 10 jawans of the Second Mizoram Reserve Police Battalion were killed in a landmine blast at Dantewara district of Chhattisgarh.

The House condemns such acts of violence perpetrated against innocent people and the law enforcing agencies.

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

11.03 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

*[English]*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to raise an important issue regarding the plight of Tamilians in Malaysia. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us have the Question Hour first. I will listen to you after the Question Hour.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow it at this point of time; during the 'Zero Hour', I will try my best to accommodate you.

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: Sir, my notice should be taken up first. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After the Question Hour, I will listen to you.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY: It is a very serious issue. It should be taken up first. We are raising this important issue here. We the Members of Parliament from Democratic Progressive Alliance of Tamil Nadu take strong exception to the derogatory remark made against our beloved leader, hon. Chief Minister to Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaignar M. Karunanidhi by Malaysian Minister on Thursday, 29th November 2007. *...(Interruptions)* How can he make derogatory and uncalled for remarks against our leader? The Government should intervene in that matter.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I just want to inform you that the hon. Minister has informed me that there is a Conference; he is busy up to 2 o'clock. He will come back to the House after 2 o'clock. He shall take it up and shall inform the House.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please allow this issue to be taken up after the Question Hour. This is a very serious issue. Atrocious are being perpetrated on Hindus in Malaysia. Temples are being destroyed there. Please allow us to speak after the Question House. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): It is not the question of Hindus, it is the question of Indians

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will look into it when the matter comes up.

11.05 hrs.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Integrated Child Development Services Scheme

\*221. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to extend the ICDS project to new areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the allocation of funds to different States for this purpose till October 31, 2007; and

(d) the manner in which the Panchayati Raj System is proposed to be utilized in the proper implementation of the scheme?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to cover all the *hitherto* uncovered habitations, across the country, the States/Union Territory (UT) Administrations were requested to undertake a micro level survey having regard to predominantly SC/ST/Minority habitations and furnish specific requirement of additional Projects/Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini. AWCs. Additional requirements for 613 Projects, 2.20 Lakh AWCs and 77360 Mini AWCs have been received from 34 States/UT Administrations. These requirements have been incorporated in a composite proposal for competent approvals.

(c) State-wise allocation of funds for this purpose will be made only after the competent approval has been accorded.

(d) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages, *inter-alia*, involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Programme implementation. As per information received from the States/UTs Administration, PRIs have been associated in the implementation of the ICDS Scheme in different areas like in selection of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs), supervising distribution of supplementary nutrition, distribution of honorarium to AWWs/AWHs, and providing infrastructural facilities for AWCs etc.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: The ICDS Scheme in this country is playing an important role in child development, health care and empowerment of women in the country.

These Anganwadis are actually the nutrition centres especially in the rural areas of the country, and everybody knows that. Lakhs and lakhs of Anganwadi workers and helpers are dedicated and actively involved in the project but their living condition is very pathetic. They are getting only a meagre remuneration, which is not at all adequate for their survival. I would like to know whether the Government will increase their remuneration on a humanitarian ground and also whether the Government will consider to absorb them as their direct Government employees.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this supplementary is not connected with the main Question. This is a very devious route taken by the hon. Member but I have great pleasure in answering his question.

First of all, this issue was taken by the court and the court has said that Anganwadi work is considered to be a voluntary work and they are paid only honorarium. Frankly speaking, as an individual I also feel that they should be paid more. You will also appreciate that the State Governments use these Anganwadi workers beyond their capacity, such as for census work, etc. Many States have voluntarily come forward and contributed towards the kitty. I think, other States also should look at that. If other States also match the grant that I give from the Centre, then maybe I can look into raising their

honorarium a little more. These are honorariums and not salaries, and the question of making them permanent Government employees at this juncture does not arise.

SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS; Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in her reply that the Government has decided to extend Anganwadi centres in a great manner. We are thankful to the Government for extending this project. But the condition of these Anganwadi centres in every area, especially in the rural area, is very pathetic and poor. According to the guidelines for implementing ICDS project, the Panchayati Raj Institution should purchase the land and construct building for that. Sometimes, these Anganwadi workers and helpers approach the hon. Members also and request them to construct the building under MPLAD Scheme. So, while extending it in a great manner, I would like to know whether the Government will consider relaxing the present guidelines for utilizing the Fund to purchase land and construct building of these Anganwadi centres.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, first of all. I am very grateful to all the allies and the UPA Government partners, and we decided in our Common Minimum Programme that we would address the issue of Anganwadis across the country, wherever the demand had arisen. Now, with the common concept where we say that we should decentralize, you must appreciate that the Government of India has given Anganwadis to various places. Now, how they are functioning and how they are to be constructed are the issues which really should be taken up by the State Governments. You will appreciate that we give everything from the Centre and we are held accountable here while the State Governments are not doing what they should be doing at any given point of time. Some States have good practices but some States do not have good practices.

Already we had approached the Chairperson of MPLAD Committee who was kind enough to give consent that we would be able use our MPLAD fund for construction of Anganwadis. ...(*Interruptions*) Yes, we have already done that. All of us collectively should do this. It is not just the role of one Minister or one Government. After all, children belong to us. Unfortunately, children are not the vote bank. Only very few people bother to contribute towards this cause. Children below 18 are not eligible to vote now. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Children can mobilize the vote bank. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Anyway, I thank you for saying that. In the 11th Plan we have asked for a proposal where we said that they should be taking up construction of Anganwadis.

The land should be supplied by the State Government. I think, that is something, all of us can agree on. After all, I cannot produce the land there. So, the State Government must come forward and allocate the land; and the Anganwadis would be built in the 11th Plan.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a supplementary question. Hon. Member, Shri N.N. Krishnadas has asked almost all questions in this regard. Through you, I would like to bring into the Hon'ble Minister's notice the fact that the said scheme covers almost the entire country and many deficiencies and drawbacks have been noticed with regard to the nutritional food being provided to children under this scheme. Initially when this project was introduced, nutritional food items like Panjeeri and bread etc. were being given, but as of now the plight is such that the children feed their animals and birds with the Panjeeri given to them as it is not fit for human consumption. Its quality is not upto the mark and the children cannot consume it.

Sir, children are the makers of the destiny of the country. If such kind of deficiencies are there in their nutritional food, how will it work? Therefore, through you, I would like to say that an assessment should be made at the national level regarding this project. Monitoring should be done and enquiry conducted regarding the nutritional food being given to children under the I.C.D.S. project. Only when the children are given nutritional food, their health will remain sound and they will be able to put their hearts into their studies. Will she implement any such scheme?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon'ble Member as he has raised the basic issue. It is a fact that till the time the children are given good nutritional food we cannot expect them to attain sound health. He has also very rightly said that the children are the future of the country. We hope that by the year 2020, India will be the most youthful country of the world. Our country can boast of a pool of people who will be capable of earning a livelihood and fend for themselves.

Sir, the Central Government are not sending cooked food to them.

*[English]*

This is completely decentralized.

*[Translation]*

We have entrusted this responsibility to the State Governments. We provide funds. All the remaining work is done by the State Governments. I have received a number of such complaints. I would like to promise you that.

*[English]*

I am looking into this matter.

*[Translation]*

Rest assured I will not give even one percent concession to anyone.

*[English]*

I am tightening the reins and we will see that the children get nutritious food, supplementary nutrition.

*[Translation]*

for which the Union Government has taken up the responsibility. We will do it.

*[English]*

SHRI ABDULLAKUTTY: Sir, about 23,000 Anganwadis are functioning in Kerala under the ICDS project. The performance of these Anganwadis is outstanding. They are imparting trainings to children in a very thematic and play way methods. But on the other side, there are a lot of private nursery schools, which are mushrooming nowadays; and their functions are very sophisticate and complex. For seeking admission into nursery, they conduct interviews of children under five years of age, which gives a lot of burden to the children.

I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is planning to bring in a new legislation to control the unscientific private nursery schools.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this question does not come under the domain of my Ministry. It comes under the Ministry of Education. It is about the nursery admissions and the process for nursery school admissions. We deal with the welfare sector where we look after the children of poor families and poor people, who are compelled to go for daily wages. We do not have any discrimination. We take every child, who comes to us. Hopefully, we will continue to do that till the GDP rises so much that people can look after their children on their own. We are also providing creches for working women at various places. So, we are not involved in the business of nursery admissions.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister has been very enthusiastic as she appears regarding the ICDS workers. But the fact of the matter is that the ICDS workers are paid at different levels in different parts of the country. In one State, they are paid Rs. 1,000 and to be on the higher side, another State is paying them Rs. 4,000. There is no standardization of working condition and pay scale. But they are doing job disproportionate to the payment that they are receiving. Therefore, may I ask, through you, the hon. Minister to say whether she is going to increase the honorarium on a particular date? What is the timeframe that is being proposed for the increase of the honorarium? This is part (a) of my question.

Part (b) of my question is whether she will call a meeting of the State Ministers and look for standardized service condition and workload of the ICDS workers.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I have already addressed this issue for the previous Member of Parliament when he had asked the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The first part of his question is not answered.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Regarding the first part, I do not know when I have said that I will raise the honorarium. So, he is asking me for dates. I cannot give a commitment. The day I become India's Finance Minister, I will give it. But till then let us look at other issues.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will you consider it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Gurudas Dasguptaji, you are a seasoned enough politician to understand that I cannot make assurances like that in Parliament.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: You should take up with the Ministry of Finance.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: We, both of us, will sit and persuade the Minister of Finance later. But you will appreciate that the responsibility and the onus lies on the State Governments who use or misuse the Anganwadi workers for their own purposes such as census survey and other things, and they should rationalize the work. I cannot bring out a one side 'fits-all' formula across the country because different States have different needs and the need-based services what we cater to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas. First of all, you will have to go to your seat.

*[Translation]*

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please grant me permission to ask the question from this seat itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right please put your question.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Minister is a very dynamic person and is a well-wisher of the girl children. The H.R. department is not giving any assistance to the schools for girl children run by the NGOs and other institutions which have hostel facilities. The concerned people have applied for this purpose many times. Hence, I would like to ask the Hon'ble Minister whether she is ready to take up the responsibility of diet for the said girls? Will her ministry provide the entire funds for ensuring the supply of proper diet to the girl students studying in the schools which are run by such institutions or NGOs which run only girl schools?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are providing nutritious foods especially under 'Kishroi Shakti Yojna' to the girls under the age of eighteen in various States. But the welfare hostels do not come under our subject. If he transfers all those subjects to my Ministry, I will definitely do something for them also. I will never raise an objection to this.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: Madam, so far the said assistance has not so far reached the State of Rajasthan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: With your permission, first of all I will introduce it in Rajasthan.

SHRI BHANWAR SINGH DANGAWAS: Many many thanks.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Hon'ble Minister has stated how the Anganwadi workers are burdened with all kinds of work. Something in this regard has been raised before the Planning Commission and also in for forthcoming new five year plan, perhaps a discussion was held in this regard. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether there is any proposal to engage two Anganwadi workers instead of one in a centre? The reason is that it is a very beneficial scheme, wherever this scheme is properly implemented it has boosted the development of the said state in perhaps such a way as no other programme has managed to do. This demand has been received from many places and many specialists have also opined that if two anganwadi workers are posted in place of one, they will be able to deal with the workload caused on account of their responsibility to implement the programmes of the State Government in a more effective and excellent manner and will be able to more effectively essay their role in the development of children.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon'ble Minister, the hon'ble Member wants to know whether two Anganwadi workers can be posted in place of one?

*[English]*

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I think one thing that all of us should learn to understand first of all.

*[Translation]*

that there is no other country in the would like our country where so many children are given food and looked after through the welfare schemes. This is one part. The second point is that already we have two persons in Anganwadi centres—there is a teacher and their is a helper. Both of them look after the children. Our effort is to rationalize all areas in the Eleventh Plan and try to give a direction. I cannot make a mention about it right now. Till the time its EFC and all these things are over. Already there are two workers.

[English]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH: Madam, he is asking for two workers. There is only one worker and one helper. ... (Interruptions) He is asking for two workers.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: That depends on future. Let us see how many children are there.

[Translation]

If I promise that two workers will be posted in all the Anganwadi centres of the country and later on if we come to know that there are only two children in some places then it cannot be implemented.

[English]

They have now expanded and we have mini-anganwadis and anganwadis-on-demand etc.

[Translation]

In some places they look after three children.

[English]

We cannot bring a uniform policy like that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister of Women and Child Development whether the Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to see that the funds earmarked and allotted under the ICDS reach the eligible persons and the funds are utilized properly by the concerned agencies. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is the need of the hour and I congratulate the hon. Member for having identified the real root cause of where the issue lies. But, I think, the best monitoring system I can wish for, Sir, is the public representatives here who will look into their own constituencies and put the pressure there for the local bodies to deliver the issue. We give money, we have given crores of rupees. We have made so many outlays. If they do not reach the real beneficiary, then I think somewhere it is a collective failure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you.

### Setting up of New Power Projects in the States

\*222. <sup>+</sup> SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:  
SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from some State Governments, particularly from Punjab for setting up of Power Projects in their States during the current year;

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

(c) the time by which these requests are likely to be accorded sanction?

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

#### Statement

(a) to (c) With the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, the requirement of according Techno Economic Clearance by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has been dispensed with for thermal generation. However, any generating company intending to set up a hydro generating station shall prepare and submit to the CEA for its concurrence, a scheme estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government from time to time.

The CEA has reported that, in respect of hydro projects, in the current year (2007-08), sixteen proposals have been received in CEA. Out of these, four have been returned, after preliminary scrutiny to project authorities for trying up of necessary inputs; six proposals are currently at preliminary scrutiny stage. The remaining six projects of 2007-08 and one case of 2006-07 were accepted for consideration by CEA for accord of concurrence. Out of these seven proposals, concurrence has already been accorded in respect of three proposals. Four proposals are pending with CEA. Two pertain to the State Sector and one each to the Central and Private Sector. The details are given in the enclosed Annexure. As may be seen from the Annexure, no hydro project from Punjab is pending with CEA for according concurrence.

The Planning Commission has delegated full powers to the State Governments for approval of power projects (hydro and thermal power generation) without any ceiling. However, clearance from the Planning Commission is required in the case of those hydro electric projects where inter state issues are involved. The Planning Commission has intimated that no inter-state hydroelectric projects are pending with them for investment approval.

**Annexure**

*Details of proposals received, concurred and under examination of Central Electricity Authority for accord of concurrence during 2007-08*

Sl.No.	Name of the Hydro Electric Project	Date of submission to CEA with complete information	Date of Concurrence
<b>A. Proposals cleared</b>			
1.	Lower Jurala (6x40 MW) in Andhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (State Sector)	3.06.2007	24.07.2007
2.	Rangit St. IV (3x40 MW) in Sikkim by Jal Power Corporation Ltd. (Private Sector)	3.06.2007	6.07.2007
3.	Pare (2x55 MW) in Arunachal Pradesh by North Eastern Electric Power Corporation (Central Sector)	29.08.2007	24.09.2007
<b>B. Proposals under examination</b>			
		Month of receipt	Status
1.	Kundah in Tamil Nadu 4x125=500 MW Tamil Nadu Electricity Board (State Sector)	10/06	Under examination
2.	Singoli Bhatwari In Uttarakhand, 3x33=99 MW L&T Uttaranchal Hydro Power Ltd. (Private Sector)	06/07	Under examination
3.	Gundia, in Karnataka 2x200-400 MW Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPCL) (State Sector)	06/07	Under examination
4.	Dibang, Arunachal Pradesh National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (Central Sector)	06/07	Under examination

**[Translation]**

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is shortage of power all over the country. Punjab is a State that contributes 60 per cent

foodgrains to central pool of the country, but, it is not getting sufficient power supply as a result of which tube-wells are lying idle. NTPC has set up Central projects all over the country, however, till now not even a single project has been set up in Punjab. Through you, I would



like to know from the hon'ble Minister, whether the Government of India propose to set up any project in Punjab through NTPC.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Sir, wherever it is possible, NTPC sets up projects. Bhakra Nangal Hydero Electric Project in Punjab is a very good project and the cost of power generation in this project comes to 13 to 14 paise per unit. It generates the cheapest power in the country. It is a very old project. If the Punjab Government demands for such projects, I will certainly give instruction to the officers of NTPC to work out the target and survey the site for the project. If the proposal is sent by the Punjab Government then we will certainly consider it.

**SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Prime Minister had gone to Amritsar in February, 2006 and when it was brought to his notice he had announced that 1400 megawatt power of 4000 megawatt power project being set up in Chhattisgarh will be allocated to Punjab, but, that project is not being set up now. In view of the commitment made by the hon'bl Prime Minister, I would like to know wither the Government propose to provide 1500 megawatt power to Punjab from any other project or not.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** Sir, we will certainly take care of the interests of Punjab because Punjab provides foodgrains to the entire country so, I have always taken care of Punjab. Not only this, I had also talked to the Chief Minister of Punjab and he had also conveyed to me, through his letters. I have provided 2 percent power. During winter season additional power is provided only to the States located in Himalayan ranges, however, in view of the situation of Punjab two percent power has been provided to Punjab and even now we are providing 27 megawatt power to the State from Central quota.

Sir, I would like to submit that the Chief Minister of the State is cooperating with us very well and we are also holding talks. He has worked hard to explore the possibility of setting up of new projects. Probably you may ask question about Rajpura project though there is paucity of time still, I would like to inform you that the clearance of Rajpura project has been given by the site selection Committee of CA. As far the Abohar project is concerned, Deer Park is located in the middle of the project site. So, I have given instructions to suggest an alternative site for the project. Once the proposal is sent to the Central Government, the site clearance to the project can be given. The hon'ble Prime Minister had

certainly announced it in Amritsar. When it is not possible to spare power from one project, efforts are made by us to provide power from other projects. We hope that Punjab will get its share of power in 11th Five Year Plan. Punjab will get 558 megawatt power from Sasan, 475 megawatt from Mundra and 200 megawatt from Tilaiya under the Ultra Megawatt Power Project. Besides this, we will also see that Punjab gets some power from the ongoing Ultra Megawatt Project of Tamil Nadu. However, I would like to inform the House that there is not even a single megawatt capacity addition in Punjab in Tenth Five Year Plan. Presently, there is 5.2 percent energy shortage and 10.5 per cent picking shortage in Punjab. If capacity addition is not made there, the picking shortage may go up to 40 percent at the end of 11th Five Year Plan. So, I am saying that there should be capacity addition. Our Electricity Boards should be strengthened. I would not like to say anything about electricity boards because at present the burden of subsidy on them is very high and they do not have money. I would like to submit that if the board is bifurcated then it will be known. I would like to urge the hon'ble Member, who himself had been a Minister and had been discharging his responsibilities very efficiently that we should sit together to find out the solution to this problem. I do not feel that the case of Punjab is very difficult. I am with you. I am ready to solve the problems of power shortage in Punjab.

**SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH LIBRA:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Dhindsa ji has asked whether power will be supplied to the State or not. I would like to submit that the funds are provided by the Government for the renovation, modernisation and life extension of the projects run by the Power Finance Corporation of India. Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the amount of funds released by the Union Government to Punjab during the last three years and if no funds have been released, then wheat are the reasons therefore.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** I have noted it and I will send you the relevant information ion this regard.

**SHRIMATI SUMAN MAHATO:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether any proposal of Jharkhand Government or corporate sector for setting up of a Mega Power Project in Jharkhand is lying pending with the Government. If so, the details thereof.

**SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE:** The main question is related to Punjab, however, I would like to submit that Ultra Mega Projects are every important for our country.

One project is in Jharkhand and we intend to set up nine such projects all over the country. There are several such States like Orissa which need one such project, however, it has demanded two projects. Tamil Nadu also needs one but it has also demanded two. I welcome it as it is a very big project of 4000 megawatt and the cost of each project is 16 to 17 thousand crore. In 12th Five Year Plan, there will be enough surplus power in the country. There is a project of UMPP in Jharkhand. We are going to tie up for water and land. Ultra Mega Power Project will be set up there as well.

SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to ask a supplementary question.

In reply to the question the hon'ble Minister informed that there is no proposal from Bihar, where as there is power crisis in Bihar and there is no adequate power supply in home district of the Chief Minister people face difficulty every day on this account. The quantum of power generation in Bihar is less than the power requirement of the State. Now, when there is no proposal from Bihar, I would like to know whether the Government of India on its own will take any initiative in this regard as there is serious power crisis in Bihar.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Actually, this particular Question was related to the State of Punjab only.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Yes, it was restricted to the State of Punjab, but I know the situation in the entire country. Therefore, I can reply to the Question asked by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, you can do it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: There has been no capacity addition in Bihar. Unless there is capacity addition in the State, power crisis is not going to be solved. The Central Government only supplement the efforts and the main work is required to be done by the State itself. If the State Government does not take care of its people this problem cannot be solved. We are ready to extend the cooperation. If one needs loan from PFC or REC then we are fully ready to extend our cooperation. About Bihar, I would like to say that it is a problem-ridden State where PLF is very low in regard to electricity. I

was watching on television the House proceeding in which the question was put by Shahnawaz Ji on Kahalgaon and Barh during zero hour. I would like to state that these questions are being raised because they have made no capacity addition. ...*(Interruptions)* However, we will clear as and when I receive the suggestions. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, nothing should be recorded except the Question being asked by Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

*[Translation]*

He belongs to your party.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shahnawaz Hussain, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whosoever speaks without my permission should not be recorded.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: It was but natural as the issue was none other than electricity, so it does not matter if there may be some heated exchanges.

The Minister has stated in his reply that the planning commission has delegated powers to the States for setting up hydro and thermal power projects, but electricity can

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\*Not recorded.

also be generated through non-conventional energy sources including nuclear energy. Is there any proposal of the Government for setting up either of the nuclear and non-conventional energy projects in Punjab so that the demand of electricity could be met in the State?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that in regard to non-conventional energy. I had personally talked the Chief Minister. When some people from Germany had approached me, I had sent their representative to him. Perhaps project of 130 MW was proposed to be set up, as they want to generate electricity from agricultural wastes. Discussion is on in this regard. All possibilities including that of nuclear power projects would be explored if civil nuclear agreement goes through especially when now the Members like you are open to that possibility. The department would certainly look into it.

*[English]*

SHRIMATI M.S.K. BHAVANI RAJENTHIRAN: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me an chance to put a supplementary.

If I am not mistaken, when the former Power Minister of the UPA Government was here, there was a proposal to start a hydro power project with a sum of Rs. 400 crore in the coastal area of southern Tamil Nadu, that too, in the coastal area of my constituency, Rameshwaram. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Power, through you, is there any proposal pending before the Ministry? If yes, when will it be implemented?

I would like to place it on record in the august House that there is an acute power shortage in Tamil Nadu due to failure of rains.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I do not have information at the moment because on the coastal line, I have just mentioned in the House that we are going to have two ultra mega projects in Tamil Nadu. These coastal projects would have imported coal supplies. I do not have information at the moment about the hydro power project but I would say that we are considering two ultra mega projects on the coast line.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Thank you, Sir. Though my question is not related to Punjab, but even then, the Minister is kind enough to respond to other questions related to the power plants in different States. In different newspapers, already a news item have been published that in a new Atomic Power Centre is going to be set up at Haripur in Contai, West Bengal. Has the Union Government received any proposal form the State Government for setting up an Atomic Power Station there?

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I would have replied but this question does not come under my purview; it comes under the Nuclear Department.

#### **Assistance for Jatropha Plantation**

\*223. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance given to NGOs and to individuals during the last three years for Jatropha cultivation; and

(b) the arrangement available to procure Jatropha seeds for the manufacture of bio-diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) The Ministry of Rural Development had Released Rs. 49 crore during 2005-06 and Rs. 49.50 crore during 2006-07 to State Governments for the purpose of raising jatropha/pongamia nurseries. State-wise details are given at Annexure. The Ministry did not provide any financial assistance to NGOs and to individuals during the last three years for Jatropha cultivation.

(b) In Chhattisgarh, the State-owned Minor Forest Produce Federation through its 913 member cooperative societies and in Uttarakhand the State Forest Development Corporation (State Government Undertaking) have been identified as the nodal agencies for procurement of Jatropha seed for the manufacture of bio-diesel. In other States, initiatives concerning the bio-diesel programme are still at a nascent stage.

**Annexure**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Release in 2005-06	Release in 2006-07
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.75	
2.	Bihar	—	1.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	13.50	8.00
4.	Gujarat	4.50	4.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.50	—
6.	Jharkhand	—	1.00
7.	Karnataka	—	2.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	9.00
9.	Maharashtra	—	1.00
10.	Orissa	—	4.00
11.	Rajasthan	2.25	5.00
12.	Tamil Nadu	10.50	—
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	1.00
14.	Uttarakhand	—	8.00
15.	West Bengal	—	1.00
<b>North Eastern States</b>			
16.	Assam	1.50	2.00
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	1.00
18.	Sikkim	1.50	—
19.	Tripura	3.00	1.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>49.00</b>	<b>49.50</b>

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: At the very outset, I am very grateful to hon. Minister Shri Raghuvansh Prasad Singhji, and Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahuji, for a comprehensive reply given to my question.

My supplementary is this. Keeping in view the increasing demand of fuel, and particularly, bio-fuel in the country, and taking into consideration our limited oil reserves, I want to know from the hon. Minister, through

you, Sir, that when we are going to encourage and fund extensive cultivation of Jatropa to NGOs and individuals.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: At present, we do not have any provision for providing funds to the NGOs. For 2005-06, we have provided funds to the tune of about Rs. 49 crore; and for 2006-07, Rs. 49.50 crore to 19 States, just on pilot basis to have Jatropa plantation. We have not provided any funds to the NGOs. The hon. Member has asked as to when we are going to have it. There is a Mission, which has Phase I and Phase II, and the matter is under its consideration.

Sir, that proposal is under the consideration of the Group of Ministers. After that, there will be five lakh hectares of wasteland in the country of start with for Jatropa plantation-Phase I and Phase II. After the Group of Ministers decide, then Mission would start. We would definitely at that point of time and as per the recommendations of the Group of Ministers, think of providing funds to the NGOs.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Again, taking into account the funds being pumped in, in the form of financial assistance provided so far, may I know from the hon. Minister, through you, what is the percentile increase, I repeat, the percentile increase in the procurement of Jatropa seeds and corresponding increase in the manufacture of bio-diesel?

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: As I have already replied, the Rural Development Ministry has given it to the 19 States. The States also have taken up the Jatropa plantation through their own agencies. So, the States also have their own initiation and started the Jatropa plantation. The IOC also has started its own research and development and it has also initiated the Jatropa and other plantations for bio-diesel and bio-fuel; the Railways also have started it in 25,000 hectares of land.

In the case of Andhra Pradesh, the plantation is in 15,000 hectares; Chhattisgarh has it in 1,04,000 hectares, Gujarat has it in 39,800 hectares, Karnataka has it in 7,600 hectares, Railways have it in 25,000 hectares, and thus, the grand total, in the case of Jatropa plantation, is 5,70,000 hectares.

I have already replied that under the Mission, there is a target of adding about 20 per cent of bio-fuel and bio-diesel to the original figure, which otherwise we will be importing.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: From the answers that have been provided to us, that has been laid on the Table, six States have been provided around Rs. 8-10 crore and it is only Chhattisgarh which has received more than Rs. 21.5 crore for this wonder plant *Jatropha* cultivation which is considered as an alternative to the fossil fuels and an answer to climate change.

My question is, is the Government aware of a study based on the field work in Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, and authored by eminent environmentalists Vandhana Shiva and Mani Shankar, which states that the tribals are being denied their inherent right over the land use and is threatening their food security. Is it true that in 11 million hectares of land, *Jatropha* will be cultivated? Has the States been told to identify the marginal and poor soil as the Rural Development Ministry is in charge of land in the overall situation?

I would like to understand from the Minister, whether he has asked the States to identify the marginal and poor soil, are the tribals being denied their right over the land by this cultivation because a report is in circulation. May I know whether the Ministry is aware of it or not?

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: I have already replied that it is now under the consideration of the Group of Ministers. We have not at all given any direction to the States to identify it. But there is a category-wise wastelands in India, which comes to about 6,38,518.31 sq. kms. throughout the country.

There is a list for the State-wise wastelands that is available. If the hon. Member wants, I can give him in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please give him.

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: I will give him in writing.

Regarding tribal people being denied their right, which he has just mentioned, I have also gone through a report in the newspaper; definitely we will look into it.

*[Translation]*

SHRI FRANCIS FANTHOME: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Minister that the Development

of new sources of energy is very important for this country. The alternative sources of energy are available before the country among which promoting *Jatropha* plantation may be one of the new avenues in this direction but the funds provided to various States are not sufficient. There are so many States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar where the funds to the tune of only Rs. one crore have been earmarked for the whole year. It seems to me that the Government are not much inclined towards developing it as a new alternative of energy sources. I would like to know whether the Minister will provide adequate funds to develop and promote this source of energy?

*[English]*

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: Again I have to reply that it is with the Group of Ministers; after the Mission starts, then the issue of real funding will come up. We have given now, only on pilot basis, to States. The States, on their own initiation, have started and spent some money.

*[Translation]*

For example, Brazil, USA, Europe, Malaysia, Indonesia have paid more attention towards developing bio-diesel and bio-fuel.

*[English]*

The world leader in production of ethanol in the use of transport vehicle in Brazil.

*[Translation]*

The Government are certainly paying attention because we need more bio-diesel and ethanol keeping in view import of diesel and petrol. So, the Government are prepared to spend much more money for it and a Group of Ministers has been constituted for the purpose. Further progress can be made once the GoM submits its report.

SHRI KIREN RIJU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the statement made by the Minister. I also welcome the *Jatropha* mission being launched by him. The intention of the hon. Minister and Dr. Raghunvash Prasad is good. My serious complaint is that the functioning in his Ministry regarding the project does not

instill confidence in as much as this entire project is. I have also held comprehensive discussion with him in this regard. This is a very important project. The State Government are invited to bring projects but when they bring projects it takes more than one year in scrutinizing the same. About 45 thousand old cases are lying pending with his Ministry. Secondly, a lot of time is being taken in launching the mission. My specific question is that notwithstanding a written reply, I expect a straight reply from him. Will he immediately clear the pending pilot project proposed to be given to each State by constituting a committee comprising good and able officers, scientists of his office like Shri Krishna to name a few. If not, what are the reasons therefore?

SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for pilot projects we have provided funds to the tune of Rs. 49 crores and 49.5 crores for the year 2005-06 and Rs. 2006-07 respectively. Hon'ble Member had come to me. I have also received his letter. I had called a meeting of all officers before him. I was in direct contact with him to meet with the queries and look into the requirement of the pilot projects submitted from his constituency even then if shortcomings remain I will look into them. But, as of now, there is no point in providing funds for pilot projects to any of the States, because the mission's report is likely to be submitted very soon. It has just been approved by the Planning Commission, the mission is on, but at present we are not prepared to provide funds for pilot projects.

*[English]*

**Village Electrification through Solar  
and Bio-Gas Energy**

\*224. <sup>+</sup>SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

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

(a) the targets fixed and achieved in village electrification through solar and bio-gas energy in each State during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has launched any new scheme to provide solar or bio-gas energy to the rural areas in the country recently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

**Statement**

(a) The Ministry is implementing the Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing basic facilities of lighting/electricity in those remote, unelectrified census villages and remote unelectrified hamlets of electrified census villages, where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost effective. Such facilities are provided through various renewable energy sources which may be solar or biogas energy. However, in most of villages covered so far, solar energy homelighting systems have been provided. No state-wise allocation of targets is made under the Programme and projects are provided financial support on a case to case basis on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments. State-wise details of villages and hamlets covered under the Programme during the last three years are given in the enclosed Annexure.

(b) and (c) Comprehensive schemes for promotion of solar and biogas energy for meeting a variety of applications in the country, including those in rural areas, are already being implemented by the Ministry. For rural areas, the solar energy schemes aim at promotion of solar energy devices such as homelighting systems, lanterns, pumps, etc., through partial cost subsidy. The eligibility criteria and amount of subsidy depend upon the device and category of user, etc. For the year 2007-08, overall allocations of 63500 homelighting systems, 7000 streetlights and 34000 solar lanterns have been made. Similarly, under the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme, capital subsidy varying from Rs. 2100 to Rs. 11,700 per plant is provided for setting up of biogas plants. The Ministry aims at setting up of about 1 lakh biogas plants in different States during 2007-08. In addition, a scheme for setting up biogas based power generation systems for meeting unmet demand of electricity in electrified villages is also under implementation.

**Annexure*****State-wise details of Villages and Hamlets taken up under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last 3 years***

State	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (as on 31.10.07)
Arunachal Pradesh	117	11	0
Assam	33	429	203
Chhattisgarh	0	43	36
Gujarat	36	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	20	0	0
Haryana	0	149	0
Jharkhand	224	108	0
Karnataka	20	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	50	100	0
Maharashtra	161	94	0
Manipur	40	14	0
Meghalaya	0	70	0
Nagaland	0	3	0
Orissa	0	197	0
Rajasthan	230	73	0
Uttarakhand	0	119	15
West Bengal	5	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>254</b>

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Ministry is implementing the Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing basic facilities of light, electricity in remote un-electrified census villages and remote un-electrified hamlets of electrified census villages where grid connectivity is either not feasible or not cost-effective. But the performance is being shown very poor. I would like to know, through you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the Hon. Minister of New And Renewable Energy what steps have been taken by him to fulfill village electrification through solar and biogas energy to meet up the demand during 2007-08.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have clarified everything in my reply itself that the Ministry is implementing the Remote Village Electrification Programme for providing electricity in remote un-electrified census villages and electrified census villages where grid connectivity is not possible. Hon'ble Member has mentioned about grid connectivity but grid connectivity is not feasible with these sources. From whichever State Government we receive such proposals, we implement this programme through them only, as it is the State Governments which identify the region.

[*English*]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: In my State West Bengal the performance of this programme is very poor. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, as to whether the Ministry aims at setting up biogas plants in West Bengal during 2007-08.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't agree with the statement of the hon'ble Member that this programme is not running well in West Bengal, rather I would like to congratulate the State Government of West Bengal and WEBRIDA for receiving the reward for implementation of Rural Electrification Programme, on the occasion of our silver Jubilee celebration. I would like to give information to the hon'ble Member so that he can update his information. As far as Biogas based power generation project is concerned, about which he has made a mention, in his constituency Purulia itself power generation project with 60 kilowatt capacity has been set up. WEBRIDA has taken the initiative for this. The State Government has invested Rs. 1 crore while the remaining amount has been provided by us. Through this, Electricity is being provided to around 400 families of two villages—Islampur and Billitora.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dharendra Agarwal—  
not present.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, in his reply the hon'ble Minister has also enclosed a list in which the State-wise details of villages and Hamlets taken up under the Remote Village Electrification Programme during the last three years is given. Today we are discussing about solar energy and biogas, but I regret to say that the State-wise figures which have been provided, the name of Bihar is nowhere mentioned in that whereas the main objective of the programme is to provide electricity to those remote villages where grid connectivity is not feasible. In my constituency there are several regions where the question of providing electricity through grid connectivity does not arise at all. What to talk of remote areas, in my parliamentary constituency Patna itself there is Danapur Legislative Assembly which is a riverine area. It is situated on the other banks of river Ganga, it has one lakh population, it's a 'Taal' area. Hon'ble Member Shri Vijoy Krishna is present here, his area is also a Taal area, that is why he is aware of this.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: There is riverine area in Bhagalpur also.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Silence please.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please put your question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I am talking about Patna. In Bhagalpur also there is riverine area. Similarly in Bihar also there are several places where electricity could not be provided through Grid. The State Government of Bihar has turned a deaf ear towards this issue. Though the hon'ble Chief Minister expresses his concern for the development of State, however, the State Government has not sent even a single proposal to the Central Government regarding electrification of these areas. The State Government is merely expressing its concern however it does not have even a single proposal for developmental work. ...(*Interruptions*) It is clear from the figures given in the written answer to question as to how much worried the Chief Minister is, as the name of Bihar is not at all mentioned in this. Nothing is more painful than this. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': What have you done there during all these years. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: The State Government came to power in the name of development while it has not sent even a single proposal. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked your Question, now you please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't you want to hear the reply? If you want then please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record except the speech of the Minister. Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

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\*Not recorded.



[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN': Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Hon'ble Minister is standing, what is his problem. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Kripalji, you please sit down. You have asked your Question.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: But I have not asked my Question. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going an record.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. The hon'ble Minister will give reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have asked your question, now hear the reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want the reply or not, since it is about 12 O'clock, the question hour will be over then the hon'ble Minister may not be able to give reply.

...(*Interruptions*)

11.59 hrs.

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Sir, we are also unhappy that the name of Bihar does not appear in this list. The Government intends to provide electricity in all remote villages. However, the State Government also has to fulfil its responsibility. If the State Government sends any proposal in this regard then our Ministry will make every effort to provide electricity to those villages.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this happening.

...(*Interruptions*)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

### Violation of Guidelines of SGRY

\*225. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of violation of guidelines of Samporn Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) has come to the notice of the Government during the last three years;

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

(c) whether SGRY guidelines have any separate provision in favour of the STs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) and (b) States/ Union Territories are required to implement the Samporna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) in accordance with the Programme guidelines. However, a few instances of irregularities in the implementation of the Programme have come to the notice of the Ministry of Rural Development during the last three years. The case were pursued with State Governments who were advised to investigate and take appropriate action. Some cases were also got enquired through National Level Monitors (NLMs) who have submitted their reports. The State Governments concerned were advised to initiate appropriate action as per the reports of the NLMs.

(c) and (d) Paras 1.5 (i), 1.5 (ii), 4.4 and 4.5 of SGRY guidelines provide that 22.5% of the annual allocation, allocated both at the level of district and Intermediate Panchayats, be earmarked for individual/ group beneficiary schemes of SC/ST families living below the poverty line (BPL). Further, minimum 50% of village Panchayat allocations are earmarked for the creation of need-based village infrastructure in SC/ST habitations/ wards.

### Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme

\*226. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO GAWALI:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) and funds provided for each project during the last three years till date, project-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number out of them pending for approval, State-wise;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Government of India sanctioned 162 Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) projects at the estimated cost of Rs. 3038.54 crores during 2004-05 and 14 APDRP projects at the estimated cost of Rs. 284.77 crores during 2005-06. No project was sanctioned during 2006-07. Details are as under:-

Sl.No.	State	2004-05			2005-06		
		No. of Projects received	No. of Projects sanctioned	Cost (Rs. Crore)	No. of Projects received	No. of Projects sanctioned	Cost (Rs. Crore)
1.	Bihar	1	1	48.35			0.00
2.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00	1	1	3.33
3.	Goa	1	1	57.80		0	0.00
4.	Gujarat	1	1	30.38		0	0.00
5.	Karnataka	30	22	46.09	2	2	26.19
6.	Kerala	42	42	554.66		0	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	14	03	8.32	7	6	4.34
8.	Maharashtra	10	10	203.06	2	2	199.37
9.	Punjab	6	6	34.80	1	1	6.19
10.	Rajasthan	17	11	77.86		0	0.00
11.	Uttar Pradesh	23	23	563.45	2	2	45.35
12.	West Bengal	2	2	27.58		0	0.00
13.	Assam	2	2	103.38		0	0.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	4	699.03		0	0.00
15.	Manipur	4	4	131.49		0	0.00
16.	Meghalaya	5	5	186.47		0	0.00
17.	Mizoram	3	3	50.83		0	0.00
18.	Nagaland	1	1	76.88		0	0.00
19.	Tripura	5	5	119.20		0	0.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	16	16	18.91		0	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>3038.54</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>284.77</b>

Details of the projects sanctioned, State-wise and Project-wise, under APDRP during 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed statements-I & II. Details of Year-wise funds released during the last three years to States under APDRP are given in the enclosed Statement-III. Besides, the above projects, "in-principle" approval for 90 projects at the estimated cost of Rs. 1587.62 crores has been accorded in 2006-07 for starting preparatory works for execution during XIth Plan as per the revised

guidelines. State-wise details of these projects are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) to (d) No proposal under APDRP for 10th Plan is pending with the Government of India. In view of the recommendations/suggestions of the various stakeholders on the implementation of APDRP, the programme is proposed to be continued with the revised terms and conditions during the Eleventh Five Year Plan to make it more effective.

**Statement I**

*Details of projects sanctioned during 2004-05*

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State/Project Name	Sanctioned Cost*	Total Funds released by Government of India as on October 2007
1	2	3	4
	<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Munger Circle	48.35	4.84
	<b>Goa</b>		
2.	Improvement in North & South Goa	57.80	11.56
	<b>Gujarat</b>		
3.	Baroda City (SCADA)	30.38	7.60
	<b>Karnataka</b>		
4.	Holenarasipura	0.29	0.03
5.	Shimoga	1.92	0.19
6.	Bhadrawathi	1.07	0.11
7.	Sagar	0.67	0.07
8.	Chikkamangalur	1.78	0.18
9.	Shahabad	1.32	0.13
10.	Anekal	5.47	1.09
11.	Chandapura	6.01	1.20
12.	Chitradurga	2.67	0.27
13.	Chikballapur	1.50	0.15

1	2	3	4
14.	Doddballapura	2.63	0.26
15.	Ramanagara	1.19	0.12
16.	Bangarpet	1.93	0.19
17.	Harihar	0.70	0.14
18.	Channapatna	0.68	0.07
19.	Chintamani	1.77	0.18
20.	Hosepet town	2.38	0.24
21.	Baswakalyan town	1.18	0.12
22.	Belary town	6.47	0.65
23.	Koppal town	0.98	0.10
24.	Yadgir town	1.82	0.18
25.	Ganavathi town	1.66	0.17
	<b>Kerala</b>		
26.	Neyyatinkara	2.99	0.75
27.	Mavellikara	3.30	0.66
28.	Cherthala	2.48	0.50
29.	Chengannur	4.35	1.09
30.	Kottayam	2.77	0.55
31.	Thodupuzha	5.06	1.27
32.	Palakkad	6.54	1.31
33.	Shornur	2.32	0.58
34.	Payannur	3.18	0.80
35.	Ottapalam	2.48	0.50
36.	Punalur	5.63	1.41
37.	Kayamkulam	6.56	1.31
38.	Thrippunithura	3.95	0.79
39.	Aluva	5.17	1.29
40.	Angamaly	5.22	1.31

\*is project cost which includes Government of India contribution, counter-part funding etc.

1	2	3	4
41.	Kalamassery	3.04	0.76
42.	North Paravoor	4.12	1.03
43.	Perumbavoor	5.35	1.07
44.	Muvattupuzha-Kothamangalam	7.03	1.76
45.	Kodungallur	4.24	1.06
46.	Irinjalakkuda	5.46	1.37
47.	Chalakkudy	4.97	1.24
48.	Guruvayur-Chavakkad	5.63	1.41
49.	Kunnamkulam	5.72	1.43
50.	Nedumangad	3.55	0.89
51.	Thrissur	12.80	2.56
52.	Attingal town	3.51	0.70
53.	Varkala town	4.15	0.83
54.	Paravur town	2.76	0.69
55.	Chittur-Tathamang	2.28	0.46
56.	Kalpetta town	3.67	0.92
57.	Koyilandi town	6.44	0.64
58.	Vadakara town	7.83	1.57
59.	Thaliparamba town	7.74	1.55
60.	Pala town	5.58	1.12
61.	Changanacherry town	3.47	0.87
62.	Mattanur town	2.89	0.58
63.	Vaikom town	3.72	0.93
64.	Kuthuparamba town	3.15	0.63
65.	Kochi town	149.35	14.94
66.	Trivandrum-II	139.85	13.99
67.	Kozikode town-II	84.36	8.44
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
68.	Ashoknagar	2.22	0.22

1	2	3	4
69.	Sahajapur	3.64	0.36
70.	Shujapur	2.46	0.49
	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
71.	Bhandara	0.68	0.60
72.	Buldhana	2.40	1.20
73.	Akola	11.99	0.19
74.	Shegaon	1.93	0.25
75.	Khamgaon	2.50	0.22
76.	Malkapur	2.23	0.27
77.	Yeotmal	2.69	0.72
78.	Ulhasnagar	7.15	0.66
79.	Dombivali	6.69	0.60
80.	Best Ph II	164.90	32.98
	<b>Punjab</b>		
81.	Malerkotla	5.78	1.54
82.	Barnala	5.81	1.14
83.	Sangrur	4.87	0.69
84.	Fazilka	3.55	1.30
85.	Jagraon	5.05	0.29
86.	Hoshiarpur	9.74	0.55
	<b>Rajasthan</b>		
87.	Udaipur	39.08	3.91
88.	Nagaur City	3.98	0.80
89.	Merta City	2.74	0.55
90.	Chittorgarh town	5.98	0.60
91.	Nimahera town	3.84	0.77
92.	Sikar town	6.47	0.65
93.	Nathdwara town	3.08	0.62
94.	Kankroli town	2.23	0.22

1	2	3	4
95.	Dungarpur town	2.93	0.29
96.	Banswara town	5.02	1.00
97.	Fathepur City	2.51	0.50
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>		
98.	Dharmapuri town	1.17	0.12
99.	Karur town	0.67	0.07
100.	Nagapattinam town	0.92	0.09
101.	Ramnad town	0.75	0.08
102.	Thanjavur town	2.06	0.21
103.	Thiruavur town	0.70	0.07
104.	Udhaga town	1.15	0.12
105.	Virudhunagar town	0.95	0.10
106.	Dindigul town	1.41	0.14
107.	Krishnagiri town	0.86	0.09
108.	Nagercoil town	1.73	0.17
109.	Tiruanamalai town	2.07	0.21
110.	Thoothukudi town	1.67	0.17
111.	Vellore town	1.69	0.17
112.	Shiv Ganga town	0.53	0.05
113.	Perambalur town	0.58	0.06
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
114.	Ghaizabad	33.40	8.35
115.	Bagpat	14.29	3.57
116.	Meerut	26.62	5.32
117.	Saharanpur	19.05	4.76
118.	Rampur	13.33	2.67
119.	Amroha-Gajraula	14.61	3.65
120.	Bulandshar-Khurja	14.16	3.54
121.	Noida	15.43	3.86

1	2	3	4
122.	Sambhal (Moradabad)	7.95	1.99
123.	Noida Phase II	49.99	10.00
124.	Raibareli	27.75	6.94
125.	Sultanpur	28.09	5.62
126.	Hardoi	19.08	3.82
127.	Aligarh	28.57	7.14
128.	Mathura-Vrindavan	23.81	5.95
129.	Jhansi	23.56	4.71
130.	Etah	10.49	2.62
131.	Mainpuri	10.41	2.60
132.	Etawah town	17.56	3.51
133.	Agra town	85.11	17.02
134.	Ferozabad town	38.31	7.66
135.	Sicohabad town	19.84	3.97
136.	Agra Urban	22.04	5.51
	<b>West Bengal</b>		
137.	IT and Comm. Infrastructure	5.08	1.02
138.	Zonal Data Storage and Call Centre	22.50	2.25
	<b>Assam</b>		
139.	North Lakhimpur Circle	58.62	41.03
140.	Kanch circle	44.76	31.33
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
141.	Jammu-II Circle	145.55	101.89
142.	Batote Circle	95.62	66.93
143.	North Circle, Sopore (Baramula & Kupwara)	240.08	72.02
144.	Bijbehara (Anantnag and Pulwama)	217.78	65.33
	<b>Manipur</b>		
145.	Bishnupur	16.35	4.91
146.	Chur Chandpur	16.41	4.92



1	2	3	4
147.	Greater Imphal	84.66	25.40
148.	Tahoubal	14.07	4.22
	<b>Meghalaya</b>		
149.	Central	59.53	41.67
150.	Garo Hills	36.21	25.35
151.	Shillong (SCADA)	21.12	6.34
152.	Bymihat (SCADA)	17.99	5.40
153.	Jantia Hills	51.62	15.49
	<b>Mizoram</b>		
154.	Lunglei Power Circle	14.91	14.30
155.	Project Circle	15.05	10.65
156.	Transmission	20.87	8.75
	<b>Nagaland</b>		
157.	Nagaland Phase-III	76.88	23.06
	<b>Tripura</b>		
158.	Kumar Ghat Circle	27.33	8.20
159.	Outer Agartala	19.60	13.72
160.	Udaipur	29.63	20.74
161.	Agartala Phase-II	23.65	7.10
162.	Dhilai circle	18.99	5.70

**Statement II***Details of projects sanctioned during 2005-06*

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

SI.No.	State/Project Name	Sanctioned Cost*	Total Funds released by Government of India as on October 2007
1	2	3	4
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
1.	Jagdalpur	3.33	0.33
	<b>Karnataka</b>		
2.	Mangalore	17.34	3.47

1	2	3	4
3.	Udupi	8.85	0.89
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>		
4.	Betul	2.48	0.25
5.	Khaniyadhana	0.29	0.03
6.	Kolaras	0.46	0.05
7.	Pohari	0.13	0.01
8.	Karera	0.56	0.06
9.	Narwar	0.42	0.04
	<b>Maharashtra</b>		
10.	Thane city	126.87	12.69
11.	Mulund & Bhandup	72.50	7.25
	<b>Punjab</b>		
12.	Dhuri	6.19	0.62
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
13.	Badaun & Ujhani	18.62	3.72
14.	8 Towns under Mainpuri District	26.73	5.35

is project cost which includes Government of India contribution, counter-part funding etc.

### **Statement III**

*Funds released to States during last three years under APDRP*

(Figures in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08 (upto October 2007)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	226.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Chhattiegarh	106.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Goa	82.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	111.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	98.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	0.00	12.52	15.65	0.00
10.	Kerala	125.89	0.00	18.02	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	45.00	0.00	48.83	0.00
12.	Maharashtra	21.77	80.78	77.77	0.00
13.	Orissa	19.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	23.93	0.00
15.	Rajasthan	40.49	0.00	48.45	0.00
16.	Tamil Nadu	97.66	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	54.40	39.49	119.69	20.78
18.	West Bengal	0.00	52.75	0.00	0.00
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.63
20.	Assam	61.88	119.66	115.84	81.21
21.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	78.41	64.55	0.00
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	114.47	93.53	184.89	0.00
23.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	40.09	0.00
24.	Meghalaya	37.25	0.00	32.07	46.49
25.	Mizoram	0.00	49.05	0.00	2.95
26.	Nagaland	19.22	25.75	2.86	0.00
27.	Sikkim	77.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Tripura	28.87	0.00	16.67	22.53
29.	Uttarakhand	60.00	39.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1428.74</b>	<b>590.94</b>	<b>809.31</b>	<b>183.59</b>

**Statement IV**

*List of "in-principle" approved projects to be executed as per revised guidelines of re-structured APDRP for XI Plan*

Sl.No.	State/Scheme	Sanctioned Cost (Rs. Crore)
1	2	3
	<b>Andhra Pradesh (1)</b>	<b>6.75</b>
1.	Ongole town	6.75
	<b>Assam (1)</b>	<b>3.63</b>
2.	Scheme for Silchar town	3.63
	<b>Bihar (7)</b>	<b>129.58</b>
3.	Biharshariff town	27.26
4.	Arrah town	24.33
5.	Buxer town	14.08
6.	Motihari town	16.03
7.	Bettaih town	14.60
8.	Samastipur town	18.01
9.	Begusarai town	15.27
	(Samastipur circle)	
	<b>Chhattisgarh (2)</b>	<b>8.16</b>
10.	Ambikapur town	4.30
11.	Raigarh town	3.86
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir (1)</b>	<b>48.73</b>
12.	Scheme for Leh area	
	<b>Jharkhand (4)</b>	<b>27.91</b>
13.	Girdih	11.46
14.	Chaibasa	9.69
15.	Basukinath & Dhumaka	2.82
16.	Saraikela & Kharsawan	3.94
	<b>Karnataka (4)</b>	<b>10.93</b>
17.	ST&D Scheme for Kolar	4.92

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1	2	3
18.	ST&D Scheme for Sira town	1.25
19.	ST&D Scheme for Tiptur town	2.9
20.	ST&D Scheme for Challakere Town	1.86
	<b>Madhya Pradesh (3)</b>	
21.	Mungaloi town	0.71
22.	Esagarh town	0.38
23.	Chanderi town	0.77
	<b>Maharashtra (23)</b>	<b>226.45</b>
24.	ST&D Scheme for Dhule	10.98
25.	ST&D Scheme for Nandurbar	6.04
26.	ST&D Scheme for Ahmednagar	9.23
27.	ST&D Scheme for Parbhani	8.77
28.	ST&D Scheme for Washim	3.16
29.	ST&D Scheme for Hingoli	4.42
30.	ST&D Scheme for Latur	11.63
31.	ST&D Scheme for Jalana	9.81
32.	ST&D Scheme for Beed	6.26
33.	ST&D Scheme for Chandrapur	3.72
34.	ST&D Scheme for Wardha	4.1
35.	ST&D Scheme for Gadchiroli	2.34
36.	ST&D Scheme for Satara	10.53
37.	ST&D Scheme for Aurangabad	73.39
38.	ST&D Scheme for Gondia	4.12
39.	ST&D Scheme for Parli-Vaijanath	3.73
40.	ST&D Scheme for Igatpuri	1.45
41.	ST&D Scheme for Arkot	4.07
42.	ST&D Scheme for Ambajogi	6.7
43.	ST&D Scheme for Ichalkaranji	31.56
44.	ST&D Scheme for Ballarshah	2.33

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1	2	3
45.	ST&D Scheme for Wani	2.37
46.	ST&D Scheme for Ambemath	5.74
	<b>Nagaland (1)</b>	<b>39.54</b>
47.	Dimapur Town & adjoining area	39.54
	<b>Orissa (3)</b>	<b>295.40</b>
48.	Revised DPR in respect of NESCO	101.81
49.	Revised DPR in respect of WESCO	87.56
50.	Revised DPR in respect of SOUTHCO	106.03
	<b>Punjab (5)</b>	<b>33.71</b>
51.	Faridkot	5.24
52.	Kapurthala	12.04
53.	Mansa	8.91
54.	Nawanshar	3.15
55.	Ropar	4.37
	<b>Sikkim (1)</b>	<b>75.85</b>
56.	Sikkim Phase-III	75.85
	<b>Tamil Nadu (1)</b>	<b>0.69</b>
57.	Theni	0.69
	<b>Uttar Pradesh (28)</b>	<b>540.57</b>
58.	Bahraich	12.66
59.	Bijnor	9.15
60.	Mirzapur	10.92
61.	Basti	17.82
62.	Jaunpur	10.3
63.	Pratapgarh	13.5
64.	Robertsganj	7.96
65.	Mau	15.83
66.	Azamgarh	16.04
67.	Ballia	10.73

1	2	3
68.	Deoria	10.66
69.	Bhadohi	13.4
70.	Manjhanpur	2.09
71.	Ghazipur	14.11
72.	Lakhimpur	16.58
73.	Pilibhit	17.98
74.	Unnao	15.96
75.	Lucknow	104.76
76.	Hathras	25.86
77.	Mahoba	16.85
78.	Hamirpur	13.13
79.	Auraiya	29.92
80.	Lalitpur	21.45
81.	Kannauj	23.65
82.	Orai	21.82
83.	Farrukhabad	29.35
84.	Banda	26.26
85.	Chitrakoot	11.83
	<b>West Bengal (5)</b>	<b>137.86</b>
86.	Barasat Town	25.55
87.	Barracpur Town	33.62
88.	Chinsura Town	21.54
89.	Midnapur Town	32.13
90.	Berhampur Town	25.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1587.62</b>

#### Foreign Investments in the Stock Market

\*227. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are planning to restrict the uncontrolled capital investment by foreign investors in

the Indian stock market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A transparent policy and

regulatory framework for investment by foreign institutional investors (FIIs) in the stock markets is in place. This is reviewed periodically by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and SEBI keeping in view the current macroeconomic situation, changing market conditions, challenges faced in the management of the external sector and experience gained so far in administering the policy.

*[English]*

### Regional Rural Banks in the Country

\*228. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the outstanding loan of these banks towards the customers, as on date; and

(c) the measures being taken to improve the financial conditions of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as on date is 95. A list indicating their number, State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The outstanding loan of these banks as on 31st March, 2007 was Rs. 48,494.48 crore.

(c) Government of India/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD have taken a number of measures to improve the financial conditions of RRBs. Some of these are:—

- (1) Amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for business consolidation, expansion etc. As a result of this 196 RRBs have been reduced to 95, as on date. The amalgamated RRBs will provide better customer service due to better infrastructure, computerization of branches, pooling of experienced work force, common publicity and marketing efforts etc. They will also reap benefits of a large area of operation and enhanced credit exposure limits.

(2) Government has announced in the budget proposals for 2007-08 that RRBs having negative net worth will be recapitalized by the stakeholders as a measure to strengthen the RRBs, financially.

(3) RRBs have been advised to cover the Uncovered Districts and aggressively undertake Branch expansion.

(4) Enhancement of credit to Non-Priority Sector.

(5) Expansion of non-fund based business activities such as sale of insurance policies, disbursement of pension, salaries etc. and handling of government business to increase income generation.

(6) Extension of Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI) to RRBs with a view to improve their recoveries.

(7) Permitting RRBs to accept Foreign Currency Non-Residents (FCNR) Deposits.

(8) Allowing consortium lending to RRBs.

### Statement

#### *State-wise RRBs as on date*

Sl.No.	State	No. of RRBs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	2
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	3
6.	Gujarat	3
7.	Haryana	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
10.	Jharkhand	2
11.	Karnataka	6



1	2	3
12.	Kerala	2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	10
14.	Maharashtra	7
15.	Manipur	1
16.	Meghalaya	1
17.	Mizoram	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Orissa	5
20.	Punjab	3
21.	Rajasthan	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	2
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	16
25.	Uttarakhand	2
26.	West Bengal	3
Total		95

[Translation]

#### **Anaemia in Teenaged Girls and Pregnant Women**

\*229. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the position of India in the world in regard to the number of teenaged girls and pregnant women suffering from iron deficiency/anaemia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) There is no ranking of anaemia at global level therefore it is not possible to state the number of teenaged girls and pregnant women suffering from iron deficiency/anaemia in India *vis-a-vis* other countries in the world.

(b) Government has initiated following measures to improve the anaemia level in the population.

(i) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has launched the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in order to improve the access to quality health care. Under this Mission, the Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH-II) for Anaemia Control, provides iron and folic acid tablets to all pregnant and lactating women and pre-school children. Now it has been decided that children 6 months to 5 years would be given 20 mg iron and 100 mcg folic acid supplement in liquid form. Children 6-10 years would be provided with 30 mg iron and 250 mcg folic acid, while adolescents in the age group 11-18 years would receive the same does as adults.

(ii) Janani Suraksha Yojana under National Rural Health Mission is an intervention wherein cash incentives are provided for delivering a child at the health institution. A village link worker (ASHA) will orient the community on the importance of Nutrition and shall be provider of Iron Folic Acid Tablets besides orienting the community on other health related issues.

(iii) The Food and Nutrition Board of the Ministry of Women & Child Development is conducting Nutrition Education and Awareness Programmes in rural areas and urban slums.

[English]

#### **Defaulters of Loan**

\*230. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism available to keep a tab on the major defaulters of loans in respect of the nationalised banks; and

(b) the details of the proposals under consideration to make the rules in this regard more stringent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) To keep a tab on the major defaulters of bank loans, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) disseminates lists of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss' borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (*i.e.* as on 31st March and 30th September) to banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) for their

confidential use. The list of non-suit filed accounts of wilful defaults of Rs. 25 lakh and above is also disseminated by RBI on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above and suit-filed accounts (wilful defaulters) of Rs. 25 Lakhs and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL website [www.cibil.com](http://www.cibil.com). To provide for an effective legal framework and an adequate, comprehensive and reliable information system on the borrowers through an efficient data-base, the Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 has been enacted.

The banks follow-up the NPA accounts at various levels and take appropriate action to recover their dues in accordance with their Board approved recovery policies. Due to various steps taken by RBI, the Government of India and the banks, Gross NPAs of these banks have reduced from 8.8% of Gross Advances as on March 2003 to 2.5% of Gross Advances as on March, 2007.

#### **Renovation of Hostels for the Students of Scheduled Tribes**

\*231. SHRI BHAILAL:  
SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to renovate and modernize the hostels for ashram and kanyasram schools meant for ST boys and girls;

(b) if so, the funds earmarked for the purpose in the Eleventh Plan;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide modern amenities to the tribal students in their hostels; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) Under the scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys, Ministry of Tribal Affairs releases grants to State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities only for construction of new hostels and extension of seats in existing hostels. Funds are released on 50:50 basis to State Governments while to UTs 100% grant is given and to Central Universities 90% and to

other Universities 45% of the cost of construction is given in terms of the provisions of the scheme. Providing modern amenities as well as running and renovation of hostels is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administrations and Universities. Allocation of funds under the scheme for the year 2007-08 is Rs. 37.00 crore which includes Rs. 2.50 crore for North Eastern component.

#### **National Rating System for Green in Buildings**

\*232. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH:  
DR. M. JAGANNATH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop a national rating system for green buildings;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Memorandum of understanding has been signed between the Government and Energy Research Institute in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A National System to rate the buildings in terms of renewable energy usage, energy efficiency etc. is being developed. Such pro-active measures would be assessed in terms of 'greenness' and ratings assigned. The objective of the Rating System is to catalyze the speedy adoption of building techniques, technologies and procedures that will promote design and construction of energy efficient and sustainable buildings in the country. The system, by its qualitative and quantitative assessment criteria, would be able to 'rate' a building on the degree of its 'greenness'.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). The main purpose of the MoU is the development and operationalisation of National Rating System for Green Buildings. A National Advisory Council comprising of eminent architects, engineers, builders, experts and officials from concerned Government Department and Agencies shall provide necessary guidance and a Technical Advisory Committee shall

provide technical advice. The Rating Secretariat will be hosted by TERI. The MoU is valid initially for a period of five years.

#### Generation and Shortage of Power in States

\*233. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of power shortage and Peak Hour demand in each State from 2002-03 to 2006-07 as compared to the all India level in MWs; and

(b) the details of targets and achievement, for the 10th Plan period for power generation in each State by the Public Sector and the Private Sector from 2002-03 to 2006-07 in MWs?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The peak demand and peak shortage in the country in the years 2002-03 to 2006-07 was as under:

Year	Peak Demand (MW)	Peak Shortage (MW)
2002-03	81,492	9,945
2003-04	84,574	9,508
2004-05	87,906	10,254
2005-06	93,255	11,463
2006-07	100,715	13,897

State-wise details in this regard are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) State-wise and sector-wise details of target and achievement of generation capacity addition in Mega Watt (MW) in various years of 10th Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

#### Statement I

*State-wise peak demand as well as the peak shortage in the country in various years of the 10th Plan*

Region/State/System	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Peak Demand (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Shortage (MW)	Peak Demand (MW)	Shortage (MW)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chandigarh	206	0	188	0	224	0	240	0	264	17
Delhi	3417	316	3389	100	3558	68	3,722	122	4000	264
Haryana	3411	86	3465	187	4037	416	4,333	402	4837	636
Himachal Pradesh	770	0	670	0	678	7	788	39	873	0
Jammu and Kashmir	1250	190	1268	50	1316	150	1,600	375	1530	221
Punjab	5849	394	5922	300	7122	1563	7,731	1,573	8971	2413
Rajasthan	3880	60	4134	0	4786	372	5,588	738	5794	848
Uttar Pradesh	6700	950	7218	1189	7877	1609	8,175	1,587	9184	1653
Uttarakhand	771	66	777	40	846	52	991	134	1108	117
N.R.	24092	2203	23817	1546	26834	2709	28,154	2,954	31516	4872
Chhattisgarh	1548	56	1730	164	1893	144	2,133	276	2631	724

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gujarat	8641	1305	9820	2616	10162	2584	9,783	2,173	11619	3509
Madhya Pradesh	5869	1712	6158	1359	5944	1098	6,558	1,422	8090	1686
Maharashtra	13697	2713	14503	2635	14986	2522	16,069	3,709	17455	4776
Daman and Diu (\$)		0	190	0	200	0	223	0	210	21
D.N. & Haveli (\$)		0	315	0	391	0	387	0	415	27
Goa	296	0	337	0	356	0	368	0	459	40
W.R.	28677	5824	29704	6047	31085	6957	31,772	6,515	36453	8990
Andhra Pradesh	8491	1633	8679	910	8093	190	8,999	457	10208	1567
Karnataka	6198	1393	6213	768	5927	315	5,949	391	6253	442
Kerala	2803	456	2689	263	2451	31	2,623	45	2787	59
Tamil Nadu	7364	241	7455	227	7647	92	9,375	1,078	8860	236
Pondicherry	187	0	235	0	240	0	251	0	265	0
Lakshadweep		0		0		0	6	0	6	0
S.R.	22419	1991	23183	1255	23075	711	24,889	1,517	26176	1826
Bihar	1389	64	973	185	980	0	1,314	198	1399	237
D.V.C.	1236	60	1349	150	1400	0	1,531	0	1650	48
Jharkhand	488	14	544	69	600	10	669	46	687	16
Orissa	2125	137	2125	138	2220	0	2,437	41	2695	87
West Bengal	3752	334	3836	184	4117	152	4,743	144	4784	115
Sikkim		0		0		0	47	2	45	0
Andaman and Nicobar		0		0		0	40	8	40	8
E.R.	8076	400	8594	884	8816	283	10,161	484	10491	433
Arunachal Pradesh	45	0	50	0	63	1	75	2	87	11
Assam	668	79	738	103	659	38	733	54	771	83
Manipur	101	0	115	4	103	0	113	4	106	5
Meghalaya	189	0	246	51	264	57	280	75	402	133
Mizoram	74	0	71	0	69	2	76	4	83	3
Nagaland	78	0	65	0	74	3	90	3	79	0
Tripura	182	26	190	25	188	29	171	16	169	27
N.E.R.	1209	74	1259	188	1272	144	1,385	193	1477	311
All India	81492	9945	84574	9508	87906	10254	93,255	11,463	100715	13897

**Statement II*****State-wise/Year-wise capacity addition target & achievement during X Plan-Central Sector***

(Figures in MW)

State/Region	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh											0	0
Delhi											0	0
Haryana											0	0
Himachal Pradesh			1500	1800	300	0			400	0	2200	1800
Jammu and Kashmir			390	0					120	390	510	390
Punjab										0	0	0
Rajasthan									250	0	250	0
Uttar Pradesh						500	500	500	1200	210	1700	1210
Uttaranchal	250	0	750	0	280	0	900	280	500	1000	2680	1280
Northern Region	250	0	2640	1800	580	500	1400	780	2470	1600	7340	4680
Chhattisgarh							660	0	1320	0	1980	0
Gujarat											0	0
Madhya Pradesh			125	500	750	500	125	0	1020	1000	2020	2000
Maharashtra							540	540	577	1280	1117	1820
Goa											0	0
Daman and Diu											0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli											0	
Western Region	0	0	125	500	750	500	1325	540	2917	2280	5117	3820
Andhra Pradesh	500	500				500	500	0			1000	1000
Karnataka									220	0	220	0
Kerala											0	0
Tamil Nadu	420	210		260				50	500	0	920	520
Pondicherry											0	0
Southern Region	920	710	0	260	0	500	500	50	720	0	2140	1520

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DVC					460	210	1000	0	500	250	1960	460
Bihar									1320	500	1320	500
Jharkhand									660	0	660	0
Orissa		500	500	500	500	1000	1000	0		0	2000	2000
Sikkim									510	0	510	0
West Bengal									1200	0	1200	0
Eastern Region	0	500	500	500	960	1210	2000	0	4190	750	7650	2960
Arunachal Pradesh											0	0
Assam			25	25							25	25
Manipur											0	0
Meghalaya											0	0
Mizoram									60	0	60	0
Nagaland											0	0
Tripura									500	0	500	0
North-Eastern Region	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	560	0	585	25
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All India	1170	1210	3290	3085	2290	2710	5225	1370	10857	4630	22832	13005

*State-wise/Year-wise capacity addition target & achievement during X Plan-State Sector*

(Figures in MW)

Sta. Region	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chandigarh											0	0
Delhi	225.78	225.78									225.78	225.78
Haryana						500	500	0			500	500
Himachal Pradesh					126	0			66	126	192	126
Jammu and Kashmir									450	0	450	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Punjab									668	0	668	0	
Rajasthan	75.32	75.32	445	445	140	0		0		235	680.32	755.32	
Uttar Pradesh									210	710	210	710	420
Uttaranchal									304	0	304	0	
Northern Region	301.1	301.1	445	445	266	500	500	210	2198	571	3710.1	2027.1	
Chhattisgarh									420	250	420	250	
Gujarat	125	100	375	106.62	506.62	475	600	997	275	200	188.162	1878.62	
Madhya Pradesh	35	35			40	0	20	0	500	60	595	95	
Maharashtra					500	0				250	500	250	
Goa											0	0	
Daman and Diu											0	0	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli											0		
Western Region	160	135	375	106.62	1046.62	475	620	997	1195	760	3396.62	2473.62	
Andhra Pradesh	300	300	150	150					498.2	210	948.2	660	
Karnataka	210	210		15	165	165	125	110	500	0	1000	500	
Kerala					100	0					100	0	
Tamil Nadu	94	94	150	100	90	0		150	100	30	434	374	
Pondicherry							100				100	0	
Southern Region	604	604	300	265	355	165	225	260	1098.2	240	2582.2	1534	
DVC											0	0	
Bihar											0	0	
Jharkhand									210	0	210	0	
Orissa									150	0	150	0	
Sikkim											0	0	
West Bengal							420	0	250	0	670	0	
Eastern Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	610	0	1030	0	
Arunachal Pradesh											0	0	
Assam			100	0					38	100	138	100	
Manipur	18	18								0	18	18	





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Daman and Diu											0	0
Dadra and Nager Haveli											0	
Western Region	1444	0	0	0	1078	0	240	0	160	0	2922	0
Andhra Pradesh	78	78	464	0	1045	0	520	453		137	2107	668
Karnataka			189	0					108	0	297	0
Kerala											0	0
Tamil Nadu	250	250				70		87.8		14.8	250	422.6
Pondichery											0	0
Southern Region	328	328	653	0	1045	70	520	540.8	108	151.8	2654	1090.6
DVC											0	0
Bihar									135	0	135	0
Jharkhand								120	120	0	120	120
Orissa											0	0
Sikkim											0	0
West Bengal											0	0
Eastern Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	255	0	255	120
Assam											0	0
Manipur											0	0
Meghalaya											0	0
Mizoram											0	0
Nagaland											0	0
Tripura											0	0
North-Eastern Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All India	1792	548	953	100	2123	70	760	660.8	1493	551.8	7121	1930.6

### Review of Drinking Water and Sanitation Programmes

\*234. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a high powered technical expert group to review the ongoing programmes under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the technical group is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) A High-Powered Technical Expert Group (TEG) has been set in the Department of Drinking Water Supply to examine various emerging issues and challenges in the rural water supply and sanitation sector and suggest measures to tackle the new challenges which *inter-alia* include review the ongoing programmes under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) and the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC).

(b) The TEG has been constituted on August 16, 2007 under the chairmanship of Shri Gourisankar Ghosh, Founder Mission Director, Ex-Chief Water Supply & Sanitation, UNICEF, New York and former Executive Director, Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) and (i) Shri Ajay Shankar, Former Principal Adviser, Planning Commission, (ii) Shri Ravi Narayanan, Ex-CEO, Action Aid, (iii) Prof. Indira Chakravarty, Director, All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Government of India, Kolkata, (iv) Mr. Sudarshan Iyengar, Vice Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad and (v) Dr. A.K. Susheela, Former Professor & Head, Department of Community Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi as members. The detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) of TEG are as under:

(i) Analyze the status of the ongoing programmes and identify issues and emerging challenges in enabling the rural community to have access to adequate safe drinking water and sanitation on a sustainable basis in all parts of the country;

(ii) Identify critical linkages with other sectors for optimal impact on poverty reduction and better health for the poor through increased impact on access to safe drinking water and sanitation/hygiene facilities and recommend improved operational and institutional linkages with other programmes like NRHM, watershed development and management, housing and industrial development, new research areas in science & technology, rural employment & NREGA, etc.;

(iii) Review and recommend steps for better integration between drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene with health at the grass root level and recommend a strategy to channelise the efforts and resources properly to achieve the universal goal of safe drinking water and sanitation to all by 2012 in India;

(iv) Identify existing gaps in water and sanitation technologies and its usage, new R&D efforts and latest advances; integrated water and sanitation management; surface, ground and rainwater management; technological advances and, adoption and formulation of suitable strategies to bridge these gaps;

(v) Suggest methodology/agencies/structures which can address issues to bring in technology information and knowledge translated for the people after assessing the capacity in the states as well as PRIs;

(vi) Assess future human resource demand with suitable knowledge and skills in the sector and strategy for human resource development at all levels. Suggest role/responsibility and methodology that may be adopted by the Mission/Agency for empowering local bodies/user groups, village communities to plan, implement, gain ownership and control of drinking water and sanitation systems at village/habitation level;

(vii) Taking into consideration of all existing relevant legal/regulatory aspects/issues involved in water quality, drinking water standards, sanitation, public health, prevention of pollution of drinking water sources, withdrawal of water for other purposes affecting drinking water availability, preservation of drinking water sources, etc. and recommend necessary steps to rectify the same, if necessary;

(viii) Suggest mechanisms for control/regulation and enforcement of public health and pollution control requirements;

- (ix) Review the activities and the contribution of international and bilateral agencies and recommend possible areas of their activities to increase impact of their limited support to help best the efforts of the ministry/mission and recommend better coordination mechanism for improved interventions for increasing regional and international collaboration, any new mechanism for betterment of the partnership with bilateral and multilateral agencies, civil society, NGO/CBO, private sector, State Governments, R&D institutions and PRIs;
- (x) Identify areas for private sector partnership especially for promotion of small private entrepreneur participation and for sector development as well as for local level economic activity for income generation;
- (xi) Review the present structure of the Mission, its relationship and functioning within the ministry, inter-se relationship with State Governments and its agencies including allocation of resources. Review the existing knowledge base, structural deficiencies and present inadequacies to respond to emerging issues and challenges and suggest appropriate restructuring/strengthening of the Mission/Department to fulfill the goals;
- (xii) Suggest/recommend any strategy or plan not specifically mentioned above, which in the opinion of the Group could contribute in achieving the goals of the Mission.
- (c) The Group is to submit its report within 4 months from the date of constitution of the Group.

#### **Tribal Forest Act, 2006**

\*235. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a large number of tribals are being evicted from the forest lands due to the non-implementation of Tribal Forest Act, 2006;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps being taken by the Government for the proper implementation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) The Government is not aware of

any large scale eviction of tribals from the forest lands due to the non-implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006. However, complaints received alleging such eviction of tribal people from forest lands have been sent to the Ministry of Environment & Forests for necessary action.

(c) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, though enacted by the Parliament, has not come into force so far as a notification appointing a date from which the Act shall come into force, as required under Section 1(3) of the Act is yet to be issued. The carry out the provisions of the Act, the Ministry had pre-published the draft Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Rules, 2007 for seeking comments and suggestions from the public and other stakeholders. The comments received from the public have been examined and the notification of the Act and the rules will take place as soon as all the formalities are completed.

#### **Day Care Centres in Hostels for Working Women**

\*236. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plan to provide Day Care Centres in working women hostels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any inspection of hostels to assess their functioning; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development's Scheme of Assistance for Construction/Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women also provides for Day Care Centres for Children in the hostel (details of which can be accessed on the website of the Ministry at <http://www.wcd.nic.in>). Day Care Centres for 7442 children have been sanctioned in 321 hostels so far since the inception of the scheme in 1972-73.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. State-wise details of inspection of hostels carried out by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and State Governments are given in the Statement enclosed.

**Statement***Inspection of Working Women's Hostels by Ministry of Women and Child Development*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of hostels inspected	Period of inspection	No. of hostels found running	No. of hostels not found running	No. of hostels where building is incomplete
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	2005-06	1	3	1
2.	Assam	11	2005-06	7	2	2
3.	Delhi	5	2005-06	5	-	-
4.	Karnataka	5	2005-06	5	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	6	2006-07	5	1	-
6.	Manipur	8	2005-06	4	3	1
7.	Mizoram	3	2005-06	1	1	1
8.	Nagaland	8	2005-06	4	1	3
9.	Tamil Nadu	6	2005-06	4	-	2
10.	Uttar Pradesh	5	2005-06	5	-	-

*Inspection of Working Women's Hostels by Ministry of Women and Child Development*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	2006-07	42	7	1
2.	Assam	9	2006-07	9	-	-
3.	Chandigarh	5	2006-07	5	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	8	2006-07	8	-	-
5.	Delhi	17	2006-07	15	2	-
6.	Haryana	3	2006-07	-	-	3
7.	Karnataka	76	2006-07	66	10	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	9	2006-07	7	2	-
9.	Maharashtra	85	2006-07	65	18	2
10.	Mizoram	1	2006-07	-	1	-
11.	Nagaland	4	2006-07	-	4	-
12.	Orissa	28	2006-07	15	5	8
13.	Pondicherry	2	2006-07	2	—	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	80	2006-07	72	8	-

**Foreign Assistance for Rural Development Schemes**

\*237. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various rural development projects undertaken/being undertaken with foreign assistance in the rural development sector, State-wise/UT wise;

(b) whether the Government has signed any agreement recently with the Asian Development Bank and

the World Bank for providing financial assistance for rural development programmes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the projects likely to be taken under such foreign assistance?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH): (a) (i) As per the information available with the Ministry of Rural Development, the following projects have been undertaken with the foreign assistance in the rural development sector by the Ministry of Rural Development:-

Sl.No.	Programme	Scheme	Name of the State where under implementation
1	2	3	4
1.	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	(i) The cost of Bihar Rural Livelihoods project is US\$ 70 million out of which US\$ 63 million have been funded by the World Bank. The project aims at enhancing social and economic empowerment of rural poor in Bihar.	Bihar
2.	Prdhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	(ii) Rural Roads Project-I costing US\$ 400 million under implementation since October, 2004. The project is funded by the World Bank. The project aims at construction of rural roads.  (iii) Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded Rural Roads Sector Project-I & II. The project valued at US\$ 1150 million (US\$ 400 million and US\$ 750 million) is under implementation since November, 2004 and August, 2006 respectively. The projects aim at construction of rural roads.	Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh  Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam and Orissa
3.	Area Development Programmes	(iv) Andhra Pradesh Livelihoods Project funded by the Department of International Development (DFID), UK is under implementation since November, 1999. The total cost of the project is Rs. 320 crores. The project aims at implementation of pro-poor watershed based sustainable rural livelihood approaches.  (v) Western Orissa Rural Livelihoods Project. The Project costing Rs. 230 crores is funded by Department of International Development (DFID), UK. The project is under	Andhra Pradesh  Orissa

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implementation since August, 2000. The purpose of the project is sustainable livelihoods, especially for the poorest.

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|------------------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| (vi)                               | <p><b>Attappady Wasteland Comprehensive Environmental Conservation Project</b>, funded by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) was sanctioned in 1996. The total cost of the project is Rs. 219.31 crore and the Japanese Agency is to provide Rs. 176.89 crore. The project aims at development of 5,07,000 hectare of wasteland in Kerala.</p>  | Kerala  |           |
| (vii)                              | <p><b>Haryana Community Forestry Project</b>. The project is funded by the European Community (EC) with a total contribution of 23.30 million EURO (Rs. 97.80 crore) and the Govt. of Haryana has to contribute Rs. 6.80 million EURO (Rs. 28.20 crore). The project was started in 1999-2000 and aims at integrated approach to establish plantations of fuel, fodder, timber and fruit on Panchayat and village common lands, stabilize sand dunes, etc.</p> | Haryana   |           |
| (viii)                             | <p><b>Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (MPRLP) Phase-I</b>. The project is funded by the Department of International Development (DFID), UK. The total cost of the project is Rs. 114.87 crore. The project aims at implementation of effective programmes and policies that sustainably enhance the livelihood of poor rural people.</p>  | Madhya Pradesh  |           |
| (ix)                               | <p><b>Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods Project (MPRLP) Phase-II</b>. The project was started in July, 2007 for a period of 5 years. The Department of International Development (DFID), UK will provide 45 million pound. The project aims at implementation of effective programmes and policies that sustainably enhance the livelihood of poor rural people.</p>  | Madhya Pradesh  |           |
| 4. Rural Water Supply & Sanitation | (x)  | <p><b>World Bank funded Kerala Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project</b>. The approved project cost is US\$ 89.8 million and the IDA loan is US\$ 55.5 million. The project started in January, 2001.</p> | Kerala    |
|                                    | (xi)   | <p><b>The World Bank funded Second Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Environmental</b></p>   | Karnataka |
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Sanitation Project. The project cost is US\$ 193.44 million and the IDA loan is US\$ 136.6 million. The project started in February, 2002.

- (xii) The World Bank funded Second Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. The project cost is US\$ 286.65 million and the IDA loan is US\$ 181.00 million. The project started in September, 2003. Maharashtra
- (xiii) The World Bank funded Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project (Swajal follow-on). The proposed credit of US \$ 120 million has been approved. The project started in September, 2006. Uttarakhand
- (xiv) The World Bank funded Punjab Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. The proposed credit of US \$ 154 million has been approved. The project started in March, 2007. Punjab
- (xv) Rural Water Supply Project, Maharashtra. The project aims at providing potable drinking water in a sustainable way to the people in the Districts of Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Pune of the State of Maharashtra in order to improve their health by installing, upgrading and rehabilitating the drinking water supply systems that is supplemented by supplementary measures *i.e.* health & hygiene promotion, environmental sanitation and watershed development for source protection. The project is getting German assistance to the tune of EURO 22.446 million (Soft loan) and EURO 1.380 million (Grant). The Loan & Financing Agreement was signed in December, 2000. Maharashtra
- (xvi) Rajasthan Integrated Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Community Participation Program. The project aims at improvement of the health situation and the general living conditions of the population by a continuous supply of sufficient quantity of safe water and improvement of sanitary environment by awareness building of active community participation. The project is getting German Rajasthan

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assistance to the tune of EURO 78.137 million. The initial Agreement was signed in June, 1994.

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| <p>(xvii) Japan Bank for International Cooperation aided Kerala Water Supply Project. The total cost of the project is Rs. 1787.45 crore. The project started in September, 2003.</p> | <p>Kerala</p>  |
| <p>5. Other Rural Livelihood Projects funded by UNDP</p>  | <p>(xviii) Social Mobilization around Natural Resource Management for Poverty Alleviation is under implementation through NGO partners. The project started in 2003-04 and will be completed in the year 2007-08. The total cost of the Project funded by UNDP is Rs. 26.95 crore.</p> |

II. The following projects are being undertaken with the assistance of foreign donors:

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| <p>(i) World Bank funded Rural Roads Project-II at a cost of US \$ 500 million. The Deptt. of Economic Affairs has informed that the proposal has been accepted in principle.</p>  | <p>Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mizoram and Uttarakhand</p> |
| <p>(ii) Tamil Nadu Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. The World Bank has provided grant of US \$ 415,000 for preparation of Detailed Project Report which is under preparation.</p>  | <p>Tamil Nadu</p>   |
| <p>(iii) Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project costing approx. US \$ 107.70 million has been forwarded to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) with in principle approval of Planning Commission. The funds are proposed to be provided by World Bank.</p> | <p>Madhya Pradesh</p>   |
| <p>(iv) Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project costing Rs. 950 crore has been forwarded to DEA with in principle approval of Planning Commission. The funds are proposed to be provided by World Bank.</p>   | <p>Andhra Pradesh</p>   |
| <p>(v) Delivery of Drinking Water on a sustained basis has been forwarded to DEA with in principle approval of Planning Commission for taking up with World Bank for possible funding.</p>   | <p>Rajasthan</p>  |
| <p>(vi) Tackling water quality problems in 33 districts seeking funding of Rs. 422 crore from World</p>  | <p>Maharashtra</p>  |
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Bank has been examined by this Ministry and recommended to the Department of Economic Affairs for taking up with the World Bank for additional financial assistance for dealing with water quality issues in the State of Maharashtra to the ongoing World Bank funding Second Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project. The Deptt. of Economic Affairs has forwarded to World Bank.

(b) to (d) Recently the following Agreement has been signed with the World Bank IDA Credit No. 4323-IN Bihar Rural Livelihood Projects *vide* Agreement dated 09.08.2007 for XDR 41,400,000.

*[Translation]*

#### Hawala Transactions

\*238. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news item under the caption "Dubai me jama hota hai hawala ka paisa" published in *Dainik Jagran* dated the November 12, 2007;

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

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken for conducting 'hawala' transactions during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The J&K Police seized Rs. 52.86 lakhs from Jamali Khan, Samina Khan, Danish Anwar and Ravinder Jain. During the course of investigations, searches of residences of Jamali Khan and G.M. Bhat led to seizure of some foreign currencies also. The agencies of the Central and State Governments are coordinating amongst themselves for tackling this issue in all its dimensions.

(c) Number of persons against whom action has been taken by Directorate of Enforcement in Hawala Transaction

related cases during the last three years, and the current year, is as under:

Year	No. of Persons
2004-05	325
2005-06	449
2006-07	379
2007-08 (upto 31.10.2007)	121

*[English]*

#### Kishori Shakti Yojana

\*239. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has redesigned the already existing Adolescent Girls Scheme as the 'Kishori Shakti Yojana' (KSY) seeking to significantly expand the coverage of the existing scheme for adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the KSY scheme will be using the infrastructure of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The

erstwhile existing Adolescent Girls Scheme was revised and renamed as Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY) and was expanded to cover 2000 ICDS Projects in the year 2000.

In 2005-06, the scheme was further expanded from 2000 ICDS Projects to 6118 ICCD Projects across the country.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. KSY is a special intervention devised for adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years using the ICDS infrastructure. The scheme aims at addressing the needs for self-development, nutrition and health status, literacy and numerical skills, vocational skills etc. of adolescent girls. Grant-in-aid @ Rs. 1.10 lakh per block per annum is released to the States/UTs under KSY.

[*Translation*]

#### High Charges by Private and Foreign Banks

\*240. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Private Banks and Foreign Banks are levying more service charges for money-transfer and other transactions than what is levied by the nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the policy of RBI in this regard;

(c) whether the RBI has taken action against such banks; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has no specific information in this regard.

After deregulation of service charges by RBI in September, 1999, the banks have operational flexibility to fix service charges for various types of services provided by them, with the approval of their Board of Directors. However, while fixing the service charges, the banks are expected to ensure that the charges are reasonable, consistent with the cost of providing the services and that the customers with low value/volume of transactions

are not penalized. Further, based on the recommendations of the Working Group constituted by RBI to formulate a Scheme for ensuring reasonableness of bank charges, RBI has issued instructions to the banks on 2nd February, 2007, to identify basic banking services and the principles to be adopted/followed by them for ensuring reasonableness in pricing, and communicating the service charges. The banks have also been advised to ensure that customers are made aware of the service charges upfront and changes in these charges are implemented only after prior notice to the customers. The remittance facility provided by banks has been identified as one of the basic banking services.

RBI has enlarged the scope of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme to cover complaints of the banks' customers concerning credit cards, service charges, delays in delivery of bank services, etc.

#### Hindi In Science Express

2002. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about 'Science Express' being run with German collaboration;

(b) if so, the details thereof with travel routes;

(c) whether adequate vocabulary of science in Hindi language in the above said express has been neglected;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government has any legal binding to work in official language with priority; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Itinerary of Science Express is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) No, Sir. Each of the 12 exhibition coaches of Science Express is based on a theme addressing a frontier area of science. Designed, developed and produced aesthetically, the exhibits tell the story in simple English. Theme of each coach has been projected in

Hindi and put up prominently at the entry of each coach. An illustrated booklet in Hindi that describes salient developments in different areas of science will be given to visitors. A conscious effort has been made to ensure that each Science Educators, mostly graduates in science or engineering, deployed in each coach speak Hindi and at least one regional language fluently.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Date	Station	Days
1	2	3	4
1.	30.10.07-04.11.07	Delhi Safdarjung	5
2.	05.11.07-08.11.07	Kalka	3
3.	08.11.07-12.11.07	Chandigarh	4
4.	12.11.07-15.11.07	Ambala Cant	4
5.	16.11.07-19.11.07	Jammu Tawi	4
6.	20.11.07-24.11.07	Amritsar	4
7.	24.11.07-01.12.07	Jalandhar City	4
8.	02.12.07-05.12.07	Haridwar	4
9.	06.12.07-08.12.07	Haldwani	3
10.	09.12.07-11.12.07	Bareilly	3
11.	12.12.07-16.12.07	Lucknow	4
12.	16.12.07-18.12.07	Kanpur	3
13.	19.12.07-21.12.07	Allahabad	3
14.	22.12.07-25.12.07	Varanasi	4
15.	26.12.07-29.12.07	Patna	4
16.	30.12.07-01.01.08	Katihar	3
17.	02.01.08-05.01.08	New Jalpaiguri	4
18.	06.01.08-08.01.08	New Bangaingaon	3
19.	09.01.08-13.01.08	Kamakhya	5
20.	14.01.08-14.01.08	Dimapur	1
21.	15.01.08-15.01.08	Rangiya	1
22.	16.01.08-19.01.08	Alipurduar Junction	3

1	2	3	4
23.	20.01.08-20.01.08	Durgapur	1
24.	21.01.08-25.01.08	Dhanbad	5
25.	26.01.08-30.01.08	Hatia	5
26.	31.01.08-04.02.08	Rourkela	5
27.	04.02.08-06.02.08	Khargpur	3
28.	07.02.08-11.02.08	Howrah	5
29.	12.02.08-16.02.08	Mancheshwar	4
30.	17.02.08-19.02.08	Vishakhapatnam	4
31.	20.02.08-22.02.08	Vijayvada	3
32.	23.02.08-27.02.08	Secunderabad	5
33.	28.02.08-28.02.08	Guntur	1
34.	29.02.08-05.03.08	Madras Egmore	5
35.	06.03.08-10.03.08	Banglore Cant	5
36.	11.03.08-14.03.08	Coimbatore	4
37.	15.03.08-19.03.08	Ernakulam	4
38.	20.03.08-22.03.08	Kanyakumari	3
39.	23.03.08-27.03.08	Trivendram	4
40.	28.03.08-28.03.08	Kozhikode	1
41.	29.03.08-02.04.08	Mangalore	4
42.	04.04.08-08.04.08	Mumbai (CSTM)	5
43.	09.04.08-14.04.08	Kharki	5
44.	15.04.08-19.04.08	Bharuch	4
45.	19.04.08-24.04.08	Vadodra	5
46.	24.04.08-29.04.08	Ahmedabad	5
47.	29.04.08-29.04.08	Rattlam	1
48.	30.04.08-03.05.08	Laxmibai Nagar	4
49.	04.05.08-08.05.08	Bhopal	5
50.	09.05.08-13.05.08	Gwalior	4

1	2	3	4
51.	14.05.08-17.05.08	Gandhinagar, Jaipur	4
52.	18.05.08-21.05.08	Jodhpur	4
53.	22.05.08-24.05.08	Lalgarh	3
54.	25.05.08-27.05.08	Bhatinda	3
55.	28.05.08-31.05.08	Sahibabad	3
56.	31.05.08-04.06.08	Delhi Cant	3
57.	04.06.08	Delhi Safdarjung	Programme Terminates

[English]

#### Wire Transfer Companies

2003. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of wire transfer companies are operating in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the countries of their origin;

(c) whether instances of misuse of the electronic money transfer by terrorist organizations through these companies have come to the notice of the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures being taken to tackle this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Cross-border remittance of funds in India is effected through (i) Money Transfer Service Scheme (MTSS), and (ii) Speed Remittance of Rupee Drawing Arrangement (SRRDA). Under the MTSS, the Indian Agents are permitted to tie up with Overseas Principals to receive inward cross-border remittances in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. Presently, 11 Overseas Principals (OPs) have tie-up with Indian Agents. Out of these, five are from USA, two each from UK and United Arab Emirates (UAE), and one each from Canada and Bahrain. Under the SRRDA, Exchange Houses situated in Hong Kong, Singapore and Gulf countries can remit cross-border remittances into India through the mode of

wire transfer. Authorised Dealer (AD) Category-I banks enter into tie-up with Exchange Houses in the above mentioned areas for receiving cross-border inward remittances. Presently, 68 Exchange Houses have tie-up arrangement with AD Category-I banks in India. Out of these, 23 are registered in UAE, 12 in Oman, 11 in Kuwait, 9 in Qatar, 8 in Bahrain, 2 each in Singapore and Saudi Arabia and one in Hong Kong.

(c) to (e) Instances of misuse of the mode of electronic money transfer have come to the notice of the Investigating Agencies. However, in view of sensitive nature of the information, the same is not shared. As and when such instances are reported, appropriate steps are being taken to avoid recurrence of such instances.

#### Balika Samridhi Yojana

2004. SHRIMATI C.S. SUJATHA:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA:

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

(a) whether there have been reports the Government is not releasing requisite funds to the State Governments under the Balika Samridhi Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time-frame by which the outstanding amount is likely to be released, State-wise;

(c) the total amount released by Government under the 'Post Birth Grant for Girl Child' during each of the last two years in Karnataka, State-wise; and

(d) the funds proposed to be released under this scheme during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The Scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana is slated for transfer to the State Sector and is under the consideration of National Development Council. Hence, no outlays were provided for the Scheme in the years 2004-05, 2006-07 and 2007-08.

[Translation]

#### Loan Under PMRY

2005. SHRI GIRIDHARI YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loans provided against the target fixed by Nationalized Banks, Cooperative Banks and Private Banks under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during each of the last three years, State-wise/ Union Territories-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received complaints regarding non-cooperation of these banks in providing loans under the said scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The

State-wise details of loans provided by Nationalized Banks and Private Banks under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) against the State-wise Plan targets fixed by the Government during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. Co-operative Banks do not provide loans under PMRY.

(b) to (d) Complaints are received from time to time and appropriate action is taken by the Government whenever necessary regarding rejection of applications, delay in sanctioning and disbursement of loans, etc. under PMRY. According to available information the targets under PMRY have been fully achieved at the all-India level during the last two years with the co-operation of banks.

#### Statement

*State-wise details of loans disbursed by public and private sector banks against the target fixed by the Government under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during last three years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State/Union Ter.	2004-05			2005-06			2006-07*		
		Target (Plan) (No.)	Loan Disbursed by banks		Target (Plan) (No.)	Loan Disbursed by banks		Target (Plan) (No.)	Loan Disbursed by banks	
			No.	Amount		No.	Amount		No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Haryana	5100	7755	4294.93	5303	9565	5272.34	5480	11447	6196.83
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3000	2853	2285.89	3557	2929	2438.78	3744	3480	3237.56
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000	639	667.47	1588	544	583.89	1461	696	724.31
4.	Punjab	4600	8372	5141.36	4083	8043	4966.79	4236	8320	5147.47
5.	Rajasthan	9100	12919	7087.30	9328	13868	7820.82	9579	15207	8371.16
6.	Chandigarh	300	206	123.16	351	72	45.99	491	47	31.90
7.	Delhi	4500	819	557.12	5179	682	480.89	5457	526	352.71
8.	Assam	7500	8256	5724.27	7387	5671	3635.93	7643	4531	3687.68
9.	Manipur	1500	387	304.23	1418	383	348.96	1475	196	149.91
10.	Meghalaya	400	568	529.40	361	564	515.14	370	454	363.84
11.	Nagaland	400	109	102.45	363	2379	3124.97	373	978	1264.65
12.	Tripura	1000	1747	1379.65	1193	2032	1642.31	1238	1904	1639.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	200	440	434.80	173	447	397.55	178	312	265.41
14.	Mizoram	200	142	133.20	188	472	439.52	195	538	355.64
15.	Sikkim	100	32	22.80	66	31	19.02	67	38	25.40
16.	Bihar	16000	10396	8887.83	16003	12072	9359.65	16477	8016	6723.02
17.	Jharkhand	6500	4804	3783.49	6978	4566	3560.68	7213	4858	3895.59
18.	Orissa	7100	11339	6819.02	6923	12823	7991.59	7125	13821	10347.75
19.	West Bengal	24000	3796	2534.39	24574	4616	3245.55	25449	3415	2714.50
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	150	142	109.21	123	150	109.26	128	118	92.18
21.	Madhya Pradesh	14000	20642	12738.88	13507	20909	12599.51	13937	20771	12573.89
22.	Chhattisgarh	6000	3276	1987.65	5429	3463	2130.18	5612	4128	2566.60
23.	Uttar Pradesh	26000	42534	29211.20	26248	40040	29746.62	26929	43077	31454.31
24.	Uttarakhand	2500	6637	4468.32	2119	7404	5206.67	2189	7095	5142.56
25.	Gujarat	10000	6406	3058.89	9579	6347	3196.81	9859	6020	2614.76
26.	Maharashtra	26000	21819	11953.16	24614	23817	13036.36	25439	20984	11614.04
27.	Daman and Diu	50	4	3.51	19	14	10.66	20	4	3.00
28.	Goa	500	45	35.20	486	43	36.64	504	21	15.89
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	22	15.00	27	24	16.00	27	3	1.95
30.	Andhra Pradesh	21500	22542	14718.59	20767	21334	12604.92	20261	15275	9280.99
31.	Karnataka	12000	13931	8868.82	11046	19246	11756.60	11387	18512	10986.46
32.	Kerala	17000	16553	8487.30	18685	21447	10249.66	18180	21170	10261.06
33.	Tamil Nadu	20000	16902	6752.80	21565	19534	7531.31	21475	21984	8797.84
34.	Lakshadweep	50	4	2.72	48	5	3.90	50	0	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	700	329	138.31	722	348	154.07	752	375	165.34
	Others		897	918.19		1397	1094.47		886	1009.31
	All India	250000	248264	154278.51	250000	267281	165374.01	255000	259207	162074.73

Source: RBI data

\*Provisional

**Upliftment of Women**

2006. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the sum received and utilized under 'Swa Shakti Pariyojana' for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government received financial assistance from the World Bank and other International Agencies in the implementation of 'Swa Shakti Pariyojana'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) The details regarding the sum received and utilized under Swa-Shakti Project for the last three years is as under:—

Sl.No.	Year	Outlay (Rs./Cr.)	Expenditure (Rs./Cr.)
1.	2004-2005	25.00	16.02
2.	2005-2006	5.00	1.96 (upto December, 2005)
3.	2006-2007	2.00	0.09

(b) and (c) The Government received financial assistance for Swa Shakti Project mainly from International agencies such as world Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development to the tune of Rs. 43.47 crores and Rs. 41.89 crores, respectively.

*[English]*

#### **Junk Food in Schools**

2007. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has asked all State Governments to ban junk foods in schools and also for setting up of nutrition standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has ensured the compliance of the above standards by the States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A letter was issued to the States by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) to consider providing guidelines to schools to create a school nutrition policy.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Employees under New Pension Scheme**

2008. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government employees who are presently covered under the New Pension Scheme (NPS);

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to allow employees covered under existing/old pension system to opt for NPS;

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

(d) the time by which the above proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The total number of Government employees who are covered under New Pension System (NPS) as on 21st November, 2007 as per the records is 1,84,542.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Meltdown due to SEBI Announcement on PN**

2009. SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:  
SHRI KIREN RIJJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the announcement made by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) regulating foreign investments through participatory notes had caused a meltdown in the stock market as reported in *The Hindu* dated October 26, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such delayed announcement by SEBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The movement in stock market indices is a function of the perceptions of investors—domestic and overseas, retail and institutional—about the economy, the sector and the company. This perception is influenced by many factors including the macro-economic environment, growth potential of the economy, corporate performance, domestic and international events, and market sentiments. It is, therefore, difficult to attribute market movement to a particular development. However, following the announcement of the policy initiative relating to issue of off-shore derivative instruments by FIs on 16th October, 2007, the indices moved down by 10% in the early market

hours of 17th October, 2007. However, as the intent of proposed initiative was clarified, the markets recovered and Sensex closed at 18715.82, down by 1.76% from the previous day's close.

#### **Law Regarding Professionals**

2010. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to enact a law making it mandatory for professional lawyers, doctors, architects and others to get professional negligence insurance cover to protect the interests of professionals and clients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Manual Scavenging**

2011. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of manual scavenging still continues in many parts of the country despite the centrally sponsored Integrated Low Cost sanitation Scheme being in operation since 1981;

(b) whether the Government had set a deadline of 2007 for complete eradication of this inhuman practice from the country;

(c) whether the Government is still working on the new ILCS Scheme guidelines, based upon the feedback from States;

(d) if so, whether the present deadline will be extended; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is stated that manual scavenging still exist in some parts of the country.

(b) The Government is committed for total eradication of the practice of manual scavenging from the country.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. based on the suggestions received from the Planning Commission. State Governments and various stake holders, revision of guidelines of the ILCS Scheme is under the consideration of the Government. Since ILCS is a demand driven scheme, all efforts will be made to convert the existing dry latrines into water seal toilets in a time bound manner.

*[Translation]*

#### **Mumbai as International Financial Centre**

2012. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of public response received as a result of placing the report of High Powered Committee on making Mumbai as an International Financial Centre;

(b) the action taken on the responses from the public; and

(c) the time by which work on making Mumbai as an International Financial Centre will be initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The responses received have generally supported the idea of developing Mumbai as an International Financial Centre.

(b) and (c) Certain recommendations of the Committee have been identified for priority implementation.

#### **Changes in AUWSP Scheme**

2013. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra in the existing Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) All AUWSP proposals received from Government of Maharashtra till 2004-05 have already been approved. The Ministry has not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra under AUWSP ever since the AUWSP has been subsumed under UIDSSMT *i.e.* from 2005-06 onwards.



*[English]***Defacing of Walls**

2014. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make the law regarding defacing of public walls more stringent particularly during election times;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the guidelines laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) At present, there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Election Commission of India has issued instructions on prevention of defacement of property during election campaign by the political parties and candidates. The Commission's existing instructions on this subject are contained in its letter No. 3/7/2007-JS-II dated 16th October 2007, a copy of which is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA  
Nirvachan Sadan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi-110001

No. 3/7/2007/JS-II

Dated: 16th October, 2007

To

1. The Secretary to the Government of India  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
New Delhi-110001
2. The Chief Secretaries of  
All States and Union Territories
3. The Chief Electoral Officers of  
All States and Union Territories

**Sub: Prevention of defacement of property—  
Election campaign by political parties and  
candidates—Instructions**

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to the Commission's letter No. 3/7/2007/JS-II, dated 8th March

2007, on the subject cited. Certain clarifications have been sought in this matter. After considering the relevant aspects, the Commission has issued the following consolidated instructions in modification of the existing instructions in the matter.

**PUBLIC PLACES**

2. (a) No wall writing, pasting of posters/papers or defacement in any other form, or erecting/displaying of cutouts, hoardings, banners etc. shall be permitted on any public property/public premises.

(b) However, if the local laws permit or provide for writing of slogans, displaying posters, etc., or erecting cut-outs, hoardings, banners, political advertisement, etc., in any public place specifically identified for such purposes, on payment or otherwise, this may be allowed strictly in accordance with the relevant provisions of the law and subject to any Court orders. It should be ensured that any such place is not dominated/monopolized by any particular party(ies) or candidate(s). All parties and candidates should be provided equal opportunity in this regard.

(c) Further, the space provided for this purpose should not be expanded or reduced after announcement of any election.

**PRIVATE PLACES**

3. (a) If the local laws do not permit wall writing, pasting of posters, hoardings/banners/cutouts for political advertisement etc. on private places, the same shall not be permitted even with the consent of the owner of the property.

(b) Subject to any restrictions under any local laws, the political parties, candidates, their agents, workers and supporters may hoist one party flag showing their election symbol on their own property, provided they do so on their own volition, voluntarily and without any pressure from any party, organization or person. Under this provision, no cut-outs or hoardings or banners of the nature of political advertisement shall be allowed on any private property.

(c) Where the local laws permit wall writings and pasting of posters, putting up hoardings, banners, etc. on

private premises with the owner's permission, the contesting candidates or the political parties concerned shall obtain written permission from the owner of the property and submit photocopies of the same to the Returning Officer or an officer designated by him for the purpose, together with a statement in the enclosed proforma showing therein the name and address of the owner of the property from whom such permission has been obtained together with expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred by him for the purpose. Further, nothing inflammatory or inciting disaffection amongst communities shall be permissible in such writings. The expenditure incurred on these wall writings etc. shall be added to the election expenditure made by the candidate. The contesting candidate shall furnish such information village/locality/town-wise, to the Returning Officer, or the authorized officer within 3 days of obtaining the requisite permission, for easy checking by the Returning Officer or the Election Observer or any officer connected with the conduct of elections.

4. If any political party/association/candidate/person indulges in defacement of any property in violation of the local law, if any, or the above instructions, the Returning Officer/District election Officer shall issue notice to the offender for removing the defacement forthwith. If the political party/association/candidate/person does not respond promptly, the district authorities may take action to remove the defacement, and the expenses incurred in the process shall be recovered from the political party/association/candidate/person responsible for the defacement. Further, the amount also shall be added to the election expenditure of the candidate concerned, and action shall also be initiated to prosecute the offender

under the provisions of the relevant law (under the law relating to prevention of defacement, if any, or under the provisions of the general law for causing willful damage to the property to others).

5. In so far vehicles are concerned no poster, flag or any other kind of campaign material shall be displayed on vehicles except in the case of vehicles used in election campaigning and for which permit has been granted to the candidates and the permit in original is displayed on the windshield of the vehicle.

6. Under no circumstances, any vehicle should ply with external modification and fittings including loudspeakers, in contravention of the Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules.

7. The Chief Electoral Officers are requested to bring the directions of the Commission to the notice of the District Election Officers. Returning Officers and all other election related authorities, and all political parties in the State, including State units of recognized National and State parties, and all registered un-recognized parties based in the State, and also the contesting candidates, for information and compliance.

8. The receipt of this letter may please be acknowledged. The Chief Electoral Officers may kindly confirm that action as required above has been taken.

Yours faithfully,

(K.F. Wilfred)  
Secretary

Statement showing the details of wall-writings/posters/hoardings/banners, etc. displayed by Shri/Smt./Ms. \_\_\_\_\_ contesting candidate in \_\_\_\_\_ Parliamentary Constituency/Assembly Constituency

Name of the Village/Town \_\_\_\_\_

Sl.No.	Name and address of the owner of the private property from whom written permission has been obtained	Details of Wall-Writing or Hoardings or Banners or Poster (Size of wall writing/hoarding/banner/poster shall be indicated	Expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred on the wall-writing/hoarding/banner/posters, etc. (Rs.)

**Benches of High Court of Orissa at Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj**

2015. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has requested to set up benches of High Court at Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) In 1991, the State Government of Orissa intimated that they had decided in principle, to set up Circuit Benches of the Orissa High Court at Berhampur and Sambalpur or Bolangir but the High Court of Orissa had not considered it expedient to do so. The State Government were advised to consider, if it so wished, to re-emphasize upon the High Court the desirability of establishing its Circuit Benches and to persuade the High Court to do so under Clause 10 of the Orissa High Court Order, 1948. However, no further reference has been received thereafter in this regard from the State Government or the High Court.

The question of opening a High Court Bench is considered by the Central Government only when a complete proposal is received from the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.

**Condition of Widows and Abandoned Women**

2016. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any country-wide survey to assess the number of conditions of widows and women abandoned or divorced by their husbands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the 'Swadhar Scheme' to rehabilitate such women, socially and economically has been successful in achieving its objectives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Swadhar Shelter-Homes established and the amount spent during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) The Registrar General of India conducts the largest demography survey in the country which includes data on population composition by broad age groups, sex, marital status & the like which includes widows, separated & divorced women. The details are available on their website [www.censusindia.gov.in](http://www.censusindia.gov.in)

(c) and (d) So far, 11,688 women have benefitted under 'Swadhar Scheme'. Details are available at the website of this Ministry. viz. [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in)

(e) Details regarding number of Swadhar Shelter Homes established and the amount spent during each of the last three years, State-wise are available at the website of this Ministry viz. [www.wcd.nic.in](http://www.wcd.nic.in)

*[Translation]*

**Bio-Technology Policy**

2017. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any Bio-Technology policy to facilitate the development of new medicines and to increase public private partnership therein;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) A National Biotechnology Development Strategy has been approved by the Government of India. The strategy is an outcome of a two-year-long nationwide consultation process with multiple stakeholders including concerned ministries, universities, research institutes, private sector, civil society, consumer groups, non-government and voluntary organizations and international bodies.

The strategy, while enabling the full utilization of currently available opportunities in manufacturing and services, lays a strong foundation for discovery and innovation, effectively utilizing novel technology platforms with potential to contribute to long term benefits in agriculture, animal productivity, human health, environmental security and sustainable industrial growth. The cornerstone of the strategy is the focus on building coherence and connectivity between disciplines and to bring together variegated skills across sectors to enhance synergy. The strategy seeks to address a number of challenges relating to the biotech sector in terms of R&D, creation of investment capital, technology transfer, absorption and diffusion, IPR, regulatory issues, building public confidence, and tailor made human capital for all these aspects. The stated vision of the strategy is responsible use of life sciences and biotechnology to promote balanced growth of all sections of the society.

(c) The Strategy has been released by the Government on 13th November, 2007.

*[English]*

#### **Adoption of Children**

2018. SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government is formulating a new adoption policy where registration of all adoptable children in the country would be done, on the lines of birth and death registration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

#### **Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project**

2019. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had nominated a panel of experts to look into and report on the environmental impact posed by Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project in Dhamaji district, Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the specific issues referred to the panel and its terms of reference;

(c) the main observations and suggestions made by it; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment & Forests have informed that the project was accorded environmental clearance on 16.7.2003 after its expert committee recommend environmental clearance. Thereafter Ministry of Power has not nominated any panel of experts to look into and report on the environmental impact posed by Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project. However, NHPC have informed that they have awarded a study on 15.03.2007 to look into the downstream environmental impacts of Subansiri Lower Project to IIT, Guwahati with the following terms of reference:

- Forecasting the flow situation downstream on ten daily/monthly basis through reservoir simulation study with standard operating policy/optimal operating policy.
- Forecasting flood situation downstream due to possible sudden release of water either due to dam failure or due to need of releasing water in the event of extreme rainfall in the upper catchments during reservoir full condition.
- Environmental Impact at downstream will be partly addressed during the 1st Phase.
- Suggesting possible remedial measures based on the outcome of the above phase.

(c) and (d) The study has not yet been concluded.

#### **Setting up of Energy Parks**

2020. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Energy Parks functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether any funds have been sanctioned/released to States for the purpose so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its Energy Parks Programme, has so far supported 26 State Level Energy Parks and 484 District Level Energy Parks in various States and UTs. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has so far sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.57 crores and has released an amount of Rs. 27.21 crores for the Energy Parks to the States/UTs.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of State level and District level Energy Parks Supported by the Ministry*

Sl.No.	State/UT	State level Energy Parks	District level Energy Parks
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	6
3.	Assam	1	19
4.	Bihar		11
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	12
6.	Delhi	1	8
7.	Goa		2
8.	Gujarat	1	14
9.	Haryana	1	20
10.	Himachal Pradesh		9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	12
12.	Jharkhand	1	7
13.	Karnataka	1	30
14.	Kerala	1	16
15.	Madhya Pradesh		24
16.	Maharashtra	1	54
17.	Manipur		10

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	1	7
19.	Mizoram	1	7
20.	Nagaland	1	6
21.	Orissa	1	9
22.	Pondicherry	1	2
23.	Punjab	1	20
24.	Rajasthan		12
25.	Sikkim	1	5
26.	Tamil Nadu	1	45
27.	Tripura	1	9
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1	52
29.	Uttarakhand	1	11
30.	West Bengal	1	7
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	5
32.	Chandigarh	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>26</b>	<b>484</b>

**Check on Fraudulent Activities of Companies**

2021. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the fraudulent activities of various finance, plantation and other companies that have cheated the public worth thousands of crores of rupees over the past few years and have vanished;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith number of companies inspected by the Government agencies during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) and (b) The Companies Act, 1956 provides a framework for inspections and

investigations of companies for detecting fraudulent action by a company and consequent legal action against such company and its officers. In addition, finance companies are regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and plantation companies by Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under RBI Act, 1934 and SEBI Act, 1992 respectively. Action against companies that raise funds from the public and vanish is also being coordinated between Ministry of Corporate Affairs and SEBI.

The details of companies inspected and investigated by this Ministry during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Prosecutions have been filed against the delinquent companies and their defaulting directors for violation of provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 where detected. In addition, in case of vanished companies, FIRs have been registered against 95 companies and their promoters/directors under Indian Penal Code.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Inspections*

Year	No. of Companies
2004-2005	197
2005-2006	221
2006-2007	220

##### *Details of Investigations*

2004-2005	9
2005-2006	7
2006-2007	19

#### **Funds for Fast Track Courts**

2022. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments for release of funds for construction of Fast Track Courts;

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

(c) the time by which the Union Government is likely to release the funds?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Central Government provided an amount of Rs. 433.74 crore in the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 to the States for setting up and operating Fast Track Courts (FTCs) that were initially to operate up to 31.3.2005. Government extended the scheme of assistance to the States for continuing to operate the 1562 Fast Track Courts operational in all the States as on 31.3.2005, for a further period of five years up to 31.3.2010. To facilitate expansions in floor area and construction of facilities for women and children, etc. in these 1562 courts, Government has provided financial assistance to the States in 2005-06 and 2006-07. No central assistance is being provided specifically for construction of fresh FTCs. An amount of Rs. 100 crore was provided to the States in 2005-06 and an amount of Rs. 102.93 crore provided in 2006-07 based on the satisfactory utilization reported by the States. The details of amount released in these two years both for recurring and non recurring expenditure are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

The Central Government separately provides funds to the State Governments, inter alia, for construction of courts under the continuing Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme of Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Amount released during 2005-06 under Fast Track Courts*

(in Lakhs)				
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Sanctioned under recurring expenditure	Sanctioned under non-recurring expenditure	Amount sanctioned during 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412.80	137.70	550.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	4.80	19.20
3.	Assam	96.00	32.00	128.00
4.	Bihar	720.00	240.30	960.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	148.80	49.60	198.40
6.	Goa	24.00	8.00	32.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	796.80	266.00	1062.80
8.	Haryana	76.80	25.60	102.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.20	14.40	57.60
10.	Jharkhand	427.20	142.60	569.80
11.	Karnataka	446.40	149.00	595.40
12.	Kerala	148.80	49.60	198.40
13.	Madhya Pradesh	316.80	105.70	422.50
14.	Maharashtra	897.60	299.60	1197.20
15.	Manipur	9.60	3.20	12.80
16.	Meghalaya	14.40	4.80	19.20
17.	Mizoram	14.40	4.80	19.20
18.	Nagaland	9.60	3.20	12.80
19.	Orissa	196.80	65.60	262.40
20.	Punjab	86.40	28.80	115.20
21.	Rajasthan	398.40	133.00	531.40
22.	Tamil Nadu	235.20	78.50	313.70
23.	Tripura	14.40	4.80	19.20
24.	Uttar Pradesh	216.00	72.00	288.00
25.	Uttarakhand	1162.01	387.79	1549.80
26.	West Bengal	571.20	190.60	761.80
<b>Total</b>		<b>7498.01</b>	<b>2501.99</b>	<b>10000.00</b>

**Statement II**

*Amount released during 2006-07 under the  
Fast Track Courts*

(in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Sanctioned under recurring expenditure	Sanctioned under non-recurring expenditure	Total sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	412.80	0	412.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.40	0	14.40

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	96.00	0	96.00
4.	Bihar	720.00	0	720.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	129.60	0	129.60
6.	Goa	24.00	0	24.00
7.	Gujarat	715.20	640.70	1355.90
8.	Haryana	33.60	0	33.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43.20	0.37	43.57
10.	Jharkhand	226.00	0	226.00
11.	Karnataka	340.80	270.00	610.80
12.	Kerala	148.80	0	148.80
13.	Madhya Pradesh	215.40	0	215.40
14.	Maharashtra	801.60	300.00	1101.60
15.	Manipur	9.60	0	9.60
16.	Meghalaya	14.40	0	14.40
17.	Mizoram	14.40	3.28	17.68
18.	Nagaland	9.60	8.58	18.18
19.	Orissa	196.80	0	196.80
20.	Punjab	48.00	0	48.00
21.	Rajasthan	398.40	355.24	753.64
22.	Tamil Nadu	235.20	0	235.30
23.	Tripura	3.80	0	3.80
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2107.20	968.49	3075.69
25.	Uttarakhand	216.00	0	216.00
26.	West Bengal	571.20	0	571.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>7746.00</b>	<b>2546.66</b>	<b>10292.66</b>

**Working days in High Courts**

2023. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working days in High Courts are less than the working days in Lower Courts in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to enhance the working days of High Courts for speedy disposal of cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the working days of High Courts are likely to be enhanced?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (e) The working days in the High Courts are regulated by the rules framed by the respective Courts. According to available information, all High Courts in the country normally have 210 working days in a year and the number of working days of the District/Subordinate Courts are regulated by the concerned High Court.

The Department of Justice in July, 2001 had invited the views of the High Courts regarding the number of working days in the High Courts and the curtailment of their vacations. Replies were received from 14 High Courts. The High Court of Uttaranchal increased the number of its working days in a year from 210 to 224 and the High Court of Karnataka from 210 to 214. Jharkhand High Court had no objection to increasing the number of working days. Other High Courts had not favoured increase in the number of their working days in a year.

In the year 2002-2003, this Department had examined the matter of enhancing the number of working days in Courts. In order to reduce the huge pendencies prevailing in the High Courts, this Department addressed to all the High Courts, requesting them to fix the period of vacations

in such a way that the number of working days of High Courts generally do not fall below 222 days in a year.

**Assistance from Asian Development Bank for Power Project in J&K**

2024. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has sought financial assistance from the Asia Development Bank for its power projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects proposed to be executed therefrom; and

(d) the total power generation capacity is likely to be added in the State after completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government of J&K have informed that two power projects, namely, New Ganderbal Multipurpose Project (93 MW) and Kirthai-I Hydroelectric Project (240 MW) have been posed by them for financial assistance to the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The details of these projects are enclosed as statement. Besides this, Power Evacuation and Transmission systems associated with hydropower stations of Ladakh and its linkage to the Northern Grid have also been posed for ADB assistance.

The total power generation capacity likely to be added in the State after completion of these projects would be 333 MW (93 MW from Ganderbal and 240 MW from Kirthai).

**Statement**

*The details of projects proposed to be executed is given as under*

Name of the Scheme	River	Capacity	Location	Estimated basic cost (Price Level 2006)	Estimated cost of generation (levelised 35 years)
New Ganderbal HEP	Sindh Nallah (Tributary of River Jehlum)	93 MW	Tehsil and District Ganderbal (Kashmir Province)	400 crores (Hydropower component only)	1.40 (Rs./Unit)
Kirthai HEP	Chanderbagh (Chenab River)	240 MW	Gulabgarh Kishtwar District Kishtwar (Jammu Province)	1500 crores	2.26 (Rs./Unit)



**Grants Under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)**

2025. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual grant under Tribal Sub-Plan to Orissa is very low while considering the percentage of the tribal population of the state to the country's tribal population;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received any request from the State Governments particularly from Orissa to increase the grants under Tribal Sub-Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (d) Under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA to TSP), the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has released annual grant of Rs. 74 crore to the State of Orissa during 2007-08. The allocation of annual grant under SCA to TSP is based on the population and the area of Scheduled Tribes in the States concerned in accordance with guidelines laid down for the purpose.

Proposals are received from various States including Orissa for increase in grants under SCA to TSP from time to time. However, the allocation of funds to the States is done based on the criteria laid down under the guidelines.

**Building Plans Pending with DDA**

2026. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Building plans lying pending with DDA regarding Rohini Residential Scheme as on 31st October, 2007 alongwith reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any time limit prescribed under the rules for sanction of building plan;

(c) if so, the details for various levels;

(d) whether DDA propose to dispose of these cases on priority for those where maximum time limit for construction is expiring on 31.12.2007;

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

(f) whether DDA proposes to grant some relaxation in case of allottees whose construction time is expiring on 31.12.2007; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed the details of Building plans under Rohini Residential Scheme lying pending as on 31.10.2007 as under:

Sl.No.	Reasons for pendency	No. of cases
1.	On account of certain corrections and want of documents	41
2.	Booked under unauthorized construction	04
3.	Plans at different stages of sanction	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>57</b>

(b) and (c) The procedure prescribed in the handbook of 'Building Permit Procedure 2006' is as under:

(i) On the day, an application for grant of building permit is received, building section shall give a suitable date and time for site inspection which shall be within 10 days from the receipt of application.

(ii) After the site has been inspected, the case shall be scrutinized within 30 days from the date of inspection. In case, there are no objections or corrections requiring compliance from the owner, the sanction shall be realized within 60 days from the date of submission.

(iii) For other cases, where corrections or compliance of other objections are necessary, the party shall be intimated within 45 days from the date of

submission. Such correction/compliance should be completed within 30 days and after compliance, the building permit shall be released within 15 days from the date of such compliance. In case of non-compliance by the party, the building permit may be refused or rejected.

(d) and (e) DDA has informed that the process of sanction of building plans in such cases is undertaken immediately on receipt of applications with complete documents and after the deficiencies, if any, are removed by the applicants.

(f) and (g) DDA has further informed that there is no such proposal at present.

#### **Infrastructure Projects**

2027. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government implements some infrastructure projects on 50:50 basis with State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many projects are pending due to non-availability of funds;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which all pending projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 to give focused attention to integrated development of urban infrastructure and services in select 63 cities. The Mission comprises two sub-missions, viz., Sub-Mission-I for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Sub-Mission-II for Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). Under Sub-Mission-I UIG which is handled by Ministry of Urban Development, the Central Government is not implementing any project on 50:50 partnership as share of Central and State Governments. The financing pattern is as under:—

Category of Cities/Towns/UAs	Grant		ULB or Para-Statal Share/Loan from Financial Institutions
	Centre	State	
Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	35%	15%	50%
Cities/UAs with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	15%	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%

Under Sub-Mission-II BSUP which is handled by Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation the Central Government provides Additional Central Assistance (ACA)

to States for some infrastructure projects including housing projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The financing pattern is as under:—

Category of cities	Grant	
	Central Share	State/ULB/Parastatal share, including Beneficiary contribution
Cities with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
Cities with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
Cities/towns in North Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir	90%	10%
Other Cities	80%	20%

(c) to (e) Question does not arise in respect of Sub-Mission-I UIG. Under Sub-Mission-II BSUP, in case of some of States, total cost of projects has exceeded the funds earmarked for the States by the Planning Commission. Further projects from these States would be considered when funds become available. ACA release has not been recommended due to non-availability of funds for the year 2007-08 in respect of the following States:—

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl.No.	State	Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.56
2.	Meghalaya	0.26
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.82</b>

**Urban Development Planning with Green Component**

2028. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes urban development planning with inbuilt component of greening in cities like New Delhi, Bangalore, etc. with integrated landscape development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per the Master Plan of cities/towns, there is a provision of open green/lung spaces which is 10% to 15% of the total area. As per Master Plan of Delhi 2021, 19509.10 hectares (13.16%) are under natural features including forests, sanctuary, ridge etc. while as per existing land use for Bangalore (Draft Master Plant-2015) area under open spaces is 1310 hectares, 3.11% of the total area.

[Translation]

**Banking Services through Mobile Phones**

2029. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has recently issued directions to Banks to promote the use of mobile phones in their services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the banks which have started banking services over mobile phones at present;

(d) whether the Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme to expand the said services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India vide its circular dated 7th May, 2007 advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks to make use of innovative technology including the mobile phone technology for the purposes of financial inclusion initiative. The draft Financial Sector Technology Vision (2008-2010) placed in RBI's website ([www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in)) for public comments also about use of mobile technology subject to adoption of adequate security procedures. However, no inter bank payment system using mobile phone technology has been introduced so far. The usages so far has been limited only on a pilot basis within the same bank.

[English]

**Abuse of Anti-Dowry Law**

2030. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of misuse of anti-dowry law; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, for the period 2004-2006, out of the 11300 cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, 615 were declared false on account of mistake of fact or law.

(b) Law & Order is a State subject. Any false complaint relating to dowry is dealt with by the State Government investigating and prosecuting authorities.

[*Translation*]

#### Private Power Supply Companies Under RTI Act

2031. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Private Electricity Distribution Companies working in power sector are out of the gambit of Right to Information;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps taken by Government to bring them under the ambit of RTI Act?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Under Section 2 (j) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI Act), the "right to information" means the right to information accessible under that Act which is held by or under the control of any public authority; further, under Section 2 (h) of the RTI Act, "Public Authority" means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted:—

- a. by or under the Constitution;
- b. by any other law made by Parliament;
- c. by any other law made by State Legislature;
- d. by notification issued or order may by the appropriate Government.

and includes any:—

- (i) body owned, controlled or substantially financed;
- (ii) non-Government organization substantially financed;

directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate Government.

Accordingly, Private Electricity Distribution Companies are public authorities if they are covered by the above.

(c) According to information received from the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP & T), there are no instructions on bringing private companies under the purview of the RTI Act, if they are not covered under the above.

#### Anganwadi Centres

2032. SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI:  
SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

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

(a) whether nutritious diet is not being supplied in Anganwadi Centres, particularly in tribal regions;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to revise the limit of Re. one per day per beneficiary for distributing supplementary nutritious food in Anganwadi Centres in view of the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to provide additional amount for this purpose to the State Governments that are under resource crunch;

(e) if so, the details therefor; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Supplementary nutrition, under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, is being provided in all Anganwadi Centres, including the tribal regions, across the country.

(c) to (e) In compliance of the Supreme Court directions, Government of India revised the financial norms

for supplementary nutrition from Re. 1/- to Rs. 2/- per beneficiary per day from the year 2005-2006. Central Assistance limited to 50% of actual expenditure incurred or 50% of the cost norms, whichever is less, is also being provided by the Government of India from the year 2005-2006.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

#### UN Conference on Global Warming

2033. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UN Conference on global warming is to be held in Bali in December, 2007;

(b) if so, the details of strategy chalked out by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the per capital emission in India exceed to the United States and European Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the trend of emission in India, United States and European Union?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The United Nations Climate Change Conference is scheduled to be held at Bali, Indonesia from 3-14 December, 2007.

(b) In various international negotiations as well as the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India along with other G-77/China countries took a stand that as per Kyoto Protocol, developed countries should take on further commitments for mitigation as soon as possible. Climate Change is a global environment problem, the principal responsibility for which lies with the developed countries and not with the developing countries such as India. However, India is engaged with the international climate change regime, including the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, and various partnerships with other countries under the UNFCCC.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. India's Green House Gas (GHG) emissions are among the lowest in the world in per-capita terms.

(e) Although the trends in emissions are expected to increase in the future, it is very difficult to estimate the exact amounts from different nations as they essentially depend on various factors that the individual countries adapt various policy and regulatory systems such as eco-friendly development paths, technologies of the future and implementation of mitigation policies at global levels.

[Translation]

#### Review of the Functioning of IRDA and SEBI

2034. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of organisations like IRDA, SEBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the provisions made by the Government to save these agencies from getting influenced by the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Annual Report of Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) giving account of their activities, policy and programmes are submitted to the Government, which further is laid on the table of the Parliament. The review of these institutions is also carried out from time to time in forums like Standing Committee on Finance of the Parliament.

(c) and (d) The functioning of IRDA is regulated by IRDA Act and various provisions in the Insurance Act, 1938. IRDA has also framed detailed Regulations to carry out its regulatory and supervisory functions and the Regulations have to be complied by all licensed entities irrespective of their ownership. Likewise, the functioning of SEBI is regulated by the various provisions in the SEBI Act, 1992.

[English]

#### Pipavav Power Project

2035. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:  
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat and NTPC have signed and MoU for setting up of 1000 MW Power Project at Pipavav in joint venture;

(b) if so, the present status of the project;

(c) whether the project is held up due to non-allotment of Coal Mining Block to NTPC by the Ministry of Coal;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in allocation of the Coal Mining Block to NTPC; and

(e) the time by which the Coal Mining Block is likely to be allotted to NTPC?

**THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE):** (a) and (b) An MoU was signed among NTPC Ltd., Gujarat Power Corporation Ltd. (GPCL) and Gujarat Electricity Board on 20.02.2004 for development of a 1000 MW thermal power project at Pipavav in Joint Venture with GPCL. Basic inputs for the project were tied-up and most of site studies were completed.

However, in September 2006, Government of Gujarat conveyed its decision that the project would be developed based on imported coal or any other suitable fuel in collaboration with a strategic partner. Accordingly, NTPC Ltd. has been allowed by the Government to dissociate from the project.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) & (b) above.

#### **Repo Rate**

**2036. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has increased/decreased the Repo rate during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has assessed the impact of increase of Repo rate on the customers, particularly for home loan, personal loan and auto loan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to decrease the Repo rate; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with guidelines issued by RBI in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL):** (a) In view of the current macroeconomic and overall monetary conditions, Reserve bank of India has increased the Repo Rate from 4.50% as on 31st March 2004 to 7.75% effective from 31st March, 2007 in 9 steps.

(b) and (c) The Repo Rate does not have linear impact on the rates of interest, which are also affected by other factors like Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Bank Rate, Repo Rate, cost of funds, operating expenses, transaction cost, risk, etc. The interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Board of Directors after taking into consideration the above factors. However, consequent to increase in Repo Rate, most banks have raised their Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) during the last three years.

(d) and (e) In the Mid-Term Review of Annual Policy for the year 2007-08, RBI has indicated to continue with its policy of active demand management of liquidity through appropriate use of the CRR and open market operations, including the Market Stabilisation Scheme and the Liquidity Adjustment Facility, using all the policy instruments such as Repo Rate, Reserve Repo Rate, etc. at its disposal flexibly, as and when the situation warrants.

#### **Bangalore Metro Project**

**2037. SHRI M. SHIVANNA:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of routes cleared for construction by the Bangalore Metro Railway Project (BMRP) in the city of Bangalore;

(b) whether construction work has commenced in all these routes;

(c) if so, the schedule for completion of this project; and

(d) the efforts being made by the Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):** (a) The approval for construction of Metro rail project in Bangalore has been accorded in two corridors. These two corridors are:

(i) East-West Corridor — 18.1 Km:  
Baiyapanahalli to Mysore Road

(ii) North-South Corridor — 14.9 Km:  
Yeshwanthpur to R.V. Road Jayanagar.

(b) The construction work has commenced in Reach-I viz. the elevated stretch of 7 km. from Baiyapanahalli to Cricket Stadium.

(c) The project is scheduled for completion by December, 2011.

(d) The Government of India has 50% representation in the Board of Directors of the Company and 50% equity participation in the Company. The Government of India is providing requisite help in terms of releasing funds for the project including the Loan from Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), release of senior technical personnel, technical planning and safety certification etc.

#### Inclusion in ST List

2038. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from Tamil Nadu to include Kurmi and Kurumbari castes into the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Hostels for ST Students

2039. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint that the hostels built for ST students at various places are being used for other purposes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Releasing of Commemorative Coins

2040. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released minted commemorative coins in the name of various leaders;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted therefor; and

(c) the names of the leaders or important personalities in whose names such coins have been released, with the year of such release and the number of coins so released in commemoration of such leaders?

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

(b) The Commemorative coins are issued in the name of Indian Nationals of National importance/fame, whose activities, influence and contribution should have transcended the barriers of partisan politics/region/community/language. The honour is not confined to men/women in public affairs but also individuals who have attained excellence/recognition in other areas of activity such as science, literature, arts including performing arts etc. as well as to individual who have made intellectual contribution of an exceptional order. The Honour is conferred posthumously only.

(c) A total of 24 commemorative coins have been released so far in the names of the leaders or important personalities, details of which are as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	Leader/Personality	No. of denomination of coins
1	2	3	4
1.	1964	Jawaharlal Nehru	2
2.	1969	Mahatma Gandhi	4
3.	1985	Indira Gandhi (1917-84)	4
4.	1989	Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary-1989	4

1	2	3	4
5.	1991	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Centenary coin-1990	1
6.	1992	Rajiv Gandhi	1
7.	1996	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	4
8.	1997	Netaji Subhas Chander Bose	4
9.	1998	Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das	4
10.	1998	Sri Aurobindo	4
11.	1999	Chhatrapati Shivaji	3
12.	2000	Saint Dnyaneshwar	2
13.	2002	Syama Prasad Mookerjee	4
14.	2002	Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan	3
15.	2002	Bhágwan Mahavir	2
16.	2003	Dadabhai Naoroji	1
17.	2003	Sant Tukaram	4
18.	2003	Maharana Pratap	3
19.	2003	Veera Durgadas	3
20.	2004	K. Kamraj	2
21.	2005	Lal Bahadur Shastri Birth Centenary	2
22.	2006	Mahatma Basaveshwara	2
23.	2006	Sree Jagat Guru Narayana Gurudev	2
24.	2007	Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak (150th Anniversary)	2

**S&T Institute in Tamil Nadu**

2041. SHRI M. APPADURAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Institutions in the country particularly funded by Ministry of Science and Technology in Tamil Nadu, as on date;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and utilised by these Institutes during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has any plan to open new institution in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KÁPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Target in Respect of Urban Development under JNNURM**

2042. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has achieved its targets fixed in respect of urban development programmes under



JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) during each of the last two years and till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds provided to States under this scheme during the above period;

(c) whether the Government is considering any specific target-oriented strategy to spend all the available funds under JNNURM; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (d) A total indicative allocation of Rs. 25,500 crore for Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM has been made by the Planning Commission which is to be sanctioned for the projects and other activities under the Mission. The approval of projects and subsequent release of funds depend upon Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the State Government. Hence, it is not possible to fix any target for JNNURM projects in a particular State. The details of funds released to States/UTs since the launch of Mission *i.e.* 3.12.2005 is given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*Release of funds under submission for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4472.50	4710.83	13731.83	22915.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	2006.94	2006.94
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	791.28	791.26
4.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	461.93	461.93
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	4800.00	1272.80	6072.80
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00		0.00
7.	Gujarat	1844.00	15576.20	8958.06	26378.26
8.	Haryana	0.00	1297.88	1339.84	2637.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	522.61		522.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2359.35	3539.03	5898.38
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00		0.00
12.	Karnataka	0.00	10167.19	4691.20	14858.39
13.	Kerala	0.00	4405.00		4405.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	474.29	11107.42	768.12	12349.83
15.	Maharashtra	2219.79	41358.21	30167.20	73745.20
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00		0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00		0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00		0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00		0.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	120.26	5158.40	5278.66
21.	Punjab	0.00	2241.75	1868.63	4110.38
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	4146.93	6949.83	11096.76
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00		0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	12913.28	11942.54	24855.82
25.	Tripura	0.00	0.00		0.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	1860.47	10564.69	12425.16
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00		0.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	8708.45	793.53	9501.98
29.	Delhi	0.00	0.00		0.00
30.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00		0.00
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00		0.00
32.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	1139.72	1139.72
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00		0.00
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00		0.00
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00		0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>9010.58</b>	<b>126295.83</b>	<b>106145.55</b>	<b>241451.96</b>

[*Translation*]

### Sealing of Demat Accounts

2043. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of demat accounts sealed by NSDL and CDSL under the policy formulated by the SEBI;

(b) whether the ban on some financial institutions to open new demat accounts has been lifted by SEBI;

(c) if so, the details thereof and

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to prevent a few individuals from cornering shares earmarked for retail investors during IPOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) A total of 22,21,660 demat accounts remain frozen with Depositories as on November 15, 2007.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to post decisional hearings, the ban against some of the financial institutions from opening fresh demat account has been lifted by SEBI subject to the outcome of pending enforcement proceedings.

(d) Various measures have been taken by Government and SEBI. These include:

(i) The depositories have put in place a system including the necessary software to identify multiple accounts.

- (ii) The depositories to activate the International Security Identification Numbers only on the date of commencement of trading on the stock exchanges in case of IPOs;
- (iii) PAN has been made mandatory for all participants transacting in the securities markets.

#### **Loan at Reduced Rate to Farmers**

2044. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has reduced the rate of interest on the loan for the farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether several banks are not giving loans to the farmers on low interest rates;
- (d) whether the small farmers have been forced to take loan from private money lenders due to the lengthy procedures;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) To reduce the burden of interest on Crop Loans availed by farmers for Kharif and Rabi 2005-06, an amount equal to two percentage points of the borrower's liability on the principal amount upto Rs. 1,00,000/- each was credited to their account. Thereafter, from Kharif 2006, to ensure that the farmer receives Short-Term Production Credit at 7% with an upper limit of Rs. 3 lacs on the principal amount, the Government is providing interest subvention of 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks (CBs) on their lending from their own resources and refinance at concessional rates to Cooperative banks and RRBs on their borrowings from NABARD.

(c) All the PSBs and RRBs except the RRB in Arunachal Pradesh, are providing crop loans to the farmers at the rate of 7% per annum. Majority of Cooperative Banks have implemented the Government of India scheme of lending crop loan upto Rs. 3 lakh at 7%

per annum. However, Cooperative Banks in some States charge rate of interest between 7% to 13% depending upon the cost of funds, operational cost, risk cost etc.

(d) to (f) Commercial Banks, RRBs and CBs issue Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to farmers for accessing adequance and timely credit in a hassle free and cost effective manner. The credit limit of a farmer is fixed on the basis of his operational land holding, cropping pattern followed by the farmer, agriculture practices adopted in the area, scale of finance approved by District Level Technical Committee and the repaying capacity of the farmer. A total of 6,79,13,576 KCCs have been issued in the country by various banks till 31.08.2007. Further, in order to overcome the problems faced by banks in lending to landless labourers, share-croppers and oral lessees due to the absence of documents verifying their identity and status, banks have been advised to accept certificates provided by local administration/Panchayati Raj Institutions regarding the cultivation of crops in case of loans to landless labourers, share-croppers and oral lessees.

Besides, the Government has taken the following steps to ensure credit disbursement for agriculture purposes:—

- Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks have been advised to finance 50 lakhs new farmers during each of the last three years.
- The Banks have been advised to simplify the procedure for documentation for agricultural loans.
- Loans upto Rs. 50,000/- have been made collateral and margin free. Besides, no 'No Dues Certificate' is required for such amount of loan.

*[English]*

#### **Loan from World Bank**

2045. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any step to reduce borrowings from World Bank; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Prudent external debt management policies are pursued

by the Government to maintain external debt within manageable limits. Sovereign loans from multilateral institutions, including World Bank, are raised on concessional terms with longer maturities as warranted.

#### Utilization of Fly-Ash

2046. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of each thermal power plant in the country as on date;

(b) whether the Government has any report on fly-ash utilization of different thermal power plants in the country;

(c) if so, the details of the thermal power plants that have achieved cent-percent utilization of fly-ash; and

(d) the proposals of the Government to popularize fly-ash in different sectors?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Statement-I indicating details of the total installed capacity of each thermal power plant in the country as on date is enclosed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Statement-II indicating details of the thermal power plants that have achieved cent-percent utilization of fly-ash is enclosed.

(d) The actions for ash utilization are primarily governed by Ministry of Environment & Forests's Notification dated 14.9.1999 read with amendment Notification dated 27.08.2003. The above Notification requires all coal based thermal power stations to submit annual compliance report on ash utilization by 30th April every year to MoEF. At present, fly ash is being gainfully utilized in road embankment, construction, dyke raising works, mine filling, low lying area development and manufacture of cement, concrete, bricks etc. To popularize use of fly ash in different areas, NTPC Ltd. organizes seminars/workshops/media publicity, distribution of brochures/books etc.

#### Statement I

*The installed capacity of each Thermal Power Plant in the country as on date*

Sl.No.	Name of Thermal Power Plant	Installed capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Kothagudem	720
2.	Kothagudem-V	500
3.	Nellore	30
4.	Ramagundam 'B'	62.50
5.	Rayalseema	420
6.	Vijaywada	1260
7.	Bongaigaon	240
8.	Sabermati	400
9.	Barauni	320
10.	Muzafarpur	220
11.	Dahanu	500
12.	Budge-Budge G.S.	500
13.	Southern G.S.	135
14.	Titagarh G.S.	240
15.	Korba (West)	840
16.	Korba (East)	440
17.	Bokaro 'B'	630
18.	Chandrapura	750
19.	Bokaro 'A'	175
20.	Durgapur	350
21.	Mejia	840
22.	Durgapur Projects Limited	401
23.	Surat Lignite	250
24.	Akrimota	250
25.	Gandhinagar	870

1	2	3
26.	Kutch	215
27.	Sikka	240
28.	Ukai	850
29.	Wanakbori	1470
30.	Faridabad	165
31.	Panipat	1360
32.	Indraprastha	247.50
33.	Rajghat	135
34.	Patratu	770
35.	Raichur	1470
36.	Amarkantak	290
37.	Sanjay Gandhi	840
38.	Satpura	1142.50
39.	Bhusawal	482.50
40.	Chandrapur	2340
41.	Khaparkheda	840
42.	Koradi	1080
43.	Nashik	910
44.	Paras	62.50
45.	Parti	690
46.	Neyveli-I	600
47.	Neyveli-I Expansion	420
48.	Neyveli-II	1470
49.	Ramagundam	2600
50.	Simhadri	1000
51.	Kahalgaon	840
52.	Korba	2100
53.	Badarpur	705
54.	Vindhyachal	3260
55.	Talchar (Kan.)	3000

1	2	3
56.	Talchar (TPS)	460
57.	Rihand	2000
58.	Singrauli	2000
59.	Unchahar	1050
60.	Tanda	440
61.	Dadri	840
62.	Farakka	1600
63.	IB Valley	420
64.	Bathinda	440
65.	Lehra Mohabat	840
66.	Ropar	1260
67.	Kota	1045
68.	Suratgarh	1250
69.	Cuddalore	250
70.	Jojobera	427.50
71.	Trombay	500
72.	Tenughat	420
73.	Ennore	450
74.	Mettur	840
75.	North Chennai	630
76.	Tuticorin	1050
77.	Anpara 'A' & 'B'	1630
78.	Harduaganj	275
79.	Obra	1550
80.	Panki	210
81.	Paricha	640
82.	Kolaghat	1260
83.	Bandel	450
84.	Santalidih	480
85.	Bakreswar	630
Total (A)		68276

*Installed Capacity of Thermal Power Stations  
during the year 2007-08*

Sl.No.	Name of Thermal Power Plant	Installed capacity (MW)
1.	Sipat STPS II	500
2.	Mejia TPS	250
3.	Yamunanagar	300
4.	Paras TPS Extn.	250
5.	Sanjay Gandhi TPP (Extn. Stage III)	500
6.	Rayalseema TPS II	210
7.	Santaldih	250
8.	OP Jindal (Raigarh)	250
Total (B)		2510
Total (A+B) - as on date (Nov. 2007)		70786

**Statement II**

*The Thermal Power Plants that have achieved cent-per cent utilisation of Fly-ash for the year 2006-07*

Sl.No.	Name of Thermal Power Plant	% age of fly-ash utilization
1	2	3
1.	Sabermati	101.50
2.	Barauni	288.24
3.	Budge-Budge G.S.	100.00
4.	Southern G.S.	100.00
5.	Titagarh G.S.	100.00
6.	Durgapur	106.39
7.	Durgapur Projects Ltd.	101.65
8.	Surat Lignite	100.00
9.	Akrimota	100.00

1	2	3
10.	Kutch	100.00
11.	Paras	105.26
12.	Kota	206.47
13.	Suratgarh	100.00
14.	Kolaghat	130.47
15.	Bandel	150.10

**Loan under Poverty Alleviation Programmes  
by Private Banks**

2047. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has directed the private banks to provide loan under poverty alleviation programmes of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the private banks thereto; and

(d) the details of loans provided by the private banks under poverty alleviation programme of the Union Government during the last three years, bank-wise, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time issues instructions/guidelines to all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Private Sector Banks on provision of credit to the rural and the urban poor under poverty alleviation programmes such as the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and the Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

(c) and (d) The private banks, in accordance with the guidelines of the RBI, have been providing credit to the rural poor. Bank-wise details of loans disbursed by Private Sector Banks under SGSY and SJSRY during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement. However, State-wise details for Private Sector Banks are not available.

**Statement***Loan Disbursed by Private Banks under SGSY and SJSRY during the last three years*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Loan disbursed under SGSY			Loan disbursed under SJSRY		
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	0.03	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.20	0.65
2.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	48.89	97.18	139.09	13.52	53.88	161.92
3.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	8.90	0.70	1.35	7.39	2.03	0.00
4.	UTI Bank Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.00	9.02
5.	Benares State Bank Ltd.	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.47	0.00
6.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	61.78	54.01	52.43	14.55	1.34	9.60
7.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	31.03	93.99	11.60	23.06	23.81	27.39
8.	Federal Bank Ltd.	168.41	318.80	198.00	23.54	30.61	38.16
9.	J & K Bank Ltd.	754.93	724.89	742.91	201.70	237.25	166.75
10.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	41.59	53.22	19.15	69.76	67.19	56.53
11.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	1.25	1.54	0.00	17.99	22.13	24.46
12.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	7.32	3.24	0.20	27.48	5.90	10.73
13.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	1.13	0.25	0.00	3.98	3.34	2.10
14.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	24.15	3.97	3.34	8.02	3.54	3.01
15.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	188.79	41.37	30.55	13.94	15.38	7.28
16.	Tamil Nadu Mer. Bank Ltd.	0.40	4.16	0.96	3.56	2.11	21.47
17.	United Western Bank Ltd.	45.74	48.07	0	40.89	35.80	0.00
18.	ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	56.19	72.48	19.34	53.83	32.76	38.16
19.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	3.53	2.75	5.38	15.45	16.52	25.38
20.	City Union Bank Ltd.	41.99	9.96	3.50	2.13	6.70	8.78
21.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	7.93	4.52	2.23	0.90	0.80	0.73
<b>Total</b>		<b>1493.98</b>	<b>1535.10</b>	<b>1230.03</b>	<b>542.71</b>	<b>561.76</b>	<b>612.12</b>

Source-RBI

*[Translation]***Cross Border Smuggling**

2048. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of large scale smuggling across the border;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, year-wise;

(c) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken to check smuggling into India;

(d) the total number of persons arrested in this regard during the above-said period; and

(e) the details regarding the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a), (b) and (d) Smuggling of various goods across the border has been noticed. The details of seizures made and persons arrested during the past three years are as below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	No. of Cases	Value	No. of Persons Arrested
2004-2005	45424	859.31	472
2005-2006	43676	675.17	445
2006-2007	46043	689.15	390
2007-2008 (upto Aug. 2007)	19247	679.57	196

(c) and (e) The Customs filed formations and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence are alert and vigilant to thwart any attempt of cross border smuggling. Alerts and *modus operandi* circulars are issued by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and intelligence regarding smuggling is disseminated to the field formations. Coordination and information sharing with other enforcement agencies is also maintained. Where warranted, arrested persons are prosecuted under the relevant provisions of the Customs Act, 1962.

**Irregularities in Selection of Board of Directors in Banks**

2049. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in selection of Board of Directors of banks;

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

(c) whether the members in the Board of Directors have provided wrong information regarding their educational qualifications;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) No incidence of any irregularity in the selection of Board of Directors of Banks have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) to (e) While considering the nominations of persons for appointment as non-official Directors on the Board of Punjab & Sind Bank, the bio-data available of one of the part-time non-official director showed his educational qualification as "graduate". Subsequent to his nomination at the time of joining the Bank's board, in the form of fidelity and declaration, he mentioned himself to be a "matriculate". Government after taking cognizance of this discrepancy, decided with the approval of competent authority, to continue his appointment by relaxing the eligibility conditions of educational qualification prescribed under the guidelines.

*[English]***FBT on Stock Options**

2050. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI SUGRIB SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalized the guidelines for evaluating fringe benefit tax on stock options given by companies to its employees;



(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which revenue will increase after the implementation of such guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has finalized the guidelines and the same have been notified *vide* S.O. No. 1805(E), dated 23rd October, 2007.

(b) The salient features of the guidelines notified by the Government are as follows:

- (1) In a case where, on the date of the vesting of the option, the share in the company is listed on a recognized stock exchange, the fair market value shall be the average of the opening price and closing price of the share on that on the said stock exchange.
- (2) If on the date of vesting of the option, the share is listed on more than one recognized stock exchanges, the fair market value shall be the average of opening price and closing price of the share on the recognized stock exchange which records the highest volume of trading in the share.
- (3) If on the date of vesting of the option, there is no trading in the share on any recognized stock exchange, the fair market value shall be—
  - (i) the closing price of the share on any recognised stock exchange on a date closest to the date of vesting of the option and immediately preceding such date; or
  - (ii) the closing price of the share on a recognised stock exchange, which records the highest volume of trading in such share, if the closing price, as on the date closest to the date of vesting of the option and immediately preceding such date, is recorded on more than one recognized stock exchange.
- (4) In a case where, on the date of vesting of the option, the share in the company is not listed on a recognized stock exchange, the fair market value shall be such volume of the share in the company as determined by a merchant bankers on the specified date.

(5) The terms "opening price", "closing price", "equity share", "merchant banker", "recognised stock exchange" and "specified date" have been defined in the said notification.

(c) The Government has not made any estimate of the extent to which revenue will increase on account of imposition of FBT on ESOPs.

*[Translation]*

#### Report of Expert Group on Stock Market

2051. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the expert committee constituted to examine the high volatility in prices of shares in the stock market has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;
- (c) whether any action has been taken on this report;
- (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) SEBI has informed that it has not constituted any such committee.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

*[English]*

#### Coal Blocks to Bellary Power Project

2052. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for the allotment of coal blocks for Bellary Thermal Power Plant and financial support to meet the power shortage in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Government of Karnataka has requested for allocation of coal blocks, namely Fatehpur East, Sayang and Fatehpur, for Bellary Thermal Power Station Unit-2 (500 MW). The Screening Committee in its meetings held from 20th to 23rd June, 2007 and 13th September, 2007 considered the applications on merits. The Committee did not recommend allocation of these blocks to Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL). Ministry of Coal had earlier allotted captive coal blocks viz. Baranj I to IV, Manoradeep and Kiloni to Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) for supply of coal to Bellary Thermal Power Plant, Unit-1 (500 MW).

As regards the linkage of coal to Bellary Thermal Power Station (TPS) Unit-2 (500 MW), the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) in the Ministry of Coal in its meeting held on 2nd August, 2007 has recommend grant of Letter of Assurance for the project.

*[Translation]*

#### **Female Public Prosecutors and Notaries**

2053. SHRI VASANTRAO MORE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of female public prosecutors and Notary, state-wise; and

(b) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to appoint adequate female public prosecutors and notaries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Public Prosecutors and Notaries are being appointed by the State Governments as well as the Central Government. As such, there is no centrally maintained list of Public Prosecutors and Notaries. However in so far as this Department is concerned, there are Six female Additional Public Prosecutors appointed for the Bombay High Court and one female Special Public Prosecutor (Assistant Solicitor General) appointed for Punjab and Haryana High Court. So far as the appointment of female Notaries are concerned, the state-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) There is no fixed quota for appointment of female Public Prosecutors and Notaries. However, as far as practicable, the Department takes care to appoint adequate Female Public Prosecutors and Notaries.

#### **Statement**

*The number of Female Notaries appointed by Union of India State-wise*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ UT Admn.	Number of Female Notaries appointed State/U.T. Admn.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil
2.	Assam	02
3.	Bihar	Nil
4.	Gujarat	46
5.	Kerala	20
6.	Madhya Pradesh	02
7.	Tamil Nadu	08
8.	Maharashtra	99
9.	Karnataka	31
10.	Orissa	Nil
11.	Punjab	45
12.	Rajasthan	17
13.	Uttar Pradesh	32
14.	West Bengal	07
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
16.	Nagaland	Nil
17.	Haryana	30
18.	Himachal Pradesh	01
19.	Manipur	Nil
20.	Tripura	Nil
21.	Meghalaya	Nil
22.	Sikkim	Nil

1	2	3
23.	Mizoram	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
25.	Goa	01
26.	Uttaranchal	Nil
27.	Chhattisgarh	Nil
28.	Jharkhand	Nil
29.	Delhi	65
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil
31.	Lakshadweep	Nil
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
33.	Daman and Diu	Nil
34.	Pondicherry	Nil
35.	Chandigarh	07

*[English]*

#### **Rules for Foreign Institutional Investors**

2054. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:  
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently modified the rules and introduced certain modifications and restrictions on Foreign Institutional Investors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons necessitating such restrictions and modifications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) In consultation with Government and RBI, SEBI has, with a view to streamlining the participation of FIs in the Indian

securities markets, approved the certain measures on 25th October, 2007. These include:

1. FIs and their sub-accounts shall not issue/renew Offshore Derivative Instruments (ODIs) based on derivatives.
2. The sub-accounts of FIs shall not issue fresh ODIs.
3. The FIs with notional value of PNs outstanding (excluding derivatives) as a percentage of their Assets Under Custody (AUC) in India of less than 40% can issue further ODIs only at the incremental rate of 5% on annual basis of their AUC in India, till such time the percentage reaches 40%.
4. The FIs which notional value of PNs outstanding (excluding derivatives) as a percentage of their AUC in India of more than 40% shall issue PNs only against cancellation/redemption/closing out of the existing PNs of at least equivalent amount.
5. Issuance of ODIs/PNs would be limited to only 'regulated' entities.
6. The registration of FIs and sub-accounts will be perpetual.

#### **Allocation for Housing**

2055. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made for Housing Sector during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) details of unspent allocations and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The details of allocations made for the Housing Sector during the years 2004-05 to 2006-07 alongwith unspent allocation and reasons for the same are given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of the Scheme	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		Reasons for unspent allocation
	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released	Allocation	Amount Released	
Vatmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)	280.58	268.81	249.00	164.02	75.01	10.69	VAMBAY was demand driven scheme and State Governments were required to submit viable project proposal for approval of the Central Sanctioning Committee after putting State shares for each project in a separate Bank Account. The Scheme has been subsumed in the BSUP and IHSDP schemes under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) w.e.f. 03.12.2005.
Assistance to Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) interest Subsidy for construction of Two Million Houses.	5.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	The subsidy could not be released to Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) due to award of Miniratna status on HUDCO, which restricts Government assistance to the PSUs.
Night Shelter Scheme for Urban Footpath Dwellers	4.00	4.00	The Scheme has since been transferred to State Sector.				No unspent balance.
Basic Service to the Urban Poor (BSUP)	Not applicable as the scheme has been launched in December, 2005	#	72.14	908.78	901.77		Both BSUP and IHSDP are demand driven schemes and Additional Central Assistance is provided to the State Government based on the Detailed Project Report (DPRs) submitted for consideration/ approval of Sanctioning Committee at the Central level by the Ministry of Finance.
Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)	Not applicable as the scheme has been launched in December, 2005	#	0.00	499.99	492.61		

# In 2005-06 combined allocation of Rs. 334 crores was made for both BSUP and IHSDP for all States/UTs.

**Survey for Opening of Rural Bank Branches**

2056. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nationalised Banks have made their survey for opening of rural bank branches in Bihar, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to assess the potential of business, banks generally conduct economic surveys for the purpose of opening new branches all over the country, including Bihar. Name of some Public Sector Banks (PSBs) who have conducted surveys for opening of their branches in Bihar are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of Banks	Name of Centre/(District)
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad Bank	(i) Madhepur (Madhubani) (ii) Benipatti (Madhubani)
2.	Bank of Baroda	(i) Chorout (Sitamarhi) (ii) Dumrikatsari (Sheohar)
3.	Central Bank of India	(i) Pachalakhi (Siwan) (ii) Hussanpura (Siwan) (iii) Kachi Pakki (Muzaffarpur) (iv) Sarai (Muzaffarpur) (v) Salmari (Katihar) (vi) Dagarua (Purnea)
4.	Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC)	Painal (Patna)
5.	Punjab National Bank	(i) Gahiri Kothi (West Champaran) (ii) Nautun Prakhanda (West Champaran) (iii) Mopati Bazar (Bhojpur)

1	2	3
		(iv) Barhupar (Kaimur) (v) Barkasihanpura (Buxar) (vi) Morar (Buxar) (vii) Jadaha (Vaishali) (viii) Mahua (Vaishali) (ix) Bodhgaya (Gaya) (x) Alawalpur (Patna) (xi) Nadaul (Patna)
6.	UCO Bank	(i) Bihia (Bhojpur) (ii) Jagdishpur (Bhojpur) (iii) Damaraon (Banka) (iv) Khagarh (Patna)
7.	State Bank of India	(i) Bhagwanpur (Vaishali) (ii) Mahua (Vaishali) (iii) Laxmipur (Jamui) (iv) Minapur (Muzaffarpur) (v) Bhutahi Bazar (Sitamarhi) (vi) Barhupar (Kaimur)

**PGCIL**

2057. DR. RAJESH MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) is investing a large amount in sectors other than power distribution in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) intend to enter into foreign market; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Power Grid Corporation of

India Ltd. (PGCIL) has been notified as the Central Transmission Utility (CTU) of India, under the Electricity Act, 2003. It undertakes the development of inter-State transmission systems at Extra High Voltage (EHV) level. Besides its core business of power transmission, PGCIL has also diversified into the Telecom business, leveraging its country wide power transmission infrastructure. The Government of India has approved an investment of about Rs. 934 crore for this activity. Most of the telecom network has already been installed and connectivity has been provided to all metros and major cities.

During the Xth Plan, out of a total investment of about Rs. 18,919 crore, by PGCIL, the investment in the telecom business was 3.5% (about Rs. 663 crore) and in the current year *i.e.* 2007-08, investment in the telecom business is envisaged to be only Rs. 11 crore (0.17% of the total budgetary outlay of Rs. 6504 crore).

(c) and (d) The PGCIL has secured consultancy in the area of power transmission in Bhutan, Nepal, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Dubai.

#### **Publicity of NREGS**

2058. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the participation of rural workforce under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) is not satisfactory due to lack of awareness;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to create awareness about the programme among the rural households;

(c) the expenditure incurred on such publicity and awareness creating programmes;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve Panchayati Raj Institutions in such public awareness programmes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Various steps have been taken to generate awareness about NREGA. Gram Sabhas and one day orientation of all Sarpanches at the Block level have been

held. Local vernacular newspapers, radio, TV, films and cultural forms are being used for the purpose. Leaflets and brochures in local language are being provided. Village camps have been organized by the District teams and NGOs and Self Help Groups are being associated in the awareness generation.

(c) States have been asked to utilize funds available under 4% administrative expenses for the purpose of awareness generation. In addition, Rs. 531.00 lakhs have also been released by the Centre for IEC activities.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. States have been asked to undertake sensitization of Panchayati Raj Institutions about provisions of the Act and their roles and responsibilities under the Act. Gram Sabhas are being held on regular basis.

#### **Average Number of Working Days under NREGS**

2059. SHRI SUNIL KHAN:  
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 100 days guaranteed work is not being provided to the card holders under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

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

(c) whether the Government has recently compiled any data on the average number of working days provided/being provided to the card holders on an average in different States under the said scheme;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of 100 days of work and creation of valuable assets under the scheme; and

(f) the nature of work done and assets created under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) NREGA is a demand driven programme. The number of days for which employment is provided will depend on the number of days for which

employment is demanded by a household. During the year 2006-07, a total of 2.12 crore households demand employment out of which 2.10 crore households were provided employment. 21.43 lakh households had completed 100 days of employment. During 2007-08 (up to October, 2007) 2.14 crore households have demanded employment and 2.11 crore households have been provided employment. 4.90 lakh households have completed 100 days of employment during the current year so far.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Average number of working days provided to each household under NREGA during the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 (up to October, 2007) is given in the enclosed Statement. At present, the Act is being implemented only in States. Union Territories have been covered under NREGA with effect from 1.4.2008.

(e) The objective of NREGA is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households in the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to adult members of every rural household for doing unskilled manual work on demand. Thus, NREGA provides a supplementary means of livelihood for the rural people. Members of the household are free to avail other available employment opportunities in addition to the 100 days of guaranteed employment per household provided under the Act on demand. It is not mandatory for a registered household to get 100 days of employment every year. The works to be taken up under the Act are such that they lead to creation of durable assets.

(f) The nature of works taken up and assets created are as given below.

Sl.No.	Activity	Number of works taken up during 2006-07	Number of works taken up during 2007-08
1	2	3	4
1.	Water conservation & water harvesting	287760	299200
2.	Renovation of traditional water bodies	60415	76619
3.	Provision of irrigation facility	80894	118794

1	2	3	4
4.	Micro irrigation works	28060	43643
5.	Drought proofing	77580	94087
6.	Flood control and protection	17905	21980
7.	Rural Connectivity	180049	154580
8.	Land development	89192	131693
9.	Any other activity	33505	55054

**Statement**

Sl.No.	States	Average No. of working days provided to each Households (Year 2006-07)	Average No. of working days provided to each Households Year 2007-08 upto Oct., 2007
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27	NR
3.	Assam	72	27
4.	Bihar	35	18
5.	Gujarat	44	32
6.	Haryana	48	36
7.	Himachal Pradesh	47	66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	27	20
9.	Karnataka	41	41
10.	Kerala	21	21
11.	Madhya Pradesh	69	43
12.	Maharashtra	45	45
13.	Manipur	100	11
14.	Meghalaya	25	29
15.	Mizoram	15	42

1	2	3	4
16.	Nagaland	47	5
17.	Orissa	57	35
18.	Punjab	49	42
19.	Rajasthan	85	52
20.	Sikkim	59	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	27	61
22.	Tripura	67	22
23.	Uttar Pradesh	32	15
24.	West Bengal	14	12
25.	Chhattisgarh	56	46
26.	Jharkhand	37	33
27.	Uttaranchal	30	27
Total		43	30

#### Financial Irregularity

2060. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) is aware about the irregularity in claiming tax concession for an amount of Rs. 10.65 crore by M/s South Eastern Coal Fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any action against the erring Public Sector Organization with regard to malpractices in tax concessions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) No, Sir, no such irregularity in claiming tax concession for an amount of Rs. 10.65 crore, by M/s South Eastern Coal Fields has been noticed in last three assessment years viz. assessment years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07. The assessments, however, are yet to be finalized.

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

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Cities in Tribal Areas

2061. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed cities for the poor in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent thereon during the last three years?

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

[*English*]

#### Review of Interest Rate

2062. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the interest rate scenario;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact on credit availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Effective from October 18, 1994, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakhs, including the housing loans and these interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Board of Directors subject to Benchmark Prime Lending Rates (BPLR) and spread guidelines. In order to enhance transparency in banks' pricing of their loan products, banks have been advised to fix their BPLR after taking into account (i) actual cost of funds, (ii) operating expenses and (iii) a minimum margin to cover regulatory requirement of provisioning/capital charge and profit margin and ensure that the BPLR truly reflects the actual cost. Individual banks, therefore, determine interest rates to be charged to a particular borrower subject to BPLR and spread guidelines. Given the prevailing credit market in India and the need to



continue with concessionality for small borrowers, the practice of treating BPLR as the ceiling for loans upto Rs. two lakhs continues. However, Banks are free to determine the rates of interest without reference to BPLR and regardless of the size in respect of loans of purchase of consumer durables, loans to individuals against shares and debentures/bonds, other non-priority sector personal loans, etc.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has given freedom to commercial banks with effect from 22nd October, 1997 to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with the prior approval of their respective Board of Directors/Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO). As such, the rates of interest on deposits are determined by the banks themselves.

(c) RBI had stated that the outcome for interest rates depends mainly on the outlook for inflation, growth prospects and investment demand and it is not possible to predict short-run movements in interest rates.

#### **Subsidy Scheme for Housing for Urban Poor**

2063. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started a new scheme called interest subsidy scheme for housing for the urban poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the targets fixed under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) A provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made in the Budget for the year 2007-08 of this Ministry for the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor. The details of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

#### **IREP**

2064. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:

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

(a) the details and the number of schemes being implemented under the Integrated Rural Energy Programme in the country at present State-wise;

(b) whether the Government intend to include many new villages under Integrated Rural Energy Programme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(d) the number of villages taken up under Micro Level Energy Plan in the country under IREP, State-wise; and

(e) the budget allocation for the current year for the Micro Level Energy Plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had been implementing the centrally sponsored scheme 'Modified Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)' on 50:50 cost sharing basis with the States from 2003-04 to 2006-07. The programme aimed at development of planning and institutional capabilities of the States to prepare and implement rural energy projects in the selected clusters of villages. Renewable Energy and energy conservation devices were installed in the projects taken up under the programme to meet energy needs in identified villages clusters. Five IREP Training Centres were also set up in Bakoli (Delhi), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Anand (Gujarat), Bangalore (Karnataka) and Shillong (Meghalaya) with support from the programme. Under the IREP Programme, there was a provision for preparing the micro-level energy plans for selected clusters of villages.

While drawing up proposals for the 11th Plan, a conscious decision was taken to the effect that since IREP has already demonstrated its objectives, no fruitful purpose would be served with its continuation during the 11th Plan.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Programme was implemented upto Tenth Five Year Plan *i.e.* upto 2006-07 only. No fresh proposals have been sanctioned during the current financial year *i.e.* 2007-08.

(d) The modified IREP scheme was implemented in 21 States/UTs covering 323 districts in the country. The State-wise details of villages taken up under the programme as on 31.03.2007 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) A budget provision of Rs. 10 crores has been made in the current financial year for meeting the 10th Plan spillover liabilities of the programme. Further, a provision for one time grant of States for the five training Centres in the current financial year has also been proposed.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the districts and villages covered under the modified IREP programme*

(as on 31.03.2007)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Districts	Villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	219
3.	Chhattisgarh	16	16
4.	Gujarat	2	2
5.	Haryana	19	186
6.	Himachal Pradesh	12	157
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	19
8.	Jharkhand	7	7
9.	Karnataka	27	73
10.	Kerala	14	14
11.	Madhya Pradesh	48	122
12.	Manipur	9	22
13.	Meghalaya	7	38
14.	Mizoram	6	22
15.	Nagaland	6	19
16.	Pondicherry	2	11
17.	Punjab	17	172
18.	Tamil Nadu	14	229
19.	Tripura	2	27
20.	Uttaranchal	13	65
21.	Uttar Pradesh	70	173
<b>Total</b>		<b>323</b>	<b>1651</b>

**Grants for Tribal Areas**

2065. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the grants released for the Tribal areas of various states particularly in Uttarakhand during each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of proposals pending during the last 3 years of clearance?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Programmes for the welfare and development of tribal people/areas in the country, including the State of Uttarakhand. The schemes/programmes of this Ministry are not Tribal area specific, as the funds are released to the Departments in charge of Tribal Welfare in the State/ Union Territory Governments who have to ensure that the benefits of these schemes/programmes reach the target groups/areas. Details of funds released to various States/Union Territories, including the State of Uttarakhand, under the schemes of this Ministry during the last three years (2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07) are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Funds released to States/UTs	Funds released to Uttarakhand out of the funds released to States/UTs
2004-05	102,557.08	412.68
2005-06	138,505.03	242.23
2006-07	157,028.95	1,178.22

(b) Receipt and sanction of the proposals from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations under the schemes of this Ministry is an on-going process. Funds under the schemes of the Ministry are released to the State/UT Governments based on the percentage of ST population in the State/UT, the proposals submitted by them, fulfilment of the eligibility conditions of the relevant scheme, subject to the availability of funds and utilisation of the previously released funds.

**Construction of Multi-Storeyed Apartments for MPs**

2066. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to construct multi-storeyed apartments for Members of Parliament in the capital's VIP Zone; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal?

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

(b) There are two proposals for construction of multi-storeyed apartments for MPs. The status is as under:

(i) Proposal for construction of 214 flats at Ferozshah Road for Members of Rajya Sabha and officers of Rajya Sabha Secretariat has been submitted to Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) for approval. DUAC has observed that the proposal can be considered only after the approval of Zonal Plan of Zone 'D' (New Delhi) which is being examined by them.

(ii) There is a proposal to construct 52 quarters along with 104 servants quarters at B.D. Marg for Members of Lok Sabha. The local body approval for same has been obtained. Land for the construction is not yet available because 5 bungalows stand occupied on this land, and need to be handed over to CPWD by Lok Sabha Secretariat.

#### Science & Technology Proposals from Maharashtra

2067. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sent proposals to Union Government for development of Science and Technology during the last three years and current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof with cost involved year-wise;

(c) the decision of the Government on these proposals;

(d) the number of proposals rejected by the Government alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(e) the number of proposals pending with the Government at present concerning Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Science and Technology in the Union Government does not provide financial assistance to State Governments. However, the Union Government supports scientific research proposals received from research & development institutions, universities, voluntary organizations, state science & technology councils and other autonomous organizations in various states including State of Maharashtra. According to available officials statistics, the Union Government have funded 266, 473 and 363 research and development projects at a total cost of Rs. 57.85 crores, Rs. 48.73 crores and 57.55 crores during the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 respectively in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### Disbursement of Loan by Canara Bank to Micro and Small Industry Units

2068. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO  
GAWALI:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Canara Bank has been given an award for the disbursement of loan to micro and small industry units during the year 2006-07;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the other Public Sector Banks which have also awarded such award?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Based on the parameters finalized by the Standing Committee, the Canara Bank has been awarded the First National Award for Excellence in MSE Lending for the year 2006-07 in recognition of its performance in lending to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) sector. The Bank of India and State Bank of Travancore have been awarded the Second National Award and the Special Award for Excellence in MSE Lending for the year 2006-07 respectively. For Excellence in Lending to Micro Enterprises for 2006-07, the First and Second National

Awards have been given to the State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank respectively, while the Special Award has been given to State Bank of Mysore.

[English]

**Investment of Profit within Country by Foreign Banks and Companies**

2069. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large amount of profit earned in India is being transferred outside the country every year by foreign banks and companies following economic liberalization;

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

(c) whether the Government has formulated any policy whereby a portion of such profit is reinvested in the country to strengthen the country's economy;

(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) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Widening of Tax Net**

2070. SHRI KINJARAPU YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons increased under cover of income tax during the last five years; and

(b) further steps taken/being taken for wider-tax inclusion particularly for business people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The number of income tax assesseees are continuously increasing for the last five years and the statistics are as under:—

Financial Year	Total Number of assesseees (Figures in lakhs)
2002-03	300.19
2003-04	301.78
2004-05	308.08
2005-06	315.37
2006-07	319.26

(b) It is the constant endeavour of the government to widen the tax base. Following steps have been taken for widening of the tax base:—

- (i) Comprehensive computerisation of Income Tax Department is underway. It is expected to yield a sharp increase in tax base.
- (ii) From Assessment Year 2006-07, all partnership Firms are compulsorily required to file return of income.
- (iii) From Assessment Year 2006-07, the basis of filing of return has been shifted from "total income" to "gross total income".
- (iv) Withdrawal of exemption u/s 10 (23EA) of the Income Tax Act.
- (v) Partial withdrawal of exemption u/s 10 (23G) of income from investment in infrastructure and other projects.
- (vi) Withdrawal of tax benefits available to certain co-operative banks.
- (vii) Utilisation of Annual Information Return (AIR) data is expected to increase the tax base.

**Electoral Reforms**

2071. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has proposed/recommended electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Election Commission of India has forwarded to the Government of India a set of 22 proposals on electoral reforms, the details of which have been made available for general information of the public by the Election Commission's press note-No. EC/PN/26/2004 dated 2.8.2004.

(c) The process of reform of electoral laws is a continuous and ongoing process and can be carried out only through consensus among political parties and at present on the decision of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha the entire matter of electoral reforms has been referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice for examination and report which *inter alia* includes the proposals made by the Election Commission.

#### Payment to Local Bodies

2072. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount payable and that actually paid to the Municipal Corporation and Panchayati Raj Institutions in States during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has released the grant as per recommendations of the Finance Commission; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Maintenance of Government Bungalows

2073. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the CPWD on maintenance of Government accommodation/bungalows for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government has noticed irregularities in it;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CPWD has failed in its duties for proper maintenance of Government accommodation/bungalows for the last many years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The amount spent by CPWD on maintenance of Government accommodation/bungalows for the last three years, year-wise is given below:

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crores)
2004-05	205.93
2005-06	206.77
2006-07	260.38

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

#### Law for Safety of Working Women

2074. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for women had recommended to enact a new law for safety of women working in industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the atrocities on working women have increased in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) National Commission for Women has not recommended any new law for the safety of women working in industry, apart from the draft bill suggested by it on protection of women against sexual harassment at work place.

(c) According to the data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, the Total number of crimes registered in the country under IPC and special laws for women was 154333, 155553 and 164765 during the years 2004, 2005 and 2006 respectively. Separate data is not maintained in respect of working women.

(d) Action being taken towards empowerment of women and to curb crimes against them is mentioned in the enclosed Statement.

#### **Statement**

Law and order and other criminal matters is a State subject under the Constitution and therefore, the direct responsibility for dealing with enforcement of the concerned Acts is that of the State Governments and the mechanism under them. The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes against women is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Government of India has initiated a number of measures to check such crimes, such as:—

- Enacted the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 which provides for more effective protection of the Constitutional rights of women, who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family including any unlawful demand for dowry.
- setting up of helplines for women in distress under the Swadhar Scheme.
- support services to victims of violence through schemes such as Short Stay Homes and Swadhar under which shelter, maintenance, counseling, capacity building, occupational training, medical aid and other services are provided.
- grant-in-aid schemes providing assistance for rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked victims as well as prevention through special schemes in source areas of trafficking.
- redressal of grievances through interventions of National and State Commissions for Women.
- organizing legal Literacy and Legal Awareness Camps.

- implementation of schemes for (i) awareness generation and advocacy and (ii) economic empowerment of women through the programmes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Swayamsidha Project, and Support to Training & Employment Programme (STEP).
- review of laws with a view to remove provisions which may be discriminatory to women and to enhance punishments for crimes against women.
- sensitisation of judiciary and police and civil administration on gender issues.
- Follow up of reports of cases of atrocities against women received from various sources, including National Commission for Women (NCW), with concerned authorities in the Central and the State Governments.

Apart from legislative changes in the relevant Acts, instructions/guidelines have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to effectively enforce legislation relating to crimes against women and monitor the enforcement and to give more focused attention to improving the administration of criminal justice system and to take such measures as are necessary for the prevention of crime against women and other vulnerable sections of society. The measures suggested include:

- sensitizing of police officials charged with the responsibility of protecting the women.
- vigorously enforce the existing legislation relating to dowry violence.
- set up women police cells in police stations and exclusive women police stations.
- provide institutional support to the victims of violence.
- provide counseling to victims of rape.
- take measures to eliminate trafficking in women. States have also been advised to constitute State Advisory Committees to advise on trafficking matters.
- ensure wider recruitment of women police officers.
- train police personnel in special laws dealing with atrocities against women.

- setting up of Fast Track Courts
- setting up of Family Courts
- appointment of Dowry Prohibition Officers and notification of Rules under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

#### Visit of NCPDR to Play Schools

2075. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPDR) has conducted surprise checks on play schools for flouting the norms on safety issues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereafter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Flood & Cyclone Warning System

2076. SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy floods and cyclone have been reported from various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, state-wise alongwith loss of property and lives;

(c) whether the Government has forewarned the people about the impending cyclone and flood to move them safer places;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

(e) the efforts to put in place a cyclone warning system which would help to reduce damage caused by natural calamities like floods and cyclone?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Heavy rain spells leading to floods had occurred in some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal during the monsoon season of 2007. Details of state-wise damages are provided in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Formation, intensity and movement of all monsoonal cyclonic disturbances (Depressions/Deep Depressions) have been well predicted in the time range of 3-5 days in advance and appropriate warnings on heavy rainfall were issued and communicated to respective authorities as per the standard operational procedures.

IMD generates river basin scale quantitative precipitation forecast (QPF) in short range time scale (24-72 hrs.) for utilization by the Central Water Commission (CWC) for flood forecasting. CWC issues flood forecast based on these inputs.

(e) The Government is making concerted efforts to further improve the existing cyclone warning system. INSAT based Cyclone Warning Dissemination System (CWDS) is being upgraded from analog type to digital type.

#### Statement

##### *Loss of life and property due to cyclonic disturbances during monsoon 2007*

Cyclonic Disturbance	Damages	
Deep Depression of 4-6 August, 2007	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	
	Number of human deaths:	2+1 (missing)
	Affected people:	14567
	Damage to Crops:	16153 hectare
	Horticulture:	337.2 hectare
	Number of houses damaged:	43 (fully); 154 (partly)
	Damage to infrastructure:	Rs. 2167.87 lakhs

<b>Depression of 21-25 September, 2007</b>	<b>West Bengal:</b>	
	Number of Human deaths:	17
	Affected people:	2 lakhs
	<b>Orissa:</b>	
	Number of human deaths:	39
	Affected people:	45 lakhs
	Total number of villages affected:	5051
	Total loss of dwelling houses:	64,000
<b>Very Severe Cyclonic Storm of 11-16 November, 2007</b>	<b>West Bengal*:</b>	
	Number of Human deaths:	One
	Affected people:	14885 in North and South 24 Parganas
	Number of Houses damaged:	1151
	Damage to Crops:	7400 hectare
	Total number of villages affected:	12 in North 24 Parganas and 34 in South 24 Parganas
	Damage to Electric Power:	Disruption of electricity supply in coastal belt
	Floods	Extensive areas were flooded near Gajikhali and Kheaghat due to breaking of Bidhyadhari river dam

\*Assessment based on Press Reports.

#### **Anganwadi Workers**

2077. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government was requested to release its share of Rs. 55,47,040/- for the year 2004-05 towards Life Insurance Cover to Anganwadi Workers and helpers under the "Anganwadi Karyakartha Bima Yojana"; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government of India did not receive any request to release its share of Rs. 55,47,040/- towards Life Insurance Cover to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under the "Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana" for the year 2004-05. However, in the year 2004-05, the Life Insurance

Corporation of India (LIC) requested for release of Rs. 10.00 crore as Government of India's share. Later on, the LIC reworked its requirement and asked for release of Rs. 5.00 crore for the year 2004-05. Accordingly, the Government of India released Rs. 5.00 crore to the LIC in 2004-05.

#### **Setting up of Tribal University**

2078. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up a Tribal University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the State where it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has already introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 23.08.2007, The Indra Gandhi National Tribal



University Bill, 2007 to establish and incorporate the said University and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

#### **Commonwealth Games Village**

2079. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some NGOs have raised objection on the construction of Commonwealth games village in Yamuna riverbed; and

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

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

(b) Some NGOs/environmentalists have raised objection to the construction of the proposed Commonwealth Games Village on environmental considerations, obstructions to re-charging of ground water, etc. The Ministry of Environment & Forests has conveyed environmental clearance vide letters dated 14.12.2006, 22.1.2007, 29.3.2007 and 23.4.2007. The NGOs/environmentalists have been heard at various levels in Government. As the apprehensions were not found to be valid, Delhi Development Authority is going ahead with its plans to develop the Commonwealth Games Village at the selected site.

*[Translation]*

#### **Loan for Cooperative Banks**

2080. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have sought financial assistance to improve the conditions of their respective cooperative banks;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The Government of India (GoI) has approved a revival

package to strengthen Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). The States willing to implement the package are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Central Government and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for carrying out certain legal and institutional reforms.

Financial assistance for STCCS under the package is available for cleansing of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2004 and increasing the capital to a specified minimum level subject to legal and institutional reforms. In order to ensure that STCCS continues on sound financial, managerial and governance norms, technical assistance is to be provided to upgrade institutional and human resources of STCCS, computerization and setting up proper internal control and accounting systems.

NABARD, is the principal implementing agency of the package. So far, 18 States and one Union territory have agreed to implement the Package, out of which, 13 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have signed the MoU with GoI and NABARD. These states cumulatively cover 64% of the Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (71,125) and 75% of the District Central Cooperative Banks in the country.

An amount of Rs. 423.63 crore has been released to Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 240.35 crore to Haryana as GoI contributions towards recapitalisation of eligible PACS.

*[English]*

#### **Direct Tax Collection**

2081. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tax collections during 2007-08 has shown an upward trend as compared to the last fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main reasons leading to this trend; and

(d) the steps being considered to maintain the momentum of tax collection?

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

(b) The net collection of direct taxes to Oct. 2007 (April to October) vis-a-vis during the corresponding period in 2006-07 are as under:

(Rs. in crores)			
Head of Taxes	2007-08 (upto Oct. 2007)	2006-07 (upto Oct. 2006)	Percentage Increase
Corporate Income-Tax	78785	54072	45.70%
Personal Income-Tax (Including other taxes)	50079	35946	39.32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>128864</b>	<b>90018</b>	<b>43.15%</b>

(c) The collection from direct taxes display continued improvement in tax administration and tax compliance level.

(d) The following steps have been taken to maintain the momentum of tax collection:

- All CCsIT/DGIT have been advised to take up more Surveys with a view to detect undisclosed income, lesser deduction of tax at source (TDS) and increase tax base.
- Tax machinery is being made more tax payer friendly by expeditious issues of refunds, response to the grievance of the tax payers etc.
- Identification of cases involving substantial amount of arrears which are pending before Commissioners (Appeals), ITAT and Settlement Commission and asking these authorities to dispose off such appeals expeditiously.
- Monitoring of advance tax payments by top taxpayers by the senior officers of the Department.
- Further computerization of the Departmental business processes and databases for linking of information and reporting of high value transactions.
- Multi-media campaign to encourage voluntary compliance of tax laws.

### Tuirial Hydel Power Project

2082. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tuirial Hydel Power Project has been shut down;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor, and the estimated loss suffered therefrom;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The works of the Tuirial Hydro Electric Project have been held up since June, 2004 due to deterioration of law and order at the project site arising out of the demand for payment of crop compensation on forest land and also due to substantial time and cost overruns on account of design changes. The cost of the project which was sanctioned at Rs. 368.72 crores at June, 1997 Price Level has now gone upto Rs. 687.80 crores at October, 2004 Price Level.

All efforts have been made by way of financial re-engineering to make the project viable with the sacrifices by various stake holders. A proposal for viability gap funding of the project was also sent to Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. However, the proposal did not qualify for viability gap funding. Subsequently, Ministry of Power advised NEEPCO to explore the option of obtaining a grant funding of Rs. 200 crores from DoNER. The same was discussed with DoNER in various meetings. Government of Mizoram was also requested to sacrifice their share of 12% free power or agree to purchase the entire power at the revised price.

The project can be expected to commence generation 3 years after the resumption of works.

Resumption of works would, however, depends upon a decision on continuation or otherwise of the project.

### Mobilization of Funds by PFC

2083. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) plans to launch a private equity fund in the overseas market to raise resources for the domestic power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is negotiating international financing agencies, viz. World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to get more funds for meeting the 11th Plan Power capacity addition target; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) To expedite private investment through private equity and to promote private sector participation in the power sector, PFC has initiated a process to channelise equity funds from international investors for private power projects. PFC at present is not negotiating with World Bank and ADB with respect to the proposed private equity initiative.

*[Translation]*

#### **Petty Crimes**

2084. SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has given directions that an accused of petty crimes can be released/acquitted by paying compensation to the victim;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate a Law for petty crimes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such a law is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) The information has been called for from the Delhi High Court and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no proposal to formulate a law for petty crimes.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Service Request before the 6th CPC**

2085. SHRI MILIND DEORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for a high increase in the pay and allowances and other facilities of defence services has been received by the Government/6th Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken/being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Defence Services have demanded high pay scales, allowances and better service conditions. The various demands/requests made by the Defence services are under consideration of the 6th Central Pay Commission.

#### **Rural Development Schemes for Women**

2086. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the rural development schemes being implemented by the Government for upliftment of women;

(b) the amount allocated and utilized under such schemes;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch any new scheme for upliftment of rural women; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development implements a number of poverty alleviation and rural development programmes throughout the country. Special provisions have been made for women in the guidelines of major programmes of the Ministry in order to ensure their socio-economic development. Under the wage employment programme of Sampooma Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), 30% of employment opportunities are reserved for women. Against the total employment of 368.31 crore mandays generated during the 10th Five

Year Plan, 94.87 crore mandays were generated for the women. The Swaranajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) is a self-employment programme which aims at to organize the rural poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and to provide them credit and subsidy to set up sustainable economic activities. Under this programme, 50% of the Groups formed in each Block are to be exclusively for women which will account for at least 40% of the total swarozgaris. Of the total 56.73 lakh swarozgaris assisted during the 10th Five Year Plan, 33.62 lakh swarozgaris were women. Under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), assistance is provided for construction of houses to the Below Poverty Line households in the rural areas. It has been provided in the guidelines that houses are to be allotted in the name of women members of the household or alternatively in the joint name of husband and wife. During the 10th Five Year Plan, 63.33 lakh houses were allotted in the name of women or in the joint name against the total number of 82.41 lakh houses constructed. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (NREGA) which has come into operation presently in the selected districts of the country provides that priority shall be given to women in such a way that at least 1/3rd of the beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested for work under the Act. During the year 2006-07, it has been reported that the share of women persondays of employment generated under NREGA is well above 41%.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Women Courts**

2087. SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women courts set up in the country to look after different types of cases of women exploitation, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of such courts; and

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

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

*[English]*

#### **Policy of Reservation in RRBs**

2088. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of reservation in promotions in the officer cadre is prevalent in Regional Rural Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the NABARD has issued instructions to this effect which is in violation of DoPT instructions regarding reservation in promotions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) There is reservation for SC/ST in promotion from clerical cadre to Scale-I of Officer cadre. However there is no reservation for SC and ST in promotion from one scale to another in the officer cadre as the promotions are made by selection.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. NABARD vide its letter dated October 10, 2005 has circulated the instructions as contained in Government of India letter No. 4(2)/2000-RRB dated 05.09.2005.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Water Supply in Rural Areas**

2089. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging change from ground water to surface water for rural water supply to improve water quality; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Drinking Water Supply is a State subject and Government of India renders financial and technical assistance to the State Governments for

providing potable drinking water in rural areas. Government of India is encouraging sustainability of drinking water supply schemes. As a strategy conjunctive use of water is promoted, which *inter alia* includes judicious use of surface water, ground-water and roof-top rainwater harvesting.

[Translation]

#### Scholarships for Higher Education to ST Students

2090. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether obtaining at least 60 per cent marks has been made as an essential condition for grant of scholarships for higher education to Scheduled Tribes students;

(b) if so, whether students studying on free seat only are eligible for the scholarship under the new rules;

(c) if so, whether the Government has carried out any survey before deciding to implement the said rule; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, scholarships are to be given to all ST students studying at post matriculation or post secondary stage to enable them to complete their education, provided the income of parents/guardians from all sources does not exceed Rs. 1,08,000/- per annum. Further, in case of professional courses, the Post Matric Scholarship is available only to those students who are admitted against "free seats" (also known as Government seats or aided seats), whether in Government or private institutions; and in case of private institutions, where admission is on the basis of 12th standard examination marks, there is a bench mark of 60% for availing of the Post Matric Scholarship in case of professional courses.

(c) and (d) No survey was carried out by this Ministry, however, the conditions relating to "free seats" and bench mark of 60% have been included in the Post Matric Scheme for Scholarships for STs following a decision of the Government to include these changes in a similar scheme of Post Matric Scholarships for SCs being implemented by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment.

#### Increase in BPL Population

2091. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has constituted a high level investigation team to look into the causes of apparent rise in Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in certain States while preparing BPL list;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) While the number of proportion of population living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) at the national and State level is estimated by the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical assistance to the States and UTs to conduct the BPL Census to identify the BPL households in the rural areas who could be assisted under its various programmes. In the guidelines of BPL Census 2002, the States and UTs were requested to identify the total number of BPL families as determined by the Planning Commission for each State and UT respectively with 10% flexibility to account for the transient poor.

The Ministry has not constituted any high level investigation team to look into the causes of rise in BPL population while preparing the BPL list. However, in order to redress the public grievances, an institutional arrangement in the form of two-stage appeal mechanism has been provided. Under this system, an objection to the two-stage can be filed before the SDM or the Tehsildar as the case may be. People still having objections can file the second appeal with the District Collector.

[English]

#### Manufacturing of Power Generation Equipments

2092. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the demands projections and supply arrangements for power equipment manufactured in the country to meet power generation target for the Eleventh Plan;

(b) the steps taken to increase power generation equipment manufacturing in the country;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate new policy to encourage private sector to set up domestic manufacturing of power generation equipments;

(d) if so, the nature of concessions and relaxations being extended to private players for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) To meet the increasing demand of power as projected by 17th Electric Power Survey, a capacity addition of over 78,000 MW has been envisaged during the 11th Plan. Given the fact that this envisaged capacity is much more than the actual achievements in the last three Five Year Plans, capacity for manufacturing power equipment also needs to be increased substantially. Ministry of Power and Central Electricity Authority have taken up with all the stakeholders both in public and private sector to enhance/establish manufacturing capacities in the country. The Department of Heavy Industry has informed that Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (which is the leading manufacturer of power equipments) is augmenting its capacity to deliver 10,000 MW per annum by December, 2007 and 15,000 MW per annum by December, 2009. No new policy in this regard, at present, is being contemplated.

#### Utilisation Certificate under PMGSY

2093. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS:  
SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the allocation of funds for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) during each of the last three years, State-wise/UT-wise;

(b) the details of conditions laid down for release of instalments under the said scheme;

(c) whether the Union Government has sanctioned subsequent fund without obtaining utilization certificates from some States during the above period;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise/UT-wise, as on date; and

(e) the action taken by the Government for receipt of utilization certificates in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The State-wise detail of the normative allocation of funds (diesel cess) for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The conditions laid down for release of funds under PMGSY are enumerated at Para 19 of the PMGSY Programme Guidelines which are available at the Ministry's website *pmsgsy.nic.in*. It has been laid down that the funds for the cleared projects will be made available to the State Rural Road Development Agencies in two installments. The first installment amounting to 50% of the cleared value of projects, (or annual allocation whichever is lower) shall be released subject to fulfillment of conditions, if any, stipulated earlier. The second installment would be subject to utilization of 60% of the available funds and completion of at least 80% of the road works awarded in the year previous to the preceding year and 100% of the awarded works of all the years preceding that year, and fulfillment of other conditions, if any, stipulated while releasing the previous installment and furnishing of the prescribed documents including Utilization Certificate for the funds released earlier, year-wise in the form prescribed.

(c) to (e) Under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, submission of Utilization Certificate for the funds released earlier is a pre-requisite condition for release of subsequent funds. Further, in the sanction for release of funds it is now mandatory to certify that no utilization certificate is pending from the recipient Organisation in respect of the scheme under which fund is released.

#### Statement

#### *State-wise & year-wise normative allocation under PMGSY*

Sl.No.	State	Year		
		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	100	105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	52	57
3.	Assam	176	176	181

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	332	332	337
5.	Chhattisgarh	235	235	240
6.	Goa	5	5	5
7.	Gujarat	60	60	65
8.	Haryana	25	25	30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82	82	87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60	60	65
11.	Jharkhand	170	170	175
12.	Karnataka	105	105	110
13.	Kerala	25	25	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	435	435	440
15.	Maharashtra	140	140	145
16.	Manipur	28	28	33
17.	Meghalaya	40	40	45
18.	Mizoram	27	27	32
19.	Nagaland	25	25	30
20.	Orissa	268	268	273
21.	Punjab	30	30	35
22.	Rajasthan	229	229	234
23.	Sikkim	25	25	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	85	85	90
25.	Tripura	35	35	40
26.	Uttar Pradesh	370	370	375
27.	Uttaranchal	95	95	100
28.	West Bengal	221	221	226
29.	Union Territories	0	0	10
Total		3480	3480	3625

**Training under ARWSP**

2094. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether training is being provided to women under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) to use water testing-kits and to maintain the hand pumps;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of such trainings programmes organised and the number of women benefited thereunder during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) Drinking Water is a State subject. Government of India extends financial and technical assistance to the State for providing potable drinking water in rural areas under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). As part of the ARWSP, funds are also provided to States to take up need-based and State-specific training programmes as decided by the respective States. Further, under National Rural Drinking Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance Programme started in the year 2005-06, there are provisions for providing field test kits and imparting training to 5 persons from each Gram Panchayat. As per information received from the States, so far 6,446 training programmes imparting training to 1,36,167 grass-root level workers have been held. However, gender-based data are not maintained at the Central level.

*[Translation]*

**Accommodation to the Poor in Urban Areas**

2095. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the accommodation facilities provided to the families living below poverty line in urban areas of each State during each of the last three years and current year;

(b) whether the Government proposes to provide central financial assistance for providing civic amenities in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

Note:- (1) Allocation based on cess of Rs. 1.50 per litre.  
(2) Does not include 5% Special allocation etc.  
(3) Does not include funds released to NRRDA etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) Accommodation facilities are provided to the families living below poverty line in urban areas under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The details of housing facilities provided to families living below poverty line population under VAMBAY which has now

been subsumed in ISHDP (JNNURM) and JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Both BSUP and IHSDP under JNNURM provide central financial assistance for providing civic amenities as well as housing in urban areas. Central Assistance for providing civic amenities range from 50% to 90% of project cost depending upon the category of city/town. The admissible components under JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement I**

*Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (Vambay)—State-wise details*

Sl.No.	State	2004-05 Housing Completed	2005-06 Housing Completed	2006-07 Housing Completed	2007-08 Housing Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12545	8959	0	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	3140	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	216	500	0	0
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	210	178	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
17.	Karnataka	0	1593	0	0
18.	Kerala	1000	4221	0	0



1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	400	200	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	29323	6550	0	0
22.	Manipur	0	393	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	505	0	0
26.	Orissa	60	0	0	0
27.	Pondicherry	555	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	200	44	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	34067	23128	10006	0
32.	Tripura	0	86	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	218	0	0	0
34.	Uttaranchal	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	253	252	0	0
Total		79047	49749	10006	0

**Statement II**

**JNNURM**  
*Basic Services to the Urban Poor*  
*(Sub Mission II)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2004-05 No. of Dwelling Units approved	2005-06 No. of Dwelling Units approved	2006-07 No. of Dwelling Units approved	2007-08 No. of Dwelling Units approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh		49000	30320	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	0	100
3.	Assam		0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Bihar		0	0	5268
5.	Chhattisgarh		0	27976	0
6.	Chandigarh		0	25728	0
7.	Delhi		0	0	27980
8.	Goa		0	0	—
9.	Gujarat		0	72368	11736
10.	Haryana		0	3248	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh		0	252	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	0
13.	Jharkhand		0	0	0
14.	Karnataka	The Basic Services	0	14511	4184
15.	Kerala	to the Urban Poor	0	4748	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	(BSUP) was	5764	26205	1320
17.	Maharashtra	launched on	0	100578	13250
18.	Manipur	December 3, 2005	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya		0	0	300
20.	Mizoram		0	0	0
21.	Nagaland		0	3504	0
22.	Orissa		0	0	133
23.	Puducherry		0	0	1136
24.	Punjab		0	0	5152
25.	Rajasthan		0	17337	0
26.	Sikkim		0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu		0	44021	0
28.	Tripura		0	0	256
29.	Uttar Pradesh		0	4680	14896
30.	Uttaranchal		0	0	0
31.	West Bengal		0	60321	6668
	<b>Total</b>		<b>54764</b>	<b>435788</b>	<b>92379</b>

*Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	2004-05 No. of Dwelling Units approved	2005-06 No. of Dwelling Units approved	2006-07 No. of Dwelling Units approved	2007-08 No. of Dwelling Units approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh			25170	4087
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			0	0
3.	Assam			613	4780
4.	Bihar			4167	2333
5.	Chhattisgarh			14846	0
6.	Goa			0	0
7.	Gujarat			6200	7943
8.	Haryana			14641	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh		0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	2654
11.	Jharkhand		0	0	0
12.	Karnataka		0	4070	6224
13.	Kerala		0	5985	3497
14.	Madhya Pradesh		0	14644	947
15.	Maharashtra		0	13036	6703
16.	Manipur		0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya		0	0	0
18.	Mizoram		0	0	0
19.	Nagaland		0	2496	0
20.	Orissa		0	0	0
21.	Punjab		0	0	1627
22.	Rajasthan		136	10759	1914
23.	Sikkim		0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu		0	12934	5184
25.	Tripura		0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh		0	2032	0

The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched on December 3, 2005

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttaranchal	The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) was launched on December 3, 2005	0	0	0
28.	West Bengal		0	12824	4372
29.	Delhi		0	0	0
30.	Pondicherry		0	0	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	0
32.	Chandigarh		0	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep		0	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu		0	0	0
Total			136	144417	52265

**Statement III****Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission****Sub-Mission Basic Services to Urban Poor****Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme****Admissible components:-**

- (i) Integrated development of slums, *i.e.*, housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
- (ii) Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
- (iii) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- (iv) Projects on water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths, etc.
- (v) Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
- (vi) Construction and improvements of drains/storm water drains.
- (vii) Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
- (viii) Street lighting.

(ix) Civic amenities, like community halls, child care centers, etc.

(x) Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.

(xi) Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

**Note:** Land cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal and Jammu and Kashmir.

**Declaration of Assets**

2096. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Officials declare their assets each year;

(b) if so, whether this information is available to the public; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir. All Government Servants are required to submit declarations on acquisition and disposal of assets under the Conduct Rules.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are no provisions in the Rules to make such declaration public.

### Global Warming

2097. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PUNDALIKRAO  
GAWALI:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any United Nation's report on global warming;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the report of Global Warming has been implemented by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) of the United Nation's Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) entitled, "Climate Change 2007", was released on 17 November 2007. The IPCC reports provide a scientific assessment of the various aspects of climate change, and do not make any policy prescriptions for implementation.

(c) and (d) Looking at the importance of global warming, Council Chaired by the Honorable Prime Minister has been set up develop a National Action Plan on Climate Change.

### Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)

2098. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount deducted at source as Tax Deducted at Source in the assessment years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07;

(b) the details of the amount out of it claimed by the tax-payers through tax returns; and

(c) the year-wise breakup of refunds released as a result thereof during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) The details of tax deducted at source (TDS) in the financial years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
F.Y.	Corporation Tax	Income-Tax	Total
2004-05	14654	29319	43973
2005-06	26908	31698	58606
2006-07	29048	41641	70689

(b) Such details are not maintained by the Income Tax Department.

(c) Such details of refunds as attributable to TDS are not maintained. However, refunds covering TDS, Advance Tax, Self-Assessment Tax, Regular Assessment, etc. issued in the financial years 2004-05, 2005-06 & 2006-07 are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
<b>Head-Wise Refunds</b>			
F.Y.	Corporation Tax	Income-Tax	Total
2004-05	22509	6005	28514
2005-06	23560	6472	30032
2006-07	30617	6618	37235

*[English]*

### Notaries in Gujarat

2099. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) that the Union Government has since enhanced the quota of Notaries to be appointed by the State Government of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The maximum number of Notaries to be appointed by the State Government of Gujarat, has been enhanced from 625 to 938, by amending the Scheduled to the Notaries Rules, 1956, vide Notification GSR. 319(E) dated 01.05.2007 read with GSR 330(E) dated 08.05.2007.

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

#### **OnGoing Power Projects**

2100. DR. VALLABHBHAI KATHIRIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of ongoing power projects in each State with their capacity and investment made with

reference to MoUs signed during 2002-07 by the Private Sector; and

(b) the Transmission and Distribution losses at all India level and of each State during 2002-03 to 2006-07?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Information has been sought from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House, on receipt of the same.

(b) State-wise details of aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses in respect of State Power Utilities during the years 2002-03 to 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement. The information for the year 2006-07 is being collected.

#### **Statement**

##### *AT & C Loss (%) for State Power Utilities*

Region	State	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern	Bihar	77.64	66.25	66.01	67.46
	Jharkhand	72.63	62.47	69.24	54.10
	Orissa				
	Central ESCO	29.40	49.97	55.81	42.55
	Northern ESCO	40.26	45.05	39.52	36.77
	Southern ESCO	36.76	38.21	35.65	45.48
	Western ESCO	39.70	38.32	35.89	37.84
	Sikkim	80.12	66.67	63.60	64.45
	West Bengal	26.62	32.87	23.91	26.60
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>44.37</b>	<b>46.92</b>	<b>43.07</b>
North Eastern	Arunachal Pradesh	61.73	16.34	25.43	37.19
	Assam	39.43	43.35	39.31	
	Central Assam EDCL				37.77
	Lower Assam EDCL				28.25
	Upper Assam EDCL				39.62
	Manipur	76.81	69.70	88.56	77.83

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Meghalaya	42.39	39.35	38.12	18.47
	Mizoram	49.63	38.70	24.61	16.92
	Nagaland	53.74	55.63	43.13	45.04
	Tripura	34.27	14.84	20.78	24.08
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.10</b>	<b>42.30</b>	<b>41.17</b>	<b>33.28</b>
<b>Northern</b>	<b>Delhi</b>				
	BSES Rajdhani Power Ltd.	51.78	45.72	41.98	39.06
	BSES Yamuna Power Ltd.	62.49	55.54	51.70	48.58
	North Delhi Power Ltd.	56.39	48.16	35.89	28.01
	<b>Haryana</b>				
	Dakshin Haryana BVNL	41.40	40.53	43.96	40.78
	Uttar Haryana BVNL	42.54	40.09	43.37	41.90
	Himachal Pradesh	29.52	9.26	21.71	15.15
	Jammu and Kashmir	68.22	68.79	68.33	68.25
	Punjab	26.45	25.52	24.00	25.84
	<b>Rajasthan</b>				
	Ajmer VVNL	41.22	46.21	49.76	47.55
	Jodhpur VVNL	41.99	45.75	47.57	47.03
	Jaipur VVNL	39.99	41.68	43.22	42.26
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>				
	UPCCL	31.78			
	Dakshin VVN		51.46	58.02	55.59
	Madhya VVN		39.48	38.72	49.46
	Paschim VVN		38.29	32.40	42.43
	Poorvi VVN		45.36	58.07	46.08
	Uttaranchal	37.59	43.48	45.62	38.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37.85</b>	<b>40.14</b>	<b>41.25</b>	<b>40.41</b>
<b>Southern</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>				
	APCPDCL	30.19	18.99	23.96	18.82
	APEPDCL	17.62	0.00	14.27	12.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
	APNPDCL	27.09	9.80	21.91	15.26
	APSPDCL	27.44	17.06	20.55	16.51
	<b>Karnataka</b>				
	<b>KTPCL</b>				
	Bangalore ESCOM	35.70	28.91	27.62	35.75
	Gulbarga ESCOM	43.53	43.86	42.99	52.74
	Hubli ESCOM	47.72	31.65	41.65	40.38
	Mangalore ESCOM	35.68	25.82	26.63	20.83
	CHESCOM				46.03
	<b>Kerala</b>	36.19	32.73	32.12	25.95
	<b>Pondicherry</b>	41.67	20.53	16.46	16.05
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	20.02	20.64	19.41	20.46
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28.05</b>	<b>22.71</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>23.73</b>
<b>Western</b>	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	37.48	30.99	32.30	38.19
	<b>Goa</b>	22.99	21.28	17.27	15.92
	<b>Gujarat</b>	31.24	35.48	35.15	
	Dakshin GVCL				22.40
	Madhya GVCL				24.61
	Pachim GVCL				43.05
	Uttar GVCL				27.57
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	49.42	41.52	54.27	50.35
	MP Madhya KVVCL				43.20
	MP Paschim KVVCL				46.91
	MP Poorvi KVVCL				26.51
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	44.25	38.95	26.62	50.22
	MSEDCL				35.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.45</b>	<b>37.55</b>	<b>34.58</b>	<b>36.88</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36.64</b>	<b>34.90</b>	<b>34.33</b>	<b>34.54</b>

(Source: PFC)



**Coal Shortage in Power Plants**

2101. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
 SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:  
 SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
 SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA  
 DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Thermal Power Plants facing a huge shortage of coal and gas to meet its power generation capacity in the country;

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

(c) whether the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) has entered into any joint venture with any Indian and foreign company to secure coal linkage for its power plants in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which such joint ventures are likely to resolve coal crisis of Thermal Power Projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) The coal supply position to thermal power stations in the country is not comfortable. As on 27th November, 2007, 29 thermal power stations had critical stock of less than 7 days. Of these, 15 are super critical having a stock for less than 4 days. The All India stock at power stations was 8.689 Million Tonnes (MT) against the normative requirement of about 22 MT. The reasons for the same is less production of coal in the coal mines, particularly in the coalfields of Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL), Bharat Coking Coalfields Ltd. (BCCL) and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL) during the monsoon period and subsequently due to bands, blockades and other law & order problems. Several gas based power plants are also facing shortage of gas to generate power to their capacity. Against a gas requirement of 65.69 MMSCMD for 90% Plant Factor (PLF) as on 31st October, 2007, the average gas supply during the period April-October 2007 has been 35.82 MMSCMD.

(c) and (d) NTPC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Coal India Ltd. for jointly promoting one or more Joint Venture Companies for undertaking the development, operation and maintenance of coal block(s) and integrated Coal Based Power Plants.

NTPC has also signed an MoU with Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd. (RINL), National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and Coal India Ltd. (CIL) for setting up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) under the Companies Act, 1956 for the purpose of sourcing of coking coal and thermal coal from overseas as a strategic measure to meet the country's requirements in the Steel and Power sectors.

NTPC has so far not entered into any Joint Venture agreement with a Foreign Company to secure coal linkage for its power plants in the country.

(e) As a part of developing strategic alliances as well as deriving technical strength. Joint Ventures, are contemplated for enhanced fuel security.

**Nodal Department for Urban Transport and Planning by States**

2102. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
 SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has directed the States to set up a nodal department dealing with urban transport and planning;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) An advisory letter has been issued to States/UTs to designate one Department/Ministry as the Nodal Department/Ministry for urban transport for all 0.1 million plus cities.

(b) and (c) Urban Transport is a State subject, as such, further action on the matter comes within the domain of States/UTs.

*[Translation]*

**National Commission for Women**

2103. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
 SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether the National Commission for Women made any recommendations during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of such recommendations on which no action has been taken so far along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (c) The recommendations contained in the Annual Reports of National Commission for Women (NCW) for the years 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 relate to various subjects/areas/issues as mentioned in the statement enclosed. Compilation of memoranda of action taken on the recommendations, in so far as these relate to the Central Government, is in progress in order to lay the Annual Reports before the Parliament together with the respective memorandum. Annual Report of the Commission for the year 2006-2007 is awaited from NCW.

#### **Statement**

Recommendations contained in Annual Reports of National Commission for Women relate to the following subjects/areas/issues:—

#### **Annual Report 2003-2004:**

1. immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
2. Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
3. Status of women journalists in India.
4. The Budget: Gender and poverty sensitive perspective: priority allocations, rural poverty and health care, and process.

#### **Annual Report 2004-2005:**

1. Alleged sale of minor girls to foreign nationals at Thane district.
2. Study on Indian Penal Code.

3. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
4. Factories Act, 1948
5. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
6. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
7. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
8. Payment of Wages Act, 1948
9. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
10. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
11. Plantations Labour Act, 1951
12. Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
13. Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
14. Cinematograph Act, 1952
15. A study on marketable skills in the wake of globalization—A study in the Indian context
16. Study on impact of World Trade Organization on women in agriculture
17. Report on water and women
18. Report of the National Task Force on technological empowerment of women in agriculture constituted by NCW
19. Study report on development induced displacement in India: impact on women
20. A study on gender issues in sports in India
21. Planning Process for socio-economic development of women; violence against women
22. Workshop on gender and credit
23. Women in industry
24. Coparcenary rights of women
25. Proper implementation of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation & Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994

**Annual Report 2005-2006:**

1. The Imrana case of Muzzafarnagar
2. Inquiry into the case of chopping off hands of Shakuntala Verma, Supervisor, Women and Child Development, Madhya Pradesh
3. Scheme for relief and rehabilitation for victims of rape
4. Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill 2005
5. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Rules, 2005
6. Amendments to the law relating to rape and related provisions
7. Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)
8. Review of section 125 of Code of Criminal Procedure: order for maintenance of wives, children and parents
9. Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 2005
10. Older Persons (Maintenance, Care and Protection) Bill, 2005
11. Homes for senior citizens
12. Protection of senior citizens
13. Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, 2005
14. Visit to custodial institutions
15. Visit to hospitals and mental homes
16. Special studies—effectiveness of women self-help groups in mic-enterprise development in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu
17. Study on vulnerability of women in Rajasthan to HIV/AIDS for suggesting measures to reduce it and ameliorating the condition of women already infected
18. Status of women scientists in S&T/R&D institutions in Delhi
19. Sexual harassment of workers in organized and unorganized sectors of Orissa

20. An evaluation of impact of Self-help Groups on the social empowerment of women in Maharashtra
21. Study on tribal customary laws in the North East and impact on women
22. National workshop on women's right to adequate housing, land and livelihood

**Import of Gold**

2104. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations regarding reduction of import duty on raw Gold and increase on import duty on finished Gold have been received by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Government has not received any representation regarding reduction of import duty on raw Gold and increase on import duty on finished Gold in the current financial year (*i.e.* 2007-08).

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

**Hidden Charges on Loan**

2105. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that there are some hidden conditions/charges of the bank for extending loan about which most of the people remain unaware; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) With effect from September 1999, banks have been given the freedom to fix service charges for various types of services by them. In order to ensure transparency, banks have been advised to display and update on their

websites the details of various service charges, in a prescribed format.

As per the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines on Fair Practices Code for Lenders, which are required to be framed by banks duly approved by their Boards, banks have been advised that loan application forms in respect of all categories of loans, irrespective of the amount, should include information about the fees/charges, if any, payable for processing, the amount of such fees refundable in the case of non-acceptance of application, pre-payment options and any other matter which affects the interest of the borrower, so that a meaningful comparison with that of other banks can be made and an informed decision can be taken by the borrower.

RBI has also advised banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) that the terms and conditions and other caveats governing credit facilities given by banks/FIs arrived at after negotiation by lending institution and the borrower should be reduced in writing and duly certified by the authorized official. Further, banks have been advised to invariably furnish a copy of the loan agreement, along with a copy of each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement, to all the borrowers at the time of sanction/disbursement of loans.

*[English]*

#### **People without Dwelling Unit**

2106. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has an estimate of the number of people in India living without own dwelling unit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide adequate budgetary support to ensure house for each family?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) The number of houseless population as per census of India 2001 is 19.44 lakhs including 7.89 lakhs in urban areas.

(c) Housing being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the

Central Government has taken several initiatives for addressing the issue of housing shortage and bridging the gap. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) structured for a seven year period (2005-2006 to 2011-2012), the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) programme seeks to provide housing and basic services to the urban poor in 63 selected mission cities and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) makes a similar provision for non-mission cities. Allocations of Rs. 13650 crore and Rs. 4450 crore have respectively been made under BSUP and IHSDP schemes under JNNURM for the 7 year mission period by the Planning Commission. Further, an amount of Rs. 30 crores has been allocated in the budget for 2007-08 for an interest subsidy scheme for provision of housing to the Lower Income Groups (LIG) and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of the society.

#### **Increase in CRR by RBI**

2107. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India increased Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 50 basis points to suck out large amount of money from the system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has affected short term and long term interests rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) On a review of the current liquidity situation and the prevailing macro-economic and monetary conditions, in its Mid-Term Review of Annual Policy for the year 2007-08, RBI has increased the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by 50 basis points from 7.00% to 7.50% of the Net Demand and Time Liabilities (NDTL) of the banks w.e.f. the fortnight beginning 10th November, 2007.

(c) and (d) The CRR does not have linear impact on the rates of interest, which are also affected by other factors like Bank Rate, Repo Rate, cost of funds, operating expenses, transaction cost, risk, etc. The interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their Board of Directors after taking into consideration the above factors.

**Delay in Disbursement of Loan**

2108. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rejection rate of loan applications pending with the nationalized banks is very high and inordinate delay has been reported in loan disbursements;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to simplify the loan sanctioning process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have no specific information in this regard. RBI has issued guidelines to banks on 'Fair Practice Code for Lenders' which, *interalia*, stipulate that the lender should convey to the borrower the credit limit along with the terms and conditions thereof and keep the borrower's acceptance of these terms and conditions, given with his full knowledge, on record. Terms and conditions and other caveats governing credit facilities given by banks/financial institutions, arrived at after negotiation by lending institution and the borrower, should be reduced in writing and duly certified by the authorized official. A copy of loan agreement along with a copy each of all enclosures quoted in the loan agreement should be furnished to the borrower. Further, lenders should ensure that there is proper assessment of credit application of borrowers, lenders must not discriminate between borrowers on grounds of sex, caste and religion in the matter of lending, etc. Banks are also required to inform the customer the reasons for rejection of loan. Further, non-adherence to prescribed time schedule in disposal of a loan application is a ground for filing complaint under Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006.

**Rules for Foreign Institutional Investors**

2109. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crisis in financial market in US has adversely affected financial markets in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to take suitable measures in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Recent developments in the international financial market have not had any significant impact on the Indian financial markets. Conditions in the money and the Government securities markets remained orderly. The credit market also continued to function normally. There was some decline in net FII investments in the equity markets. However, this decline was lower than that in several advanced and other emerging markets. The equity markets have since recovered on the back of support by FIIs after mid-August, 2007.

(c) and (d) It is the endeavour of the authorities to maintain orderly conditions in the financial markets. There are processes and tools in place to deal with developments and to address any systemic concerns, including payment and settlement issues. Reserve Bank of India has put in place a mechanism to closely monitor the current volatility in the global financial markets and its impact on Indian financial market. Its current focus is on appropriate response if and when necessary to evolving developments in the various segments of the financial market.

**Scheme for "Exchange of Visits by Tribals"**

2110. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a new Central Scheme namely Exchange of visits by Tribals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any visit has been organized under the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Ministry has not launched any new

Central Scheme namely Exchange of visits by tribals. However, the Ministry has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Exchange of visits by Tribal" since 2001-02.

(b) The scheme aims at organizing exposure visits of tribal delegates to enable them to get a wider perspective of culture; traditions and economic development/practices of other States/UTs. The State Governments are encouraged to organize such visits for duration of 10 days excluding journey time, comprising a group of 10 tribals in a manner that include a minimum of 3 women and minimum of 3 elected members of the local body or Panchayats.

(c) and (d) The details of the visits under the scheme from 2001 onwards are given in the enclosed Statement.

**Statement**

*The Details of States/UTs Participated in the Visits under the Scheme "Exchange of Visits by Tribals" from 2001-02 onwards*

Sl.No.	States/UTs
1	2
2001-2002	
1.	Gujarat
2.	Karnataka
3.	Mizoram
4.	Tripura
2002-2003	
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Gujarat
3.	Kerala
4.	Manipur
5.	Meghalaya
6.	Rajasthan
7.	Tripura

1	2
2003-2004	
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Gujarat
4.	Himachal Pradesh
5.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Mizoram
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
2004-2005	
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chhattisgarh
3.	Gujarat
4.	Kerala
5.	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Meghalaya
7.	Mizoram
8.	Orissa
9.	Rajasthan
10.	Sikkim
11.	Tripura
2005-2006	
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Assam
4.	Chhattisgarh
5.	Gujarat
6.	Orissa
7.	Jharkhand
8.	Karnataka
9.	Kerala
10.	Madhya Pradesh
11.	Maharashtra
12.	Rajasthan
13.	Tripura

[*Translation*]

**National Policy for Hawkers**

2111. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:  
SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any national policy for Hawkers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA) has informed that National Policy on Urban Street Vendors was formulated in the year 2004. The salient features of the policy are given in the enclosed Statement.

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

**Statement**

*Salient features of the National Policy on Urban Street Vendors-2004*

- \* To give vendors legal status by amending, enacting, repealing and implementing appropriate laws and providing legitimate hawking zones in urban development/zoning plans.
- \* To provide facilities for appropriate use of identified space including the creation of hawking zones in the urban development/zoning plans.
- \* To eschew imposing numerical limits on access to public spaces by discretionary licenses and instead moving to nominal fee-based regulation access. Where market forces like price, quality and demand will determine the number of vendors that can be sustained. Such a demand cannot be unlimited.
- \* To make street vendors a special component of the urban development/zoning plans by treating them as an integral and legitimate part of the urban distribution system.

- \* To promote self-compliance amongst Street vendors.
- \* To promote organizations amongst of Street vendors e.g. Unions/Co-operatives/Associations and other forms of organization to facilitate their empowerment.
- \* To set up participatory mechanisms with representation by urban vendors organizations, (Unions/Co-operatives/Associations), Voluntary organizations, local authorities, the police, Residents Welfare Association (RWA) and others for orderly conduct of urban vending activities.
- \* To take measures for promoting a better future for child vendors by making appropriate interventions for their rehabilitation and schooling.
- \* To facilitate/promote social security (pension, insurance etc.) and access to credit for Street vendors through promotion of SHGs/Co-operatives/Federations/Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) etc.

**Free Legal Aid to Poor**

2112. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE:  
SHRI L RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR:

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

- (a) the details of the financial assistance provided under Section 12 of legal Services Authority Act, 1987 to various States/Union Territories during the last three years, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the norms fixed by the Government for seeking free legal assistance under the legal aid scheme;
- (c) the number of persons benefited under the scheme during the last three years, state-wise; and
- (d) the total number of applications received, sanctioned, rejected and still lying pending for free legal assistance during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Statements-I, II and III showing details of financial assistance provided by the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) during the last three years financial years are enclosed.

(b) As per the Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services if that persons is-

- (i) a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe,
- (ii) a victim of trafficking in human beings or beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution,
- (iii) a woman or a child,
- (iv) a person with disability as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the person with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
- (v) a victim of mass disaster, violence, flood, drought, earthquake, industrial disaster,
- (vi) an industrial workman,
- (vii) a persons in custody, including custody in a protective home; or in a juvenile home; or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home.
- (viii) a person whose annual income is less than the amount as prescribed by State Government, if the case is before a court other than the Supreme Court and as prescribed by Central Government, if the case is before the Supreme Court. In case before the Supreme Court, the limit was originally fixed at Rs. 12,000/- and now the income ceiling has been raised by the Central Government to Rs. 50,000/-. In regard to cases before the High Courts and Courts subordinate thereto, the income limit was originally Rs. 9,000/- which was resolved to be raised to Rs. 50,000/- in the fourth annual meet of State Legal Services Authorities held on 29.02.2004 and 01.03.2004 at Kolkata. In pursuance to this, 19 States and 3 Union Territories have raised the income limit to Rs. 50,000/- and the remaining States/UTs have also been requested to increase the income limit to Rs. 50,000/-.

(c) and (d) The requisite information is being collected from and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement I**

*The details of the financial assistance provided by the National Legal Services Authority during the financial year 2004-05*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2004-05 Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	747244
3.	Assam	1000000
4.	Chhattisgarh	50000
5.	Goa	655000
6.	Gujarat	1500000
7.	Haryana	533000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1216199
9.	Karnataka	1285361
10.	Kerala	5584000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	499900
12.	Maharashtra	140000
13.	Manipur	150000
14.	Meghalaya	237522
15.	Mizoram	350000
16.	Nagaland	200000
17.	Orissa	700000
18.	Punjab	1500000
19.	Rajasthan	2000000
20.	Tamil Nadu	1000000
21.	Tripura	1215000
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1577000
23.	West Bengal	2920000
24.	U.T. Chandigarh	500000



1	2	3
25.	Delhi	18200000
26.	U.T. Puducherry	500000
27.	Supreme Court Legal Service Committee	3500000

**Statement II**

*The details of the financial assistance provided by the National Legal Services Authority during the financial year 2005-06*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2005-06 Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2500000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400000
3.	Assam	1500000
4.	Chhattisgarh	1515000
5.	Gujarat	3000000
6.	Haryana	1750000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000000
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	600000
9.	Jharkhand	1500000
10.	Karnataka	1500000
11.	Kerala	6500000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	800000
13.	Maharashtra	3585400
14.	Manipur	300000
15.	Mizoram	562000
16.	Nagaland	665000
17.	Orissa	1500000
18.	Punjab	1300000
19.	Rajasthan	1500000

1	2	3
20.	Sikkim	246215
21.	Tamil Nadu	2000000
22.	Tripura	2200000
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4155000
24.	Uttarakhand	6554490
25.	West Bengal	4424000
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	200000
27.	Delhi	20132710
28.	U.T. Puducherry	500000
29.	Supreme Court Legal Service Committee	5000000

**Statement III**

*The details of the financial assistance provided by the National Legal Services Authority during the financial year 2006-07*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2006-07 Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	300000
3.	Assam	2450000
4.	Bihar	500000
5.	Chhattisgarh	3808000
6.	Gujarat	2000000
7.	Haryana	2500000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1450000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	600000
10.	Jharkhand	3398000
11.	Karnataka	2138600
12.	Kerala	3700000

1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	500000
14.	Maharashtra	1791000
15.	Manipur	300000
16.	Mizoram	500000
17.	Nagaland	300000
18.	Orissa	2200000
19.	Punjab	1500000
20.	Rajasthan	1200000
21.	Tamil Nadu	2500000
22.	Tripura	800000
23.	Uttar Pradesh	4071000
24.	Uttaranchal	2768000
25.	West Bengal	5069000
26.	U.T. Chandigarh	100000
27.	Delhi	22000000
28.	U.T. Puducherry	700000
29.	Supreme Court Legal Service Committee	5000000

#### Implementation of Labour Laws in Companies

2113. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the companies are required to submit a compliance report to the department of Corporate Affairs regarding implementation of labour laws;

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

(c) the number of companies who have not submitted the compliance report during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard as a result thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### R&D In Science and Technology

2114. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:  
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the India's investment in R&D remains below the required level as compared with the other developing countries;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to liberalize R&D system to enhance scientific activities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Government has submitted any plan for R&D in the Science and Technology to the Planning Commission for 11th Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government is considering to set-up an autonomous body to carry on the task of scientific and technological research; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) According to the available official statistics, the expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is lower compared to that of a few developing countries like Brazil and China, but it is higher compared to several developing countries like Argentina, Cuba, Sir Lanka and Pakistan. In absolute terms, India's R&D expenditure has increased over the years from Rs. 16198.78 crores in 2000-01 to Rs. 18000.16 crores in 2002-03 and is further expected to be of the order of Rs. 21639.58 crores in 2004-05. The R&D expenditure as percentage of Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) during the year 2002-03 was around 0.80%.

(c) and (d) The Government through its policy amendments expressed indications to enhance scientific activities in the country with increased participation from the private sector as is the case with the developed countries such as UK, USA, Japan etc. Apart from increasing the successive S&T plan outlays of Scientific Departments/Agencies, the Government have taken various initiatives to encourage investment on R&D in industry 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, national awards for outstanding R&D and encouraging public-private R&D partnerships.

(e) to (h) Yes, Sir. A detailed plan has been submitted to the Planning Commission for R&D in Science and Technology with many new initiatives including the (i) SERB (ii) Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) including Scholarships in Science in Higher Education (SHE), (iii) Mega Facilities for Basic Research, (iv) Security Technologies, (v) Water Technology, (vi) Innovation Clusters etc. Government is proposing to set up an autonomous Science & Engineering Research Board (SERB) to promote and strengthen Science and Engineering research in the country. The Board is expected to function in an autonomous manner to enhance scientific research activities and promote excellence.

*[Translation]*

#### Mutual Funds Scam

2115. SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of any scams relating to mutual funds;

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

(c) whether any FIR has been registered against those found guilty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (e) SEBI has informed that they are not aware of any scam relating to mutual funds in the last three years.

*[English]*

#### Insurance Claims of Flood Victims in Maharashtra

2116. SHRI PRATIK P. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of flood affected areas of Maharashtra have been provided adequate relief and compensation by way of settling their insurance claims;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Details of the relief/compensation provided to the residents of flood affected areas of Maharashtra by the public sector insurance companies, are given below:

(amount Rs. in crore)

Name of the Insurance Company	No. of claims settled	Amount of claims paid
Life Insurance Corporation of India	108	1.89
New India Assurance Company Ltd. (NIACL)	22514	431.96
Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. (OICL)	7221	319.68
National Insurance Company Ltd. (NICL)	5952	212.18
United India Insurance Company Ltd. (UIICL)	6570	216.19

**Energy from Urban and Industrial Waste**

2117. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:  
SHRI SUBRATA BOSE:  
SHRI RANEN BARMAN:

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

(a) the number and details of projects taken up under 'National Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes', with capacity of energy generation and project cost of each unit, State-wise;

(b) the details of financial and other assistance for promotion and setting up of projects, under this programme;

(c) whether private developers are encouraged to undertake such projects; and

(d) if so, the criteria and conditions worked out by the Government for private developers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS

MUTTEMWAR): (a) A total of 52 projects with an aggregate capacity of about 95 MW on energy recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes have so far been taken up in ten States. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The cost of each project varies depending upon its location, capacity, waste characteristics, technology deployed and the nature of the project, whether demonstration or commercial.

(b) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is promoting Energy Recovery from Wastes through separate Programmes for Urban and Industrial Wastes. Provisions for financial assistance under these programmes, subject to eligibility and other terms and conditions, are given in the enclosed statement II. The programmes also provide for capacity buildings, dissemination of information and creation of awareness through training programmes, workshops, seminars, etc.

(c) and (d) The projects can be taken up by urban local bodies and other Govt. organizations or through public private partnership. Private developers and industries having adequate technical financial and managerial capabilities are also eligible to undertake the projects.

**Statement I***Details of Projects on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes Taken up upto 31.10.2007*

Sl.No.	State	Completed		Under installation		Total		Waste type
		Nos.	Capacity (MWeq)	Nos.	Capacity (MWeq)	Nos.	Capacity (MWeq)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Projects based on Urban Wastes</b>								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	12.75	—	—	3	12.75	Municipal Solid Waste and vegetable market wastes
2.	Gujarat	1	0.50	1	3	2	3.50	Biogas at Sewage Treatment plants
3.	Punjab	1	1.00	—	—	1	1.00	Cattle dung
4.	Tamil Nadu	1	0.25	—	—	1	0.25	Vegetable Market Waste
5.	Uttar Pradesh	1	5.00	—	—	1	5.00	Municipal solid waste
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>22.50</b>	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>Projects based on Industrial Wastes</b>								
6.	Andhra Pradesh	12	23.95	3	10.66	15	34.61	Distillery, abattoir, Slaughter house, food processing and poultry
7.	Gujarat	3	2.90	—	—	3	2.90	Distillery and food processing
8.	Haryana	—	—	1	1.00	1	1.00	Distillery
9.	Karnataka	2	3.00	—	—	2	3.00	Distillery and food processing
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	2.78	—	—	2	2.78	Distillery and tannery
11.	Maharashtra	3	2.76	—	—	3	2.76	Distillery and food processing
12.	Punjab	4	9.83	—	—	4	9.83	Distillery, food processing and paper
13.	Tamil Nadu	7	6.98	—	—	7	6.98	Tannery, food processing, paper and poultry
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5	5.73	—	—	5	5.73	Distillery and food processing
15.	Uttaranchal	1	1.52	1	1.08	2	2.60	Food processing
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>59.45</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>72.19</b>	

**Statement II**

*Provisions for Financial Assistance for projects under Accelerated Programmes for Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes*

**1. Energy Recovery from Urban Wastes**

- |    |   |                        |
|----|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Fast track projects based on combustion of RDF produced from MSW                            | Upto Rs. 1.5 crore/MW  |
| 2. | Projects based on biomethanation of MSW   | — Upto Rs. 2 crore/AMW |
| 3. | Demonstration projects based on gasification/ pyrolysis and plasma arc technologies for MSW | Upto Rs. 3 crore/MW    |
| 4. | Projects for generation of power from biogas being produced at Sewage Treatment Plants      | : Upto Rs. 2 crore/MW  |
| 5. | Projects based on biomethanation technology for other urban wastes                          | Upto Rs. 3 crore/MW    |

**2. Energy Recovery from Industrial Wastes**

Wastes/Technologies	Capital Subsidy
1. Industrial waste to Biogas	
(i) Biomethanation of low energy density and difficult industrial wastes	Rs. 1.0 crore/MWe.
(ii) Biomethanation of other industrial wastes	: Rs. 0.50 crore/MWeq.
2. Power Generation from Biogas	Rs. 0.80-1.00 crore/MW
3. Power Generation from Solid Industrial Waste	: Rs. 0.80 crore/MW

**Project in Bihar through HUDCO Assistance**

2118. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has submitted their projects with Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the present status of those projects; and

(c) the details of town/township to be developed through these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) has reported that no proposal from Government of Bihar is pending with it.

[*Translation*]

**National Slum Development Programme**

2119. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:  
SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether no target has been fixed under the National Slum Development Programme, in the country so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Slum Development Programme has been subsumed in Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), a component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) w.e.f. 3rd December, 2005.

[*English*]

**Works and Monitoring under NREGS**

2120. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some parameters has been laid down for fixing priority of works by the Government under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the order of priority for selection of work are being followed by the States;

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

(e) whether the Government is satisfied with the role of National Level Monitors and the Area officers who monitor the progress of the work under the Act;

(f) if so, the details of review undertaken so far by the Government; and

(g) the details of practical difficulties pointed out by such monitors with regard to implementation of works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) and (b) Works to be taken up under NREGA have been listed in their order of priority in Section (1) of Schedule (1) of the Act. These are as under:

- (i) water conservation and water harvesting;
  - (ii) drought proofing (including afforestation and tree plantation);
  - (iii) irrigation canals including micro and minor irrigation works;
  - (iv) provision of irrigation facility, horticulture plantation and land development facilities on land owned by households belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or to Below Poverty Line Families or to beneficiaries of land reforms or to the beneficiaries under the Indira Awas Yojna of the Government of India;
  - (v) renovation of traditional water bodies including desilting of tanks;
  - (vi) land development;
  - (vii) flood control and protection works including drainage in water logged areas;
  - (viii) rural connectivity to provide all-weather access; and
  - (ix) any other work which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government.
- (c) and (d) Yes, Sir. During 2006-07, works relating to water conservation and water harvesting, drought proofing, irrigation facilities and flood control constituted around 62% of the total works taken up under the Act. During the current year, so far, around 65% of the works taken up are of these categories.
- (e) and (f) Yes, Sir. Review of the progress of the implementation of NREGA is done on regular basis. NREGA has been reviewed at the highest level in Prime Ministers review meeting on 20.6.2007. Performance Review Committee meetings are undertaken by the Minister of Rural Development and Secretary (Rural Development) from time to time. During the year 2007-2008, three Regional Review Committee meetings have been held to cover review of all States. Members of the Central Employment Guarantee Council also conduct field

visits in various States to review the progress of the Act. Vigilance and Monitoring Committees have been set up to review the implementation of the Act.

Progress of NREGA was also reviewed in the interactive session with Members of Parliament held during 20th-23rd August, 2007 and 5th-6th September, 2007. National Level Monitors (NLMs) and Area Officers of the Ministry visit various districts to oversee the progress of the Act. NLMs have so far made 331 visits to phase I and Phase II districts.

(g) NLMs have so far not highlighted any difficulty in the implementation of the works.

*[Translation]*

#### **Metro Rail for Jharkhand**

2121. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals to start Metro Rail in Jharkhand; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Publication of Latest Edition of the Constitution**

2122. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the time by when the new edition of Constitution of India was published and made available to the general public;

(b) whether latest amendments have been incorporated in the new edition of the Constitution of India;

(c) if not, the reasons for not publishing the new edition of the Constitution of India; and

(d) the time by which the latest edition is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The latest diglot edition of the Constitution of India was got published on 26th January, 2005 incorporating therein all the amendments up to and including the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003. The printed copies of the said edition are available for sale, with the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi and Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan of this Department, since 22nd March, 2005.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Constitution has so far been amended ninety four times, the last being the Constitution (Ninety-fourth Amendment) Act, 2006 and the publication of the latest edition is in process and the same shall be made available shortly.

*[English]*

#### Setting up of Inter Regulatory Coordination Group

2123. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level inter regulatory coordination group has been set up to put in place minimum education and regulatory standard for financial advisers;

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

(c) the time by which the rules will be finalized and the group will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) For regulating investment advice in non-securities markets, a Committee has been constituted to examine the issues in detail with respect to international practice, current legal position in India etc.

(c) The committee has been advised to submit its report within two months.

#### Land Allotted to NGOs by the L&DO in NDMC Area

2124. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been leased out to trusts, Societies and NGOs by the L&DO within NDMC area of Delhi for construction and operation of youth and working women's hostels;

(b) if so, the names of such allottees, trusts/societies and the area of land allotted to each of them;

(c) whether under the lease agreement commercial operations from such leased out premises are forbidden;

(d) if so, whether there have been instances of violation of lease terms by the allottees; and

(e) the punitive action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Two plots of land measuring 0.81 acres and 2.149 acres have been allotted to National Youth Hostel Trust and Vishwa Yuvak Kendra respectively in Chankyapuri for youth Hostel and Hostel.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Action has been taken under the terms of Lease Agreement. Notices have been issued directing the institutions to remedy the violations. Failure to remedy the breach invites further action viz., determination of lease and re-entry and action under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

#### Rehabilitation Programme for the Oustees of Tehri Dam

2125. SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which the Tehri Hydro Development Corporation Ltd. has spent on Rehabilitation of Tehri Dam affected people so far;

(b) whether the State Government of Uttarakhand has demanded additional funds for the purposes; and

(c) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) THDC have informed that up to October, 2007 they have spent Rs. 1232.35 crores on Rehabilitation & Resettlement of Tehri Dam affected people.

(b) Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand had, in November 2006, sent an additional demand for a special package of Rs. 248.00 crores to Hon'ble Prime Minister for affected/cut-off areas of Tehri Dam project. In addition



to that, the Rehabilitation Directorate of Government of Uttarakhand has recently asked THDC for additional funds of Rs. 144.20 crores for Rehabilitation & Resettlement works of Tehri Dam affected people.

(c) The demands raised by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand pertained mainly to bridges & road connectivity. As these demands were beyond the provisions of the approved Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy, they could not be borne out of the project cost.

THDC vide their letter dated 25.9.2007 have requested the rehabilitation Directorate of Government of Uttarakhand to furnish further details in respect of the additional demands of Rs. 144.20 crores made by them.

#### **BPL People in Metros, Big and Small Cities**

2126. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper survey/identification of BPL people in the metros, big and small cities have not been done;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received representations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to re-survey the number of BPL people of metros, big and small cities;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the action taken by the Government to improve the living condition of BPL people in urban areas;

(g) whether the Government proposes to provide employment, medical facilities and dwelling units on special concessions to BPL people of metros, small and big cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission releases estimates of urban poor from time to time based on the national sample surveys conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Recently, Planning Commission has released State-wise estimates of urban poor for the year 2004-2005 on the basis of 61st Round of NSSO survey. At present, there is no proposal to conduct any new all India survey of the urban poor.

(f) to (h) In the urban areas, in order to improve the living conditions of the urban poor, an employment-oriented urban poverty alleviation programme named Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is being implemented on all India basis since 1.12.1997. Under SJSRY, the urban poor are assisted to set up individual/group micro enterprises for self-employment and also provided wage employment by utilizing their labour in the construction of socially and economically useful public assets. Also, the shelter and basic amenities requirements of urban poor are addressed through the newly launched Sub-Mission of Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for 63 identified cities and through the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), for cities/towns other than the 63 identified cities. Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the facility of medical and health are secured through convergence of all relevant programmes of the Central and State Governments at the urban local body level.

#### **Review of Thermal Power Plants**

2127. SHRIMATI P. SATHEDEVI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the performance of thermal power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the power generation capacity of these plants at present, State-wise;

(c) whether the private agencies are involved in the power generation and distribution in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The performance of thermal power plants in the country is reviewed by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) on regular basis and the performance of thermal power stations of Central Sector power utilities is reviewed by the Ministry of Power.

Statement-I indicating the details of power generation capacity of thermal power stations (as on 31.10.2007) in various States is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Statements II and III respectively indicating the State-wise details of thermal and hydro power stations in the private sector and the private agencies involved in power distribution in various States are enclosed.

**Statement I***List of Thermal Power Station as on 31-10-2007*

Sl.No.	Region/State	Sector	Owner	Name of Project	Prime Mover	No of Unit	Capacity MW	Total Capacity MW
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1. Northern Region (NR)</b>								
1.	Chandigarh	State Sector	Govt. (Chandigarh)	Govt. Power Project	Diesel	1	2	2.00
Total (Chandigarh)								2.00
2	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit -2	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit -3	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit -4	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Indra Prasatha Unit - 5	Steam	1	60	60.00
3	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Rajghat Power Project Delhi	Steam	1	67.5	67.50
	Delhi	State Sector	IPGCL	Rajghat Power Project Delhi	Steam	1	67.5	67.50
4	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	34	34.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	34	34.00
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	34	34.00
5	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	104.6	104.60
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	104.6	104.60
	Delhi	State Sector	PrPCL	Pragati Power Project	GT-Gas	1	121.2	121.20
Total (Delhi)								994.90
6	Haryana	State Sector	HGPCorpn.	Ambala Power Project (Stage -I)	Diesel	1	0.218	0.22
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Ambala Power Project (Stage -II)	Diesel	1	0.3	0.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Ambala Power Project (Stage-III)	Diesel	1	0.4	-0.40
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Ambala Power Project (Stage -IV)	Diesel	1	1	1.00
7	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Faridabad Diesel Power Project	Diesel	2	1	2.00
8	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Faridabad Thermal Power Project	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Haryana			Faridabad Thermal Power Project	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Haryana			Faridabad Thermal Power Project	Steam	1	60	60.00
9	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Tau Devi Lal TPS	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Tau Devi Lal TPS	Steam	1	250	250.00
10	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-1	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-I	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-1	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-1	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Haryana		HGPCorpn.	Panipat Thermal Power Station-II	Steam	1	210	210.00
<b>Total (Haryana)</b>								<b>1543.92</b>
11	Himachal Pradesh	State Sector	HPSEB	Keylong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.13	
<b>Total (Himachal Pradesh)</b>								
12	Jammu & Kashmir	State Sector	J & K PDC	Bemina Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	5	5.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir		J&KPDC	Karnah Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.06	0.06
14	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Leh Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	2.18	2.18
15	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		J & K PDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00
	Jammu & Kashmir		J&KPDC	Pampore Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	25	25.00
16	Jammu & Kashmir		J&KPDC	Upper Sindh Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.7	1.70
Total (J & K)								183.94
17	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	88	88.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	88	88.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	88	88.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Anta Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	149	149.00
18	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	102	102.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	102	102.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Auriaya Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.00
19	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Badarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
20	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	146.5	146.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Dadri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	146.5	146.50
21	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	GT-Gas	1	143	143.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	GT-Gas	1	143	143.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Faridabad CCGT	GT-Gas	1	144	144.00
22	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	National Capital Region Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
23	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Rihand Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
24	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Singrauli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
25	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Tanda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
26	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Unchahar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Total Central Sector (Northern Region)							9362.00	
27	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00	
28	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Guru Hargobind Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Guru Hargobind Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
29	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Rice Straw(Jalkheri)	Steam	1	10	10.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Punjab	State Sector		Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
30	Punjab	State Sector	PSEB	Roper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Total (Punjab)							2130.00	
31.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00	
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00	
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Rajasthan	State Sector		Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Rajasthan	State Sector		Kota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Kota Thermal Power Station Stage IV Unit VI	Steam	1	195	195.00
32	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Giral T. Power Station (Lignite)	Steam	1	125	125.00
33	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Dhaulpur Gas CCGT	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Dhaulpur Gas CCGT	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
34	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station Stage St-II	GT-Gas	1	37.5	37.50
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	35.5	35.50
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Ramgarh Gas Power Station Stage-11	GT-Gas	1	37.8	37.80
35.	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Rajasthan	State Sector	RRVUNL	Suratgarh Thermal Power Station Stage-3	Steam	1	250	250.00
Total (Rajasthan)								2753.80
36	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Anpara Thermal Power Station Stage-I	Steam	1	500	500.00
37	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Harduaganj Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
38	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	t	50	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Obra Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
39	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Panki Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Panki Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
40	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Uttar Pradesh	State Sector	UPRVUNL	Paricha Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
Total (Uttar Pradesh)								4380.00
Northern Region Total								21350.69
<b>2. Western Region</b>								
41	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	50	50.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector		Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector		Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	250	250.00
42	Chhattisgarh	State Sector	CSEB	Korba Thermal Power Station (East)	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector		Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector		Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Chhattisgarh	State Sector		Korba Thermal Power Station (West)	Steam	1	210	210.00
43	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	M/s O.P. Jindal	Raigarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Total (Chhattisgarh)							1780.00
44	Goa	Pvt.	Relance Salgaocar	Salgaocar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	48	48.00
	Total (Goa)							48.00
45	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
46	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	34	34.00
47	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	185	185.00
48	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Bhuj Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.07	0.07
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Bhuj Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.15	0.30
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Bhuj Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.3	0.30
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Bhuj Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	4.2	8.40
49	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Dhuvaran Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.6	0.60
50	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	NO	110.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Dhuvaran Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
51	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Dwarka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.12	0.36
52	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Gandhi Nagar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.4	0.80
53	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
54	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	70	70.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	70	70.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Kutch Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	75	75.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
55	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Mahuva Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.28	1.28
56	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Mandavi Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.15	0.15
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Mandavi Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.56	1.12
57	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Pandhana Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.02	1.02
58	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Sikka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Sikka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
59	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Ukai Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
60	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Uran Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.28	1.28
61	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.4	1.60
62	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.B.	Wonakabari Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
63	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.G	Haziira Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52	52.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.G	Haziira Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52	52.00
	Gujarat	State Sector	G.S.E.G	Haziira Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.1	52.10
64	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Baroda Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106	106.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Baroda Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	54	54.00
65	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00	
66	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	38.77	38.77	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	67.85	67.85	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	72	72.00	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Dhuvaran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	40	40.00	
67	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Gandhi Nagar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
68	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Utran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00	
69	Gujarat	State Sector	GSECL	Wanakobri Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	
70	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135	135.00	
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135	135.00	
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135	135.00	
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	250	250.00	
71	Gujarat	State Sector	GMD Corpn.	Akrimota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00	
	Gujarat	State Sector	GMD Corpn.	Akrimota Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00	
72	Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat E Co. Pvt.	Surat Power Generating Co.	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20	
	Total (Gujarat)							6721.20	
73	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00	
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00	
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00	
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00	
74	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
75	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	500	500.00
76	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station Extn.	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB Jt With Raj.	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Madhya Pradesh	State Sector	MPSEB	Satpura Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	625	62.50
	Total ( Madhya Pradesh)							2782.50
77	Maharashtra	Pvt.	BSES Pvt.	Dhanu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.		Dhanu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
78	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	55	55.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Bhusawal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
79	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
80	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Khaperkheda Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
81	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	105	105.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	105	105.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	105	105.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	105	105.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Koradi Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
82	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Nasik Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
83	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Paras Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	55	55.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Paras Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
84	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	20	20.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	20	20.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		New Parli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
85	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108	108.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108	108.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108	108.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	108	108.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector	MSEB	Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120	120.00
	Maharashtra	State Sector		Uran Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120	120.00
86	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120	120.00
87.	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	150	150.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Total (Maharashtra)							9542.00
88	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	131	131.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Gandhar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	255	255.00
89	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106	106.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT Gas	1	106	106.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106	106.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106	106.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kawas Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	no	110.00
90	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Korba Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
91	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240	240.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240	240.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	260	260.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240	240.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240	240.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	260	260.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240	240.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	240	240.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	Jt. Venture NTPC & ONGC	Ratnagiri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	260	260.00
92	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Sipat Supper Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
93	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
<b>Total Central Sector (Western Region)</b>								<b>9372.00</b>
<b>Western Region Total</b>								<b>30245.70</b>
<b>3. Southern Region</b>								
94	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APOENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station A	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station B	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station B	Steam	1	110	110.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Kothagudam Thermal Power Station C	Steam	1	110	110.00
95	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Ramagudam Thermal Power Station B	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
96	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Royal Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Royal Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Raval Seema Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
97	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijayawada Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
98	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijeswaram (APGPCOR.)	GT-Gas	1	173.3	173.30
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijeswaram (APGPCOR.)	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijeswaram (APGPCOR.)	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00
	Andhra Pradesh	State Sector	APGENCO	Vijeswaram (APGPCOR.)	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00
99	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	BSES	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	142	142.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	BSES	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	78	78.00
100	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.8	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.8	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.8	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	77	77.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	140	140.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT.Gas	1	80	80.00
101	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Co.	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Co.	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Co.	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	126	126.00
102	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	L.V.S. Power Corpn.	L. V.S.Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	184	18.40
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	L.V S Power Corpn.	L.V. S.Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	18.4	18.40
103	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vemagiri Power Corp.	Vemagiri ,CCPP	GT-Gas	1	233	233.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vemagiri Power Corp.	Vemagiri ,C'CPP	GT-Gas	1	137	137.00
104	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	67	67.00
<b>Total (Andhra Pradesh)</b>								<b>5045.00</b>
105	Karnataka	Pvt.	Jindal (Pvt. Co.)	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	130	130.00
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Torangallu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	130	130.00
106	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Karnataka	State Sector		Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Karnataka	State Sector		Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Karnataka	State Sector		Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Karnataka	State Sector		Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Karnataka	State Sector	KPCL	Raichur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
107	Karnataka	Pvt.	Shrirayaseema Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bellary Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	12.6	25.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
108	Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Power Pvt.Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50	
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50	
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50	
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50	
	Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Power Pvt.Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	50	50.00	
109	Karnataka	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.Co. (Tata)	Belguam Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	81.3	81.30	
110	Karnataka	State Sector	VVNL	Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Karnataka	State Sector		Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Karnataka	State Sector		Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Karnataka	State Sector		Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Karnataka	State Sector		Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Karnataka	State Sector		Yelahanka Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Total (Karnataka)							2184.42	
111	Kerala	Pvt	BSES Pvt.Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	39	39.00	
	Kerala	Pvt.	BSES Pvt.Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00	
	Kerala	Pvt.		Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00	
	Kerala	Pvt.		Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00	
112	Kerala	Pvt	Kasargode Pvt. Co.	Kasargode Diesel Power Station	Diesel	7	3.12	21.84	
113	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Kerala	State Sector		Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Kerala	State Sector		Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Kerala	State Sector		Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
	Kerala	State Sector		Brahmapuram Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	21.32	21.32	
114	Kerala	State Sector	KSEB	Kozhikode Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	16	16.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Kerala	State Sector		Kozhikode Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	16	16.00	
	Total (Kerala)							430.44	
115	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Agatti Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	1 14	1.14	
116	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Amini Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	1.03	1.03	
117	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Andrott Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	1.25	1.25	
118	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Bangaram Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	0.09	0.09	
119	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Bitra Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	0.058	0.06	
120	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Chetlat Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	0.43	0.43	
121	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Kadamat Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	0.8	0.80	
122	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Kalpeni Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	1.06	1.06	
123	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	kavaratti Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	18	1.80	
124	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Kitan Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	0.51	0.51	
125	Lakshadweep	State Sector	Govt.Deptt	Minicoy Diesel Power Station Diesel	Diesel	1	1.8	1.80	
	Total (Lakshadweep)							9.97	
126	Pondicherry	State Sector	PPCL (Gas)	Karaikal Gas Power Station GT-Gas	GT-Gas	1	9.6	9.60	
	Pondicherry	State Sector	PPCL (Gas)	Karaikal Gas Power Station GT-Gas	GT-Gas	1	22.9	22.90	
	Total (Pondicherry)							32.50	
127	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Ext)	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Fst)	Steam	1	210	210.00	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	50	50.00	
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	50	50.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station I	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEYVELI LIGNITE	Neyveli Thermal Power Station II	Steam	1	210	210.00
128	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kayamkulam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	115.3	115.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kayamkulam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	1153	115.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kayamkulam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	119.4	119.40
129	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Ramagundm Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
130	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Simadri Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Simadri Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
Total Central Sector (Southern Region)								6440.00
131	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Balaji Power Corpn.Pvt.Co.	Samayanallur Diesel Power Station	Diesel	7	15.143	106.00
132	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
133	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	KUTTALAM CCPP	Kuttalam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	37	37.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	KUTTALAM CCPP	Kuttalam Gas Power Station unit-I	GT-Gas	1	63	63.00
134	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	PPN Power Co. Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	225	225.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	PPN Power Co. Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	105.5	105.50
135	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Samalpatti Power Co.	Samalpatti Gas Power Station	Diesel	7	15094	105.66

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
136	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	St CMS Electric Company	Neyveli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
137	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Aban Power Co. Ltd.	Karuppur CCGT	GT-Gas	1	70	70.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Aban Power Co. Ltd.	Karuppur CCGT ( Waste Heat Steam)	GT-Gas	1	49.8	49.80
138	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Valentharvy Power Co.Ltd.,	Valentharvy OPS	GT-Gas	1	38	38.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Valentharvy Power Co.Ltd.,	Valentharvy OPS	GT-Gas	1	14.8	14.80
139	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Basin Bridge Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
140	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Ennore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
141	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kovikalappal Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	38	38.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Kovikalappal Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	69	69.00
142	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Mettur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
143	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Narimanam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5	5.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Narimanam Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5	5.00
144	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	North Madras Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		North Madras Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		North Madras Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
145	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector		Tuticorin Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
146	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	34	34.00
	Tamil Nadu	State Sector	TNEB	Valuuthur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
Total (Tamil Nadu)								4565.76
Southern Region Total								16708.09
<b>4. Eastern Region</b>								
147	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Campbell Bay Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	2.77	2.77
148	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Car Nicobar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	2.55	2.55
149	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Champion Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.12	0.12
150	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chatham Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	125	12.50
151	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chowra Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.15	0.15
152	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Dugong Creek Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.04	0.04
153	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Hanspuri Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.027	0.03
154	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Havelock Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.52	0.52
155	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Jagannath Dera Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.012	0.01
156	A & N Islands	State Sector	Oovt. Deptt.	Kakana Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.015	0.02
157	A & N Islands	State Sector	Oovt. Deptt.	Kamorta Island Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.71	0.71
158	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Katchal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.58	0.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
159	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kondul Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.03	0.03
160	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Little Andaman Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.28	1.28
161	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Long Island Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.175	0.18
162	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mohanpur Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.015	0.02
163	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Neil Island Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.4	0.40
164	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Paschim Sagar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.039	0.04
165	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Phoenixbay Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	5.71	5.71
166	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Pilobhabi Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.04	0.04
167	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Pilomilow Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.03	0.03
168	A & N islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Pilopenja Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.03	0.03
169	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Pilpillow Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.065	0.07
170	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Raj Niwas Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.26	0.26
	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Rangat Bay Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	4.14	4.14
171	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Rangat Bay Diesel Power Station	Diesel	5	1.2	6.00
172	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Secretariat Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.13	0.13
173	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Shompen Complex Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.02	0.02
174	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Sita Nagar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.45	1.45
175	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Smith Island Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.03	0.03
176	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	South Bay Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.01	0.01
177	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Strait Islands Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.02	0.02
178	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tapong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.04	0.04
179	A & N Islands	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Teresa Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.14	0.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
180	A & N Islands	Pvt.	Suryachakra PC	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	5	10.00
	A & N Islands	Pvt.	Suryachakra PC	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	5	10.00
Total (A & N Islands)								60.05
	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Bihar	State Sector		Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
181	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Bihar	State Sector		Barauni Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
182	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Bihar	State Sector		Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
183	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Patna Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	1.5	1.50
	Bihar	State Sector		Patna Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	1.5	1.50
	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Patna Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	3	3.00
	Bihar	State Sector	BSEB	Patna Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	7.5	7.50
-	Total (Bihar)							553.50
184	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B	Steam	1	210	210.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B	Steam	1	210	210.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Bokaro Thermal Power Station B	Steam	1	210	210.00
185	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	140	140.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	140	140.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	140	140.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
186	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	140	140.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Durgapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
187	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Maithon Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Maithon Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Maithon Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
188	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	D.V.C	Central Sector	D.V.C	Mejia Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
Total (D.V.C)								3190.00
189	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	200	200.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Farakka Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
190	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
191	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station-II, Unit-3	Steam	1	500	500.00
192	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	1	62.5	62.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NTPC	Talchar Thermal Power Station Old	Steam	1	110	110.00
<b>Total NTPC</b>								<b>6410.00</b>
<b>Total Central Sector (DVC+NTPC) (Eastern Region)</b>								<b>8600.00</b>
193	Jharkhand	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Jharkhand	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Jharkhand	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
194	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	100	100.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Jharkhand	State Sector	Jh.S.E.B	Patratu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
195	Jharkhand	State Sector	TenughatVN Ltd.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Jharkhand	State Sector	TenughatVN Ltd.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Total (Jharkhand)							1620.00
196	Orissa	State Sector	OPGC Ltd.	I. B. Valley Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Orissa	State Sector	OPGC Ltd.	I. B. Valley Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	Total (Orissa)							420.00
197	Sikkim	State Sector	GOVT.(Sikkim)	Gangtok	Diesel	1	4	4.00
198	Sikkim	State Sector	GOVT.(Sikkim)	Rampool	Diesel	1	1	1.00
	Total (Sikkim)							5.00
199	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C.Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
200	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
201	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement T P S	Steam	1	67.5	67.50
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement T P S	Steam	1	67.5	67.50
202	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
203	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	75	75.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	75	75.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	75	75.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	D.P.L.	D.P.L. Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
204	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	10	10.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.		Chinakuri Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	10	10.00
205	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	3	3.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	5	5.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.		Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	5	5.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.		Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	5	5.00
206	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	1.5	1.50
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	1.875	1.88
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	2	2.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	3	3.00
207	West Bengal	Pvt.	Sundaban Pvt.	Sunderban Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.14	0.14
208	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
209	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Bandel Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
210	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Kolaghat Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	210	210.00
211	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Santalidih Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Santalidih Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Santalidih Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBPDC	Santalidih Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
212	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Balarghat Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.84	0.84
213	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Coach Bihar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.97	1.97
214	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Digha Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.13	0.13
215	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Haldia Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Haldia Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
216	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Jaidank Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.4	0.40
217	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Jalpaiguri Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.378	1.38
218	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kalimpong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.57	0.57
219	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kalindu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	3.07	3.07
220	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kasb3 Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Kasba Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
221	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Lelong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.9	0.90
222	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Pattar Pratima Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.29	0.29
223	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Ramyong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.88	1.88



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
224	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Rudranagar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Rudranagar Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.58	0.58
225	West Bengal	State Sector	WBSEB	Silisuri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
Total (West Bengal)								4408.57
Eastern Region Total								16667.12
<b>5. North Eastern Region</b>								
226	Arunachal Pradesh	State Sector	Govt. (Arunachal Pradesh )	TOTAL DIESEL	Diesel	1	15.88	15.88
Total (Arunachal Pradesh)								15.88
227	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Borigaigaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Borigaigaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Borigaigaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Borigaigaon Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
228	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Chandrapur Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
229	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Galoki (Mobile gas TG)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Galoki (Mobile gas TG)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Galoki (Mobile gas TG)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
230	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Kothalguri Gas Power Station (Mobile)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Kothalguri Gas Power Station (Mobile)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Kothalguri Gas Power Station (Mobile)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Kothalguri Gas Power Station (Mobile)	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
231	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	15	15.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GJ-Gas	1	20	20.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Lakwa Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	20	20.00
232	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	12.5	12.50
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	23	23.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	23	23.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	23	23.00
	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup, Wasteheat Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	22	22.00
233	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	Namrup Thermal Power Station (MF)	Steam	1	30	30.00
234	Assam	State Sector	A.S.E.B	S.E. B.Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	20.69	20.69
235	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
236	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5	5.00
Total (Assam)								619.69
237	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Bungpa Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.01	0.01
238	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chingai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05
239	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Dhakpong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20
240	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Hamgbo Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.02	0.02
241	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.14	0.14
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	• 1	0.2	0.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.24	0.24	
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	8	0.25	2.00	
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Imphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	1	2.00	
242	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kagomkhulam Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05	
243	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kajirng Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25	
244	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Khoupulam Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.2	0.40	
245	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimahung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.69	0.69	
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimahung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.06	1.06	
246	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	6	18.00	
	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Leimakhong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	6	18.00	
247	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Limphal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.64	0.64	
248	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Morah Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20	
249	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Nemgbha Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.08	0.08	
250	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	None Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05	
251	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Phengon Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05	
252	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Porbung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20	
253	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Sewdal Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05	
254	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tamonglong Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20	
255	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Teimic Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20	
256	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tengnonpol Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20	
257	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Thanlon Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.2	0.20	
258	Manipur	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tousom Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.03	0.03	
	Total (Manipur)								45.41
259	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEB	Beghmara Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.11	0.11	
260	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEB	Dalu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.05	0.05	
261	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEB	Nangalbhara Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.69	0.69	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
262	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEb	Tuna Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.12	1.12
263	Meghalaya	State Sector	Meg.SEb	Uliaragn Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.08	0.08
Total (Meghalaya)								2.05
264	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Biate Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Biate Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.25	
265	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Buarpu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Buarpu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.1
	Mizoram	State Sector						
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Buarpu Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25
266	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Bairabi Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	22.92	22.92
267	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Champhai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	5	0.25	1.25
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Champhai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.5	1.50
268	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chawngte Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.1	0.30
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Chawngte Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.56	0.56
269	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Darlawn Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.25	1.00
270	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Hnahthral Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
271	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Khawzawl Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.25	1.00
272	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kolasib Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Kolasib Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.8	0.80
273	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lawnggtlai Diesel Power Station	Diesel	6	0.25	1.50
274	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Luangmual Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.88	3.52
275	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lunglei Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.248	0.74
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lunglei Diesel Power Station	Diesel	7	0.25	1.75
276	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Lungsen Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20
277	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mualthum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mualthum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.25	0.25
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Mualthum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.56	0.56
278	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Saiha Diesel Power Station	Diesel	4	0.25	1.00
279	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Saitual Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
280	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Sarchhip Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
281	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tawpui 'N' Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.56	1.68
282	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tabung Diesel Power Station	Diesel	5	0.1	0.50
283	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tuipang Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Tuipang Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20
284	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	W. Phaileng Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	W. Phaileng Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	0.25	0.50
285	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zawnum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.056	0.06
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zawnum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zawnum Diesel Power Station	Diesel	3	0.25	0.75
286	Mizoram	State Sector	Govt. Deptt.	Zuauangtui	Diesel	2	2.5	5.00
Total (Mizoram)								51.86
287	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Agartala Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
288	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	30	30.00
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
	Central Sector	Central Sector	NEEPCO	Kathalguri Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33.5	33.50
Total Central Sector (North Eastern Region)								375.06
289	Nagaland	State Sector	Govt Deptt	Dimapur Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	1.1	1.10



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Tripura	State Sector	Govt.Deptt.	Rokhia Gas Power Station-II, Unit-VIII	GT-Gas	1	21	21.00
300	Tripura	State Sector	Govt.Deptt.	Subroom Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
301	Tripura	State Sector	Govt.Deptt.	Sunewem Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.1	0.10
302	Tripura	State Sector	Govt.Deptt.	Telimme Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.141	0.14
Total (Tripura)								132.35
North Eastern Region Total								1244.23
Total All India Thermal								88215.83

*Statement II**List of Private Thermal Power Stations in the Country as on 31-10-2007*

SL.No.	Region/State	Sector	Owner	Name of Project	Prime Mover	No. of Unit	Capacity (MW)	Total Capacity (MW)
1	Chhattisgarh	Pvt.	M/s O.P.Jindal	Raigarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
2	Goa	Pvt.	Relance Salgaocar	Salgaocar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	48	48.00
3	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.		Sabarmati Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	110	110.00
4	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	33	33.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	AECO Pvt.	Vatva Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	34	34.00
5	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	110	110.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Gujarat	Pvt.	ESSAR Pvt.	Essar Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	185	185.00
6	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Baroda Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	106	106.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Baroda Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	54	54.00
7	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	GIPCL (Pvt)	Surat Lignite Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	125	125.00
8	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135	135.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135	135.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	135	135.00
	Gujarat	Pvt.	Gujarat Peguthan	Peguthan Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	250	250.00
9	Gujarat	Pvt.	Surat E Co. Pvt.	Surat Power Generating Co.	Diesel	2	0.1	0.20
Total (Gujarat)								2070.20
10	Maharashtra	Pvt.	BSES Pvt.	Dhanu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.		Dhanu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
11	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	60	60.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	120	120.00
12	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	150	150.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Trombay Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	500	500.00
Total (Maharashtra)								1830.00
13	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	BSES	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	142	142.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	BSES	Peddapuram Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	78	78.00
14	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.8	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.8	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	52.8	52.80
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	77	77.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	140	140.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	GVK Ind	Jegrupadu Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	80	80.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Co	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.0
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Co	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	112	112.0
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Kondapalli Co	Kondapalli Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	126	126.00
16	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	L.V.S. Power Corpn.	L.V.S.Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	18.4	18.40
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	L.V.S. Power Corpn.	L.V.S. Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	18.4	18.40
17	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vemagiri Power Corpn.	Vemagiri ,CCPP	GT-Gas	1	233	233.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	Vemagiri Power Corpn.	Vemagiri ,CCPP	GT-Gas	1	137	137.00
18	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	SPOL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	SPGL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	47	47.00
	Andhra Pradesh	Pvt.	SPOL (Spectrum)	Godavari Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	67	67.00
Total (Andhra Pradesh)								1640.20
19	Karnataka	Pvt.	Jindal (Pvt. Co.)	Torangallu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	130	130.00
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Torangallu Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	130	130.00
20	Karnataka	Pvt.	Shrirayalseema Ltd. (Pvt.)	Bellary Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	12.6	25.20
21	Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Power, Pvt.Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50
	Karnataka	Pvt.		Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	42.5	42.50
	Karnataka	Pvt.	Tanir Bavi Power Pvt.Co.	Tanir Bavi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	50	50.00
22	Karnataka	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.Co.	Belguam Diesel Power Station (Tata)	Diesel	1	81.3	81.30
Total (Karnataka)								586.50
23	Kerala	Pvt.	BSES Pvt.Co.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	39	39.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Kerala	Pvt.	BSES PvtCo.	Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00
	Kerala	Pvt.		Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00
	Kerala	Pvt.		Cochin Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	45	45.00
24	Kerala	Pvt.	Kasargode Pvt.Co.	Kasargode Diesel Power Station	Diesel	7	3.12	21.84
Total (Kerala)								195.84
25	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Balaji Power Corpn.Pvt.Co.	Samayanallur Diesel Power Station	Diesel	7	15.143	106.00
26	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50J	50.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	GMR Vasavipower Pvt.Co.	Basin Bridge Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	50	50.00
27	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	PPN Power Co. Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	225	225.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	PPN Power Co.Ltd.	Pillaiperumalanallur Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	105.5	105.50
28	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Samalpatti Power Co.	Samalpatti Gas Power Station	Diesel	7	15.094	105.66
29	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	St CMS Electric Company	Neyveli Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
30	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Aban Power Co. Ltd.,	Karuppur CCGT	GT-Gas	1	70	70.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Aban Power Co. Ltd.,	Karuppur CCGT (Waste Heat Steam)	GT-Gas	1	49.8	49.80
31	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Valentharvy Power Co.Ltd.,	Valentharvy GPS	GT-Gas	1	38	38.00
	Tamil Nadu	Pvt.	Valentharvy Power Co.Ltd.	Valentharvy GPS	GT-Gas	1	148	14.80
Total (Tamil Nadu)								1164.76
32	A & N Islands	Pvt.	Suryachakra PC	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	5	10.00
	A & N Islands	Pvt.	Suryachakra PC	Bambo Flat Diesel Power Station	Diesel	2	5	10.00
								20.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33	Jharkhand	Pvt.	TAT A Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Jharkhand	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Jharkhand	Pvt.	TATA Pvt.	Jojobera Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	120	120.00
	Total (Jharkhand)							360.00
34	West Bengal	Pvt	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Budge-Budge Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	250	250.00
35	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	30	30.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	New Cossipore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	50	50.00
36	West Bengal	Pvt,	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement T P S	Steam	1	67.5	67.50
	West Bengal	Pvt	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Southern Replacement T P S	Steam	1	67.5	67.50
37	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	C.E.S.C. Pvt.	Titagarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	60	60.00
38	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Chinakun Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	10	10.00
	West Bengal	Pvt		Chinakun Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	10	10.00
39	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	3	3.00
	West Bengal	Pvt	Dishergarh Pvt.	Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	5	5.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.		Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	5	5.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.		Dishergarh Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	5	5.00
40	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	1.5	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	1.875	1.88
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	2	2.00
	West Bengal	Pvt.	Dishergarh Pvt.	Seebpore Thermal Power Station	Steam	1	3	3.00
41	West Bengal	Pvt.	Sundeban Pvt.	Sunderban Diesel Power Station	Diesel	1	0.14	0.14
Total (West Bengal)								1081.52
42	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Adamtilla Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3	3.00
43	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	3.5	3.50
	Assam	Pvt.	DLF Power Co.	Baskhandi Gas Power Station	GT-Gas	1	5	5.00
Total (Assam)								24.50
TOTAL								9271.51
HYDRO								
1	HP	Pvt.	Jai Prakash H.P. Ltd.	BAPSA Hydro Power Station Unit-2	Hy	1	100	100.00
	HP	Pvt.	Jai Prakash H.P. Ltd.	BAPSA Hydro Power Station Unit-1	Hy	1	100	100.00
	HP	Pvt.	Jai Prakash H.P. Ltd.	BAPSA Hydro Power Station	Hy	1	100	100.00
2	HP	Pvt.	Malana HE Project	Malana Hydro Power Station	Hy	2	43	86.00
3	Uttarakhand	Pvt.	JPPVL	Vishnu Prayag HEP	Hy	4	100	400.00
4	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Bhira Hydro Power Station PSS	Hy	1	150	150.00
	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Bhira Hydro Power Station PSS	Hy	6	25	150.00
5	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Bhivpuri Hydro Power Station	Hy	3	24	72.00
6	Maharashtra	Pvt.	TATA	Khopali Hydro Power Station	Hy	6	12	72.00
Total								1230.00

**Statement III***Private Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) in India*

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Name of the Area/State where operating	In operation since
1.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Co. (CESC)	Kolkata (West Bengal)	1897
2.	Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	1913
3.	Surat Electricity Co. Ltd. (Torrent Power Ltd.)	Surat (Gujarat)	1920
4.	BSES (Reliance Energy Ltd.)	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1929
5.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Mumbai (Maharashtra)	1907
6.	Tata Tea Ltd.	Munnar (Kerala)	1948
7.	Dishergarh Power Co. Ltd.	Ranigunge-Asansol Belt (West Bengal)	1919
8.	Noida Power Co. Ltd (NPCL)	Greater NOIDA (Uttar Pradesh)	1993
9.	NESCO	North-Eastern Sector (Orissa)	1999
10.	WESCO	Western Sector (Orissa)	1999
11.	SOUTHCO	Southern Sector (Orissa)	1999
12.	CESCO	Central Sector (Orissa)	1999
13.	BSES Yamuna Power Limited (BYPL)	East and Central Delhi	2002
14.	BSES Rajdhani Power Limited (BRPL)	West and South Delhi	2002
15.	North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL)	North and North-west Delhi	2002
<i>Private Company working as Franchisee of DISCOIM</i>			
1.	Torrent Power Ltd.	Bhiwandi (Maharashtra)	2006

**Government Plans to Start Housing Index**

2128. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is working on a House Startup Index (HSUI) to reflect the availability of housing stocks and real estate prices in cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the House startup Index is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for developing methodology for evolving Housing Start up Index (HSUI). National Building Organization, an attached office under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is a member of TAG. So far two meetings of the Group have taken place.

**Extension of Rural Credit**

2129. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rural credit extended by various Public Sector Banks in the agricultural sector is only thirty six percent;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve 100 percent target of rural credit in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The details of disbursements made by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to agriculture under Special Agricultural Credit Plan for the last three years, viz. from 2004-2005 to 2006-2007 *viz-a-viz* total agricultural credit disbursed by all banks is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Disbursement by PSBs	Total disbursement to agriculture by all banks	Share of PSBs in total credit
2004-2005	65218	125309.37	52.04%
2005-2006	94278	180485.57	52.23%
2006-2007	122442.52	203296.38	60.21%

(c) The credit flow to agriculture by all agencies viz. Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks during the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 have been Rs. 125309.37 crore, Rs. 180485.57 crore and Rs. 203296.38 crore as against the target of Rs. 105000 crore, Rs. 141000 crore and Rs. 175000 crore, respectively.

**Proposals form States under UIDSSMT**

2130. SHRI VASANTRAO MORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of various Municipal Councils & Corporations;

(b) if so, the current status of these projects;

(c) whether the grant under the said scheme has been released to these Municipal Councils/Corporations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), 579 projects in 468 towns which covers 23 Municipal Corporations, 311 Municipal Councils/Boards, 121 Town Panchayats and 13 Census towns have been recommended by the State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSCs) of 20 States and 2 Union Territories with an approved cost of Rs. 1049506.426 lakhs. The details are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Till date, Rs. 183788.30 lakh have been released to the State Governments/State Level Nodal Agencies (SLNAs) for 345 projects in 280 towns comprising 15 Municipal Corporations, 186 Municipal Councils/Boards, 76 Town Panchayats and 3 Census Towns of 16 States. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) No delay. Funds have been released to the State Governments/SLNAs, as per scheme guidelines in accordance with the priority of the States and allocations provided to them.

**Statement I**

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of Towns Approved	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Council/Board	Town Panchayat	Census town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75	2	62	5	6
2.	Assam	7		2	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Bihar	9		1	8	
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	1	2		
5.	Gujarat	48	2	44	1	1
6.	Haryana	4		4		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3		3		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	8		1	7	
9.	Kerala	10	1	9		
10.	Karnataka	30	1	23	6	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32	7	23	2	
12.	Maharashtra	47	3	42		2
13.	Manipur	5		5		
14.	Nagaland	7			6	1
15.	Orissa	3	1	2		
16.	Rajasthan	27		27		
17.	Tamil Nadu	91		23	68	
18.	Tripura	8			8	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	35	4	25	6	
20.	West Bengal	13	1	12		
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2				2
22.	Daman & Diu	1		1		
<b>Total</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13</b>

**Statement II**

Sl. No.	State	Municipal Corporation	Municipal Council/ Board	Town Panchayat	Census town	No. of Towns/ cities	No. of Projects	Cost Approved by SLSC	Eligible Central Share (80% /90% of approved Cost)	Total ACA Released (including incentives)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	30	5	2	39	44	130653.87	104763.10	54033.99
2.	Assam		1	2	1	4	4	2933.19	2639.87	1363.93
3.	Bihar		1	3		4	4	9537.67	7630.14	3958.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Chhattiagarh	1	2			3	3	6118.65	4894.92	2447.46
5.	Gujarat	2	23			25	25	21272.23	17017.78	8560.26
6.	Himachal Pradesh		3			3	3	1805.88	1444.70	749.44
7.	Jammu & Kashmir		1	7		8	34	27579.08	24821.17	12824.27
8.	Karnataka	1	9	4		14	17	23417.87	18734.30	9718.41
9.	Kerala		8			8	8	15642.00	12513.60	6491.43
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	15	2		18	27	19746.62	15797.30	7898.65
11.	Maharashtra	2	16			18	25	50834.50	40667.60	19086.70
12.	Orissa	1	2			3	5	8842.90	7074.32	3669.86
13.	Rajasthan		22			22	22	14338.05	11470.44	5897.87
14.	Tamil Nadu		23	53		76	82	37617.64	30094.11	15047.06
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4	18			22	28	58469.95	46775.96	24264.99
16.	West Bengal	1	12			13	14	18736.93	14989.54	7775.85
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>447847.03</b>	<b>361328.85</b>	<b>183788.30</b>

#### **Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme**

2131. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government was requested to release an amount of Rs. 172 lakhs as Second Instalment for the implementation of the ICDS training programme in 2006-07 by the Karnataka Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A State Training Action Plan (STRAP) for 2006-07 for the State of Karnataka, for organizing training programmes for ICDS functionaries was approved on 15.6.2006 with a budget of Rs. 298.00 lakhs, and 1st installment of Rs. 108.00 lakhs was released on

18.7.2006. After receipt of the request from the State, 2nd installment of Rs. 190.00 lakhs, being the balance out of the approved STRAP, was released on 20.2.2007.

#### **Development of Infrastructure for Judiciary in Tamil Nadu**

2132. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the Government of Tamil Nadu for financial assistance for the development of infrastructure for judiciary under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed for sanction of Rs. 206.26 crore for the construction of 156 court buildings and Rs. 6.89 crore for the construction



of 299 residences for judges/judicial officers in the 10 years perspective plan. Proposal of Govt. of Tamil Nadu was taken into account in this Department's proposal for seeking an outlay for the scheme "Development of Infrastructure facilities for the Judiciary" in the Eleventh Plan. Planning Commission has approved Rs. 701.08 crore for all the States/Union Territories including that of the State of Tamil Nadu under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure facilities for the Judiciary having the revised name 'Capacity Building and Infrastructure facilities for the Judiciary.

**Opening of Overseas Branches by Nationalised Banks**

2133. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of overseas branches opened by various nationalized banks during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether some more banks are exploring options to open more overseas branches in the coming years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Since January, 2005, four nationalised banks have opened 11 branches abroad, out of which Allahabad Bank has opened 1, Bank of Baroda-5, Bank of India-4 and Canara bank--1 branch abroad.

(b) and (c) The decision to open a branch/office abroad is taken by the banks in accordance with their business plans. The applications of Indian banks for opening of their branches/offices abroad are considered by Reserve bank of India (RBI)/Government under the applicable laws, regulations, norms and procedures.

*[Translation]*

**MRTS In Cities**

2134. SHRI RAGHUVVEER SINGH KOSHAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cities have expressed interest to set up Mass Rapid Transportation System (MRTS) on the lines of railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether BOT projects are being prepared for them; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) Proposals have been received from State Governments for setting up of MRTS system in their cities. These rail-based systems will be run by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) registered as Companies under the Companies Act unlike the MRTS proposals of Ministry of Railways in Chennai, Mumbai etc. where they are under the direct management of Ministry of Railways.

(b) The details of proposals are given in the enclosed Statement. The Statement does not include the already sanctioned projects in Bangalore, Delhi, extension to Gurgaon, and Noida.

(c) Urban Transport being a State subject, the responsibility for selecting the BOT partners through open competitive bidding rests with the concerned State Governments.

(d) In the case of Hyderabad and Mumbai, it will be run on the above model the details of which are included in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Proposals of State Governments for MRTS (Metro Projects) in various cities*

1. Proposals for extension of Delhi Metro to National Capital Region (NCR):—

Sl. No.	Project	Length (in km)	Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Extension of Delhi Metro from New Ashok Nagar in Delhi to Noida Sector-32	7.0	827

1	2	3	4
2.	Extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad	13.875	2028
3.	Express link from Dwarka Sector-21 to IGI Airport	3.50	1569
4.	Metro link from Jahangirpuri to Badli	3.425	394

## 2. Proposals in Respect of State Governments other than NCR

### Details of Proposed MRTs systems (Metro Rail Systems)

### Proposal

1	2
<p>Hyderabad: Total length-66.39 kms. in three corridors. Miyapur-LB Nagar-29.87 km Secunderabad-Falaknuma-14.78 km Habsiguda-Shilparamam-21.74 km Estimated constn. cost-Rs. 8760 cr. The expected duration of construction is 4 years.</p> <p>Mumbai Metro: First corridor of Mumbai Metro Rail Project Phase I Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Total length-11.07 kms. Completion cost projected by the private partner (Mumbai Metro Consortium-I led by Reliance Group) is Rs. 2,356 cr.</p> <p>The Second corridor: Charkop-Bandra-Mankhurd Total length-31.87 km.</p> <p>Estimated completion Cost— Rs. 5527 cr. (excluding land cost)</p>	<p>The Govt. of Andhra Pradesh proposes to execute the project in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis and by availing the Central assistance in the form of Viability Gap Funding (VGF). The State Govt. has informed that the technical proposals submitted by the 5 pre-qualified international consortia companies are under evaluation.</p> <p>The Govt. of Maharashtra (GOM) has decided to execute the project on Building, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT) basis in the PPP route through the private partner mentioned in the previous column. They have demanded Central assistance from National Urban Renewal Mission (NURM) scheme in the form of Viability Gap Funding.</p> <p>Second corridor: The Government of Maharashtra has since decided to implement a fully elevated second corridor on BOOT basis by availing Central assistance in the form of Viability Gap Funding. 8 consortia have submitted Pre-Qualification documents to the State Govt. for evaluation. The State Govt. has not yet selected the private partner.</p>

1

**Third Corridor:****Colaba-Mahim-Bandra corridor****Total length—19.95 kms.****(including 17.73 kms underground)****Estimated cost Rs. 10,751 crs.****Kochi Metro:****Total Length—25.3 kms****(all elevated)****from Always to Petta (Tripunithura)****Estimated cost—Rs. 1966 crores.****Updated to Rs. 3008 cr.****Chennai Metro:****Total length of 50 kms. in the following two corridors****(i) Tollgate to Chennai****Airport—27.5 km****(ii) Chennai Fort to Guindy—22.5 km****Estimated completion****cost— Rs. 9347 cr.****Kolkata Metro:****East-West Metro Corridor****Howrah Station-to Salt Lake****Sector V****Total Length—13.77 kms****(8 km underground and 5.7 km elevated)****Estimated completion****cost Rs. 5165 cr.**

2

**Third Corridor:**

The Govt. of Maharashtra proposes to execute this project through a Government Company to be set up as a special purpose vehicle (SPV) under the joint ownership of Govt. of India and Govt. of Maharashtra as in the case of Delhi Metro and Bangalore Metro and with Japan bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) assistance.

The Government of Kerala has proposed to execute the project in the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) model viz. through a joint venture Govt. Company of Govt. of India and the State Government. The State Government has been asked to justify and to indicate if implementation in the PPP route has been tried.

The State Govt. has proposed to implement the project through a Govt. Company in the model of DMRC with JBIC loan.

The State Govt. has proposed to implement the project through a Govt. Company in the model of DMRC with JBIC loan.

*[English]***Commercial Banking Network in Rural Areas**

2135. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commercial Banking Network in rural areas is handicapped as most of the bank branches are one man branch or lack capacity to undertake development of banking function;

(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) No, Sir. Banks deploy appropriate manpower on the basis of business potential at the particular centres for financial services and generally deploy less manpower in their rural branches due to low volume of business in such areas.

As on 31.3.2006, there were 30516 offices of scheduled commercial banks in rural areas having more than one person and 94 one person offices.

In order to enhance banking functions in the rural areas, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued a circular dated January 25, 2006 on "Financial Inclusion by Extension of Banking Services—use of Business Facilitators and Correspondents". A copy of the circular is available on their website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in). Many banks have employed Business Correspondents/Business Facilitators to extend their outreach.

With the objective of extending savings and loan facilities to the underprivileged and unbanked population, the RBI has advised banks to use the services of non-governmental organizations (NGOs)/self help groups (SHGs), micro finance institutions (MFIs) and other civil society organizations (CSOs) as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services. These intermediaries could act as Business Facilitators/Correspondents. The arrangements under the Business Facilitators/Correspondents are expected to substantially fill the demand supply gap in composite financial services in rural areas and cover a significant share of the microfinance portfolios including savings over a period of time.

In order to bring financially excluded population within the formal banking system, Government has taken a number of steps which, *inter-alia*, include: opening of 'no frills' account alongwith simplified procedure and limited overdraft facility without any collateral; one time settlement scheme for small borrowers; issue of General Credit Cards to eligible beneficiaries without security; scaling up IT initiatives etc.

**Closure of Banks in Rural Areas**

2136. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that certain nationalized banks have decided to shut down its rural branches especially in far flung areas in different parts of the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Under the instant branch Authorisation Policy of Reserve bank of India (RBI), closure of even loss making branches at rural centres having a single commercial bank branch (excluding Regional Rural Bank Branch) is not permitted, as the closure would render the centre unbanked. The proposals for closure of a rural branch at a centre served by more than one commercial bank branch are required to be submitted to RBI by banks in the annual branch expansion plan after obtaining approval of District Consultative Committee (DCC). RBI considers these proposals on a case-to-case basis and closure of rural branches is approved only under exceptional circumstances like adverse law and order, natural calamities etc.

As reported by the State Bank of India (SBI), the bank has closed down its Tamei branch in Manipur on 31.8.2007, with the approval of RBI. The functioning of Tamei branch, which was initially opened in rural centre in Manipur had to be stopped in 1982 due to serious insurgency problems. Since there was no perceptible improvement in the position, the branch was closed down. Other Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have reported that they have not closed down their branches at rural centres.

*[Translation]*

**Unauthorised Constructions on Commercial and Residential Properties of Government**

2137. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has listed unauthorised constructions in the commercial and residential properties of the Government in various parts of the country during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) Prevention from unauthorised constructions in commercial and residential properties of the Union Government is an ongoing process. Ministries/ Departments/Authorities and other Government land and building owning agencies take independent action to prevent and remove unauthorised constructions. No comprehensive list of unauthorised constructions in the properties of the Government belonging to various agencies is maintained by Ministry of Urban Development. Where permissible, the action under the extant rules and laws is taken by respective agencies to remove unauthorised constructions.

**Kameng Hydro Power Project in Arunachal Pradesh**

2138. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Clearance to Kameng Hydro Power Projects in Arunachal Pradesh has been accorded;

(b) if so, the present status, the total estimated cost, the power generation capacity and the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The investment approval to the Kameng Hydro Electric Project (600 MW) in Arunachal

Pradesh was accorded on 2.12.2004 by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

(b) The cost of the project as per CCEA clearance is Rs. 2496. 90 crores at March, 2004 price level. The total power generation capacity of project is expected to be 600 MW with 4 units of 150 MW each. The project is currently under construction and an expenditure of Rs.606.26 crores (provisional) has been incurred so far upto 31.1 0.2007.

(c) The project is now scheduled for commissioning by March, 2011.

**National Urban Transport System**

2139. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Urban Transport Policy is being reviewed for improving the urban transport system in view of the rising urban population;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Government has approved the National Urban Transport Policy in April, 2006. As such, there is no proposal for reviewing the policy for the present.

*[English]*

**Swindling of funds under Rural Development Schemes**

2140. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR:  
SHRI BHUVANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complainants regarding swindling of funds meant for Rural Development Schemes in various States, particularly in Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether the Government has made any enquiry against such complainants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing through State Governments/UT Administrations, a number of schemes for poverty alleviation, employment generation, area development and creation of rural infrastructure and basic amenities in rural areas. The major schemes are National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozar Yojana (SGSY), Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), India Awaas Yojana (IAY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). The Ministry received number of complaints from individuals, NGOs, people representatives, including Member of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies regarding irregularities in implementation of programmes, wrong selection of beneficiaries, poor quality assets provided or created, misutilisation of funds, non compliance of programme guidelines and diversion of funds etc. under rural development programmes.

Complaints are immediately brought to the notice of concerned State Government for investigation and appropriate remedial action. The complaints are also investigated by the Officers of the Ministry and by the independent National Level Monitors, who are empanelled by the Ministry. Appropriate action is being taken by the State Governments after due examinations of the complaints and investigation on case to case basis. The Ministry even stops release of funds to implementing agencies and the State Governments if they do not take appropriate action on these complaints sent by this Ministry and punished guilty officials.

#### **Awards under NREGS**

2141. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to institute awards for Non-Governmental Organisations and civil society groups which play a role in creating awareness about the National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes as reported in *The Hindu* dated October 27, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has worked out any plan in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the incentives proposed to be given therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (e) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

*[Translation]*

#### **Encroachment on DDA Land**

2142. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the area-wise details of encroachment on DDA land in Delhi as on date;

(b) the efforts made by DDA to remove encroachment during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the concerned/competent officer during whose tenure such encroachment took place;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and further steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN):

(a) DDA has reported that about 1398.53 acres of its land is under encroachment as per details given as under:

East Zone:	679.84 acres
West Zone:	142.75 acres
North Zone:	248.99 acres
South West Zone:	107.15 acres
South East Zone:	149.04 acres
Rohini Zone:	70.76 acres

*[English]***Remittances by NRI**

2143. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state remittance received in the country relating to the NRIs during the last three years, bank-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): The existing Management Information System of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate data concerning bank-wise individual remittances with cut off limit below Rs. 5 lakh. However, estimated individual remittances below Rs. 5 Lakh from non-residents for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 were Rs. 16,093 crore, 24,333 crore and 34,775 crore, respectively.

Total individual remittances from non-residents with cut off limit Rs. 5 lakh and above for the years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 amounted to Rs. 15,253 crore, Rs. 30,247 crore and Rs. 65,038 crore respectively. Bank-wise details of these remittances are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Demolition programmes are fixed by DDA for removing encroachments on its land. During the last three years, DDA has reclaimed about 257.35 acres of land by removing the encroachments as per details given below:

Year	Land reclaimed
2005	50.93 acres
2006	107.82 acres
2007	98.60 acres

(c) to (e) DDA has been taking action against the guilty officers responsible for encroachment on Government land. During the period from 1.4.2002 to 30.9.2007, DDA has imposed penalties on eight such officers.

**Statement**

*Remittances received by Authorised Dealer (AD) branches on Non Resident deposits and Private transfers with individual remittance cut off limit Rs. 5 lakhs and above*

(Amount in Rs. crores)

AD Bank	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
State Bank of India	1435.27	2696.74	23429.27
Antwerp Diamond Bank NV	2.24	0.00	0.00
State Bank of Hyderabad	250.07	308.83	313.52
State Bank of Mysore	108.45	122.70	77.74
State Bank of Patiala	113.33	87.46	111.32
State Bank of Saurashtra	10.57	8.95	15.48
State Bank of Travancore	227.85	396.80	428.17
State Bank of Indore	11.56	8.56	10.03

1	2	3	4
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	21.17	19.45	19.87
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	42.68	82.40	170.80
Bank of Baroda	288.53	433.85	474.42
Allahabad Bank	15.83	22.00	21.52
Bank of India	694.46	945.20	1299.19
Bank of Maharashtra	68.75	60.63	38.18
Canara Bank	608.57	1320.40	1220.33
Dena Bank	22.83	52.61	68.31
Indian Bank	116.63	126.16	191.59
Indian Overseas Bank	195.92	384.93	602.79
Central Bank of India	92.06	115.96	144.55
Union Bank of India	443.99	643.05	654.30
Punjab National Bank	169.67	131.08	224.99
United Bank of India	5.53	13.39	11.18
UCO Bank	38.19	36.46	68.81
Syndicate Bank	227.46	396.99	826.12
Andhra Bank	223.71	91.50	101.45
Corporation Bank	99.23	127.77	162.55
Oriental Bank of Commerce	48.66	110.41	204.69
Punjab and Sind Bank	7.53	12.78	15.43
Vijaya Bank	42.01	75.65	138.23
HDFC Bank Ltd.	789.95	2006.74	3288.36
Centurion Bank of Punjab Ltd.	56.97	91.20	164.15
IDBI Bank Ltd.	103.05	17.60	3.71
Development Credit Bank Ltd.	22.86	55.93	87.68
Krung Thai Bank Public Company Limited	0.09	0.00	0.00
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	6.29	13.60	12.32
Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	30.78	37.47	66.24
City Union Bank Limited	4.53	7.05	20.22



1	2	3	4
Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	122.34	53.24	73.90
Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	11.60	8.80	15.32
Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	14.82	16.62	23.20
Federal Bank Ltd.	400.66	793.87	943.06
Karnataka Bank Ltd.	34.85	65.24	93.44
Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	44.34	66.80	74.62
South Indian Bank Ltd.	189.63	291.73	451.09
Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	6.25	13.32	11.04
ING Vysya Bank Ltd.	328.05	441.15	1006.47
Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.	10.52	20.12	8.96
United Western Bank Ltd.	32.78	37.43	26.70
The Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	12.02	40.28	255.72
UTI Bank Ltd.	130.37	316.42	1039.99
SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	6.37	20.83	10.80
Indusind Bank Ltd.	92.21	281.78	834.78
ICICI Bank Limited	794.77	7421.30	13778.43
ABN AMRO Bank N.V.	239.97	418.94	632.71
American Express Bank Ltd.	5.81	13.21	67.41
Bank of America N.T. and S.A.	28.96	39.36	66.14
The Bank of Tokyo-mitsubishi UFJ Ltd.	42.55	31.92	26.28
BNP Paribas	32.06	104.22	99.99
Standard Chartered Bank	574.78	2772.65	1972.00
Citi Bank NA	2377.92	1981.96	4216.63
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. Ltd.	2364.31	2349.92	3132.61
Deutsche Bank (Asia)	436.69	544.83	843.74
Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank Ltd.	35.20	58.11	112.20
Mashreq Bank PSC	8.30	1.74	0.09
Calyon Bank	3.09	4.77	0.35
Bank of Nova Scotia	18.28	16.81	24.79

1	2	3	4
Societe Generale	131.79	591.64	375.19
Oman International Bank S.A.O.G.	51.36	43.49	56.20
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.	14.90	34.64	40.30
DBS Bank Ltd.	0.24	265.98	14.96
State Bank of Mauritius Ltd.	12.72	12.67	2.38
Bank of Ceylon	9.59	1.28	2.86
Bank Internasional Indonesia	0.31	0.06	0.23
Cho Hung Bank	4.81	6.90	13.53
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	0.14	1.00	2.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>15252.63</b>	<b>30247.29</b>	<b>65037.96</b>

*[Translation]*

**Pending Court Cases**

2144. SHRI V.K. THUMMAR:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to find out the causes of the increasing number of litigation and pending court cases;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

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

(b) The Law Commission of India as well as various committees constituted by the Government have from time to time studied and reported on the causes of increasing number of litigation and pending court cases. Some of the important reasons contributing to increasing number of litigation and pendency of cases in courts are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government has taken several steps including increasing the strength of judges in the High Courts, setting-up of Fast Track Courts, setting up of special tribunals like the Central Administrative Tribunal, State Administrative Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals for facilitating reduction of pendency of cases in the courts. Government also has under implementation a scheme of computerization of District and Subordinate Courts. Alternative modes of disposal including mediation, negotiation and arbitration have been encouraged. With a view to ensuring expeditious disposal of cases, the Civil Procedure Code has been amended, *inter alia*, limiting the number of adjournments that can be given to a party and the concept of 'Plea Bargaining' has been introduced through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005.

**Statement**

*Factors identified for increasing number of litigation and pendency of cases in courts*

- Increase in population.
- Enactment of new laws.
- Additional burden on account of Election Petitions.

- Indiscriminate resorting to PILs by litigants (at times vexatious).
- Accumulation of First appeals.
- Filing of Second Appeals, ignoring the limitations on exercise of jurisdiction.
- Plurality of appeals and hearing by Division Bench
- Granting of unnecessary adjournments.
- Lack of priority of disposal of old cases.
- Continuance of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction in some of the High Courts.
- Inadequacy of Judge strength.
- Delays in filling up of vacancies in the High Courts.
- Inadequacy of staff attached to the High Courts.
- Unsatisfactory appointment of Judges.
- Inadequacy of accommodation.
- Failure to provide adequate forums of appeal against quasi judicial orders.
- Inordinate concentration of work in the hands of some members of the Bar.
- Lack of Punctuality of Judges.
- Civil Revisions—Indiscriminate exercise of jurisdiction.
- Long arguments and prolix judgments.
- Unsatisfactory selection of Government Counsel.
- Lawyers not appearing in courts due to strikes etc.
- Hasty and imperfect legislation.
- Inordinate delay in the supply of certified copies of judgments/orders.
- Letters Patent Appeals.
- Inadequacy in classification and grouping of cases.
- Constitution Benches and their frequent changes.

- Indiscriminate closure of courts.
- Appointment of sitting judges as Commissions of Inquiry.
- Printing of Paper Book in Criminal matters.

#### **Implementation of Master Plan Delhi 2021**

2145. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from DDA in respect of enforcement of Master Plan-2021 for Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof with progress in finalisation of zonal and local area plans;

(c) whether the residents of Delhi residing in buildings below 15 metres in height and constructed ground plus three floors are still not getting relief despite notification in MPD-2021;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to solve their problems;

(e) whether Government is considering to regularize existing additional dwelling units;

(f) if so, the norms thereof;

(g) whether Government has any proposal to enhance/regularise housing requirement in "influence zone" & Metro Corridors; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Master Plan for Delhi 2021 (MPD-2021) was notified on 7.2.2007 as per the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (DD Act) and no further proposal from DDA for its enforcement is required after notification. MPD-2021 provides for finalisation of the Zonal Development Plans (ZDPs) within a year from the date of notification of the MPD-2021. Progress made in regard to preparation of ZDPs is given in the enclosed Statement.

The local area plans are to be prepared by the Local Bodies within the overall frame work of the Master Plan/ ZDPs. Preparation of Local Area Plans is to follow the notification of the Zonal Development Plans.

(c) to (f) MPD-2021, notified on 7.2.2007, *inter alia*, prescribes the Development Control Norms for buildings in residential plotted housing on different size of plots in respect of maximum ground coverage. Floor Area Ratio (FAR) and maximum height of the building as 15 metres. The permissible ground coverage, FAR, and maximum height restriction of 15 metres, subject to fulfilment of other terms and conditions, determines the number of floors which could be constructed on a given size of plot.

Within these norms prescribed in MDP-2021, plot owners/allottees seeking regularisation of construction in terms of additional coverage/additional height are required to pay a penalty, compounding charges and betterment levy or additional FAR charges as well as special compounding charges at the rates notified by Government for this purpose. However, this is subject to orders of the Supreme Court on the matter. The Supreme Court in W.P. No. 4677 of 1985 in the case of M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India & others vide its Order dated 7.5.2007

directed MCD not to permit construction of additional floor. Subsequently, Supreme Court vide its order dated 23.7.2007, modified its earlier order dated 7.5.2007 clarifying that the prohibition vide orders dated 7.5.2007 related to sanctions that were being granted and not intended to cover cases where constructions were permissible on the basis of the 1990 (2001) Master Plan as modified by the modifications in 1998. By virtue of these orders, presently, additional floor (3rd Floor) without dwelling Unit is allowed only on plots measuring 250 sqm. and above in size and facing 24 mts. and more wide roads.

(g) and (h) MPD-2021 designates a 500 metre (maximum) wide belt on both sides of the centre line of the Mass Rapid Transport System (MRTS)/ Major Transport Corridor, as 'Influence Zone', which is to be identified in consultation with Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD). The scheme for Re-development of Influence Zone shall be prepared by the respective local body/land owners/residents as per conditions laid down for this purpose and the Development Controls applicable will be as permissible for the respective use zones/ use premises. The approval of schemes will be granted only after commencement of execution of the respective phase of MRTS.

#### **Statement**

##### *Status/Progress of Zonal Development Plan*

Sl.No.	Zone	Area (Ha.)	Date of approval by MoUD	Status of Zonal Plan preparation under MPD-2021
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Category 1: Approved Zonal Plans being revised</b>				
1.	'A'	Old City (i) Walled City (569 Ha.)	4.6.99	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
		(ii) Area other than Walled City (590 Ha.)	4.6.99	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
2.	'B'	City Extension (Karol Bagh)	4.6.99	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions

1	2	3	4	5	
3.	'C'	Civil Lines	3959	24.9.98	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
4.	'D'	New Delhi (Central Delhi)	6855	1.10.99	The Authority in meeting on 03.10.2007 deferred the consideration of Zonal Plan, as a plan for NDMC area is being prepared by DUAC/ NDMC
5.	'E'	Trans Yamuna	87.97	6.7.98	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
6.	'F'	South Delhi-I	11958	5.8.98	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 03.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
7.	'G'	West Delhi-I (Including: Cantt. Defence land/Airport & Rural Area)	11865	26.5.06	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 19.11.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
8.	'H'	North West Delhi-I	5677	26.5.06	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 19.11.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
9.	'K-II'	West Delhi-II (Dwarka)	6408	21.8.06	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
10.	'M'	North West Delhi-II (Rohini)	5543	26.5.06	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 03.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
11.	'P-F'	North West Delhi-III (Eastern part) Zones M, N & P (Narela)	9866	26.5.06	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions

1	2	3	4	5
<b>Category 2: Zonal Plans to be prepared under MPD-2021 by Feb. 2008</b>				
12.	'J'	South Delhi-II	15178	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 19.11.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions
13.	'K-I'	West Delhi-II (Area between Dwarka & Rohini)	6515.4	Approved by Technical Committee (TC) on 0.3.09.2007 and submitted for consideration to Authority.
14.	'L'	West Delhi-III	22979	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD-2021, approved by Authority on 30.10.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions.
15.	'N'	Zone N North West Delhi-III	13975	Approved by T.C. on 0.3.09.2007 and submitted for consideration of the Authority.
16.	'O'	River Yamuna/ River Front (Zone O)	9700	In the Authority meeting held on 0.3.10.2007, the Zonal Plan is to be taken up after finalising the report of the High Powered Committee under L.G. Delhi.
17.	'P-II'	North Delhi	8194	Zonal Plan, revised as per MPD- 2021, approved by Authority on 19.11.2007 for inviting objections/suggestions.

*[English]*

#### **Gain Due to Appreciation of Rupee**

2146. SHRI K.SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total quantum gain due to the appreciating Rupee against US Dollar by way of Interest payment on foreign debt during the last years and the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): As the average exchange rate of the rupee per US dollar for 2006-07 at Rs. 45.28 represented a depreciation, there was no gain in rupee terms by way of interest payment on foreign debt in 2006-07. During April-June 2007, the latest period for which data are available, an interest amount (in US dollar terms) of US \$ 1,523 million was paid on total foreign debt. Interest payments are effected regularly, in various currencies in which foreign debt is denominated, on the basis of prevailing exchange rates. However, for the purpose of estimating the quantum gain

made during April-June 2007, the average exchange rate of Rs. 41.23 per US dollar for the quarter has been contrasted with the average exchange rate of Rs. 45.28 per US dollar for 2006-07. As per this, the gain (by way of interest payments on foreign debt during April-June 2007) in terms of Indian rupees is estimated to be around Rs. 617 crore due to the appreciation of rupee.

#### **Disbursal of Farm Loan**

2147. SHRI ABU AYES MONDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government disburse farm loans through different banks in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the farm loans disbursed during the last two years, Public Sector Bank-wise;

(c) whether the crop loans have been waived off by the Government during the last one year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Farm loans are being disbursed by commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks on regular basis. The details of agriculture loans disbursed during the last two years by public sector banks, bank-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government of India (GoI) has not waived crop loans during the year 2006-07. However, to reduce the burden of interest on Crop Loans availed by farmers for Kharif and Rabi 2005-06, an amount equal to two

percentage points of the borrower's liability on the principal amount upto Rs.1,00,000/-each was credited to their account. Thereafter, from Kharif 2006, to ensure that the farmer receives Short-Term Production Credit at 7% with an upper limit of Rs. 3 lacs on the principal amount, the Government is providing interest subvention of 2% per annum to Public Sector Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and Cooperative Banks on their lending from their own resources and refinance at concessional rates to Cooperative banks and RRBs on their borrowings from NABARD.

**Statement**

*Special Agricultural Credit Plan for Public Sector Banks: Bank-wise disbursements to agriculture during the years 2005-06 & 2006-2007*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	Name of Bank	Disbursement	
		2005-06	2006-07
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	20895.76	25248.66
2.	SB of Bikaner and Jaipur	980.74	1319.89
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1387.13	1799.82
4.	State Bank of Indore	814.73	1123.15
5.	State Bank of Mysore	1274.00	1660.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	3203.15	3683.32
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	1628.24	1939.78
8.	State Bank of Travancore	1729.32	2090.48
9.	Allahabad Bank	2847.33	3525.24
10.	Andhra Bank	2724.75	3468.25
11.	Bank of Baroda	4302.38	5452.46
12.	Bank of India	4399.67	5778.64
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	1673.18	2134.00
14.	Canara Bank	7211.20	9404.11
15.	Central Bank of India	3294.28	4472.90

1	2	3	4
16.	Corporation Bank	1106.61	2115.91
17.	Dena Bank	901.42	1315.40
18.	Indian Bank	3604.37	4651.70
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	4207.57	5896.91
20.	Oriental Bank of Comm.	1486.13	2602.83
21.	Punjab National Bank	9855.93	12954.36
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1697.37	2566.73
23.	Syndicate Bank	3107.14	4388.37
24.	Union Bank of India	4438.00	5333.39
25.	United Bank of India	1401.00	1902.64
26.	UCO Bank	2375.64	31112.57
27.	Vijaya Bank	1730.75	2273.55
28.	IDBI Bank	—	227.44
Total		94277.79	122442.50

[*Translation*]

**Cases with Economic Offences Wing**

2148. SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE PATIL:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered with the economic offences wing during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of cases disposed of out of them, year-wise : and

(c) details of persons awarded punishment in above cases?

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.

**Illegal Export of Readymade Garments**

2149. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the readymade garments have illegally been exported from several State including Gujarat;

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

(c) the number of such cases came to the notice of the Government during the last three years till date;

(d) whether some officials of excise department and some other officials are also involved in this illegal export;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or being taken against the guilty persons and excise department officials found involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details are as below:—



Year	Number of cases	(Rs. in crores)
		Revenue involved (Amount of export incentive wrongly availed of)
2004-2005	38	0.33
2005-2006	38	0.76
2006-2007	43	1.03
2007-2008 (upto July 07)	24	0.12

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. During the last three years, 14 Customs and Central Excise officers were found to have been involved in such illegal export.

(f) Action under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 was initiated and Show Cause Notices issued to the errant exporters for demanding duty and imposing fine/penalties. Necessary action was initiated against the officers concerned as per the Conduct Rules and the Customs Act, 1962.

#### **Vacant Posts in Banks/Insurance Companies**

2150. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI TAPIR GAO:  
SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reserved posts in grade I and II lying vacant in various scheduled banks and insurance companies at present since last one year, bank-wise and insurance company-wise; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

*[English]*

#### **'13th Finance Commission'**

2151. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has asked the 13th Finance Commission to recommend sharing of taxes between Center and States to combine the challenges of ecology management and environment protection as reported in the 'Times of India' dated November 2, 2007;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any incentive is likely to be given to States to retain higher green cover at the cost of their development; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per the Terms of Reference of 13th Finance Commission, while making recommendations for the distribution of net proceeds of central taxes between Centre and States, the principles which should govern grants-in-aid etc., the Commission shall have regard to certain considerations including the need to manage ecology, environment and climate change consistent with sustainable development. The Commission is expected to make its report available by the 31st October 2009.

*[Translation]*

#### **Pending Proposals under PMGSY**

2152. SHRI PUNNU LAL MORALE:  
SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of parameters laid down by the Government with regard to award of projects under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) the details of programme supplementary units set up in the country, State-wise, location-wise under PMGSY;

(c) whether a number of projects under PMGSY are lying pending with the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor, State-wise/UT-wise;

(e) the time by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to avoid such administrative delays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) As per provisions of the guideline of the programme, the State is required to follow the Standard Bidding Document for all the tenders. The Standard Bidding Document which is available on the Ministry's website *pmsgy.nic.in inter-alia*, prescribes for following qualifications with regard to award of project.

- I. To qualify for award of contract each bidder has to have a prescribed minimum turnover and should have completed similar work of prescribed amount.
- II. Each bidder has to demonstrate the availability of prescribed equipment, technical manpower and prescribed liquid assets/credit facilities.
- III. The bid is subject to be disqualified if the bidder makes misleading or false representation of prescribed items, has record of poor performance etc.
- IV. The bidder has to have prescribed bid capacity before the work can be awarded to him.

(b) The responsibility of implementation of the programme lies with the State Governments. The administrative department of the State Government responsible for executing agency is the Nodal Department. The programme Guidelines provide for identification by the States, such Executive Agencies having presence in all the districts with established competence in executing time bound road construction works. The Executive Agency will have a Programme Implementation Unit in the district, or a compact group of districts. The Guidelines also provides for identification of State Rural Roads Development Agency (SRRDA) with a distinct legal status under the control of the State Government. The responsibility of receiving funds, streamlined functioning and coordination of the programme lies with SRRDA. The lists of the Nodal Agencies and the State Rural Roads Development Agencies (SRRDA) executing PMGSY in various States of the country are available on the Ministry's website *pmsgy.nic.in*.

(c) to (f) So far there has been no undue delay in clearing the projects for any State and all the proposals, satisfying the PMGSY Guidelines, have been cleared up

to October, 2007. Proposals received from the States of Bihar (Phase- VI both Nominated Executing Agencies and World Bank), Jharkhand (Phase-V), Karnataka (Phase-VII), Madhya Pradesh (Phase-IX), Maharashtra (Phase-VI), Uttar Pradesh (Phase-VI), Uttarakhand (Phase-VI) and Rajasthan (Phase- VIII) are under scrutiny and will be considered by Empowered Committee as and when the scrutiny is complete and necessary compliance is received from the States on the issues raised.

#### Domestic Violence Act

2153. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:  
SHRI K.S. RAO:

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

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

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any report from the State Commission for women including that of Orissa of these facts;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to make amendment in these Acts to check their misuse; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, for the period 2004-2006, out of the 11300 cases registered under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, 615 were declared false on account of mistake of fact or law.

Government has no information to indicate any misuse of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

(b) Government has not received any report of misuse of the above Acts from State Commission for Women in Orissa or any other state.

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

[English]

#### Reforms in Urban Land Ceiling

2154. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether urban land ceiling has been removed in many States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this has created a situation of land hoarding in urban areas leaving very less scope for dwelling units for needy persons on reasonable rate;
- (d) if so, whether the Government is taking any measures to undertake reforms of urban land ceiling to unleash housing activity in the urban areas; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government for providing easy credit in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to the information received from the Estate Governments, Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act has been repealed by the States/UTs of (i) Assam, (ii) Gujarat, (iii) Haryana, (iv) Karnataka, (v) Madhya Pradesh, (vi) Punjab, (vii) Orissa, (viii) Rajasthan, (ix) Uttar Pradesh, (x) NCT of Delhi, (xi) Puducherry and (xii) Chandigarh.

- (c) No, Sir. No such instance has been reported.
- (d) As the land is a State subject, State Governments are required to check the hoarding of land for speculation purposes through appropriate land development policies and proper enforcement of building bye-laws and procedures for sanction for building plans.
- (e) The credit facilities are available from various banks and financial institutions.

#### Expanding Financial Inclusion in India

2155. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the report "the Next Billion Consumers" of the Boston Consulting Group regarding financial inclusion as reported in the *Economic Times* dated November 7, 2007;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Boston Consulting Group (BCG) has estimated that barely 34 per cent of the Indian population is engaged in formal banking. The suggestions made by BCG for greater financial inclusion, *inter alia*, include; reaching out to the 'Next Billion' banking customers through mobile phones; raising or removing interest rate caps; allowing banks to partner with NBFCs; expanding the list of approved activities for rural branches; introducing measures that allow microfinance institutions' to better serve the Next Billion; and, enhancing infrastructure critical to improving inclusion.

The Government's approach towards financial inclusion aims at connecting people with the banking system; not just credit dispensation. The specific initiatives, of late, included; introduction of 'zero balance' or 'no frills' accounts; pilot projects for utilizing smart cards/mobile technology to increase banks' outreach; biometric methods for uniquely identifying customers; pilot project to identify at least one district in each State/Union Territory for achieving 100 per cent financial inclusion; survey for assessing customer satisfaction in rural areas; permission given to banks to utilise the services of non-governmental organisations/self-help groups, micro-finance institutions (other than NBFCs) and other civil society organisations as intermediaries in providing financial and banking services through the use of business facilitator (BF) and business correspondent (BC) models, agreements between banks and postal authorities for using post offices as business correspondents; several initiatives for improving delivery of customer services; and, constitution of State-specific Working Groups to explore possibilities of greater financial inclusion.

**Mismanagement in LIC**

2156. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about mismanagement in Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) on account of collection of Premium through outstation cheques;

(b) whether LIC is charging heavy extra money from the policy holder for depositing the premium through outstation cheques;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has reported that there is no mismanagement in LIC on account of collection of premium through outstation cheques. In fact, LIC accepts outstation cheques towards premium payment for policyholders' convenience.

(b) to (d) LIC has further reported that the policyholders do not have to pay any bank charges, if premium is paid through outstation cheque in the Branch where the policy is serviced. However, where the policyholder is paying the premium through outstation cheque other than the servicing Branch, actual bank charges plus a handling charge of Rs.20/- per instrument is levied on the policyholder.

*[Translation]*

**'Loans to other Countries'**

2157. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many countries including Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Sudan have not returned the loan extended to them by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the efforts made to recover these loans;

(c) the names of the countries which owe loan to Govt alongwith the dates since when such loans were taken and the outstanding loan of respective countries as on date;

(d) whether the Government has envisaged investing such bad debts in private enterprises in respective countries;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures being adopted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (f) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]*

**Modified Rent Control Norms**

2158. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate revised modified rent control norms to address the problems of landlords regarding forceful occupation of their property by tenants, revision of rent as per the market situation and evolve a mature and long term leasing market with best construction practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the obstacles being faced by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT ( SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Rent control is a State subject. With respect to Delhi, there is a proposal to amend the Delhi Rent Act, 1995. The proposal envisages amending mainly the clauses pertaining to (i) Deemed Rent, (ii) Registration of tenancy, (iii) Enhancement of Rent, (iv) Inheritability of tenancies and (v) Eviction of tenants.

(c) and (d) Immediately after the Delhi Rent Act, 1995 was enacted on 23.8.1995, there were representations against some of the provisions of the said

Act. It was, thereafter, decided to bring the Act into force after effecting amendments to some of its provisions. The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997 was accordingly introduced in Rajya Sabha in July, 1997. The Bill could not be debated till the dissolution of the 13th Lok Sabha. After formation of the 14th Lok Sabha, the Bill is required to be considered by the Government afresh.

#### **Pending Cases against Manufacturers**

2159. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for action against various manufacturers in the Monopolies and Restrictive

Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) as on September 30, 2007; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for disposal of the cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Commission is a national level *quasi-judicial* body, which takes action under the MRTP Act, 1969 in respect of monopolistic, restrictive or unfair trade practices indulged in by any entity. As on 30th September, 2007, the total number of cases pending in the Commission were:—

Sl. No	Enquiry/applications	Cases pending as on 30.09.2007
1.	Monopolies Trade Practices Enquiries	4
2.	Restrictive Trade Practices Enquiries	283
3.	Unfair Trade Practices Enquiries	639
4.	Compensation Application	1121

(b) Being a *quasi-judicial* body, the MRTP Commission would dispose of the cases after completion of proceedings, as per the MRTP Act. Government has no decision/action to take in disposal of these cases.

#### **DPR under JNNURM for Maharashtra**

2160. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed project reports under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) have been submitted by the Government of Maharashtra to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of projects sanctioned and still pending with the Government; and

(d) the reasons for delay in sanctioning the projects and for releasing of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A list of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) submitted by the Government of Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which is handled by this Ministry, is enclosed as Statement.

(c) So far, 47 projects under UIG component of JNNURM have been approved for Maharashtra. Six DPRs submitted by Maharashtra are under appraisal.

(d) The DPRs are appraised and sanctioned as and when the same are submitted by the State Government.

**Statement***Detailed Project Report (DPRs) received from Maharashtra under UIG Component of JNNURM.*

Sl.No.	City	Sector	Project Name
1	2	3	4
1.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Strom Water Drains	Action Plan for development and protection of Mithi river and its surroundings
2.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Middle Vaitarna Water Supply Project for Mumbai-IV
3.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Sewerage Disposal Project
4.	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	Bandra Worli Sea Link Project
5.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	MRTS for Thane - Thane Metro
6.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mumbai Sewage Disposal Project Stage-II priority works
7.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	Mumbai Metro- Versova- Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor
8.	Greater Mumbai	Mass Rapid Transport System	Mumbai Metro-Coloba-Badra-Charkop Corridor
9.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Kherwadi—MUIP
10.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Domestic Airport-MUIP
11.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Dindoshi-GMLR - MUIP
12.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Times of India- MUIP
13.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Western Express Highway at Thakur Complex - MUIP
14.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Sion duplication - MUIP
15.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Suman Nagar - MUIP
16.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Flyover on Eastern Express Highway at Navghar junction - MUIP
17.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Eastern Freeway from Prince of Wales Museum to APLR - MUIP
18.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Elevated road on Sahar road - MUIP
19.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	LBS Marg (Sion-Mulund) - MUIP

1	2	3	4
20.	Greater Mumbai	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	S.V.Road (Bandra-Dahisar) - MUIP
21.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	DPR for collection system of Kaiwa and Ghodbunder road upto Manpada Junction and Extension of sewer network in slums in THANE
22.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE
23.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Strom Water Drains	Integrated Nalla Development Project Phase II for THANE
24.	Greater Mumbai	Drainage/Strom Water Drains	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE
25.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Sewerage Treatment Plant at Kopari (THANE)
26.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	DPR for construction of pumping stations and its collection system
27.	Greater Mumbai	Other Urban Transport	Thane Railway System Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)
28.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flyovers/ RoB	Flyovers on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Road MUIP
29.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Replacement and Rehabilitation of various pipe lines in Mumbai
30.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Veravali Hill Reservoir to Aadarsh Nagar Yari Road (6.5 Kms).
31.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Malabar Hill Reservoir to Cross maidan (3.6 kms)
32.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Underground Tunnel from Maroshi to Ruparel College (12 kms).
33.	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management
34.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Scheme Phase I for THANE
35.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of RCC pipe culvert by pushing method between MIRA Road and Bhayandar (4 Nos)
36.	Greater Mumbai	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of subway at jessa park Bhayandar
37.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Mira Bhyander Underground Sewerage project based on decentralised system (4 Vol)
38.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai Laying Pure Water Transmission Main from Kalamoli to Dighe and Allied Works for 24 x 7 supply in NMMC Area
39.	Greater Mumbai	Water Supply	Navi Mumbai Improvement of Water Distribution Network in NMMC Area

1	2	3	4
40.	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage	Navi Mumabai Reconstruction of STP in NMMC Area
41.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Road Widening/improvements
42.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Lifting water from pench Reservoir and conveying upto Mahadulla by mortar lined MS pipeline in lieu of canal.
43.	Nagpur	Road/Flyovers/RoB	Road Over Bridges (ROBs)
44.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Outer ring Roads
45.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Bridges over rivers
46.	Nagpur	Other Urban Transport	Traffic Improvement and Management
47.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Expansion and upgradation of Water supply distribution network in Nagpur city
48.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply
49.	Nagpur	Solid Waste Management	Development and Upgradation of Sanitary Land Fill Site at Bhandewadi-SWM
50.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Sector (Leak Detection)
51.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Audit Projects
52.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 2)
53.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 3)
54.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Water Supply Pench IV (Part 4)
55.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme
56.	Nagpur	Water Supply	Recycle and Reuse of Waste Water
57.	Nagpur	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Road under Bridge near Anand Talikes
58.	Nagpur	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Road under Bridge at Mominpura
59.	Nagpur	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of Road over Bridge at Masksath
60.	Nagpur	Roads /Flyovers/ RoB	Construction of Road Over Bridge at Itwari
61.	Nagpur	Roads/ Flyovers/	Construction of Road under Bridge at Railway on Nagpur Raipur Section (Near Mominpura)
62.	Nanded	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Construction of reservirs for Pious bathing on Gadavari river-Amdura reservoir, Wajegaon reservoir.
63.	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front Development
64.	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	Construction of pathways



1	2	3	4
65.	Nanded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of Ghat on r/s bank
66.	Nanded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of Ghat on l/s bank
67.	Nanded	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Improvement of City Roads in Nanded (Package I)
68.	Nanded	Preservation of Water Bodies	Construction of reservoirs for pious bathing on Asana river, Trikut reservoir
69.	Nanded	Water Supply	Improvement to water supply in North Nanded
70.	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in North Nanded-zone-I
71.	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North-zone-II
72.	Nanded	Sewerage	Sewerage System in Nanded North-zone-III
73.	Nanded	Water Supply	Water Supply for Nanded (South)
74.	Nanded	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage and Sewage Treatment (Nanded-South)
75.	Nanded	Roads/Flyover/RoB	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package II III and IIIB Roads
76.	Nanded	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures
77.	Nanded	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front Development North Bank zone 3
78.	Nashik	Sewerage	Underground Sewerage Project for Nashik City Phase I
79.	Nashik	Other Urban Transport	Traffic and Transportation Planning
80.	Nashik	Water Supply	Ongoing works of Water Supply Projects
81.	Nashik	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management for Nashik
82.	Nashik	Drainage/Storm	Storm Water Drainage
83.	Nashik	Roads/Flyovers/RoB	Improvements to Urban Transport System (Roads Network)
84.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)
85.	Pune	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	Augmentation and Upgradation of Sewage Treatment Plants and Pumping Station
86.	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)

1	2	3	4
87.	Pune	Drainage/Strom 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)
88.	Pune	Drainage/Strom Water Drains	Drainage System Proposal No.1-Pimpri-Chinchwad
89.	Pune	Drainage/Strom Water Drains	Drainage System proposal No. 2-Pimpri- Chinchwad
90.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 1-Pimpri-Chinchwad
91.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 2 - Pimpri-Chinchwad
92.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 3- Pimpri-Chinchwad
93.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply Proposal No. 4 -Pimpri-Chinchwad
94.	Pune	Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Pimpri-Chinchwad
95.	Pune	Solid Waste Management	Hazardous Waste Management Pimpri-Chinchwad
96.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-I - Pimpri-Chinchwad
97.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-I I - Pimpri-Chinchwad
98.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-III - Pimpri-Chinchwad
99.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-IV - Pimpri-Chinchwad
100.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport V Pimpri-Chinchwad
101.	Pune	Other Urban Transport	Road Network and Urban Transport-VI - Pimpri-Chinchwad
102.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)
103.	Pune	Sewerage	Sewerage proposals for Pimpri Chinchwad
104.	Pune	Mass Rapit Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city
105.	Pune	Water Supply	Water Supply proposals (4 Nos.) for Pimpri Chinchwad
106.	Pune	Mass Rapid Transport System	Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) Package V for Pimpri Chinchwad
107.	Pune	Development of Heritage Areas	River Front development of Pavana river in Pimpri Chinchwad
108.	Pune	Roads/ Flyovers/ RoB	Improvement in City Traffic Movement Construction of Flyovers Tunnels and Junctions
109.	Pune	Drainage /Strom Water Drains	Storm Water Drainage System in PCMC (Pune)

### Houses for the Slums

2161. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION pleased to state:

(a) the number of multi-storeyed buildings proposed to be built during Eleventh Plan for slum dwellers;

(b) the number of low cost flats proposed to be constructed in those multi-storeyed buildings;

(c) the land acquired for the purpose; and

(d) the funds earmarked for constructing low cost flats/houses in those multi-storeyed buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (d) Housing being a State subject, State Governments undertake housing projects, including multi-storeyed buildings as also low cost flats therein, land to be acquired for the projects and funds to be earmarked for construction of low cost flats in multi-storeyed buildings. However, under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) containing components of Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) for 63 identified Cities and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHS DP) for other cities/towns, Additional Central Assistance is provided to State Governments for the purpose of construction of houses and basic amenities to the urban poor. The Guidelines of JNNURM do not specify the number of floors or houses to be contained in each floor. As per Planning Commission allocation, a sum of Rs.18100 crore has been earmarked for construction of houses and provision of basic services under JNNURM for the period 2005-12 (Rs.13650 Crore for BSUP and Rs.4450 Crore for IHS DP). It is upto the State Governments to prepare Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) and send them for release of Central funds based on the approval by the Sanctioning Committee at the Central level.

### Redefining Urban Areas

2162. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any schemes to redefine urban areas by including large areas

in periphery of towns and cities and extending their municipal limits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The extension of municipal boundaries/city limits including periphery areas is within the purview of the State Government. However, urban area as defined by Census of India, 2001 is taken as follows:

(1) All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(2) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

(i) a minimum population of 5000;

(ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq.km. (1000 per sq.mile).

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the projects are taken up within the cities/urban agglomerations which include peri-urban areas and outgrowths also.

### New Promotion Policy in Banks

2163. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the public sector banks have stopped fast track promotion policy and switched over to new promotion policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) In terms of the managerial autonomy granted to the Public Sector Banks by the Government, they enjoy full operational & managerial autonomy which includes, framing of their own 'Human Resources' policies & procedures for all matters including, promotion & fast track promotion, subject to statutory requirements (like, reservations for SCs/STs etc.), with the approval of their

Boards, keeping in view their operational and other requirements.

#### **Insurance Cover for Girl Child**

2164. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has finalized any proposal to start insurance cover for girl child as an incentive for its upbringing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also finalized "Conditional Cash Transfer Scheme" to ensure overall welfare of Girl child; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said schemes would be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) to (d) The Scheme of Conditional Cash Transfer for girl child with Insurance Cover has been included in the Annual Plan 2007-08 and includes cash transfers to the family of the girl child based on the fulfillment of four important conditionalities viz. birth and registration of the girl child, immunization, retention in school and delaying marriage beyond 18 years of age. The procedural formalities for approval of the above scheme are under process.

#### **Credit Flow in Small Scale Industries**

2165. SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to increase the credit flow to the Small Scale Industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the loans granted by Public Sector Banks to SSIs in each State particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the last two years; and

(d) the target set for providing loans to SSIs during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) For stepping up credit to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), Government of India had announced a Policy Package in Parliament on August 10, 2005 advising all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks to fix their own targets for funding SMEs in order to achieve a minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector. The Public Sector Banks have shown a 25.81% year on year growth in credit outstanding to the SME Sector for the year 2006-07 over the year 2005-06.

(c) The State-wise amount of loans granted by Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industries during the years 2005 and 2006 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) There is no separate target for SSI sector. However, all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks have been advised to fix their own targets to achieve a minimum 20% year-on-year growth in credit to the SME sector.

#### **Statement**

*The State-wise amount of loans granted by Public Sector Banks to Small Scale Industries during the years 2005 and 2006*

State/Union Territory	Amount outstanding (in rupees crore)	
	2005	2006
1	2	3
Haryana	2778.48	3527.83
Himachal Pradesh	306.05	408.62
Jammu and Kashmir	219.80	260.01
Punjab	4896.90	5838.49
Rajasthan	2252.14	2638.93
Chandigarh	448.27	742.35
Delhi	5770.54	6288.44
Assam	387.76	580.05
Manipur	27.04	26.09
Meghalaya	144.60	43.41

1	2	3
Nagaland	37.05	37.64
Tripura	42.15	35.90
Arunachal Pradesh	11.98	13.11
Mizoram	39.65	11.68
Sikkim	24.35	14.43
Bihar	646.48	711.58
Jharkhand	729.87	944.56
Orissa	1020.68	1276.59
West Bengal	3872.22	4894.64
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33.12	11.01
Madhya Pradesh	1992.84	2461.96
Chhattisgarh	670.97	852.65
Uttar Pradesh	5287.15	6501.78
Uttaranchal	517.29	577.64
Gujarat	3488.36	4719.92
Maharashtra	10768.68	15765.32
Daman and Diu	23.10	27.11
Goa	145.59	299.67
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13.65	23.66
Andhra Pradesh	3733.96	5088.80
Karnataka	3469.41	4665.46
Kerala	1716.52	2415.80
Tamil Nadu	7117.24	10638.53
Pondicherry	60.77	90.05
Lakshadweep	0.23	0.34

[Translation]

#### Crime Against Children

2166. SHRI SUBHASH MAHARIA:  
SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce Crimes against Children (Prevention) Bill; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government propose to bring an Offences Against the Child (Prevention) Bill, which is under consideration.

#### Immediate Implementation of Bail Order

2167. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court in its order has stated that release of any accused on bail must be ensured immediately after passing bail order by the court otherwise it will be deemed to have violation of Article 21;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make the orders of the Magistrate sent by fax or e-mail admissible before the Magistrate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has, in its Order in Criminal Appeal No. 1423 of 2007 titled *Shah Nawaz Khan vs. State of Maharashtra* passed on 10.10.2007, *inter alia* stated that "...It is expected that the bail order once it is passed should be complied with most expeditiously and the detenu released otherwise there will be violation of Article 21 of the Constitution..."

(c) No proposal is under consideration of the Government to make orders of the Magistrate sent by fax or e-mail admissible before the Magistrate.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme

2168. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of approved projects under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme' during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of projects for which funds have been released;

(c) the details of targets as well as achievements regarding the said programme; and

(d) the targeted time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) The details of projects approved State-wise under AUWSP Scheme during year 2004-05 are given in the enclosed statement-I. AUWSP Scheme has since been subsumed under UIDSSMT from 2005-06 and no new projects have been approved after 2004-05 under AUWSP.

(b) The details of projects for which funds have been released are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Water Supply Projects normally take 2 to 3 years from inception to commissioning stage. Though no specific targets were assigned but release of different installments of funds have been regulated to ensure completion of the scheme in the given time period. As the scheme has been subsumed in UIDSSMT and 2007-08 being the terminal year, it is expected that all the projects sanctioned may be completed by 31st March, 2008.

The details of projects completed and those that are under progress are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

**Statement I**

*Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) schemes approved during 2004-05.*

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of schemes sanctioned
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	3

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	
7.	Gujarat	19
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
11.	Jharkhand	7
12.	Karnataka	10
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19
15.	Maharashtra	9
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	
18.	Mizoram	
19.	Nagaland	
20.	Orissa	7
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Sikkim	
24.	Tamil Nadu	31
25.	Tripura	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23
27.	Uttaranchal	3
28.	West Bengal	3
Total		207

**Statement II****AUWSP**

Sl. No.	State	No. of projects for which funds have been released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	3
4.	Bihar	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1
6.	Goa	Nil
7.	Gujarat	19
8.	Haryana	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10
11.	Jharkhand	7
12.	Karnataka	10

1	2	3
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	19
15.	Maharashtra	9
16.	Manipur	2
17.	Meghalaya	Nil
18.	Mizoram	Nil
19.	Nagaland	Nil
20.	Orissa	7
21.	Punjab	5
22.	Rajasthan	11
23.	Sikkim	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	31
25.	Tripura	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	23
27.	Uttaranchal	3
28.	West Bengal	3

**Statement III****Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) Status of Schemes Completed/Commissioned/Partially Commissioned**

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of schemes sanctioned Targets	Total No. of schemes completed/ commissioned/ partially commissioned	Schemes under progress
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	35	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1	2
3.	Assam	21	5	16

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	33	8	25
5.	Chhattisgarh	42	36	6
6.	Goa	4	4	0
7.	Gujarat	70	64	6
8.	Haryana	38	35	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	14	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	5	10
11.	Jharkhand	16	6	10
12.	Karnataka	45	35	10
13.	Kerala	13	1	12
14.	Madhya Pradesh	147	75	72
15.	Maharashtra	37	19	18
16.	Manipur	26	18	8
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	1
18.	Mizoram	8	8	0
19.	Nagaland	2	2	0
20.	Orissa #	35	26	8
21.	Punjab	16	9	7
22.	Rajasthan	72	50	22
23.	Sikkim	2	2	0
24.	Tamilnadu	93	92	1
25.	Tripura	12	6	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	390	282	108
27.	Uttaranchal	22	17	5
28.	West Bengal	22	10	12
Total		1244	866	377

# - 1 scheme viz. Gopalpur not to be implemented.



*[English]***Effects of Interest Rate on Economy**

2169. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India raised the interest rates to moderate the pace of the economy over the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the inflation rate had come down to 3.1 per cent due to raised interest rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to lower the interest rates; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b)

Effective October 18, 1994, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated the interest rates on advances above Rs. 2 lakh including the housing loans and these interest rates are determined by the banks themselves with the approval of their respective Boards. For credit limits up to Rs. 2 lakh, the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) has been prescribed as the ceiling lending rate. In order to enhance transparency in banks' pricing of their loan products, banks have been advised to fix their BPLR after taking into account (i) actual costs of funds, (ii) operating expenses and (iii) a minimum margin to cover regulatory requirements of provisioning/capital charge and profit margin. Banks have been allowed to freely price their loan products below or above their BPLR and offer floating rate products by using market benchmarks in a transparent manner. Effective October 22, 1997 the RBI has given freedom to the commercial banks to fix their own interest rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities with prior approval of their respective Boards. Interest rate on savings bank deposits continues to be administered by the RBI and have remained unchanged at 3.5 per cent since March 1, 2003.

Details of changes in key policy rates announced by the Reserve Bank of India during the last two years are as follows:

*RBI Policy Rates (%)*

Effective date	Liquidity Adjustment Facility		Effective date	Cash Reserve Ratio
	Repo	Reverse-Repo		
April 29, 2005	5.00	6.00	December 23, 2006	5.25
October 26, 2005	5.25	6.25	January 6, 2007	5.50
January 24, 2006	5.50	6.50	February 17, 2007	5.75
June 9, 2006	5.75	6.75	March 3, 2007	6.00
July 25, 2006	6.00	7.00	April 14, 2007	6.25
October 31, 2006	6.00	7.25	April 28, 2007	6.50
January 31, 2007	6.00	7.50	August 4, 2007	7.00
March 31, 2007	6.00	7.75	November 10, 2007	7.50

During 2005-06 and 2006-07 real GDP growth of the economy was 9.0 per cent and 9.4 per cent respectively.

(c) and (d) As on November 10, 2007, the rate of inflation as measured by the movements in the wholesale price index (WPI Base 1993-94=100) was 3.01 per cent. The anti-inflationary measures include RBI's monetary policy stance fiscal prudence of the Government and initiatives for easing supply constraints.

(e) and (f) Interest rates are market determined.

#### Loans from World Bank

2170. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned loans of

\$3.8 million to India during 2006-07;

(b) if so, whether it is the largest ever sanction made by the World Bank to any country; and

(c) the details of projects likely to be implemented under this loan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has sanctioned US \$ 3.7 billion during the Bank FY-07 (July 2006-June 2007).

(b) No, Sir. This is the second largest lending made by the World Bank to any country in a year.

(c) The details of the projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of Project	Board approval date	State/Central Sector	Loan/Credit amount (in US\$ million)
1.	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-bodies Restoration and Management	23-Jan.-07	Tamil Nadu	485.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh Community Tank Management	19-Apr.-07	Andhra Pradesh	189.0
3.	Bihar Rural Livelihoods	14-Jun.-07	Bihar	63.0
4.	Punjab State Roads	5-Dec.-06	Punjab	250.0
5.	Himachal Pradesh State Roads	5-Jun.-07	Himachal Pradesh	220.0
6.	Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	5-Sep.-06	Uttarakhand	120.0
7.	Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation	14-Dec.-06	Punjab	154.0
8.	Karnataka Health Systems	22-Aug.-06	Karnataka	141.8
9.	Reproductive & Child Health - II	22-Aug.-06	Central	360.0
10.	National Tuberculosis Control -II	22-Aug.-06	Central	170.0
11.	Third National HIV/AIDS Control	26-Apr.-07	Central	250.0
12.	Vocational Training India	5-Jun.-07	Central & State	280.0
13.	Orissa Socio Economic Development Loan-II	1-Aug.-06	Orissa	225.0
14.	Third Andhra Pradesh Economic Reform Loan/Credit	11-Jan.-07	Andhra Pradesh	225.0

*[Translation]*

**Meters of Private Power Supply Companies**

2171. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO:  
SHRI TUKARAM GANPAT RAO RENGE  
PATIL:  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity meters installed by the private power companies particularly in Delhi run very fast and register excess units of electricity than actually utilized;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government against such companies so far;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to check the monopoly of private power distribution companies and their arbitrary behaviour in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (e) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Distribution of electricity comes within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) are regulated by the respective State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. In terms of section 146 of the Electricity Act, 2003, any person including the DISCOMs is liable to be prosecuted for non-compliance with any order or direction given under the Act or for contravention or attempting or abetting the contravention of any other provisions of the Act or of any Rules or Regulations made thereunder.

Section 14 of the Electricity Act provides that the Appropriate Electricity Regulatory Commission may grant a licence to two or more persons for distribution of electricity through their own distribution system within the same area, subject to specified conditions.

Section 55 of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that no licensee shall supply electricity after the expiry of two years from the appointed date except through installation of a correct meter in accordance with the regulations to

be made in this behalf by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

CEA has notified the Central Electricity Authority (Installation and Operation of Meters) Regulations, 2006 on 17.3.2006.

The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has informed that there have been complaints of faulty meter readings and inflated bills from consumers in the NCT of Delhi over the last two to three years which were primarily on account of perception of consumers regarding fast running electronic meters. Several meter testing drives have been conducted, which include drives conducted by the Distribution Companies (DISCOMs), by the DERC and also the Govt. of NCT of Delhi. All these drives showed that by and large, the electronic meters are functioning well within the limits set under the Indian Electricity Rules.

The drive conducted by DERC from 1st October 2005 to 10th January 2006 was done in association with the Central Power Research Institute (CPRJ), Bangalore and the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). 536 meters were tested and only 4 were found to be recording higher consumption levels than the stipulated norms.

The SERCs of Orissa and West Bengal have informed that no such instance has come to their notice.

Gujarat Electricity Regulatory Commission (GERC) has informed that joint inspection report of Govt. Electrical Inspector, consumer representative and licensee of the digital meters installed by the licensee does not reveal that the meters are unreliable.

*[English]*

**Opening of Bank Branches in SEZs**

2172. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of Public/Private Sector Banks which have opened their branches so far, in the Special Economic Zones in various States, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): As reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), under the existing scheme for opening of branches i.e. Offshore Banking Units, the bank-wise details of Public/Private Sector Banks,

which have opened their branches/Offshore Banking Units in the Special Economic Zones are as under:

Sl.No.	Name of the Public Sector Banks	Place of the branches/Offshore Banking Units	Name of the respective Special Economic Zones
1.	State Bank of India	1. SEEPZ, Andheri, Mumbai and 2. Kochi	SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Maharashtra and Kochi Special Economic Zone, Kerala
2.	Bank of Baroda	SEEPZ, Andheri, Mumbai	SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Maharashtra
3.	Punjab National Bank	SEEPZ, Andheri, Mumbai	SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Maharashtra
4.	Union Bank of India	SEEPZ, Andheri, Mumbai	SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Maharashtra
5.	Canara Bank	Noida, Ghaziabad.	Noida Special Economic Zone, Uttar Pradesh
	Name of the Private Sector Banks	Place of the branches/Offshore Banking Units	Name of the respective Special Economic Zones
6.	ICICI Bank Limited	SEEPZ, Andheri, Mumbai	SEEPZ Special Economic Zone, Maharashtra

*[Translation]*

#### **Corruption Cases in Banks**

2173. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of corruption in Banks noticed during the last three years, bank-wise;

(b) whether any FIR has been registered;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) further steps taken by the Government to check cases of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there is no system of reporting cases of corruption by banks to RBI. However, fraud cases are being reported by public sector banks to RBI. The bank-wise details of the number of frauds, amount involved therein, as reported by banks to RBI for the years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 (upto June) are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) As per extant guidelines, public sector banks are required to report fraud cases involving amount of Rs. One crore and above to CBI and below Rs. One crore to local police. RBI advises all the banks to examine the staff accountability in all cases of frauds. Action is taken against delinquent employees for their involvement in cases of frauds. The details of action taken against such delinquent employees are as under:

Year	No. of employees convicted	No. of employees awarded major/minor penalties	Out of II dismissed/discharged/removed	No. of employees acquitted	No. of employees against whom prosecution is pending in the Court.	No. of employees against whom Departmental proceedings are pending
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
2004	127	1590	461	69	635	1429
2005	120	1506	451	33	658	1404
2006	43	1416	437	48	596	1340
2007 (upto June)	66	732	183	34	575	1235

(d) As a part of its supervisory responsibility, RBI has been advising banks from time to time about the common fraud prone areas and the measures to be taken by them to prevent/reduce the incidents of frauds in banks. Caution advices are issued to banks by RBI containing

the details of unscrupulous borrowers and related parties who had perpetrated frauds on banks, so that banks could exercise caution while extending credit facilities to them. Banks are also advised to examine the staff accountability in all cases of frauds.

#### **Statement**

#### *Calendar Year-wise Data on Frauds for the Years 2004 to 2006 & upto June 2007*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Public Sector Banks	2004		2005		2006		2007 (Upto June)	
		No. of frauds	Amt. involved	No. of frauds	Amt. involved	No. of frauds	Amt. involved	No. of frauds	Amt. involved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	State Bank of India	350	32.84	437	136.48	469	72.03	257	57.17
	SBI (Overseas Branches)	1	0.03	2	0.21	1	0.22	0	0.00
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	27	2.45	24	1.73	41	20.96	30	13.08
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	66	13.32	43	2.23	51	5.16	21	2.05
4.	State Bank of Indore	25	2.91	35	39.83	64	5.26	37	3.43
5.	State Bank of Mysore	7	1.37	27	17.53	17	8.02	16	23.66
6.	State Bank of Patiala	49	9.59	62	26.14	42	3.68	15	1.81
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	16	2.90	15	33.68	10	3.34	11	4.97
8.	State Bank of Travancore	19	6.07	16	2.91	34	2.90	29	3.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Allahabad Bank	30	2.40	54	34.45	44	8.20	11	15.39
10.	Andhra Bank	65	12.26	42	4.36	49	32.70	21	1.55
11.	Bank of Baroda	232	40.07	230	40.67	145	13.91	87	15.92
	BOB (Overseas Branches)	8	0.31	3	0.29	3	0.04	6	0.06
12.	Bank of India	130	17.31	163	83.69	138	29.33	94	27.67
	BOI (Overseas Branch)	1	0.05	3	2.32	1	0.24	0	0.00
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	9	0.87	14	4.87	19	14.11	25	3.77
14.	Canara Bank	184	41.87	213	40.51	166	117.15	92	58.68
15.	Central Bank of India	140	52.88	143	56.03	153	53.92	71	21.84
16.	Corporation Bank	252	13.97	115	43.35	69	17.05	37	7.80
17.	Dena Bank	38	4.30	31	29.27	53	48.74	31	12.48
18.	IDBI Ltd.			60	28.73	80	28.17	23	3.03
19.	Indian Bank	134	23.91	107	51.60	110	22.38	34	1.19
	(Overseas Branches)			2	1.72	0	0.00	0	0.00
20.	Indian Overseas Bank	85	10.51	76	57.25	115	56.37	91	22.72
	(Overseas Branches)			2	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.12
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	40	17.98	59	121.45	24	16.89	14	2.25
22.	Punjab National Bank	222	41.98	197	65.27	181	25.67	83	15.84
23.	Punjab & Sind Bank	24	3.67	36	5.24	20	9.26	9	1.87
24.	Syndicate Bank	148	13.07	119	21.42	96	25.58	48	12.58
	(Overseas Branches)	1	0.43	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25.	Union Bank of India	71	34.43	94	40.23	114	56.03	41	9.54
26.	United Bank of India	23	28.16	26	17.30	52	62.47	47	9.37
27.	UCO Bank	72	12.50	110	75.19	91	43.11	49	19.63
28.	Vijaya Bank	51	6.43	98	48.43	116	41.87	54	23.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2520</b>	<b>451.04</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>1134.39</b>	<b>2568</b>	<b>844.76</b>	<b>1385</b>	<b>396.86</b>

*[English]***Shortage of Manpower in Banks**

2174. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks are facing shortage of manpower;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) No, Sir. The Public Sector Banks are not facing shortage of manpower.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Energy Efficient Kerosene Lamps**

2175. SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to launch energy efficient kerosene lamps in the country to meet the rising energy demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to supply the same at subsidized rates; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): (a) to (d) Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has submitted a proposal to provide energy efficient kerosene lamps named as "Nutan Deep" in rural areas of the country. However, the Government has not as yet accepted the proposal.

**Loss of Cheques**

2176. SHRI K.C. PALLANI SHAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the increasing complaints regarding loss of cheques/drafts

deposited by the customers in various banks including State Bank of Patiala in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the current year;

(c) whether onus of loss lies with the collecting banker;

(d) if so, the number of cases settled by collecting banks and action taken in this regard;

(e) whether some paying banks including Corporation Bank in Haryana have encashed such account payee loss cheques without proper verification;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether Government is aware of any racket in such act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a), (b), (d) to (h) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that incidents of loss of cheques are being handled by banks internally and data base maintained by RBI does not generate information called for. However, State Bank of Patiala has reported one such case where a cheque for Rs. 70000/- was reportedly stolen from their branch and cash payment fraudulently obtained by the miscreant from Corporation Bank, Rewari. Corporation bank has reported that in the instant case, from the face of the cheque it is very difficult to make out that the signature is forged and the alterations look authentic. As it was difficult to suspect the signature as forged, the instrument was sent by the bank to Government Examiner of Questioned Documents (GEQD) for verification and report. GEQD has opined that the signature used for authenticating the crossing cancellation is forged. FIR has been lodged by State Bank of Patiala in the matter.

(c) Yes, Sir.

*[Translation]***Mainnutrition and Underweight among Children upto Three Years**

2177. SHRI MAHAVIR BHAGORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of underweight children upto three years, State-wise, rural/urban area-wise and male-female-children-wise;

(b) the rank of India among underweight children upto the age of three years in the world:

(c) the details of the scheme of the Government to solve the problem of underweight among children upto three years;

(d) the details of the amount released and the targets fixed and achievements made under this scheme during the above period, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the incidents of child mortality due to malnutrition during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS)-III (2005-06), conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, State-wise details of underweight children of age group under three years is placed at enclosed Statement-I. In India 31.1% children under 3 years of age are underweight in urban areas, while 43.7% children of same age group are underweight in rural areas. However, the data related to male and female children under 3 years of age is not available.

However, as per NFHS-III the sex-wise information of underweight children from 6 months to 59 months, reveals that 41.9% male and 43.1% female children of the said age group are underweight.

(b) No data is available for underweight children upto the age of 3 years at global level. It is therefore not possible to ascertain the rank of India in this category vis-a-vis other countries.

(c) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme of the Ministry of Women & Child Development is one of the key programmes being implemented to improve the nutritional status of children. The ICDS is an inter-sectoral programme, benefiting the children in the age group of 0-6 years.

(d) The details of the amount released under ICDS Scheme,(General) during the years 2004-05 to 2007-08 (upto 7.8.2007) is placed at enclosed Statement II. The State-wise number of Anganwadi Kendras targeted for

operationalization and operationalized in the country during the last three year are placed at enclosed Statement III.

(e) The details of number of child deaths due to malnutrition are not maintained centrally by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. However, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death although it can increase the susceptibility to morbidity and mortality by reducing body's resistance to infections. As per the Registrar General of India Survey, the Child Mortality Rate (CMR) in the year 2005 (age 0-4 years) is 17.3 per thousand population of the corresponding age group.

#### **Statement I**

##### *State-wise Present Rate of Malnutrition in India*

S.No.	State/ UT	Percentage of children under 3 years
1	2	3
1.	Mizoram	21.6
2.	Sikkim	22.6
3.	Manipur	23.8
4.	Punjab	27.0
5.	Kerala	28.8
6.	Goa	29.3
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	29.4
8.	Nagaland	29.7
9.	Delhi	33.1
10.	Tamil Nadu	33.2
11.	Himachal Pradesh	36.2
12.	Andhra Pradesh	36.6
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	36.9
14.	Uttaranchal	38.0
15.	Tripura	39.0
16.	Maharashtra	39.7
17.	Assam	40.4



1	2	3	1	2	3
18.	Karnataka	41.1	25.	Gujarat	47.4
19.	Haryana	41.9	26.	Chhattisgarh	52.1
20.	West Bengal	43.5	27.	Bihar	58.4
21.	Orissa	44.0	28.	Jharkhand	59.3
22.	Rajasthan	44.0	29.	Madhya Pradesh	60.3
23.	Meghalaya	46.3		India	45.9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	47.3			

Source: NFHS-3 (2005-06)

BMI = Body Mass Index Weight in Kg/Height in meter x meter

**Statement II***State-wise Position of Funds released under ICDS Scheme (General) During the years 2004-05 to 2007-08*

(Rupees in)

Sl.No.	State	2004-05 Funds released	2005-06 Funds released	2006-07 Funds released	2007-08 Funds released (upto 07.08.2007)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7277.34	14750.69	21877.67	15407.02
2.	Bihar	9408.47	5036.11	20976.12	5082.36
3.	Chhattisgarh	3275.48	4412.01	4561.5	4643.47
4.	Goa	286.33	373.53	397.96	105.55
5.	Gujarat	12405.58	9917.54	12732.62	6010.22
6.	Haryana	4674.34	5312.47	6015.49	3780.47
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2617.26	3480.88	2882.29	2206.66
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3457.78	4989.19	5410.99	1636.65
9.	Jharkhand	3824.62	4288.33	7845.37	4115.16
10.	Karnataka	11023.50	14176.11	19122.28	3161.61
11.	Kerala	5546.74	5725.65	8115.91	2207.69
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6263.10	9498.48	13002.16	8198.59

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Maharashtra	11930.96	16808.92	20433.15	11337.65
14.	Orissa	9968.40	10600.69	12137.96	6373.98
15.	Punjab	3904.27	5591.61	5861.62	2722.13
16.	Rajasthan	7849.67	7459.77	13809.14	6471.80
17.	Tamil Nadu	12303.16	15212.94	12786.6	8233.69
18.	Uttaranchal	1723.77	2861.67	1676.39	862.47
19.	Uttar Pradesh	15100.87	31989.58	24768.42	19929.74
20.	West Bengal	12633.07	19391.00	17182.73	11871.46
21.	Delhi	1118.36	1290.03	1379.78	657.55
22.	Pondicherry	218.89	233.68	195.22	115.63
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	185.39	212.82	174.11	109.55
24.	Chandigarh	155.28	156.87	163.41	136.00
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	48.27	70.10	62.33	28.14
26.	Daman and Diu	38.98	47.74	56.78	29.86
27.	Lakshadweep	25.15	42.67	38.34	21.20
28.	LIC	500.00	800.00	1200.00	200.00
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1697.61	1780.28	3145.86	938.38
30.	Assam	15799.37	22462.56	16077.48	4580.29
31.	Manipur	2054.55	1664.87	3631.405	770.78
32.	Meghalaya	1450.81	2158.35	2114.925	753.83
33.	Mizoram	781.68	1476.66	1573.255	340.90
34.	Nagaland	1358.50	2531.64	2471.215	726.72
35.	Sikkim	332.68	354.75	782.6	19287
36.	Tripura	1414.45	2779.91	4475.41	107354
	Total	172654.87	229040.10	269138.48	135033.61

**Statement III**

*State-wise number of Anganwadi Kendras targetted for operationalisation and operationalised in the country during the last three years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
		No. of Anganwadi Kendras		No. of Anganwadi Kendras		No. of Anganwadi Kendras	
		Targetted for operationalisation	Operational (as on 31.3.2005)	Targetted for operationalisation	Operational (as on 31.3.2006)	Targetted for operationalisation	Operational (as on 31.3.2007)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	54312	53760	54312	56364	63853	61761
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2359	2359	2359	2359	2901	3037
3.	Assam	25416	25302	25416	25447	30743	25447
4.	Bihar	60813	33736	60813	57767	76585	57767
5.	Chhattisgarh	20289	20289	20289	20286	27607	26801
6.	Goa	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
7.	Gujarat	37961	37101	37961	37498	40779	38391
8.	Haryana	13546	13546	13546	13546	15796	16359
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7354	7354	7354	7354	16069	7354
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11821	10398	11821	10398	17408	16409
11.	Jharkhand	23078	18436	23078	21792	29517	22304
12.	Karnataka	40301	40301	40301	40689	49351	51111
13.	Kerala	25393	25318	25393	25376	27999	27980
14.	Madhya Pradesh	49787	49710	49787	49594	57416	56737
15.	Maharashtra	62716	61689	62716	64130	73007	74528
16.	Manipur	4501	4500	4501	4501	4501	4501
17.	Meghalaya	2218	2218	2218	2265	2986	3162
18.	Mizoram	1361	1361	1361	1361	1545	1592
19.	Nagaland	2770	2770	2770	2770	2982	2770
20.	Orissa	34201	34201	34201	33953	36824	36527
21.	Punjab	14730	14730	14730	14/30	16882	14730
22.	Rajasthan	35821	35821	35821	35817	44653	41985

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Sikkim	500	500	500	500	890	886
24.	Tamil Nadu	42677	42677	42677	42677	45116	45726
25.	Tripura	3874	3768	3874	3768	5650	6114
26.	Uttar Pradesh	106059	97302	106059	104879	131257	128859
27.	Uttaranchal	6658	6550	6658	6657	7565	7747
28.	West Bengal	57540	54518	57540	54961	71220	56774
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	527	527	527	621	602	621
30.	Chandigarh	300	300	300	329	323	329
31.	Delhi	3902	3842	3902	3852	4322	4425
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	138	138	138	138	199	138
33.	Daman and Diu	87	87	87	87	95	97
34.	Lakshadweep	74	74	74	74	74	74
35.	Pondicherry	677	677	677	677	685	688
<b>All India</b>		<b>754773</b>	<b>706872</b>	<b>754773</b>	<b>748229</b>	<b>908414</b>	<b>844743</b>

[English]

**New Guidelines for Adoption of Child**

2178. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO:  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:  
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:  
SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce fresh guidelines for child adoption so as to make the process more transparent and to ensure that there are adequate safety checks and a tracking system as reported in *The Hindu*, dated October 10, 2007;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the likely time to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Government maintains database of the domestic and foreign agencies which are involved in adoption;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government extends any grant to such domestic agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Fresh adoption guidelines are being drafted and are likely to be ready soon.

(c) and (d) Central Adoption Resources Agency [CARA] maintains data base on domestic and foreign agencies which are involved in the adoption and such data are available on CARA's website [www.adoptionindia.nic.in](http://www.adoptionindia.nic.in)

(e) and (f) Under the 'Scheme of Assistance to Homes for Children [Shishu Greh] to Promote In-Country' which is being implemented by Central Adoption Resources Agency [CARA], grant is available to voluntary

organizations and Government run Homes for children of 0-6 years for the care and placement in adoption. Details of such grant are available on CARA's website [www.adoptionindia.nic.in](http://www.adoptionindia.nic.in)

#### **Timely Clearance to Power Projects**

2179. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the first meeting between the State Power Ministers and the Centre on Eleventh Plan for achieving the power generation target, the State Governments have urged the Power Ministry to initiate a process to expedite and streamline environmental and road sector clearance for timely implementation of power projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the meeting it was also announced that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) with the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) would chalk out a road map, highlighting the road network that can be used for the transportation of power project machinery; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to complete the projects as per their schedule?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (d) In the first meeting of the Standing Group of Ministers held on 24.09.2007; it was *inter alia* decided to take up environment & forest related issues in its next meeting. Furthermore, regarding transportation of equipments for 660 MW and 800 MW units, it was decided that the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) would demarcate on the States' maps the roads which would require strengthening (in association with the National Highway Authority of India) and make available the maps and the details to the States. CEA has asked the power generating utilities to provide the details of likely sites for setting up of power plants with 600 / 800 MW unit ratings.

#### **Revenue Loss due to SEZs**

2180. SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the revenue loss by way of tax exemptions to the industries in the SEZs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Revenue loss on account of tax exemptions to units in SEZs has been estimated to be Rs. 1,02,621 crores for the period 2006-07 to 2009-10. 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) Does not arise.

#### **Non-availability of Credit**

2181. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and medium enterprises are suffering due to non-availability of adequate credit;

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

(c) whether the banks and financial institutions have been urged to support these enterprises; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) In August 2005, the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) have been advised to achieve minimum 20% year on year growth in credit to the SME Sector with the objective of doubling the credit in 5 years by the year 2009-10. The PSBs have shown a 25.81% year on year growth in credit outstanding to the SME Sector for the year 2006-07 over the year 2005-06. Government of India has taken various measures to increase the flow of credit to Small and Medium Enterprises viz. fixing of self-targets for financing to SME sector by banks, measures to increase the outreach of formal credit to the SME sector, cluster based approach for financing SME sector, measures to rationalize the cost of loans to SME sector, constitution of Empowered Committees at Regional Offices of RBI to review the progress in SME financing and debt restructuring mechanism and a One Time Settlement Scheme for the SME Sector besides enactment of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006.

*[Translation]***Debts from Banks**

2182. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI:  
SHRI KIREN RIJUJU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of debts advanced by the Nationalised Banks in National Capital Region, Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the details of persons, industries and organisations against whom outstanding amount is more than one crore rupees; and

(c) the recovery position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The existing Management Information System of RBI does not generate data in the desired form At present. RBI disseminates list of non-suit filed 'doubtful' and 'loss1 borrowal accounts of Rs. 1 crore and above on half-yearly basis (i.e. as on 31st March and 30th September) to banks and Financial Institutions (FIs) for their confidential use. The list of nonsuit filed accounts of willful defaults of Rs. 25 Lakh and above is also disseminated on quarterly basis to banks and FIs for their confidential use. Further, Credit Information Bureau (India) Limited (CIBIL) is maintaining a database on suit-filed accounts of Rs. 1 Crore and above and non suit-filed accounts (willful defaulters) of Rs. 25 Lakh and above. The information can be accessed at CIBIL website [www.cibil.com](http://www.cibil.com).

(c) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India have stipulated certain steps for expeditious recovery of NPAs by PSBs/FIs, which, *inter-alia*, include evolving and implementing a recovery policy by the banks, filing of suits in civil courts/DRTs, action under Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act, 2002, compromise settlement etc. The Credit Information Companies (Regulation) Act, 2005 has been enacted to provide for regulation of credit information companies and to facilitate efficient distribution of credit and thereby arresting fresh accretion of NPAs.

**Reforms in Rural Banks**

2183. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thorat Committee constituted to suggest reforms in Rural Banks has submitted its recommendations to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c): The Committee has made a number of recommendations. Some of the recommendations are:

(i) staffing patterns of Regional Rural Banks(RRBs) be based on classification of branches of RRBs;

(ii) classifications of RRBs be made on business level or branch network;

(iii) amendment of Regional Rural Banks Recruitment Promotions Rules, 1998 to provide promotional avenues to RRBs Officers by creation of posts in Scale IV and V in RRBs,;

(iv) introduction of two channel system of promotions in existing grades besides recruitment of specialist category of officers;

(v) framing of suitable transfer policy and training facilities for RRBs officers etc. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

**Issuing Demand Drafts by Rural Banks**

2184. SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand drafts are being issued by the Regional Rural Banks payable at sponsored bank branches;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the facility would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) Those RRBs which have entered into arrangements with sponsor banks, through their branches, are issuing Demand Drafts on specified branches of sponsor banks.

(b) Some RRBs have adopted alternative mode of transfer of funds of clients by way of issue of Multicity Cheque given by some commercial banks. Such facility has got better acceptability among customers. Some RRBs are procuring the demand drafts from sponsor bank branches as agent on behalf of the customers. Some of the RRBs are yet to adopt any of the above facilities because they have not entered into any arrangements with the sponsor banks.

(c) It is expected that with computerisation of branches of RRBs, the facility could be introduced by many RRBs expeditiously by entering into arrangements with the sponsor bank.

*[English]*

#### Commission to LIC Agents

2185. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by Life Insurance Corporation of India towards commission of LIC Agents and other related expenses during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of the total revenues earned by LIC during the above period;

(c) whether earning of LIC has been affected due to presence of many players in such business in the market;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), the commission amount paid to its agents and total revenues earned by it during the last three years is as under:

Rs. in crores

Year	Expenditure incurred towards the Commission of LIC Agents and other expenses	Revenue earned by LIC
2006-07	9169.07	174424.76
2005-06	7094.92	132146.88
2004-05	6245.16	112392.74

(c) No, Sir. LIC has reported that in spite of the presence of many players in the market, its total income has shown a good growth.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### Eklavya Model School

2186. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount sanctioned for boys and girls of Scheduled Tribes who are residing in schools hostels as compared to Navodaya Vidyalayas and Kendriya Vidyalayas in the State;

(b) whether the Government proposes to enhance the grant toward infrastructure, development and recurring expenses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The Ministry has so far released an amount of Rs.307.45 Crore to 24 States for setting up of 100 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) meant for Scheduled Tribe boys and girls in the Country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has already enhanced recurring expenditure from a maximum of Rs. 30 lakh to Rs. 72.50 lakh per Eklavya Model Residential School from the current financial year i.e. 2007-08.

*[Translation]*

#### Package for Farmers

2187. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned. "Kishano Ke Liye Ek Aur Paikaj Kee Taiyan" as reported in the 'Dainik Jagran' dated November 11, 2007;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) The News Report, *inter-alia*, talks about a debt relief package, extending credit to farmers at cheaper rate of interest, preparation of guidelines on debt relief in case of natural calamities and procedural simplification in lending to farmers.

(c) Keeping in view the extreme conditions of the farmers in the 31 districts of Maharashtra (06), Andhra Pradesh (16), Karnataka (06) and Kerala (03), where the farmers have committed suicides, a relief package was announced for farmers by the Government in 2006. It provides for waiver of the entire interest on overdue loans as on 01.07.2006 such that all farmers have no past interest burden as on that date. It also provides for rescheduling of the overdue loans of the farmers as on 01.07.2006 over a period of 3-5 years with a one year moratorium.

To mitigate the distress of the farmers due to various natural calamities in different parts of the country, the extant guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India for providing relief in areas affected by natural calamities are followed by banks. The guidelines, *inter-alia*, permit banks to:

- Convert/reschedule loans in the event of natural calamity for periods ranging from 3 to 9 years, depending upon the successive crop failure/intensity of damage of crops;
- Grant fresh crop loans to affected farmers;
- Provide consumption loans to agriculturists whose crops have been damaged.

Besides, the Government has taken the following steps to ensure credit disbursement for agriculture purposes:

- > Short Term crop loan upto Rs. 3 lakh is being disbursed @ 7% per annum at the ground level.

> Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks have been advised to finance 50 lakhs new farmers during each of the last three years.

> The Banks have been advised to simplify the procedure for documentation for agricultural loans.

> Loans upto Rs.50,000/- have been made collateral and margin free. Besides, no "No Dues Certificate" is required for such amount of loan.

> To bring the 'financially excluded' population within the formal banking system, Banks have been instructed to achieve financial outreach through provision of a General Credit Card to households, to open "No Frills" accounts with limited overdraft facilities, to extend financial outreach by utilizing services of Civil Society Organisation like Farmers Clubs, NGOs, Post Offices as Business Facilitator/Business Correspondent Model, etc.

#### Launch of Community Based Services

2188. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has started a pilot project of Community based Services under Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the area where the project is being implemented, State-wise/UT-wise ?

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

(b) and (c) does not arise.

[English]

#### Monsoon Forecasting System

2189. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established the monsoon forecasting system in the country to forecast recurring droughts and floods;



- (b) If so, the details thereof; and  
 (c) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Sir

(b) Rainfall predictions based on the existing system of monsoon forecasting are provided in different temporal and spatial ranges in respect of extreme rainfall variations leading to floods and droughts. These are:

- (i) Short range rainfall predictions, upto 3 days, are generated daily for all 36 Meteorological sub-divisions in the country.
- (ii) Medium range rainfall predictions (3-7 days) are provided at agro-climatic zone level (cluster of districts) twice in a week through Agro-meteorological Advisory Service(AAS).
- (iii) Long range rainfall forecast for the southwest monsoon season (June-September) for the country as a whole and also for 4 homogeneous regions. The forecast is issued in 2 stages, first in April using data up to March and the second by end of June using data up to May.

The following efforts have been made to improve the accuracy of rainfall forecasts:

- (i) 125 automatic weather stations(AWS) have been made operational for monsoon season of 2007.
- (ii) An improved numerical weather prediction model with 50Km resolution, has been implemented.
- (iii) Additional satellite observations are being assimilated in the numerical models for improving the forecast since May 2007.
- (iv) A multi-model Man-Machine-Mix approach has been adopted for improving the forecast skill.

These initiatives have resulted in some improvement in the short and medium range rainfall forecasts. Further, densification of observation system by putting more Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG), Doppler Weather Radars (DWR), improved upper air data acquisition system and acquisition of High Performance Computer (HPC) systems along with improved forecasting systems are planned under

Modernization Plan of India Meteorological Department (IMD).

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Micro Credit Requirement**

2190. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed Micro Credit need in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the credit being given now is only about 11,000 crores; and

- (d) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) There have been various estimates based on various assumptions. The Task Force on Supportive Policy and Regulatory Framework for Micro Finance set up by NABARD in 1999 had put the requirement for microcredit at Rs. 15,000 crore to Rs. 50,000 crore per year and an additional Rs. 1,000 crore for housing requirements of the poor. This estimate is, however, only a rough approximation of the demand for microfinance and is not based on any detailed survey of the clients for microfinance.

(c) and (d) The Self Help Group (SHG) Bank Linkage Programme, being facilitated by NABARD, is the Flagship Micro Finance programme in the country. During 2006-07, 6.86 lakh SHGs were credit linked to the banking system comprising commercial banks, cooperative banks and regional rural banks with bank loan of Rs 6,643.19 crore. On a cumulative basis, as on 31 March 2007, 29.24 lakh SHGs had been credit linked, to the banking system, involving bank loan of Rs 18,040.74 crore.

#### **Priority Sector Credit Target for Underprivileged Sections**

2191. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Banking Sector has set up any priority sector credit targets for underprivileged sections; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The revised guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on priority sector lending stipulate, *inter-alia*, a target of 40% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, whichever is higher, for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks, both in public and private sector. Within this, not less than 10% of ANBC is to be given to the 'Weaker Sections'. The revised guidelines on priority sector lending are available at RBFs website <http://www.rbi.org.in>.

The Weaker Sections under priority sector include; (a) Small and marginal farmers with land holding of 5 acres and less, and landless labourers, tenants farmers and share croppers; (b) Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits do not exceed Rs.50,000; (c) Beneficiaries of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana(SGSY) (d) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; (e) Beneficiaries of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme; (f) Beneficiaries under Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY); (g) Beneficiaries under the Scheme for Liberation and Rehabilitation of Scavengers (SLRS); (h) Advances to Self Help Groups(SHGs); (i) Loans to distressed poor to prepay their debt to informal sector, against appropriate collateral or group security; (j) Loans granted under (a) to (i) above to persons from minority communities as may be notified by the Government from time to time.

#### **Use of Chinese Machinery**

2192. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR DUBEY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether separate guidelines have been framed by the Government of India for using Chinese Machinery and other related equipments for power generation projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Extension of Banking Hours in Urban Areas**

2193. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start twelve hours banking services in the Public Sector Banks in urban areas in order to compete with the private and foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which new system is likely to be started; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide better services to customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that a majority of Public Sector Banks have already introduced 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. banking services in select branches.

(d) Steps taken by Government to provide better services to bank customers, *inter-alia*, include: -

(i) In terms of RBI Circular dated April 10, 2004, banks were required to ensure that both the drop box facility and the facility for acknowledgement of the cheques at the regular collection counters are made available to customers.

(ii) All the Public Sector/Private Sector Banks and select Foreign Banks have been advised by RBI to constitute a Customer Service Committee of the Board with a view to strengthening the corporate governance structure in the banking system and also to bring about improvements in the quality of customer service provided by the banks.

(iii) Based on the recommendations of the Committee on Procedures and Performance Audit of Public Services, RBI, vide their circular dated April 16th, 2005, advised banks to convert existing Adhoc-Committees into a Standing Committee on Customer Service.

(iv) In order to encourage a formal channel of communication between the customers and the bank at the branch level, RBI vide their Circular dated September 3, 2007 has advised banks to take necessary steps for strengthening the branch level customer service committees with greater involvement of customers.

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) to (c) NREGA is demand driven. Utilisation of funds under the scheme depends on the demand for work in an area. Provisions are made in the budget for implementation of the Act on the basis of funds utilized by the States and also on the basis of demand for work in the previous year. Funds are released to the States on receipt of a proposal along with a certificate indicating utilization of at least 60% of the available resources. State-wise details of the total funds available with States and their utilisation during 2006-07 and 2007-08 (upto October, 07) are given in the enclosed Statement.

[Translation]

#### Utilisation of Funds under NREGS

2194. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States have not spent the released funds under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS);

#### Statement

S.No.	State	2006-2007		2007-2008	
		Total funds available (Rs. in Lakhs)	Expenditure Rs in Lakhs)	Total funds available (Rs in Lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114224.39	68020.32	147788.73	93478.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1211.25	221.34	105.38	0
3.	Assam	70769.1	59252.93	57533.41	14117.59
4.	Bihar	119117.81	71276.16	102548.4	29166.61
5.	Gujrat	12374.74	8585.03	9724.84	4743.26
6.	Haryana	4652.85	3594.67	4623.42	1793.29
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5719.2	3940.12	9721.05	4112.97
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5012.4	3454.44	6427.78	219.01
9.	Karnataka	34131.33	24829.67	29135.61	12607.85
10.	Kerala	4835.18	2789.73	5634.56	3336.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	213368.36	186268.63	225597.2	125484.48
12.	Maharashtra	48693.66	17461.18	268127.18	647.41
13.	Manipur	2037.59	2025.5	1465.69	951.77

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Meghalaya	2583.63	2111.85	4201.36	2109.92
15.	Mizoram	2598.21	1643.11	2304.99	2029.99
16.	Nagaland	1595.96	1457.62	2309.72	289.8
17.	Orissa	89018.66	73346.62	59857.95	24234.74
18.	Punjab	3839.21	2500.21	3842.04	545.3
19.	Rajasthan	85617.3	69306.14	87509.57	70451.56
20.	Sikkim	456.5	261.89	1276.26	284.98
21.	Tamilnadu	25210.92	15163.63	56521.5	36866.43
22.	Tripura	4977.63	4507.68	14765.75	9251.63
23.	Uttar Pradesh	102871.22	77967.46	103797.1	45418.8
24.	West Bengal	63023.42	39462.63	104798.17	18818.31
25.	Chhattisgarh	84088.78	66882.16	95608.41	36412.33
26.	Jharkhand	98220.95	71155.13	70962.09	39193.55
27.	Uttaranchal	7105.31	4849.7	10487.42	3197.42
<b>Total</b>		<b>1207355.57</b>	<b>882335.55</b>	<b>1486675.59</b>	<b>579744.08</b>

*[English]***Proposal under JNNURM from Assam**

2195. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Assam has submitted any proposal for beautification of Guwahati city under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed amount has been reduced;

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

(e) whether the Ministry and the Planning Commission has decided to reconsider the proposals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

**Functioning of Triveni Gramin Bank**

2196. SHRI SHYAMA CHARAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branches of Triveni Gramin Bank a subsidiary of Allahabad Bank are functioning properly for the development of Gramin areas of district Banda and Chitrakoot of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) if so, whether some amount is being charged for making kisan credit cards;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) As reported by Triveni Kshetriya Gramin Bank, the branches of the bank are functioning properly for the development of Gramin Areas including the Districts of Banda and Chitrakoot in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The bank has achieved 77.51% in terms of accounts and 94.28% in terms of loan disbursement targets for the year 2006-07 in Banda District. Similarly, the bank has achieved 96.17% in terms of accounts and 101.92% in terms of loan disbursement targets in the Chitrakoot District. Further, the Credit Deposit (CD) ratio of the bank is 74.73% and 60.27% in the districts of Banda and Chitrakoot respectively as against the cumulative CD ratio of all the RRBs of 58.51, as on 31st March, 2007.

(b) The bank has informed that no amount is being charged for making Kisan Credit Cards.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

*[Translation]*

#### **Administrative and Legal Right to ST Commission**

2197. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Scheduled Tribes has faced any insufficiency in regard to its identity and legal rights;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to accord administrative and legal rights to the Commission for Scheduled Tribes as accorded to Election Commission and National Human Rights Commission;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be accorded; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has intimated that it needs to be further empowered by making its recommendations relating to safeguards available to STs mandatory. Also, the vacancies of Vice-Chairperson and two Members of the Commission need to be filled up.

(b) to (d) As the Commission has been set up under the Constitution as an advisory body, there is no proposal

to bring any amending legislation equating them to the Election Commission and National Human Rights Commission. Regarding the vacancies existing in the ST Commission, the process to fill the said posts has been initiated.

*[English]*

#### **Education Loan**

2198. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
SHRI S. AJAYA KUMAR:  
SHRI A.V. BELLARMIN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest rate for education loan is the highest of all other loans advanced by bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to reduce the interest rate for education loan particularly for economically backward students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The rate of interest for education loans is not the highest as compared to all other loans advanced by banks. As per the extant guidelines, the interest rate on education loans upto Rs. 4 lakh should not exceed the Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) of the banks and for loans above Rs. 4 lakh it should not exceed BPLR+1 per cent. Some Public Sector Banks have reported that they are charging interest on education loan lower than their BPLR.

(c) No, Sir. The interest rates on advances have been deregulated and banks are free to fix interest rates themselves with the approval of their respective Boards.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Statue of Sree Narayana Guru**

2199. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests for a plot in Delhi for construction of a Statue of Sree

Narayana Guru; and

(b) if so, the present status of proposal?

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

(b) The matter has been considered and in view of shortage of land with the L&DO, the request could not be straightaway agreed to. The matter has also been referred to Delhi Development Authority for considering the request for allotment. The proposal will be further examined on receipt of comments/relevant information from the agencies/departments concerned.

*[Translation]*

#### **World Bank Assisted Project under TSC**

2200. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some projects under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) have been launched in the country with the World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, the details of such projects location-wise, State-wise and UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) No Sir, Total Sanitation Campaign is completely funded by Government of India, respective State Governments and beneficiaries. There is no component of external funding, including that from the World Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

*[English]*

#### **Credit Target of Banks**

2201. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to scale down credit target of Public Sector Banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) Government finalises the targets to be achieved by various public sector banks in the Statement of Intent for Annual Goals submitted by these banks on various performance parameters viz. advances, deposits, non-performing assets (NPAs), cost to income ratio, return on assets (ROA), profit, etc., in consultation with the respective bank. There is no proposal to scale down the credit target of Public Sector Banks which have been mutually agreed upon earlier in the year.

#### **FDI in Insurance Sector**

2202. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Group of Ministers (GOMs) has been taken a final view regarding raising of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Insurance Sector; 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.

#### **Performance of National Level Monitors under PMGSY**

2203. SHRIMATI JYOTIRMOYEE SIKDAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of National Level Monitors under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether any inspection carried out by NLMs are found unsatisfactory; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): (a) The performance of NQMs (National Quality Monitors) are regularly reviewed by an independent Performance Review Committee by evaluating their inspection reports of works at regular intervals.

(b) Out of 16717 completed works inspected by NQMs upto August, 2007, 1886 have been found

unsatisfactory and out of 26713 on going works, 7223 were found unsatisfactory.

(c) The reports of NQMs are sent to the concerned State Government for rectification of deficiencies found in works. If defects are rectified and the works are found satisfactory after re-inspection, then it is regraded as satisfactory. The State Governments have also been requested to take necessary action against the concerned contractor and the officers, if defects found are of non-rectifiable nature. In that case, State Governments have to arrange for necessary repair of works.

#### **Frauds in Regional Rural Banks**

2204. SHRIMATI P. SATHEEDEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of misappropriation/ fraud detected alongwith the amount involved in it in regional rural banks during the last three years till date;

(b) whether the Government has enquired into the case of fraud/misappropriation by Regional Rural Banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha to the extent possible.

#### **Power Generation Target**

2205. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Plan prepared by the Planning Commission for the Eleventh Five Year Plan has lowered the target for adding power generation capacity of 60,000 MW for the period of 2007-12 as reported in the *Times of India* dated October 5, 2007;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Planning Commission has informed that the 11th Plan document has not been finalized.

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

*[Translation]*

#### **Losses in Cooperative Banks in Tribal Areas**

2206. SHRI SUBHASH SURESHCHANDRA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased, to state:

(a) whether several cooperative banks especially in tribal areas are running in losses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of losses suffered by each such bank during; the last three years as on date and the reasons therefor;

(d) the total administrative expenditure made by these banks during the said period; and

(e) the action being taken or proposed to be taken to contain these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (c) Of the 10 State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and 100 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) operating in tribal areas of the country, some of the SCBs and DCCBs incurred losses in all the three years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 while some incurred losses either in one or two years. The details of such SCBs and DCCBs, as available with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), earning profits/ incurring losses during these three years are given in the enclosed Statement I.

The reasons for losses of these Cooperative banks in tribal areas can be attributed to high cost of funds, low volume of business, poor recovery, high cost of management, inadequate follow up action on recovery of loans, low resource base, low borrowing membership, lack of democratic and professionalism in management, lack of skilled manpower, low yield on assets, inadequate margins, inadequate legal action, frequent changes in Chief Executive Officers, etc.

(d) The details of administrative expenses incurred by the loss making SCBs and DCCBs operating in tribal areas, State- wise, during three consecutive years, viz. 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement II.

(e) The Government of India (GoI) has approved a revival package to strengthen Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure (STCCS). The States willing to implement the package are required to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with GoI and NABARD for carrying out certain legal and institutional reforms.

Financial assistance for STCCS under the package is available for cleansing of Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2004 and increasing the capital to a specified minimum level subject to legal and institutional reforms. In order to ensure that STCCS continues on sound financial: managerial and governance norms, technical assistance is to be provided to upgrade institutional and human resources of STCCS, computerization and setting up proper internal control and accounting systems.

**Statement I**

*List of SCBs and DCCBs working in Tribal areas which incurred Losses during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of DCCB	Profit (As on 31 March)			Loss (As on 31 March)		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Jharkhand</b>							
1.	Deoghar-Jamtara	0.00	0.00	2192.77	267.95	219.79	0.00
2.	Girdih	0.00	442.78	0.00	96.52	0.00	22.61
3.	Gumla-Simdega	0.00	12.09	265.84	42.93	0.00	0.00
4.	Hazaribagh	0.00	391.75	0.00	228.08	0.00	138.10
5.	Ranchi-Khunti	0.00	1002.68	81.98	414.16	0.00	0.00
<b>Orissa</b>							
6.	Boudh	0.00	228.64	104.34	14.30	0.00	0.00
<b>West Bengal</b>							
7.	Purulia	4.68	14.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.91
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>							
8.	Mandia	399.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	1001.62	10.11
9.	Seoni	0.00	170.59	41.50	1893.34	0.00	0.00
10.	Shahdol	0.00	9.39	83.07	138.07	0.00	0.00
11.	Sidhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	692.18	191.93	110.70
<b>Gujarat</b>							
12.	Baroda	0.00	1822.18	0.00	1061.51	0.00	411.83
13.	Panchmahal	0.00	1789.60	0.00	3267.55	0.00	1355.86



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<b>Maharashtra</b>						
14.	Amravati	446.53	0.00	913.78	0.00	212.32	0.00
15.	Dhule	0.00	500.37	0.00	1253.78	0.00	623.11
16.	Jalgaon	0.00	5064.29	463.51	760.95	0.00	0.00
17.	Nagpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	2004.93	2229.58	2386.74
18.	Nanded	0.00	0.00	0.00	5576.21	2636.41	11834.30
	<b>Karnataka</b>						
19.	Chikmagalur	0.00	0.00	3025.84	780.52	781.05	0.00
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>						
20.	Dindigul-Anna	0.00	1830.23	0.00	2383.08	10.00	1447.35
21.	Nilgiris	0.00	783.11	1329.61	242.95	0.00	0.00

Sl.No.	Name of SCB*/State	Profit (As on 31 March)			Loss (As on 31 March)		
		2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	2599.49	343.37	180.37
2.	Assam	0.00	0.00	517.91	1750.17	1399.00	0.00
3.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	253.64	176.64	411.20
4.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	653.74	101.68	1687.22

\* Covering entire State

### Statement II

*The State-wise, SCB/DCCB wise details of administrative expenses incurred by the loss making Banks in Tribal areas during the years 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06*

(Rs. Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Name of SCB	Name of DCCB	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh SCB	—	480.35	494.23	858.37
2.	Assam	Assam SCB	—	1566.00	1588.00	1709.60
3.	Gujarat		Baroda	610.71	579.76	537.00
			Panchmahal	455.48	395.13	392.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Jharkhand		Deogarh-Jhantara	101.67	122.80	117.60
			Hazaribagh	62.99	66.43	79.78
			Giridih	44.04	44.90	52.30
			Ranchi-khunti	127.02	141.79	314.84
			Gumla-Simdega	145.13	210.06	100.19
5.	Karnataka		Chikmagalur	298.45	305.92	470.39
			Mandya	272.72	268.30	258.12
6.	Madhya Pradesh		Seoni	228.46	176.09	122.24
			Shahdol	107.22	109.55	123.47
			Sidhi	156.25	154.06	151.15
7.	Maharashtra		Amravati	1000.74	1090.53	1105.30
			Dhule	1497.88	1599.66	1580.99
			Jalgaon	3197.30	3308.68	3399.69
			Nagpur	1614.84	1222.92	1281.22
			Nanded	2305.29	1813.00	367.20
8.	Nagaland	Nagaland SCB		447.90	432.23	524.82
9.	Orissa		Boudh	112.05	137.97	138.61
10.	Tamil Nadu		Dindigul	663.00	629.00	660.43
			Nitigiris	264.00	240.00	225.43
11.	Tripura	Tripura SCB		548.61	540.16	529.82
12.	West Bengal		Purulia	106.62	106.87	116.65

[English]

### Strengthening Financial Intelligence Network

2207. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the current measures in force and applicable on public and private financial institutions for exercising check on transactions related to black money and terror related funds and money laundering;

(b) the number of suspicious and dubious financial transaction detected by the intelligence agencies/banks/

financial institutions;

(c) whether the Government proposes to further strengthen the financial intelligence network with special measures to keep vigil on terror financial and electronic transfer of money in view of security concerns sounded by/ foreign sources; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S.PALANIMANICKAM): (a) In terms of section 12 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, every banking company, financial institution and

intermediary is required to maintain records of all transactions, the nature and value of which has been prescribed under the Rules, and to furnish the same to the Director, Financial Intelligence Unit, India (FIU-IND). Recently, the definition of 'Suspicious Transactions' has been amended to include transactions which give rise to a reasonable ground of suspicion that they may involve financing of the activities relating to terrorism.

(b) As on 31st October, 2007, the FIU-IND had received 1999 Suspicious Transaction Reports from the banking companies, financial institutions and intermediaries.

(c) and (d) With the amendment in the Rules framed under PMLA, the reporting entities are required to furnish reports of transactions related to terror financing. As regards electronic transfer of money, Government has received a number of proposals for adding new entities in the reporting regime under PMLA. Inclusion of agencies dealing with electronic transfer of money, is one such proposal.

#### Projects from Maharashtra Under UIDSSMT

2208. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals from Government of Maharashtra under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns;

(b) if so, the position regarding sanction, funds released and their pendency; and

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning and releasing funds for pending project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Maharashtra State in its duly held meetings on 8.6.2006, 28.9.2006, 29.12.2006 and 4.5.2007 recommended 62 projects on various infrastructure development components for 47 towns/municipal councils/municipal corporations with an approved cost of Rs. 2206.87 crore under Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Rs.190.87 crore has, been released so far to the State of Maharashtra as 1st instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for 25 projects of 18 towns as per funds allocated to the State by the Planning Commission. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

The State Government has taken up one of the sanctioned projects from their own fund and hence they have been requested to refund the amount released under the project.

(c) No delay. The funds allocated to the State during 2006-07 and 2007-08 have already been exhausted. The remaining projects will be considered for release of funds in the subsequent year(s) as per priority of the State Government and allocation provided to the State.

#### Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of towns/ Municipal Corporation/ Municipal Council	Scheme/ Name of Component	Approved Cost	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st instalment of ACA released during 2006-07	Balance/ 1st instalment of ACA released during 2007-08	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>PROJECTS RECOMMENDED IN THE 1ST SLSC MEETING</b>							
1.	Latur	Construction of drains	5531.00	4424.80	2212.40	0.00	2212.40
2.	"	Improvement of arterial & Arterial Roads	3591.00	2872.80	1436.40	0.00	1436.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	"	Six lane road with joggers track	755.00	604.00	302.00	0.00	302.00
4.	"	Construction of road dividers & foot path	880.00	704.00	352.00	0.00	352.00
5.	"	Beautification of Golai	63.00	50.40	25.20	0.00	25.20
6.	"	Parking Plaza at Ganjigolai	37.00	29.60	14.80	0.00	14.80

## PROJECTS RECOMMENDED IN THE 2ND SLSC MEETING

1.	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	2558.40	1327.17	0.00	1327.17
2.	Kolhapur	Heritage	101.70	81.36	42.21	0.00	42.21
3.	Kolhapur	Water supply	5844.00	4675.20	0.00	2425.26	2425.26
4.	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	1940.80	1006.79	0.00	1006.79
5.	Islampur	Water supply	1454.00	1163.20	603.41	0.00	603.41
6.	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	671.12	348.14	0.00	348.14
7.	Ashta	Water supply	673.50	538.80	279.50	0.00	279.50
8.	Chopda	Water supply	486.00	388.80	201.69	0.00	201.69
9.	Mangalvedha	Water supply	796.50	637.20	330.54	0.00	330.54
10.	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	648.80	336.57	0.00	336.57
11.	Bhor	Water supply	319.20	255.36	132.47	0.00	132.47
12.	Bhadravati	Water supply	1725.20	1380.16	715.96	0.00	715.96
13.	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	505.20	262.07	0.00	262.07
14.	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water supply	7902.00	6321.60	0.00	1432.56	1432.56
15.	Jaina	Water supply	12399.00	9919.20	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Projects recommended in the 3rd SLSC meeting

1.	Baramati	Water supply	1368.00	1094.40	0.00	567.72	567.72
2.	Malegaon	Water Supply	4611.00	3688.80	912.40	1001.17	1913.57
3.	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	764.80	189.17	207.57	396.74
4.	Achalpur	Water Supply	3759.00	3007.20	743.81	816.18	1559.99
5.	Beed	Water supply	2076.00	1660.80	0.00	861.54	861.54
6.	Malegaon	Under Ground Draomage	12254.00	9803.20	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Sangola	Water supply	2145.00	1716.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Beed	Under Ground Drainage	1977.00	1581.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Amravati	Under Ground Drainage	16004.00	12803.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Amalner	Water supply	2487.00	1989.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Satara	Under Ground Drainage	3970.00	3176.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Washim	Water supply	2997.00	2397.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Dapoli	Water supply	142.00	113.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Miraj water Supply	3562.00	2849.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Sangli Under Ground Drainage	6191.00	4952.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Miraj Under Ground Drainage	3379.00	2703.20	0.00	0.00	0.00

## Projects recommended in the 4th SLSC meeting

1.	Pathri	Water supply	1043.00	834.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Akot	Water supply	1957.00	1565.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Saitu	Water supply	1189.00	951.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Jintur	Water supply	909.00	727.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Basmat	Water supply	3213.00	2570.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Sonepeth	Water supply	298.00	238.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Murtijapur	Water supply	1767.00	1413.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Parola	Water supply	403.00	322.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Manmad	Water supply	336.00	268.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Shrirampur	Water supply	4357.00	3485.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Parbhani	Water supply	10448.00	8358.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Telhara	Water supply	614.00	491.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Yavatinal	Water supply	1096.00	876.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Shahda	Water supply	1724.00	1379.20	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Chalisgaon	Water supply	407.00	325.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Tasgaon	Water supply	1456.00	1164.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Karad	Water supply	2910.00	2328.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Amravati	Water supply	9329.00	7463.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Ahmadnagar	Water supply	2539.00	2031.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Aurangabad	Water supply	35967.00	28773.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Katol	Under Ground Drainage	1592.00	1273.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Pandharpur	Under Ground Drainage	3175.00	2540.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Akola	Under Ground Drainage	13275.00	10620.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Dapoli	Under Ground Drainage	909.00	727.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Washim	Under Ground Drainage	1432.00	1145.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>220686.50</b>	<b>176549.20</b>	<b>11774.69</b>	<b>7312.01</b>	<b>19086.70</b>

**Inter-State Transfer Of Electricity**

12.00 hrs.

2209. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to drop the condition that required States wishing to buy power from inter-state power projects as reported in the Times of India dated the October 9, 2007;

(b) if so, the facts reported therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) A proposal to modify the existing Mega Power Policy is under consideration.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

(i) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission Fund (Constitution and the manner of application, of the fund) and Form and Time for Preparation of Budget Rules, 2007. published in Notification No. G.S.R.675(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October 2007.

(ii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts and

Records) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R.676(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October 2007.

- (iii) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2007, published in Notification No. L-7/25(5)/2003-CERC in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7484/2007)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7485/2007)

- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rural Electrification Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7486/2007)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7487/2007)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Power Finance Corporation Limited New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7488/2007)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, New Shimla, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Satluj Jal Vidyut Nigam Limited, New Shimla, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7489/2007)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7490/2007)

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7491/2007)

- (4) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.692(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2007, regarding delegation of penalty of Disciplinary Powers for Imposing Cut in Pension and Initiation of Disciplinary Proceedings against employees of the Authority issued under Section 57 of Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7492/2007)

- (5) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7493/2007)

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2005-2006, along with audited accounts.

- (7) Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers at (6) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7494/2007)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:-

- (i) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O.1374(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O.1484(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) The Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O. 1762(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) The Income-tax (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O.

1805(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (v) The Income-tax (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O.1895(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (vi) The Income-tax (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O.1896(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7495/2007)

- (2) A copy of the Wealth-tax (First Amendment) Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.1375(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum under sub-section (4) of Section 46 of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7496/2007)

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri P.R.Kyndiah, beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with audited accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7497/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU): Sir, I, on behalf of Dr. Raghuvans Prasad Singh, beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Rural Roads



Development, Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Rural Roads Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7498/2007)

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): Sir, I on behalf of Shri Kapil Sibal, beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7499/2007)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7500/2007)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7501/2007)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7502/2007)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007, together with audited report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7503/2007)

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2006-2007.

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Cell Science, Pune, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7504/2007)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahar, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahar, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7505/2007)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7506/2007)
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7507/2007)
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7508/2007)
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7509/2007)
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7510/2007)
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7511/2007)
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7512/2007)
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7513/2007)
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of

Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7514/2007)

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7515/2007)

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata,, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7516/2007)

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7517/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.548(E) (Hindi and

English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th August 2007, containing corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R.450(E) dated the 14th August, 2007, issued under National Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2006.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7518/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7519/2007)

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, for the year 2007-2008.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7520/2007)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Wind Energy Technology, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. ET 7521/2007)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. ET 7522/2007)
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development Economics Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development Economics Delhi School of Economics, Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. ET 7523/2007)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7524/2007)
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7525/2007)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7526/2007)
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7527/2007)
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:-
- (i) The Coinage of the Five Rupees coined in honour of "Jagat Guru Sree Narayana Gurudev" Rules, 2007 published in Notification No. G.S.R.684(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2007.
- (ii) The Coinage of the Hundred Rupees and Two Hundred Rupees coined to commemorate the occasion of "PEATINUM JUBIEEE OF INDIAN AIR FORCE (1932-2007)" Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R.585(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 2007.
- (iii) The Coinage of Ferritic Stainless Steel Coin of Rupee One, Coined with the theme "Nriya Mudra" Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R.659(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7528/2007)

- (8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.661(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2007, determining the denomination, Dimension, design and composition of the coins mentioned therein, issued under section 6 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7529/2007)

- (9) A copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of the financial year 2006-2007, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7530/2007)

- (10) 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. 721(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2007 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of acrylic fibre, originating in, or exported from Korea RP and Thailand upto and inclusive of 8th October, 2008.
- (ii) G.S.R. 680(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 73/2003-Cus. dated the 1st May 2003.
- (iii) G.S.R. 681(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding the Notification No. 96/2005-Cus. dated the 16th November, 2005.
- (iv) G.S.R. 683(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Vitamin-A Palmitate (excluding Vitamin A Palmitate 1.6 MIU/gm), originating in, or exported, from Switzerland and the People's Republic of China, into India.
- (v) The Rules of Determination of Origin of Goods under the Preferential Trading

Agreement between the Republic of India and the Republic of Chile Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. S.O.1426(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7531/2007)

- (11) 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) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 581(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th September 2007, together with explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 602(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 19/2004-CE (N.T.) dated the 6th September, 2004.
- (iii) G.S.R. 642(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum granting exemption to specified goods, under section 11C of the Central Excise Act, 1944.
- (iv) The CENVAT Credit (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) The CENVAT Credit (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 709(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th November, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G.S.R. 691 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt excise duty on fuels when manufactured or procured by Indian Oil Corporation Limited and supplied as stores for consumption on board a vessel of the Indian Navy or Coast Guard.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7532/2007)

- (12) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 580(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Microprocessor for computer, other than mother boards; Floppy disc drive; Hard disc drive; CD-ROM drive; DVD Drive; USB Flash memory; Combo Drive; Cellular Phones; and Radio trunking terminals; manufactured in Special Economic Zones and cleared into Domestic Tariff Area during 21.2.2007 to 26.2.2007, from the additional duty of customs leviable thereon issued under Section (3) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7533/2007)

- (13) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) S.O.1474(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of import, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O.1512(E) dated the 10th September, 2007.
- (ii) S.O.1475(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of export.
- (iii) S.O.1595(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of import.
- (iv) S.O.1596(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency

or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of export, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O.1842(E) dated the 29th October, 2007.

- (v) S.O.1839(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purpose of assessment of imported and exported goods.
- (vi) S.O.1486(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (vii) The Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Imported Goods) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R.592(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) The Customs Valuation (Determination of Value of Export Goods) Rules, 2007, published in Notification No. G.S.R.593(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G.S.R.1557(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (x) G.S.R. 1699(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xi) S.O.1755(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2007, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 36/2001-Cus. (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7534/2007)

- (14) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7535/2007)
- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Insurance company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7536/2007)
- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7537/2007)
- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7538/2007)
- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007.
- (ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2006-2007, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7539/2007)
- (15) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under of section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Certification of Associated Persons in the Securities Markets) Regulations, 2007, published in Notification No. F.No.II/LC/GN/2007/4567 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7540/2007)
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2007, published in Notification No. F.No.II/LC/GN/2007/4646 in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2007.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7541/2007)
- (16) A copy of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Second Amendment Rules, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.1444(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 2007, under sub-section (3) of Section 38 of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7542/2007)
- (17) A copy of the Pallavan Grama Bank (Officers and Employees) Service Regulations, 2007 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. CHBK/82/2000-01 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 2007, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 7543/2007)
- (18) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.591(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India

dated the 13th September, 2007, appointing the 10th October, 2007 as the date on which the provisions of certain Sections of the Finance Act, 2007, to come into force, issued under Sections 94,95 and 113 of the said Act.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7544/2007)

- (19) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the performance of Regional Rural Banks as on 31st March 2007.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 7545/2007)

12.02 hrs.

### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th November, 2007 agreed without any amendment to the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Bill, 2007 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th November, 2007."

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

60th and 62nd Reports

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee (2007-2008):—

- (1) Sixtieth Report on "Irregular Award of Construction Work".

- (2) Sixty-second Report on Action", Taken on 31st Report of Public Accounts Committee (14th Lok Sabha) on "Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2004-05)".

12.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

32nd to 34th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI KISHAN SINGH SANGWAN (Sonepat): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Petitions (Hindi and English versions):—

- (1) Thirty-second Report pertaining to Ministry of Science and Technology (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research) on the Petition from Shri Basudeb Acharia, MP requesting for grant of temporary status to the daily wagers working in Central Mining Research Institute, Dhanbad to get the wages and other facilities at par with the other casual workers.
- (2) Thirty-third Report pertaining to Ministry of Coal on the Petition from Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, MP regarding non-implementation of Rehabilitation Policy, 1989 of Government of Orissa by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL)
- (3) Thirty-fourth Report pertaining to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprise (Department of Heavy Industry) on the Petition from Shri Basudeb Acharia, MP requesting for payment of pay revision arrears for the period from 01.01.1992 to 31.12.1998 to VRS employees of Instrumentation Limited, Kota, Rajasthan.

12.03<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

33rd to 36th Reports

[*English*]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:—



- (1) Thirty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations / Observations contained in the Twenty-Seventh Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) relating to the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Cooperation);
- (2) Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Twenty-Eighth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) relating to Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agricultural Research and Education);
- (3) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) relating to Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries); and
- (4) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2007-08) relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

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12.04 hrs.

### COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

#### *Statement*

*[English]*

SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH (Karol Bagh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women on the subject 'Working Conditions of Women in Handicraft Sector.'

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12.05 hrs.

### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development\*

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Sir, I beg to lay the statement in pursuance of the direction 73A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha which reads as under:—

"The Minister concerned shall make once in six months a statement in the House regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Reports of Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committee of Lok Sabha with regard to his Ministry."

I would like to inform for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House that the 20th Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2007. The Report contains 13 recommendations. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the enclosed statement. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in July, 2007 were sent by the Ministry of Urban Development to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 23rd July, 2007.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members that in respect of 13 recommendations which have been accepted by the Government, further follow up action wherever necessary will be taken.

The Annexure to this Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7546/2007.

12.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

- (ii) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 41st, 42nd, 46th and 52nd Reports of the Standing Committee on Finance pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-sixth and Fifty-second Reports, relating to Department of Revenue, of Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of Direction 73-A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Pt. II dated 1st September, 2004.

The Standing Committee on Finance presented both 41st and 42nd Reports to Lok Sabha on 28.11.2006, 46th Report on 14.12.2006 and 52nd Report on 28.4.2007. In the 41st Report, the Committee deliberated on introduction of new Income Tax Return Form and made ten recommendations where action was called for on the part of the government. All the ten recommendations were accepted by the government. The action taken reports on the recommendations were furnished to the Committee on 13th July, 2007.

In the 42nd Report, the Committee deliberated on the action taken by the government on the recommendations contained in the Committee's earlier report viz. Thirty-third report on widening of tax base and evasion of tax, and made eight recommendation, in all, where action was called for on the part of the government. All the recommendations were accepted by the government and the action taken reports thereon were furnished to the Committee on 19th April, 2007.

In the 46th Report, the Committee deliberated on matters like fraudulent issue of refunds in connivance with IT officials; non-issue of refunds within stipulated time; bogus refund claims under the charge of CIT, Meerut, action taken against the errant IT officials involved; misuse of IT exemption by research institutions; and computerization of IT offices. The Committee made 9 recommendations, in all, out of which the government has accepted eight recommendations and partially accepted one recommendation. The action taken reports

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7547/2007.

on the recommendations were furnished to the Committee on 05th November, 2007.

In the 52nd Report, the Committee deliberated on subjects including direct and indirect tax area-based exemptions, the views of NIPFP and Planning Commission on tax exemption, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements, Goods and Services Tax, Benefits to Special Economic Zones, Revenue Collections, Recovery of Tax Arrears, Budget Estimates 2007-08 vis-a-vis Revised Estimates of 2006-07, Computerization of Income Tax offices etc. In all, the Committee made 27 recommendations; most of them were accepted by the government and wherever a recommendation involves action to be taken during the next Budget exercise, it has been indicated in the Implementation Statement that it will be examined at the appropriate time. The action taken reports on the recommendations contained in the 52nd Report were furnished to the Committee on 1st September, 2007.

The Action Taken Statements on the recommendations contained in all the aforesaid four reports of the Standing Committee on Finance are given in the annexure 'A' to 'D'.

I would not like to take valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexures, and, therefore, request that these may be taken as read.

12.05<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

- (iii) **Status of Implementation of the recommendations contained in the 173rd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences\***

*[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): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kapil Sibal, I beg to lay a statement in pursuance of Direction No. 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha issued vide Lok Sabha Bulletin, Part II, dated 1st September, 2004 to inform the esteemed House about the status of

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7548/2007.

implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred Seventy Third Report of Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests. This Report relates to the consideration of the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Earth Sciences for the year 2007-08. The Committee reviewed the progress made by MoES during the reporting period and considered the Demands for Grants (2007-08) in detail.

The Committee, while reviewing the working and considering the detailed Demands for Grants of MoES, analysed the Demands for Grants with reference to the aims, objectives and achievements of the Ministry and laid the 173rd Report thereon to the House on the 26th April, 2007. The Report contains twenty three recommendations.

All the recommendations of the Committee have been considered in the Ministry of Earth Sciences. The Ministry has furnished a detailed Action Taken Report on these recommendations to the Committee in August, 2007. The current status on the action taken is detailed in the Annexure.

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12.05<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> hrs.

- (iv) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 55th Report of Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifty-Fifth Report of the Standing Committee on Finance (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

In all, eighteen recommendations were made by the Committee in the above Report where action was required on the part of the Government. The present status of implementation of the various recommendations made by the Committee is given in the Annexure to this Statement which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7549/2007.

the contents of the Annexure. I would request that this may be considered as read.

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12.06 hrs.

- (v) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR): Sir, I beg to lay a statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (14th Lok Sabha) in pursuance of the direction 73A of the Hon'ble Speaker Lok Sabha *vide* Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part-II dated 1 September, 2004.

The 19th Report of the Standing Committee on Energy (14th Lok Sabha) was presented to the Lok Sabha on 27th April 2007. The Report relates to the Examination of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy 2007-08.

Action Taken Statement on the recommendations/ observations contained in the 19th Report of the Committee had been sent to the Standing Committee on Energy on 12th October 2007.

There are 18 recommendations made by the Committee in the said Report where action is called for on the part of the Government. These recommendations pertain mainly to issues like augmenting budgetary resources, implementation related issues of various renewable energy programmes.

The present status of implementation of various recommendations made by the Committee is indicated in the Annexure to my statement, which is laid on the Table of House. I would not like the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of this Annexure. I would request that these may please be considered as read.

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7550/2007.

12.06<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

- (vi) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 21st Report of the Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): Sir, I beg to lay a statement in pursuance of direction 73A of the Hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha.

I would like to inform for the benefit of the hon. Members of the House that the 21st Report of the Standing Committee of the 14th Lok Sabha on Urban Development was presented to Lok Sabha on 27th April, 2007. The Report contains 22 recommendations. Action Taken Notes on these recommendations as prevailing in July, 2007 were sent by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation to the Standing Committee on Urban Development on 19th July, 2007. Latest status of Action Taken by the Government has been indicated against each recommendation in the statement.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members that further follow-up action wherever necessary will be taken.

The Annexure to this statement is placed on the Table of the House.

12.07 hrs.

### SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Disappearance of two Railway wagons carrying ammunitions from Ordnance factory in Bolangir, Orissa**

*[English]*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (PURI): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, to a most important and urgent matter.

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7551/2007.

25 numbers of BCN wagons containing filled ammunition were booked by Railways from Ordnance Factory, Badmal, Bolangir, Orissa to 19, FAD, NRS, Banar, Jodhpur, Rajasthan *vide* RR No. E-301492 dated 7.9.2007. Out of these 25 wagons, two loaded wagons SC-36747 and SC-37413 did not reach their destination till date. The filled ammunition were most urgently required by the Indian Army. The loaded materials are very sensitive explosives. This alarming news has created a panic. So far, these have not been located although two and a half months have passed. Neither the concerned officials of the Ministry of Defence nor the Ministry of Railways are taking necessary steps to locate the missing wagons. There are sensitive explosives and ammunition in them which are meant for defence purposes. They have been missing and nobody knows where they are located now. This is how the Government is functioning. They are so callous even in case of defence and Army. Two wagons filled with ammunition and explosives are missing. They are not looking out for them. The Deputy General Manager of the Ordnance Factory has reminded the Railway Board and other concerned authorities once or twice. But they are not taking any steps.

I want to know the real position in this regard. If it goes to the hands of our enemies, it will not be good. Sir, You know how the terrorists are operating in the country. If these explosives reach their hands, what will happen?

I want to know categorically from the Government about the real position of these missing wagons filled with ammunition and sensitive explosives. Where are they now? I want to know whether any information in this regard is available with the Government. I want a statement from the Government on this matter. It is now a sensitive and alarming situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Since it is important, I have allowed you to raise it. Shri Mahtab and Shri Prasanna Acharya may associate with Shri Tripathy.

Shri Sugrib Singh, Shri Mohan Jena and Shrimati Archana Nayak are also allowed to associate themselves with Shri Tripathy on this matter.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I would like to make a small reference here.

A fax message was sent on the last 17th - and today is 30th - from Jodhpur to Badmal Ordnance Factory

that they have received 22 wagons and two wagons are missing. Already two and a half months have lapsed. The onus lies with the Railways. They have to explain where are these two missing wagons. This is transportation of ammunition from an Ordnance Factory to the front. When these ammunition get diverted, who is to give explanation?

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it. I expect some response will be there.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, we expect an answer from the hon. Minister of Railways. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Sambalpur): It is almost three months since the incident happened. The railway line passes through the naxal-affected area. So, I would like to know whether the Government is aware, whether it has gone into the hands of naxals; whether the ammunitions have gone into the hands of terrorists; whether it has gone into the hands of arms smugglers. It is a very sensitive matter relating to the Army. The Government, including the Ministry of Railways, is not concerned about it. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Acharya, you have raised an important issue. Every one of you is a very senior Member. You all know that there is no question of compelling the Minister to respond. The hon. Minister is present here. He has heard it. I expect there will be appropriate response. Thank you very much.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have myself said that I expect adequate response.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I shall bring it to the notice of the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Defence Minister. . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Those who wish to associate with this matter, please send in slips.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise the issue of suicide being committed by the farmers. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be a great favour if you take your seat. You please take your seat and raise the matter in a proper way. You are a very experienced Member.

...(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

(ii) Re: Continued reduction in the number of sittings of Parliament

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Panskura): Sir, I seek your permission to raise an important issue concerning the entire Parliament. The Parliament is being made irrelevant. Sessions are being shortened every year. It is also true that holding up of session impairs upon the parliamentary system. It seems—it is for the Government to clarify - that Parliament has become too much inconvenient for the Governments that come into power.

Parliament is the highest national forum. Debate, discussion, difference and divergence are always bound to be reflected, because of the plural nature of our society. But this discussion leads to or seeks to lead to consensus, which may add to the advice to the Government. It may help the country to understand the reality of the Indian situation. The regular parliament sessions can hold the executive and the Government accountable to the people because we are elected Members of Parliament.

What is happening today? Earlier Parliament used to meet for 120 days, sometime it has met for even 128 days. Now, it has been, unfortunately, reduced to 65 to 80 days.

I am referring to the present Parliament Session. The present Parliament Session is the shortest in nine years. It was slated to sit for 17 days. One day we paid homage to one of our colleagues; and two days we lost because of interruptions. So, we are left with only 14 days. Out of these 14 days, three days are Fridays. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are aware of all that.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: This means, in this Parliament Session we are left with only 11 days. I do not blame anybody. I call for introspection. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Good. It is a matter we should discuss in the Business Advisory Committee.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: The way in which the Parliament is being bypassed, it is outrageous and it is ominous for the parliamentary system.

In the whole of South Asia, India is the only country where there is deep-rooted democracy. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We should endeavour to maintain it.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Yes, of course.

Democracy depends on the fruitful functioning of Parliament. People are fighting for parliament in Nepal. People are fighting for elections in Pakistan. We are having our Parliament. But Parliament is being totally bypassed. As a result, we are not able to discuss price rise and other important issues. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us not go into the details. It is not a debate.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: We are not able to discuss the Sengupta Committee's Report which says that 77 per cent of the Indian population is poor and vulnerable. So, I call upon the Government to kindly respond to the suggestion that Parliament should meet at least for hundred days in a year as suggested by the All India Speakers' Conference two years back. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Names will be recorded.

... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI LALU PRASAD): Regarding the contention of Gurudas ji, I would

like to submit that there is a need to ponder over the strength of Members in the House after the Question Hour.

*[English]*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, I agree. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There has to be introspection on all sides, by all the hon.

Members. I have been repeatedly requesting all sides for cooperation.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, please allow me to say only one sentence. I want introspection by the entire Parliament. I do not blame anybody. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is good.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, first of all, I strongly disapprove and disagree the expression linked with that the Parliament is day-by-day becoming irrelevant. I do not agree and the Government is also not in agreement with Shri Gurudas Dasgupta's contention that the Parliament is becoming irrelevant. On the other hand, the way the Members of Parliament work in the late evening and till night, and sometimes I even find ten Members, sincerely I pay salute to them. So, the Parliament is not irrelevant. This is my point number one.

Secondly, the Government has been trying for two-three years to respond to the call of the Speakers' Conference message and the Conference of the Golden Jubilee. There are two sincere promises made. One, there should be hundred days of Session. Two, nobody should go to the well and disrupt the Question Hour. The second got priority to violate. First, we could not convene..... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (SOUTH DELHI): Are these things to be discussed in the House? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. Since it has been raised, the Minister is responding.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No name has been taken. Mr. Minister, please do not take any name.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I did not take any name. ... *(Interruptions)* Why are you getting up? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members including the Minister, please allow me to make my submission. This is an issue which we have discussed earlier. I will call a meeting once again.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shri Dasgupta, with all due respect, I would like to correct the third point. It is not the nine years' shortest Session. If you take the earlier balance sheet, you will find that there are 16 days Winter Session and even five days Winter Session. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Sir, he is misleading the House. There were elections at that time. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to call a meeting especially to discuss this issue. Now, there should be no more discussion on this issue.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is not proper that you will make your points and others will not be able to say their views. That is not fair. The most important part of democracy in Parliament is that one has to be patient and hear others. So, please try to understand this.

Sir, therefore, we are applying our mind and we shall try as best as to find a solution under your leadership. The Parliament can sit as many days and we would like always to be accountable to the Parliament. This is the only solution. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. I am deeply touched by the concern shown by all sides about the proper functioning of Parliament. I hope it will be translated into action.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, we are sitting late in the night, but the Government is not appreciating. ... *(Interruptions)* We are doing over time and sitting late in the night also. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But there is no 'extra allowance.' I am sorry.

... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Sir, I would like to extend my thanks to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak. ... *(Interruptions)* It is on account of withholding of nearly Rs. two hundred crore by the Central Government, Rajasthan State. ... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall call a meeting of all the Leaders. This is not a matter for open discussion. Since this is Shri Dasgupta's favourite point, I have allowed him.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There should be silence in the House. Shri Dasgupta, your seat will be shown to be vacant.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: There should be silence in the House. Hon. Member is raising a very important matter.

... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: 3584 catchment area development schemes have been stalled. The Central Government and the State Governments contribute in the ratio of 75:25 in Central Governments sponsored catchment area development scheme for checking the spread of desert. 75 percent of the fund is given by the Central Government and rest 25 percent is borne by the State. These projects run for five years and under the scheme anicut and water storage structures are constructed. As per the information, at present there are

nearly 6500 projects in the country and out of which the work of 3584 schemes has stalled. The information was sought from the Central Government regarding expediting the project and it has been made available. However, funds have not been given. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan has twice written letter to the Government of India in this regard. In fact my submission is that the implementation of the projects has stalled and it is on account of this that the people especially the farmers will have to suffer damage. It is on account of non-availability of fertilizers and power that gram and oat crops are getting damaged. The work of Banas project has stalled and there is serious crisis of water supply in town. Punjab is not releasing sufficient water and if Haryana is not stopped from digging Oad lake along Ghaghar river; it will further aggravate the problem of water crisis in Rajasthan.

So, I would like to request the Central Government that Haryana and Punjab Government should be instructed not to go ahead with their plan and it should release funds for our stalled projects. I thank you that you gave me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on a very important subject. The victims of 1984 riots. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Shahnawaz ji, your performance in the past was glowing, your performance now and in the future also, I know, will be glowing. Therefore, do not spoil it.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: We will do it. Everything will be done in time.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Sangrur): Sir, I also want to speak on the issue that is being raised by Shahnawaz ji ..... *.(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Is it 100 days issue or the issue that had been raised by hon'ble Girdharilal Bhargava ji?

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted Shahnawaz ji. He is speaking without permission. Everything has been deleted, nothing has gone on record. If there is time, I will call you. Shri Shailendra Kumar.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I always accommodated you.

*[Translation]*

You have not given notice as well.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The atrocities that have been committed in Malaysia. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, it has already been discussed yesterday.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record one word.

*...(Interruptions)\**

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Malhotra, please cooperate.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are making a statement today.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak on a very important matter of public importance *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: I think, there is a statement being made today at Two of the clock.

*...(Interruptions)*

\*Not recorded.

\*Not recorded.



*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): For your information, I will inform you. Before the Question Hour started, since the DMK and various other Parties did raise this issue, I told that the hon. External Affairs Minister informed me that he would be available after two because till Two of the Clock he is busy in an international Conference; he would be back to the House after Two of the Clock and would intervene in this matter. I informed the House in the morning.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on a very important matter of public importance. It is on account of female foeticide all over the country that the sex ratio of the country has become quite skewed which has led to social perversion and presently the trading of poor girls of lower caste is rampant. The incidents of trafficking of girls from across border is also on the rise. Then these girls are treated as sex slave. Nearly five crores infant girls have disappeared from the scene, either they have been killed in womb or they have been killed after the birth. Yesterday or day before yesterday it was published in the Hindustan Times newspaper that a foreign medical kit has arrived in Punjab that helps in sex determination of unborn child. After checking the bloodgroup with the help of the medical kit one can determine the gender of the unborn child. I would like to request the Government of India that it should take it seriously and bear the responsibility of the girl child since her birth upto education and marriage. Besides, a medical team should be sent to Punjab to investigate about the said medical kit that helps in sex determination of the unborn child by matching the blood groups. The Government should immediately ban it, so that female foeticide can be checked.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to associate myself with him. Foeticide is a very shameless thing. Stringent steps should be taken to check it and the guilty persons should be severely punished. Foreign medical kit has been smuggled in

Punjab. A monitoring Committee should be sent to the State to impose ban on it.

SHRIMATI USHA VERMA (Hardoi): Sir, I would like to associate myself with it.

SHRIMATI C.S. SUIATHA (Mavelikara): I would also like to associate myself with this.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you are associating. The entire House is associating. Now, Shri Alok Kumar Mehta to speak.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Once I allowed a discussion. I do not mind allowing it. But I do not get any notice on subjects like this.

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, I would like to make a short comment on it.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: No Tippani is allowed now. I will not allow any violation of the rules.

*[Translation]*

Alok Mehta ji, you please be quick.

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of youths constitutes nearly 40 percent of the total population of the country. Nearly 78 percent of the criminals who are nabbed or remain absconded are youths. However, only about 11 percent members in assemblies and parliament are young. Similarly percentage of youth in three tier Panchayati Raj is 55.

Sir, the youths constitute the major part of the population of our country and they are the target of young extremists, naxalites and terrorist organisations. Such organizations take advantage of their compulsions, hardships and adverse conditions and recruit them to execute their nefarious designs. Besides, they are also the victims of unemployment so they can be easily lured for such activities. Therefore, through you I would like to

[Shri Alok Kumar Mehta]

request the Government of India that it should set up National Youth, Commission on the line of Women Commission, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and the Backward Caste Commission to study the social, political, economic and educational conditions of the youths of the country and the reasons for their backwardness and it should find out the solution of these problems.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Do you know that Parliament had constituted a forum on youth. Why don't you all take part and a little more interest in that. Thank you. Item 24—Shri Rupchand Pal.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): How to revive the Indian tea industry and promote exports has been a matter of greater concern to the House as also the Government. But, unfortunately, the latest instance of the State Bank of India refusing letter of credit to Iranian Bank involving tea export to Iran is another instance of Government's unwarranted capitulation to unilateral decision of the US Treasury to prohibit third country transactions with three banks of Iran from running through the US financial system. These are not any sanctions imposed by United Nations. This is done unilaterally and we cannot do it. The Commerce Ministry has already approached the Ministry of Finance that the market that we have in Iran is going to be missed by our Indian tea exporters. It happened a few days back also in the case of Essar, India. When an Iranian refinery venture was going to be taken over by Essar, India, Essar Global based in US asked them not to proceed with it. In such a way, Indian companies are suffering because of Government's capitulation to unilateral decisions by US domestic companies and domestic authorities, which has nothing to do with the United Nations. So, I urge upon the government that State Bank of India immediately should be told about the letter of credit of the concerned Iranian banks. Thank you, Sir.

MD. SALIM (CALCUTTA-NORTH EAST): I want to associate with this, Sir. This is a classic example of how the United States is exercising its influence.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. Without permission, you are speaking, Mr. Salim. Shri S.K. Kharventhan - Not present. Shri Ganesh Singh. But, your matter relates to the Election Commission, what can the Government do? It is an important issue, but it relates to the Election Commission. I will allow you. Without making any comment, just mention the issue.

[Translation]

It is an issue of the Election Commission. It is not our issue. Did you understand?

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can we not raise this issue here? Sir, the voter's list that is being prepared. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The voter list is prepared by the Election Commission.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Sir, but there is some problem. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, you please send your objections to the Election Commission.

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Governments are preparing voter's list at the instruction of the Election Commission of India. The photos of the voters are required to be printed on the voter's identity cards, however the photos of large number of voters have not been taken.

I would like to submit that large number of voters will be deprived of casting their votes. The voters lists have been published in Madhya Pradesh and the photo identity cards of large number of voters have not been prepared.

Through you I would like to submit that the Election Commission of India should give directions to the Election Commission of Madhya Pradesh to reprocess the work of photo identity cards. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can do that. Sorry.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all know that the subject of mines as well as the development of different mines comes under the State List. Now, the Draft National Mineral Policy is going to be approved by the Central Cabinet. In this regard, the mineral bearing States like Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhad, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Rajasthan etc. have requested the hon. Prime Minister to give them an audience so that they can have a discussion and highlight the points in which their interests are involved. Unless their views are taken into consideration, the finances of State Governments will be in jeopardy. So, about 20 to 25

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

hon. Members of Lok Sabha from different States, met the hon. Prime Minister day before yesterday and impressed upon him to give an audience to the Chief Ministers of these States so that they can highlight the points of their interests. Before the Central Cabinet approves the Draft National Mineral Policy, they should be heard and their points of view should be taken into consideration. If they do not take those points into consideration, the federal structure of the Constitution will be affected because this subject is in the State List.

Sir, we are living in a democracy and it is open for all of us to hear everybody's view point. So, they should at least hear the views of the Chief Ministers of mineral bearing States before approving the Draft National Mineral Policy. Therefore, I would request you to please direct the Government to give an opportunity to these Chief Ministers to explain their points of view before the Prime Minister.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can only associate. You cannot give any speech.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, I associate myself with this matter. But you should also allow a debate on this matter. ... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: This issue will not be allowed to be discussed at this time. Please give notices, I shall see. Shrimati Archana Nayak's name also will be associated with this matter.

Shri P.C. Thomas, you have to choose one of your subjects.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ice creams are sweet and palatable.

MR. SPEAKER: Really?

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Ice creams are sweet and palatable. But they will be sweeter and better for health if artificial ingredients are not used in them. Now, vanilla essence is being used in making ice creams. Our farmers are making natural vanilla and their plight has gone from bad to worse. The price of vanilla was Rs. 3,000 per kg. earlier and now it has come down to Rs. 50 per kg. or

even less. So, the farmers are in real distress. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to do two things. The first is this. In some foreign countries, when synthetic vanilla is used, they use a label. Similarly, here also, wherever synthetic vanilla is used in ice creams or other items, it should be clearly written as 'imitation vanilla' on the packets of these items. In fact, the Commerce Ministry has taken it up very seriously and they have also recommended it to the Health Ministry.

The other aspect is with regard to these poor farmers who were actually encouraged to cultivate vanilla, especially, in Kerala and some of the Southern States. They are now in real problem. So, I would urge upon the Government that some kind of incentive should be given by way of subsidy or by way of market intervention. In fact, there is a cooperative formed by the farmers and they have come forward after the Commerce Ministry... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now the ice cream is becoming sour.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, I would like to say that the farmers should be given some kind of incentive by way of support price for vanilla.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, Shri Francis George associates with this.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, sorry. Please follow some rules.

12.30 hrs.

**(III) Re: Need to conduct a CBI inquiry into the alleged irregularities and malpractices in Doordarshan**

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the plight of hundreds of writers, researchers, technicians, directors and producers of film and TV medium. They are feeling deprived due to the continuous corruption and deceitful practices in some high offices of Doordarshan.

Sir, a handful of film makers are in nexus with the officials and they are cornering all the serials and everything and well known people are being continuously deprived of them.

Doordarshan, since 1995, have evolved a method of looting the film makers that in the name of processing fee or entertainment fee they are taking a sum of Rs.2,000, Rs. 5000, or Rs. 10,000 from each director. But for five to ten years they are not informing them about the result of the processing fee. Only a few people are getting all the things. They have alleged that for a group of things if they pay 25 per cent of grant as bribe, they can get the serials.

One enquiry was there. They have stated that some fraudulent people got about 100 serials, submitted 50 serials and 50 blank tapes and got full payment. Around six companies were identified but one of them again got the permission for its serial. So, I would demand a CBI inquiry into this because the vigilance inquiry has not done anything as nobody has been punished so far. Something was detected, but no one was punished. So, I want a full CBI inquiry because (*Not recorded*) ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That will be deleted.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I demand a CBI inquiry into this and the hon. Minister should clarify why these things are happening and why no action has been taken against anybody.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, first of all, I would like to request the hon. Member, right on the floor of the House, that if he gives me one such instant case and within 48 hours if I do not put him in the CBI net, I will quit the Parliament. So, he has to give the instant case.

Secondly, on the Kashir Channel I got this complaint from the Chairperson, UPA. Instantly, I handled the case, got them out from the new policy. A few are still under CBI net.

But so far as the point referred by Shri Hannan Mollah is concerned, if he gives me one instant case, who gave the money and asked for 50 per cent of the grant or anything, within 48 hours I will take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: We must appreciate his response. Now, it is for you to respond.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT 'BACHDA' (Almora): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on a very important issue. Sir, the supply of LPG cylinders in Uttarakhand has become very poor as a result of which a critical situation is arising. I.O.C.'s share of 90 per cent supply is particularly low. New connections have been frozen and gas is not being supplied against old connections. The supply of Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum is regular, however, they have only 10 per cent share. Special rebate was given in the past alongwith subsidy on transport. It was done with a view to reduce the pressure of rural hilly areas on the jungles. However, today the situation is back to the same that people are putting pressure on jungles. It poses a threat for forests and environment as well. The shortage in foodgrains, kerosene or sugar can be met with from the market.

But there is no other option there except the jungle. So, in view of both the things and the difficulties faced by the womenfolk the Government should pay special attention to the supply of LPG in rural areas and ensure its immediate supply.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker Sir, there are two cement plants of the C.C.I, in Nayagaon near Neemach in Madhya Pradesh. They have machinery and land to the tune of crores of rupees. The land is rich in minerals due to which cement continued to be manufactured for a long time. There are rich stocks for future but the cement plant was closed owing to non-payment of a few electricity bills. Gradually, the labourers were removed from there. Today, labourers are on roads in hundreds and are jobless. It was repeatedly stated by the Government that the labourers want to run it. Once they tried to run it with diesel, but since the cost of production with diesel escalates the plant has been closed. Today, the situation is that property to the tune of crores of rupees is being wasted. I want the Government to intervene and if some entrepreneurs show their keenness to run those plants then action as per rules should be taken and they should be allowed to operate those plants, so that labourers could get employment and the property to the tune of crores of rupees which is being encroached upon could be saved.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Jayaprada ji, your matter relates to State. Sorry, I cannot allow it. There is nothing to be it with the Centre.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the traders are harassed owing to VAT. Please give me only one minute to raise my point.... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER; You have to raise it through another friend of yours in the UP Assembly. I do not want it to be converted to an Assembly.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, please give me only one minute.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Sorry, because of my respect for you, I have explained to you; otherwise I would not have done it.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Sir, .all the traders feel very harassed.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You know the difference between the Parliament and Assembly.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take only one minute to raise my point. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise. It has nothing to do with the Central Government. Why should I allow this?

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker Sir, with the permission of the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, the Government of India cannot do anything in this regard. If once I allow a state subject to be raised here, then it would be a trouble later on.

[English]

I am very sorry; I have respect for you; out of my respect for you I have told you this.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak on such an important issue.

Sir, our country is predominantly an agriculture country. Agriculture is primarily the source of income of crores of people. Our fertile land is decreasing every year by 3 per cent. There is no doubt that all round development is taking place in the country and lands are being acquired. As far as the Government of India is concerned, it is also acquiring land in several States for many development works like Taj Highway and the Ganga Highway. Lakhs of hectares of land is being acquired. On one hand we are increasing our industries and heading towards development and on the other hand we are depriving the farmer of his occupation by acquiring his land. He is becoming jobless and unemployment is increasing in the country. If employment is to be provided to them then the Central and State Government should give them compensation on the lines of Haryana where the farmer is being compensated after acquiring his land. Compensation to the tune of Rs. 30 per acre is being given to the farmers in Haryana. Royalty from Rs. 10 thousand to Rs. 30 thousand per acre is being given to them annually which is increased by Rs. one thousand each year. A National Policy should be formulated to provide compensation to the farmers on the lines of Haryana, wherever the lands are being acquired. Land is the wealth of our country. The Government of India should come out with a national policy governing compensation to be given to the farmers anywhere in the country at the time of acquiring the land of farmers they should be given compensation at market rate and given employment in lieu of their land so that unemployment is checked and we are able to meet the shortage of foodgrains. With these words I conclude.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of shortage of fertilizers was raised in the House two days back. IFFCO, a major fertilizer factory of the cooperative sector in the country is located in Phoolpur of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. D.A.P. and Urea is manufactured there but I regret to state that owing to the irregularities of the management there is unrest among labourers resulting in lathicharge and closure of factory. On one hand there is shortage of fertilizer and on the other hand the major fertilizer factory has been closed. The Government is requested to hold talks with the labourers and start that factory so that the shortage of fertilizers could be removed.

**SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, I also associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Rewati Raman Singh. This issue is related to Allahabad.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have many capable representatives from Allahabad.

*[English]*

Now, Shri Lonappan Nambadam.

*[Translation]*

\***SHRI LONAPPAN NAMBADAN (Mukundapuram):** Kaladi which is the birth place of Shri Shankaracharya and Malayatoor which has been sanctified by the foot steps of St. Thomas, should be included in the list of pilgrim tourist centres of India.

Shri Shankaracharya Sanskrit University is also situated in Kaladi. Kochi-International airport and Ankamali for Kaladi Railway station are situated in the vicinity.

Ankamali Feroha Church, which is the biggest church in India and India's first mosque Kodangallor Cheraman Juma Masjid, are located in nearby places. Koodal Manikyam temple, which is the only temple dedicated to Bharata is located at nearby Iringalakkuda.

One of the Jewish synagogues is still intact in nearby Mala. The Athirapalli waterfall and Kodanad centre for domesticating wild elephants are nearby areas of tourist interest.

It was in Kodangallor that St. Thomas first landed in India in 52 A.D. Therefore, considering the presence of several ancient sacred and historical sites in Mukundapuram the area should be developed into an International Tourist Centre.

**SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (Panaji):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission I would like to apprise the House of a very important matter. Goa is a very peaceful State, but like other States, it also seems to be under the threat of terrorism. Recently, when the Governor of Goa was in Nagaland, he was attacked, his convoy was attacked with bombs. It is a matter of great concern. At present, Goa is hosting an International Film Festival. Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi visited Goa and also

inaugurated the festival and it is still going on. On Nov. 23 there was a strong explosion occurred at night around 2.00 A.M. on the second floor of Nagauri Apartment 2 km. away from the same place. That place is around 1.1/2 km away from the Goa Legislative Assembly. It has also come to the notice that there were frequent visits of unknown persons at that place. No action has been taken so far even after having registered complaint to the police and occurrence of bomb blast.

*[English]*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Sripad Nayak, we shall have a fuller discussion on internal security. Please do not bring the State Government. This tendency on our part has to be stopped.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is related to terrorism, so I would like to draw the attention of the House to it. Two months ago, local residents had made a complaint to the police that unknown persons were visiting that place quite often. But the police did nothing. Next day I myself met the police, but they told me that it was due to leakage of gas without any probe how can they say that blast occurred due to gas leakage from cylinder. I urge upon the Government to investigate the incident of explosion and the immediate necessary steps may be taken to prevent the terrorist activities in the peaceful State like Goa.

**MD. SALIM:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is 30th November. Exactly one year ago, the hon'ble Minister had put up the Justice Sachchar Committee report in this very House. The whole country had hoped that with UPA Government in power, some affirmative action would be taken. I have been giving notices in this regard since the last four sessions that we should have some discussion on it and we should discuss the progress of implementation by the Government. Sir, it was listed even two-three times. It was listed also in the last session, but the discussion was not held due to interruptions or some other reasons. In August, the Minister of Minority Affairs Shri A.R. Antulay had brought follow up action. He had taken follow up action. He had constituted various committees like the Secretary's Committee, A Group of Ministers was also constituted, there were Committees headed by the Minister himself and experts' Committees were also there and their reports were submitted after all deliberations, but it is regretted that no report has been

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

[Md. Salim]

implemented by the Government even after one-year till date whether it is 11th Five Year Plan or the budget of this year 2007-08. The steps required for the upliftment of minorities for their education, health and employment have not been taken so far by various departments of the Government. The people are holding hopes for the last three years that the report would come up. We are also hoping for the last one year that the Government will discuss it. Now the UPA Government has been formed for five years, however, I do not know the time by which it is likely to when it would implement it and when it would inform the House as to what is to be done....(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that hon'ble Salimji has raised such an important subject. This country has 15 percent minority population whose economic, social, educational and employment conditions are yet to be improved... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you have raised it.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: 15 per cent population of this country belongs to minorities who are deprived and cut off from the mainstream of the nation. The nation can get strengthened only when this 15 percent population will make progress. The Sachchar Committee has made it very clear in its report. So the Sachchar Committee Report should be implemented with immediate effect in order to bring them into the national mainstream. There have been constant assurances on behalf of the Government that the report of the Sachchar Committee.... (Interruptions) Why are they getting uneasy. Because of them the discussion is not being held... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Devendra Prasad Yadav, you should not make a speech on this; you may just associate on this matter.

... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you want to associate with him?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No. I want to dissociate myself from him... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you oppose it?

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Yes, I oppose....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the time to oppose it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: The recommendations made in the report of Sachchar Committee are divisive. ....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra disassociates himself from him.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Sachchar Committee report is lying on the Table of the House for one year. It has been marked in the list of business, it was listed but no discussion could be held on it.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Whosoever want to associate on this, they may send their names and their names will be recorded in the proceedings as associated.

[Translation]

He says that he dissociates himself.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my request is that the report of Sachchar Committee may be implemented with immediate effect... (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, I associate myself on this... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, it will be recorded.

*[Translation]*

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura): Sir, I associate myself with them.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN (Baramula): Sir, I associate myself with him.

SHRI SURENDRA PRAKASH GOYAL (Hapur): Sir, I associate myself with him.

CHAUDHARY BIJENDRA SINGH (Aligarh): Sir, I associate myself with him.

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI (Nizamabad): Sir, I associate myself with him.

SHRI RAVINDER NAIK DHARAVATH (Warangal): Sir, I associate myself with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shir Hansraj G. Ahir.

Mr. Ahir is a very responsible Member.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna): Sir, what about my matter?

MR. SPEAKER: You have given a notice for raising a State matter. Sorry.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: No, Sir. It is Central matter... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Those who want to raise such matters, they disagree with me. Therefore, it becomes useless.

...(*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the provision of reservation made for various castes in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: We are taking up urgent matters of public importance. It is not an urgent matter. Prof. Malhotra, it is a 23 year old matter.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: But it is a very important matter. ...(*Interruptions*)

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the injustice being committed against OBCs. 19 percent reservation to OBCs has been given in Maharashtra under the constitutional provision of caste-based reservation, but the reservation quota of two districts, Chandrapur and Gadchirouli under my parliamentary constituency has been reduced from 19 percent to 11 and 6 percent respectively, due to which heavy resentment is prevailing among OBCs. These days naxalite movement is going on in these two districts on large scale. State Government do not have power to reduce or increase the reservation quota, despite that it has done so, therefore, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to intervene in this matter and check injustice being committed against the OBCs.

MR. SPEAKER: Yogi, Adityanath.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you sit silently, you will get the opportunity.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (Gorakhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards national highway number 28 from Lucknow to Gorakhpur, which is in dilapidated condition....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yogiji, you are not on your seat. Seek permission for this.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak with your permission.

It is in a very bad condition, it does not look like a national highway. Potholes of one to one and half feet depth are there at many places. The condition of this road is worse than brick laid streets in villages. I have written many letters to hon'ble Minister of Road Transport in this regard and have met officers of NHAI personally but despite that there is no improvement in the condition of this road. Only assurances are being given in this regard. During the last two months, entire national highway number 28 faced traffic jam for 48 hours twice. The traffic had to be stopped completely. Through you, I would like



[Yogi Aditya Nath]

to request the hon'ble Minister of Road Transport that he should send a team to examine the entire stretch of this road and take immediate steps for upgradation and renovation of national highway number 28 which links north-eastern states and the country's capital.  
...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Five members are to be given opportunity. Many Members have given notice and you have not even given notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Notice is not given by merely raising hand.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Sagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some area of forest department is coming under catchment area of upper Chandia dam near Shahgarh of my parliamentary constituency Sagar (Madhya Pradesh). The State Government has sent a proposal seeking NOC from Centre's Department of Environment and Forest.

Around 1785 hectare of land will be irrigated by this dam, approximately Rs. 132 lakh has been spent on the work executed before 1980. The payment of Rs. 9.65 crore has been made till 27 March, 2006. Action taken report has since been sent to Central Government by the State Government.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Department Forests of the Central Government to help for issuing NOC for the upper Chandia Dam. The work will be started by floating tenders after NOC is received. The Canal system has since been completed. There irrigation will be done by lower Chandia dam.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shivanna, you want to refer to irregularities in hostel administration in Karnataka. If they are related to the Central Government, then you mention. Otherwise, do not mention it.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA (Chamrajanagar): Yes, Sir. It is related to the Central Government. One-and-a-half lakh students belonging to the SC, ST and OBC categories are studying in Karnataka. The hostel is run by the Social Welfare Department.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it of the Government of India?

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: No, Sir. The food was supplied by the FCI. That comes under the Central Government.

MD. SALIM: There is now President's Rule in Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I stand corrected.

SHRI M. SHIVANNA: It is a very important matter. For the last one year, they have not sent foodgrains to the hostel.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI M. SHIVANNA: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the pathetic condition of Government hostels. Sir, the condition of SC/ST student's hostels are in a very pathetic condition in Karnataka. About one lakh fifty thousand poor students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Communities are staying in Government hostels, run by Social Welfare Department. Food Corporation of India supplies the food grains to these hostels. But strangely and unfortunately for the last two years foodgrains are not supplied to the hostels. As a result, the hostels are not providing food to the students. Despite repeated requests FCI is not supplying for the foodgrain. It is a matter of great concern that the hostel officials have asked the students to go to their respective homes, during the week end, i.e. Friday, Saturday and Sunday. If the FCI is not providing foodgrain, it is not possible to run the hostels. I, therefore urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to release sufficient food grains immediately so that the students who come from very very poor families do not starve and suffer.

MR. SPEAKER: Should it be the subject matter of discussion in the Parliament, whether food is served in the hostel or not?

*[English]*

It seems that for your matter, there is now President's rule.

Now, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, you mention only the Maoist matter and not the jail matter.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Thank you, Sir....  
*(Interruptions)*

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sir, what about me? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Hoshiarpur): Regarding the 84 riot. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Kripalji is also a Member of Parliament. If he has been called then give him an opportunity to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is also a Member of Parliament. He also has an issue. You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to extend my thanks, to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on the matter of public importance. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to express thanks, you please express your views in brief.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Nepal is our friendly country. We have very old social cultural relations with Nepal and it has always stood by us at the time of crisis. These days Madheshi people are doing peaceful agitation in Nepal..... (*Interruptions*)\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: it is an internal matter. Do not mention an internal matter of Nepal.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is the problem.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not refer to internal matters.

...(*Interruptions*)

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\*Not recorded.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Large number of Madheshi people are coming to India from Nepal. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Uday Singh, Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain and Yogi Aditya Nath also associated themselves with him.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: I would like to submit that the positive steps should be taken by the Government to tackle the situation arising out of Madheshi migration inside the country.... (*Interruptions*)\* lest situation may not deteriorate after their arrival and peaceful situation may be maintain....(*Interruptions*) I would like to submit that the Government of India should talk to the Government of Nepal to find out a solution of this problem....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Madheshi people are launching movement in a democratic way for their genuine demands....(*Interruptions*)\*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. If any reference is made to an internal matter of a friendly country, I will delete it.

.... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Sir, the people of Indian origin live there.

[*English*]

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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\*Not recorded.

14.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I promised in the House, hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pranab Mukherjee will make a statement at 2.30 p.m.

14.05½ hrs.

### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we will take up Item No. 23, namely, Matters under Rule 377.

Shri Punnu Lal Mohale—not present

Shri Santosh Gangwar—not present

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat

- (i) **Need to undertake measures for desiltation and beautification of Anna Sagar Lake and Pushkar Sarovar in Ajmer, Rajasthan.**

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Sir, the present condition of historic Anna Sagar lake and the famous pilgrim centre Pushkar Sarovar situated in Ajmer, the Centre place of Rajasthan, is very pitiable. Due to inadequate rain fall in Ajmer and Pushkar region during the last 4-5 years, the flow of water to Anna Sagar lake and Pushkar Sarovar has been very less. People have encroached rivulets and canals flowing from surrounding hills due to which there is low flow of water to these lakes. Pushkar Sarovar has 52 ghats on which hundreds of temples are situated presenting incomparable beauty to this pilgrim place. Every year on the occasion of Kartik festival lakhs of pilgrims visit the place and take holy dip in this Pushkar Sarovar. Thus they feel blessed.

Pushkar Sarovar is frequently visited by pilgrims on various festivals the whole years. Foreign tourists also

visit the place in large numbers due to which foreign exchange is earned. But the constant erosion of hills has silted the Pushkar Sarovar and on account of extraction of water from the bore wells for irrigation in the surrounding areas, the level of water recedes in this sarovar.

There is a marble Baradari built by the Mughal King Shahjahan situated on the banks of Anna Sagar lake in Ajmer. It is under the management of the Government of India. Adjacent to the lake is the famous Subhash garden. Lavkush Garden and Rishi Garden are also there on one side. With the greenery of all the parks and gardens, Anna Sagar lake presents a panoramic view. In the middle of the lake, there is also an island and people enjoy boating upto that island but encroachment upon the nearby areas and silting have decreased the quantity of water and whatsoever is left is polluted.

It is, therefore, requested that keeping in view the historical, religious, cultural as well as the tourist and the environmental importance of Anna Sagar lake and Pushkar Sarovar the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Ministry of Environment and Forests may take measures for their beautification and desiltation at the earliest ensuring sufficient flow of water so that their real, natural beauty could be restored and to develop, conserve and manage these religion tourist places so that these lakes may become the centers of attraction for the tourists.

- (ii) **Need to expedite the pending Railway projects in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh**

[*English*]

\*SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly): Sir, various important Railway projects of my parliamentary constituency are lying pending. I have raised this matter many times in the past. I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to take appropriate action to get the construction works started soon in order to address the following main problems of Bareilly:

1. Setting up of a new factory after identifying a proper place having proper transportation facility in place of the North Eastern Rail factory situated at Bareilly-Ijnatnagar which is on the verge of closure due to low production.
2. Construction of Rail overbridges at the Hartman Ijnatnagar and Katghar (cremation ground), under North Eastern Railways in Bareilly city.

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\*Treated as laid on the Table of the House.

3. Construction of Rail overbridges at Bhitaura (Fatehganj West), Nagaria Sadat (Meerganj) on National Highway No. 24 (Near Bareilly)
4. Gauge conversion from Ijatanagar factory to Bareilly Junction.
5. Gauge Conversion of Bareilly-Pilibhit-Khiri rail line.
6. Setting up of a city booking agency in Bareilly city.
7. Setting up of additional windows at Bareilly junction for the women, the handicapped and the senior citizens.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Manjunath Kunnur-not present

Shri Chandramani Tripathi, you are requested to go back to your seat, and speak from there.

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI: Sir, I may be allowed to speak from this place.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, you are allowed to speak from this place.

- (III) Need to release the Central subsidy for the Solar Energy schemes proposed to be implemented in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan**

*[English]*

SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHY (Rewa): Sir, the consumption of power far surpasses its production in the country and almost all the States are facing this problem. However, they are making efforts to fill this gap. The Central Government, too, is providing assistance to various such power projects. At the same time, non-conventional energy sources are also needed to be exploited and wind energy and solar energy occupy pivotal place.

Many places have been identified in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan where wind energy can be produced, which can at least contribute its mite to meet the requirement of power. Similarly, there is much scope for solar energy. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have great potential of

solar energy. This sector of energy has been explored to a great extent. In view of producing energy various State Governments have started tapping the solar energy besides exploiting other sources of non conventional energy. The Central Government is also providing assistance for this purpose.

But, the problem is that the solar energy schemes or small projects formulated by the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and submitted to the Centre for seeking grant (subsidy) from the Centre are not being cleared expeditiously or are inordinately delayed due to which rural areas or small villages to which the schemes are proposed to provide benefits are facing shortage of power supply. It is, therefore, requested to clear the centrally sponsored projects at the earliest and release grant or subsidy to the States, particularly Madhya Pradesh and its neighbouring State Rajasthan so that the proposals/schemes could be implemented and the benefits of these may reach not only the rural areas but the urban areas also.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran-Not present.

Shri A.V. Bellarmin-Not present.

*[Translation]*

- (IV) Need to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh.**

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): There is a need to open two Kendriya Vidyalayas in district Kaushambi, Uttar Pradesh to promote education and make its educational structure better. As per statement of the Union Government and the Ministry of Human Resources Development, there are 900 Kendriya Vidyalayas all over the country. Kendriya Vidyalayas are proposed to be opened in each part of the country in the next five-year plan. Kaushambi being a newly formed district, there is a need to open two Kendriya Vidyalayas in Sirathoo and Manjhanpur tehsils for the education of the children of officials and employees in the said areas. Kaushambi is a very important place from religious, historical and tourist point of view. I demand from the Government of India that the Kendriya Vidyalayas may be opened at Sirathoo and at the district headquarter Manjhanpur this year for the better future of the Children.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Adv. Tukaram G. Renge Patil -not present.

- (v) **Need to undertake measures to prevent accidents on NH-5 and NH-5A at Chandikhol Crossing, Orissa**

SHRI MOHAN JENA (Jajpur): The crossing of National Highway No. 5 and 5-A at Chandikhol has made the place quite accident-prone. There have been several instances of fatal accidents at Chandikhol crossing, which have resulted in the loss of several precious lives of human beings and cattle. Even the National Highway Authority of India has not so far been able to check and prevent the fatal accidents taking place at regular intervals there. There have been encroachments on the road. People living in the vicinity are agitating, at regular intervals, without any proper measures to check and prevent the fatal accidents. I, therefore, urge the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways to take immediate necessary steps to establish a round about for circular movement of traffic instead of the existing faulty traffic system and demolition of unauthorised encroachments on the National Highway Numbers-5 and 5A at Chandikhol.

- (vi) **Need to expedite four-laning of NH-7 between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in Tamil Nadu.**

SHRI M. APPADURAI (Tenkasi): National Highways No. 7 which was upgraded to be a four lane road that links Tuticorin, the largest port city of Tamil Nadu with Tirunelveli witnessed road expansion work taken up fast till recently. But for the one year the pace of the works have slowed down and it has more or less come to a stand still. This has given rise to traffic hold-ups in several places. Road accidents are also on the increase due to this. Passenger buses and heavy load trucks carrying cargo to the port have to face severe problems. Public have to face great inconvenience because of the non-progress of road expansion works. This delay may also lead to cost escalation further. Hence I urge upon the Union Government to complete this four lane National Highways project on NH- & between Tuticorin and Tirunelveli at the earliest by taking suitable measures immediately.

- (vii) **Need to undertake the flood control measures to minimize the damage caused by river Brahmaputra in Assam.**

DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA (Lakhimpur): Sir, attention of Government is drawn towards urgency of a central

plan to tame the river Brahmaputra which presently flows in a multi-channel 15 Km width causing large scale devastation and loss of prime land. Till now, more than 50,000 families have lost their habitat permanently who are dwelling in temporary shelter on road and embankments. Looking at the worst affected vulnerable erosion point starting from Jonai, Sis, Tekeliphuta, Matmora, Majuli, in north bank and Dhola, Hatighuli, Rohmorla, Agatguri in the South Bank in upper Assam entire Brahmaputra right from Sadia to Dhubri needs to be restricted to the original single channel by erecting permanent bank stabilization measures and dredging. Otherwise more that 30 per cent of the prime habitable and cultivable land of Assam will be lost to the river system resulting in irreparable damage and severe social economic problems. In this connection, the pilot project "Stabilization of Brahmaputra" prepared by Brahmaputra Board needs urgent consideration, which could be implemented to restrict the channel width starting from Bogibeel bridge construction site where a four km channel width will be maintained by Railways. Similarly Government should draw a central rehabilitation plan for these affected families in the pattern of Tsunami affected areas. They are on the other hand are required to pay land revenue to the Government despite their lands in the riverbed for decades.

A long-term joint strategy to control Brahmaputra with the participation of the Ministries of Water Resources, Shipping, Development of North Eastern Region and Planning Commission is, therefore, demanded for a permanent solution.

14.15 hrs.

### GOVERNMENT BILLS—*Introduced*

- (i) **Sixth Schedule To The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in its application to the Gorkha Hill Council, Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in its application to

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dt. 30.11.2007.

the Gorkha Hill Council, Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

14.16 hrs.

**(ii) Constitution (One Hundred and Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2007\***  
**(Amendment of Articles 244 and 332)**

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): 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 SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

14.17 hrs.

**INDIAN BOILERS (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2007**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, may I at the very threshold express a sense of deep satisfaction that after 13 long years, we have finally been able to get the Rajya Sabha to approve this Bill? This is a critical piece of legislation that has been a gap in the process of economic reforms in an era when India

is making rapid economic progress, is registering record levels of industrial and manufacturing growth and has become the technological leader of the world in various sectors of the economy.

The Indian Boilers Act of 1923, which this Bill seeks to amend served its purpose well in the initial years of its operation, but with revolutionary technological changes, with the expansion of the economy, with new technologies becoming available for boiler manufacturers and for boiler component-manufactures as also for users, it was considered necessary to introduce certain necessary amendments to the Bill to make it more effective, to lend it efficacy, practicality and a user-friendly ambience.

Therefore, after very widespread discussions and interactions with all stakeholders, after minutest scrutiny of the proposed amendments in the Standing Committee of Parliament and also after consulting the various aspects of the proposed amendments with all the State Governments, we have proposed the amended Bill.

I would very briefly point out certain salient features and then, I hope to profit immensely by the debate that would ensue. The 4-5 principal amendments that the Bill brings forward are with reference firstly to the change in the definition of the boiler.

The definition of the boiler in Section 2B of the main Act is sought to be amended to bring it in line with the ISO Boiler Code so that what is termed as 'baby boilers', boilers of a particular capacity below originally 22.75 litres, and now below 25 litres will also now be brought within the purview of inspection, in order to obviate the possibility of explosions and in order to obviate the possibility of danger to life, limb and property of the owners of the boilers.

Therefore, we have now proposed that the capacity will be measured from the feet-check valve to the main steam short valve so that the possibility of mischief on the part of the owners of the boilers by removing certain components of the boilers to bring it outside the purview of inspection is totally eliminated.

The second major change that we seek to introduce is in the definition of accidents as given in the original Bill. What we have now done is to propose that those errors that lead to accidents that are capable of causing death and destruction of property and injury to limb will be treated as accidents as against minor faults like

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dt. 30.11.2007

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

corrosion or what they call in technical terminology as 'pinholes', which are the normal wear and tear of the use of the machinery.

So, we have rationalized it; we have made it more practical; we have made it more benign so that every act of normal wear and tear will not be included in the definition of accidents. The heart of the amendment and the heart of the change that we are seeking to introduce is by way of introducing third party inspections.

Sir, you would know from experience that the State Directorates of Inspections were singularly not up to the mark in carrying out all the necessary inspections that increasing use of boilers made necessary. It was also felt that the kind of technical excellence that is required for inspecting the fifth generation boilers was just not available. So, we have introduced a possibility of third party inspection, which means that organizations and individuals qualified, in terms of technical experience, expertise and engineering capabilities, to give a certification of quality to boilers, could be done by people and organizations other than the State Government Inspectors.

You will also know that the State Government inspection gave rise to long delays, corruptions; and there were complaints of inappropriate certifications, etc. All of that is sought to be addressed by introducing new organizations and making other inspecting agencies in the private sector to come forward and render this extremely critical function.

The other main change that we have brought about—which is extremely important and I would like to draw your kind attention more specifically to it—is that we have enlarged the constitution of the Central Boilers Board. Earlier there were only 15 members; now we have mandated that every State Government will be represented on the Central Boilers Board so that we have not only ensured the pre-eminent role of the State Governments through their representatives on the Boilers Board to be there, but we have also enlarged the functions of the Board to the point where every major decision will have to be taken by all the members of the Board, and no major decision can be taken unless the representatives of the State Governments also actively concur with those decisions.

So, the expressed apprehension that the State Governments' role has been diluted is totally untenable;

we have not only retained the role of the State Government inspection, but also we have given a voice, for the first time, on the Central Boilers Board, to all the State Governments, acting through their representatives.

Sir, there was another apprehension that has been expressed repeatedly, which is that the office of the Technical Advisor, which has been introduced through the amendment, should not become a law unto itself meaning thereby that the Technical Advisor being one individual should not have so much of power that it lends itself to an arbitrary use.

I would hasten, Sir, to immediately dispel this misconception. In response to the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament, we have deleted and omitted section 4(c) of 1994 amendment Bill and instead we have stated that the Technical Advisor will perform only such functions as are delegated to him by the full Board and all that he does at all times will be amenable to the supervisory jurisdiction of the entire Board meaning thereby that we have democratised the decision making process and have eliminated all scope of arbitrary decision either by the Technical Advisor or by any individual whatsoever.

The last point that I would like to emphasise, Sir, is we have also introduced flexibility in the periodicity of the inspections. In the original Act of 1923 there was a provision that at least once in twelve months boilers of a particular capacity must be inspected. With the advance in technology, the new boilers being manufactured, India itself is manufacturing boilers of the capacity of 800 MW so, it is considered necessary that it is not any longer necessary to mandatorily have an inspection every twelve months. As the hon. Deputy Speaker would know, Sir, each time we inspect a boiler we have to close down the factory. So, there is immense loss of production, immense expenditure to the owner of the boiler and all the commercial industrial establishments. Therefore, keeping in view what advance technology of boilers makes possible, we have said that inspection will be carried out at such intervals that may be considered necessary. We have only rationalised it. We have not done away with inspections. We have only introduced flexibility in the periodicity of the inspections.

We have also now, for the first time introduced the necessity of inspection not only in use but also at the stage of manufacture and at the stage of fabrication in order to eliminate any possible manufacturing defects or

any possible defects at the time of fabrication. Meaning thereby that we have brought in caution not only in the stage of user but also at the stage of fabrication and manufacture and thereby we have ensured that the possibility of explosions or accidents is minimised. These, Sir, are broadly the substantive amendments that we have introduced.

I must also, in conclusion, add that it has taken us 35 years to finally get to the stage when we hope to have the support of this august House in getting approved this very critical piece of legislation. The first technical committee to consider the amendments was nominated in 1972 and for the first time this amending Bill was presented to Rajya Sabha in 1994. So, 13 years have elapsed. Day before yesterday we were able to have the Rajya Sabha approve this Bill. Now, this Bill is before this House.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to a purposive debate. I do hope at the end of the debate I will be able to persuade this august House to pass this legislation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD (Yavatmal): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indian Boilers Amendment Bill, 2007 was originally conceived in the year 1923. It was deliberated upon to bring about improvement in—the said Bill and for that purpose a high powered Committee was constituted in 1972. The said Committee submitted its report in 1974. Then it took further 30 years to get the said Bill introduced in the name of bringing improvement in the said Bill. During this period opinion of various State Governments was elicited by the Parliamentary Committee between 1974 to 1984 and the Bill was introduced in 1994. I would like to seek two-four clarifications from the Hon'ble Minister. If he wishes, he can make it clear here. I think, 14-15 years have elapsed in eliciting the opinion of the State Governments. With the development of advanced technology, the capacity and technology of boilers has also undergone a lot of changes all over the world and now-a-days 1000 MW boilers are being used in the manufacturing unit. In foreign countries, it has got lots of modernizations and its various

latest models get invented and during this period our country has seen a number of Governments. I think, it does not matter if some more time is taken and views of almost all the State Governments should be sought within two-four months. Two-three provisions of the said Bill have evoked a lot of attention. There is a provision of third party inspection in it. It is good but decision of handing over to the private agency is creating doubt in this connection. Why not it may be handed over to our organizations, as sought by them, so that they could play the role of the third party inspection. I expect the hon. Minister to reply after due deliberation in this regard. When we talk of decentralization, the State Government should also have the power as this subject is in the concurrent list. I would also like the hon. Minister to make it clear as to what does he think in this regard? The word 'Bhartiya' has been deleted from this Bill, but when we deal with the foreign countries, it will be necessary in the Act. That should also be made clear.

*[English]*

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): Sir, can I speak from this seat?

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): You may please allow him for today only.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): He may be promoted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Shah Nawaz ji, you have joined us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is why he is sitting in the front row.

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Indian Boiler (Amendment) Bill, 2007 presented by Shri Ashwani Kumar and I support this Bill. I would also congratulate Shri Ashwani Kumar for bringing the Bill which was pending in Rajya Sabha for more than 10 years and passing of this bill, will make country richer by more than, rupees ten thousand crores, because as on date many industries are using boilers, but competent authority for inspection are only sub-inspectors, who are State Government Officials. Today when we talk about



[Shri Mohan Singh]

Uttarakhand was also the part of the State. The incidents of bursting of boilers were very common at that time. The Inspector used to receive a number of complaints from labourers but factory owners used to bribe him to delay the inspection of the factory for 2-3 months and the factory remained closed. I would like to share my personal experience that every incident of boiler explosion used to result in the death of 10-12 or 4-5 persons. There is a small paper factory in my Lok Sabha constituency. It has a very small unit. Accidentally, its boiler exploded and two workers were killed on the spot. The son of the factory owner, who was an efficient engineer, was also killed on the spot in that accident and 7 persons were seriously injured. The problem had become so serious that the Government were making best possible efforts to find out a solution to this problem. As the hon'ble Minister has stated, it is self evident that the vested interest of some groups was active against it. The Boiler Inspector was hardly of the rank of a junior engineer. Any diploma-holder in mechanical engineering from a polytechnique Institute could be appointed as the Inspector by the Minister of Industry. In this way, one inspector was made the incharge of such a big State and he had no time for inspection of any district. The people from the district used to complain about their faulty boiler and would request him to inspect it. He would inspect the boiler and the same boiler would explode after a month killing many people. There was a humane aspect of this problem which the Government realized and addressed. Therefore, the Government have introduced this Bill without any delay. I strongly support this Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two of our colleagues have expressed their apprehensions. One apprehension is regarding the third party inspection. They have objection regarding the third party inspection but we all are aware about the inefficiency of the Government machinery and it is on account of this that the third party inspection has been recommended. Objections have been raised about this provision. There is a proposal for a central board. This is not a fresh provision but the jurisdiction of the same board is being extended. The board has been expanded. It will now have 30 Members. The representatives of almost all the States will be included in the board. But two of our hon'ble colleagues from both sides have raised their objections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while strongly supporting the bill I would like to submit that the objections raised

by our colleagues are not very serious as it has a humane aspect as well. So our colleague should support this Bill leaving aside their differences.

SHRI GANESH PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 2007 moved by the Hon'ble Minister.

As has been submitted in the House by some hon'ble Members the original Act is very old that was passed in 1923. Then a Central Boiler Board was set up in 1937. The Act was amended and reviewed time to time. The matter was also referred to the high powered committees and it was also referred to the Standing Committee on the Department of Industry for its review. The Committee gave its recommendations. However, till today this Bill could not be passed in the House. It is a very unfortunate thing. It is unfortunate because this issue is concerned with the lives of lakhs of workers. As our senior Member hon'ble Mohan Singhji has stated that one engineer was killed in Uttar Pradesh and some others were injured. It is not only the case of Uttar Pradesh alone, rather today technological development is taking place all over India and boilers from small capacity to 500 megawatt boilers are being installed in various factories and workshops. The survey report in this regard might also have been submitted to the Government. In that report it has been mentioned that at least 30 thousand labourers have been killed and more than 50 thousand labourers were injured during the last 30 years. The glaring example is Bhopal Gas tragedy in which hundreds of people were killed and thousands were injured. This Bill is the foremost requirement of the day. It is essential not only today, rather it was necessary in the past as well. When this Act was passed in 1923, then different types of chemical, such a large scale, were not in use, however, these chemicals are commonly used today. Very often complaints about the leakage of gas are received and workers fall ill, initially there are symptoms of fever and burning sensation that slowly lead to death of the affected person. There are many gases that have no immediate effect on human body, rather its effect is visible after some time only and it poses threat to the lives of workers. The hon'ble Minister deserves commendations who has moved the bill to amend mainly two three provisions of the old Act. The proposed of amendments are worth accepting. Hon'ble Mohan Singhji has rightly stated that there is shortage of manpower in States. Often one or two boiler officer or inspector are appointed for the entire area and they have to face difficulties in inspecting all

the factories and workshops located in their area. In order to bring about transparency, an independent agency or third party inspection is essential.

I conclude, while strongly supporting this Bill as it is in the interest of the workers and the nation as a whole.

*[English]*

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I stand here to discuss the Bill that is before us which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha.

There are certain issues relating to this which needs a little bit of clarification from the hon. Minister. The general perception which has been there and it has also been created in this House that this is a very old Act since 1923 and on the mechanism that is in place since 1935 Act, after that not much has been done. An attempt was made in 1994. A Bill was placed and it was referred to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee had given its Report in March, 1995. But, after that, nothing has happened. But while going through the information that I have collected from the Parliament Library and other sources, amendments have been carried out to this Act till 2003. So, why do we say that nothing has been done? It is a redundant Act. It needs a lot of changes, no doubt. But this mechanism itself is of Eighteenth Century. The steam boilers are of very ancient origin. The introduction that was done by the famous James Watt has improved the steam engine from 1769 to 1775. So, it is an Eighteenth Century mechanism which has been evolving in different processes with modern technology. Now, we are in a stage where we can have 500 MW boilers. The best part of it is that a lot of industrial houses are coming up which are prepared to manufacture boilers and export them. They are of world-class quality. For that reason, I think, this amendment should be welcomed and a lot of amendments are necessary keeping in view the changes in technology that has come into place.

Now, I would like to dwell a little bit on history behind the preparation of this Act. It started with an accident in Calcutta. That occurred in 1863. A serious accident, a boiler explosion, occurred in Calcutta which caused loss of several lives. As a result of that explosion, the necessity of inspection of boilers was widely recognised and a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Provincial Assembly.

So, as the Bombay Presidency, the Madras Presidency also wanted to have this technology and wanted to produce boilers, Provincial Acts were made. They had very little semblance with each other. So, a time came up in the first part of the Twentieth Century when different Provinces competed with each other to get this type of industry in their Provinces because it was giving them revenue, it was giving them jobs. So, that was the reason why the Central Act was required. In 1923, a semblance of Central Acts came into force. Before that, seven different Acts with seven different sets of rules and regulations were in force.

The Boilers Law Committee which was first appointed in 1920-21 was the first to review the Boilers Law on a national scale. What was their finding? Their finding was this. They pointed out the inspection of boilers has a 'personal element' in it. I need not explain what does that mean. The hon. Minister will understand the personal element. That was in the year 1920-21, as the report said. Because it has a personal element in it, that should be corrected. Even today, when the hon. Member from Kurukshetra Shri Naveen Jindal says we are still fighting against the inspector raj, I think that personal element has to be corrected to a certain extent in this new Bill. That has to be looked into.

The Standing Committee also had worked on that. There is a Provincial jealousy. As I had explained earlier, Provincial jealousy was prevalent. That is why we needed a Central Act.

15.00 hrs.

But along with that, too much of centralisation of power is also a demerit in implementing the law. It was in 1935 that this subject of boilers came into the Concurrent List. That is how Central Boilers Board came into existence in 1935. I understand amendments have been made up to 31st December, 2003. I fully agree to the view that significant technological developments have taken place worldwide and the boilers with a large capacity, up to 500 megawatt, are now being manufactured within the country according to the latest international standards. Many of the provisions of the present Act have become out-dated. Some have been removed according to the new Bill that is before us for discussion. A high-powered committee was constituted in 1972, as was stated by the Minister. I need not go into the details as to how the Standing Committee had given its Report. But, the best part of it is that this House

[Shri B. Mahtab]

would be interested to know, as the hon. Member, Mr. Mohan Singh, has said, the Committee had asked the Ministry to give certain Reports within three months. That did not come. It is all reflected in the Standing Committee's Report. This subject is under Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I will now come to the Bill. So many years have passed since the technological recommendations were made in 1972. The Standing Committee worked on it in 1994 and 1995. A lot of changes have taken place in between and after that Committee Report has come. I think in another few years, more changes will be required. Safety regulations have to be ensured to a great extent.

Now, I would come to clause 3 which defines accident. I thank the Government for having given some thought to it. In the original Bill, the definition that was given was a little faulty. But, with this amendment, the definition which has been accepted by the Government is praiseworthy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. I have a large number of speakers who want to speak.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: It will help guide both the aspects. Providing support to the affected after occurring of an accident is good. But, inspections before an accident occurs and the position of the boiler also is there. But, another aspect that, I think, is necessary. When the person who is the owner of the boiler is prosecuted if an accident takes place? He is prosecuted if the boiler is not in a good condition. But, when some inspection takes place or an accident takes place, the responsibility should not be only on the owner of that boiler. The inspector also should be prosecuted. In that respect, I did not see anything in the Bill. I think the Minister can clarify that. The person who is inspecting and giving a certificate and after that, within a certain period of time, an accident takes place and there is casualty, that inspector should also be held responsible. Accordingly certain provisions also are necessary for having this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: There are two or three points more, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. Before 3.30 pm, I want to pass this Bill.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Two hours were allotted for this Bill in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken more than 10 minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: That is why I am sitting down. But starting the discussion on the Bill at quarter past 2.00 p.m. and passing it before 3.30 p.m. is unfair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your party's time is also over.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I accept that. I am not going to speak on this Bill now.

15.06 hrs.

#### STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*Contd.*

(viii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up item no. 22. Shri Anand Sharma will make a statement now.

\*THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Sir, I beg to lay copies of the statement in English and Hindi on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 15th Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2007-08) pertaining to the Ministry of External Affairs.

The Standing Committee on External Affairs examined the Demands for Grants of the MEA for the year 2007-08 and laid its Fifteenth Report in the Lok Sabha on 26th April, 2007. The Report included 18 recommendations on which Action Taken Replies were submitted to the

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7552/2007.

Committee on July 24, 2007. Now, I am laying on the Table of the House the progress made in implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, as required under Hon'ble Speaker's direction.

We are grateful to the Committee in recommending the need for additional funds for the Ministry to carry out more effectively the expanded activities of the Ministry in pursuance of our dynamic foreign policy. Ministry has submitted Revised Estimates of Rs. 5758.49 crores in RE-2007-08. The proposed enhancement of Rs. 1324.89 crores is 29.88% of BE-2007-08. For the financial year 2008-09, the proposed budget estimate is Rs. 7295.95 crores which is 64.56% more than BE 2007-08 of Rs. 4433.60 crores and 26.70% more than proposed RE 2007-08 of Rs. 5758.49 crores.

We thank the Committee for appreciating the Ministry's initiatives to improve the quantitative evaluation of the outcome of activities which are amenable for such quantification. The Ministry has decided to strengthen the reportage in the Outcome Budget by engaging the services of an independent consultant to develop indicators and assess the impact and efficiency of implementation of major infrastructure projects with outlays exceeding Rs. 100 crores in the neighbouring countries. A Management Information System (MIS) is being developed by the Ministry to provide greater control over resources to enhance coordination and efficiency in our activities.

The Committee had observed that India's relations with Africa need to be upgraded at various levels especially as a partner in Africa's economic development. I wish to inform that India's engagement with Africa in recent months (since April 26, 2007) has considerably intensified. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh paid an official visit to Nigeria from October 14-16, 2007 which was described as a 'landmark' by the Nigerian Government. During the visit, India and Nigeria agreed to establish a strategic partnership which would cover bilateral political, economic, trade, security, cultural, education, S&T and international dimensions. India offered US \$ 100 Line of Credit to Nigeria to expand cooperation in infrastructure, agriculture, food-processing and other areas identified by the Nigerian Government.

Earlier, External Affairs Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, paid an important visit to Ethiopia in July 2007 during which the two countries agreed to enhance economic and business linkages to expand India's participation in the infrastructural development of Ethiopia

and expand the scope of our cooperation in capacity building, education, health care and other areas. He also inaugurated a pilot project in tele-education and tele-medicine which is intended to connect 53 nations of the African Union through a satellite and fiber optic network and provide tele-education and tele-medicine services from India. I also paid bilateral visits to South Africa, Mozambique, Angola and Uganda during May-July 2007 when we decided to enhance our multi-sectoral engagement with these countries in oil, mining, industry, agriculture, infrastructure and other sectors; LOC of US\$ 50 million as first tranche to Uganda, US\$ 20 million to Rwanda for establishment of a hydro-electric project by BHEL and US\$ 122 million as first tranche to Ethiopia for development of sugar sector were given during this time. Some of my other Ministerial colleagues such as Ministers for Science and Technology, Social Justice and Empowerment, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways and MOS for Agriculture Kantilal Bhuraji paid visits to South Africa, Mauritius, Uganda and Rwanda during this period, which resulted in strengthening of our bilateral ties with these countries.

India's cooperation with the North African countries also has been considerably expanded. India has invested about US\$ 1.5 billion in the Sudanese oil, power and transport sectors and provided concessional credit of US\$ 100 million and a grant of US \$ 10 million to Sudan for mutually agreed projects. Indian companies have made large investments in joint ventures in the phosphate sector in Morocco. External Affairs Minister visited Libya from May 26-28, 2007 and called on the Libyan leader Col. Gaddafi and other leaders; the two countries decided to raise the level of economic and commercial cooperation in investments, energy and infrastructure sectors.

From the African continent, President of Comoros, H.E. Mr. Ahmed Abdalli Mohammed Sambi, Vice President of Nigeria, H.E. Dr. Good Luck Jonathan ar Prime Minister of Ethiopia, H.E. Mr. Meles Zenawi visited India to participate in the 4th International Conference on Federalism held at New Delhi from November 5-2007. MOS for Foreign Affairs of Uganda, Mr. Issac Musumba visited New Delhi from September 15-17, 2007 as Special Envoy of the President of Uganda I personally hand over an invitation from President Musaveni to PM to attend the CHOGM held in Kampala from November 22-25, 2007.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, along with FICCI, organised an India Africa Hydrocarbon conference and exhibition in New Delhi from November 6-7 2007

[Shri Anand Sharma]

which was attended by 8 ministerial delegations, 100 delegates from 26 African countries, CEOs of major oil companies and others. The conference generated a lot of interest for cooperation in the hydrocarbon sector and business meetings were organised to take follow up action.

I also wish to inform the House that the Indian Council for Cultural Relations' (ICCR) activities have seen a significant expansion, both in India and abroad in recent months. Two new Centres of ICCR have been opened at Kabul and Kathmandu in keeping with our expanding bilateral ties with these neighbours; the Cultural Wing of our Mission in Beijing is proposed to be expanded and there is a proposal to set up a Regional Centre at Dhaka. New Regional Offices of ICCR are being opened at Varanasi and Pune in December 2007. The year-long Festival of India in Japan is concluding in December 2007 and preparations are underway to organize the Year of Russia in India in 2008.

The progress made in the implementation of the recommendations is detailed in the Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out all the contents but would request that this may be considered as read.

15.07 hrs.

## INDIAN BOILERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2007—*Contd.*

[*English*]

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a Bill of such importance should get enough time for discussion in the House. I think there is enough number of days. I do not know why the Government is in a hurry to pass the Bills. However, I feel that the Boilers Act is a very important Act and I do understand that this Act is 84 years old. Though some amendments were brought earlier, it is necessary to bring some amendments now according to the changing times. Though there are some good amendments in this Bill, I do not agree with the very intention of bringing this Bill. Earlier, the penalty was from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000 and now it has been enhanced. It now ranges between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. One lakh. It is necessary because the

earlier amount of penalty was fixed long time back when the rupee was having a higher value. Then, some changes in technical terminologies have been brought. Instead of steam pipes, some boiler parts have been mentioned and that is necessary. I think one very good aspect of this Bill is the energy audit which is made compulsory every year. This will not only help the industry but also the nation as a whole. But taking away the power from the States, I think, is not a good idea.

There were criticism regarding the Inspector Raj and due to scarcity of Inspectors there used to be delays. This point was also mentioned by Shri Naveen Jindal and some other hon. Members. I would like to submit that only because delays occur, you cannot remove the Inspectors from that responsibility. It is a problem but a solution should be found to this problem by appointing more Inspectors.

Then, there should be a grievance redressal mechanism because inspection of boilers is a very important aspect. Earlier, an hon. Member was mentioning that in the accidents that have taken place more than 30,000 people have been killed in our country in the last few decades. It is a very big number. I do understand that with the change of times, better mechanism is coming, but that does not mean that whatever is coming from foreign countries is excellent. There are private inspectors and there are some boilers working in our country which are outdated. It is going to be a very dangerous thing.

They have no accountability and I think, this Act and these types of changes are being brought in the background of globalisation to facilitate more for industrialists than in the interest of the nation. What accountability a third party, a private inspector will have than the Government inspectors who are supposed to be accountable to the country and to the Government? I think, this is a very dangerous thing.

Sir, in our country, for the last several years we are discussing about more democratisation and decentralisation of power. Instead of decentralisation, the federal character is getting changed and more and more powers are being concentrated in the hands of the Centre. I think, this Act is one such example. I think, this is not a very good proposal that the centre can have the provisions as an Appellate and at the same time they can interfere, but they should not take away the powers of the State.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Sir, I am happy that the hon. Minister has brought the amendment, particularly, keeping in view the industrialization, which is going on in a big way. Of course, in 1993, when the Act was made, there was no manufacturing of the boilers in a big way in our country so there was no need of it except to manage. But, today we have come to a stage where we can export boilers made here. So, naturally, the quality has to be of the international standards for which this Bill is definitely required.

The earlier experience shows that when it is left to the management of the State Governments and the inspectors, certain problems observed are poor quality, poor supervision, not maintaining the standards, etc. Some of the things, as my other colleagues have mentioned, were that the boilers manufactured in one State were not registered in others by virtue of the prejudice or other reasons, thereby there were Inter-State misunderstandings and disputes erupted. Then, inadequate machinery, lack of technical manpower, corruption or negligence, favouritism, and all those things also have come in to maintain fixed standards. As I said, changing technology, awareness of the people, litigation, rights of compensation and all those things have become more and hence the need for bringing this is much more.

In this context, the Bill presently provides that it has not taken away the powers of the State Government and State authority, it added to it the Central authority and its expertise. In the Board that is now constituted by the Centre, all the State Governments' representatives, particularly, the technologically skilled persons are involved. Apart from that the third party inspection is involved where favouritism cannot be there and then the rights of the owner or the user also are protected by which the quality also is assured. So, the independent inspection agency is certainly an addition to the earlier provisions in the country.

Then, there is uniformity in the standards. Various standards are observed in various States. But, now, a uniform standard is being maintained by bringing this into under the control of Central Board. Then, periodic inspections are provided, earlier they were once in a year. Now, the inspections takes place when it reaches the final stage, when it is being manufactured, when it is designed, when in transit, in erection and in its functioning or even later, repairs also.

When it comes to the question of repairs, some local man may be repairing it or not a skilled man may be doing it. Then the effect will be very bad and the repercussions will be very bad. Now, those things are included in this, repair, even if a structural change is to be made, it must be approved by the concerned authority and the repairs have to be made. What are the kinds of components, what is the quality of the components, and all these things have to be approved.

Apart from all these things, it is simplified and it is more user friendly and that way it helps also. The quality of the inspection is going to be increased.

The renewal approval has to be given within 15 days. At the most, the inspecting authority may suggest some modification but they cannot delay it. Appeal provision is already there. Ultimately, the State Government has not forgone this provision. Where it comes to the question of urgency, or in the public interest, the State Government can give exemption from all the provisions. So, in every respect this Bill is required, particularly keeping in view the change in technology and development in global competition. I support this Bill.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (Idukki): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 2007, as the hon. Minister has said, is with the objective to rationalize the existing law and make it more benign to effect energy audit etc. These are all welcome steps.

The Indian Boilers Act 1923 is a Central Act. It was being implemented by the State Governments for the past eight decades. Of course, certain changes were necessary but certain points, as has been pointed out by my respected colleagues here, need to be clarified by the Government. Basically this subject was in the Concurrent List. During the present time, we are speaking about devolution of powers that more Central powers should be devolved to the States. At least, it should be allotted to the Concurrent List, now that the Centre is taking away the powers that is already in the Concurrent List.

Powers hitherto enjoyed by the State Governments will now be vested with the Central Boiler Board which is going to function as the final appellate authority. This is against the federal spirit. As has been pointed out earlier here, I would request the Government to think about it.

[Shri K. Francis George]

Secondly, there are State Factories and Boilers Departments. In some of the small States, these two are combined. Bigger States have a separate Factories Department and a separate Boilers Department. A State like Kerala has got about 2,000 to 3,000 boilers, whereas in West Bengal it numbers around 12,000 to 13,000 boilers. What is going to happen to those Departments, to personnel who man those Departments?

The job of inspection and certification is being entrusted to private agencies. It is said that a private agency has certified it—a private agency like M/s. Mittal—that the manufacturer is solely responsible for thorough inspection of the quality of the material. If that kind of a certification is going to be given by a private agency, then what is the use of entrusting that job to that agency? They do not take any responsibility. The basic aim of this enactment, this law is to ensure security at the workplace in our factories. What is going to happen to the small and the medium enterprises where we have low capacity boilers? How can they afford to entrust it to private agencies for inspection? So the competent persons, competent inspecting authorities are going to be private agencies and private consultant firms from now onwards. So, Government inspectors will be no more mandatory. The point is whether these private agencies will fully satisfy the security criteria, and whether there is going to be accountability on their part. Just now, one certification I had cited. If that kind of a certification is going to come from these kinds of agencies...  
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can you give your written suggestion to the hon. Minister so that it will be considered?

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE: Sir, I am going to conclude; I am not going to take much time.

When this amendment was proposed in 1994, almost all the States opposed it.

At the Secretary level meeting, there was a stiff opposition. I do not see any major change in the amendment proposed in 1994 and in 2007.

These points—taking away of the powers of the State from the Concurrent List to the Centre; privatization; and what is going to happen to the existing personnel the Factories and Boilers Department in the States—have to be taken care of.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a request to you and to the hon. Members. This Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha. One more Speaker is there. The time is nearing half past three. Sir, if you allow ten or twelve more minutes for this Bill today, it can be passed. After that we shall take up the Private Members' Business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope, the House agrees with the hon. Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Now, Shri T.K. Hamza.

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

The original Act was enacted in 1923. When we make any change in such an important Act like this, we must be very cautious, according to me. Sir, we have not made any fundamental change so far in CrPC, IPC and Evidence Act. These are all with respect to human life and property.

This Act was enacted in 1923 to provide safety to the lives of the people and properties of the factories. Therefore, a fundamental change is very important. In 1972, an Expert Committee was appointed to make suggestions for improvement. That Committee submitted its Report in 1974. That Report had been circulated to all the States and the States objected to that Report. Why? Now, the law and order is maintained by the State, CrPC is conducted by the State, and IPC is maintained by the State. Likewise, this Act also must be maintained by the State, according to me. Sir, this trend is not good because all the powers vested with the States are gradually taken away by the Centre. Take the excise duty power, which has been taken. There are many examples.

Our aim is to decentralization of powers to the State and from the State to the Panchayats. Now, we are taking all the powers from the States. Here, what is the purpose of this Bill? It says:

"...to set up a service oriented Central Government organization for inspection of boilers under manufacture and in use instead of State Governments ...."

At the time of manufacture, the boiler can be inspected by the representatives of the Central Government, and I have no objection to that. How can the Central Government control and inspect all the factories at the time of use of the boiler? There are a number of factories in various States. It is numberless. Can these factories be controlled and inspected by the Government of India? It is impossible. At the manufacturing stage, the Central Government can control and inspect the factories and I have no objection to that. But at the time of the use of the boiler, it cannot be done.

I understand the real position. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Government wants to introduce liberalization policy. Liberalization policy is for the purpose of privatization. In principle, we cannot agree for that. Liberalization may be there but it is for privatization. It is stated here that private agencies are to be appointed to inspect the manufacture of boilers as well as the use of boilers. Then, everything goes to the private agencies. They can do according to their whims and fancies. Therefore, we must be very cautious and very careful when amending fundamentally an Act like this.

My humble opinion is that the powers vested with the States need not be taken away. Law and order is vested with the State and safety of the people is with the State. Of course, the Central Government can help the States technologically but this kind of taking over of power of the State is not good.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Shailendra Kumar. Please give your suggestions in two or three minutes.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak about the Indian Boilers (Amendment) Bill, 2007. This Bill needs to be given more time as it has been presented here after having been passed by

the Rajya Sabha. This Amendment Bill has been moved after the passage of thirteen years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That's why you were given time.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: So far as the new economy, new technology is concerned, the eleventh Five Year Plan is about to start, this Amendment Bill will turn out to be a milestone during this plan period. Most of the factories, irrespective of being big or small in size, use boilers. We have seen it in T.V. and from the newspaper reports also we get to know that due to the bursting of boilers some workers have been wounded and killed in such and such factory. Often such incidents take place. Our hon'ble Member Shri Naveen Jindalji knows more about these things as he himself belongs to the industrial world and has also extensively expressed his views on this matter. An official should be appointed at the industrial area. He has made a mention of the inspector. I feel that the word 'inspector' should be replaced with 'officer' or any other technical word. The word 'inspector' sounds very strange. We have made endeavours to abolish Inspector Raj in Uttar Pradesh.

As regards the matter of workers getting wounded and killed, arrangements should be put in place to provide better facilities to the families of the affected. The factory owners should pay attention towards the people who get wounded or sit idle in their homes after becoming handicapped.

So far as the system of issuing licences is concerned, the licence should be issued to the licence holders only after carrying out inspections by the specialists. Many industries or institutions are set up and given N.O.C. It has been observed that many people obtain N.O.C. by paying money. Such practices enhance the possibility of accidents. The amount of penalty should be raised in this regard.

As regards the arrangement for the Central Boilers Board, I would like to make a request to the hon'ble Minister that the said technical board should comprise mostly of technical experts. They will be able to offer better suggestions which will be useful in the prevention of accidents.

He has made a provision of one year for enquiry in this Bill. I feel that the said period should be curtailed as there have been advent of new techniques. Now-a-days



[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

it happens in this way that it takes four, five months or one year's time to conduct such an enquiry and have the report submitted. It affects production also. Hence there is a need to make this provision more flexible.

With these words, I conclude my speech while supporting this Bill.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister to reply to the debate.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Sir, I have two small questions to ask, if you permit me.

One is regarding the appointment of private inspectors. Would the hon. Minister consider that these private inspectors should be confined to inspect those factories where boilers are to be made, which are of export quality, which would be exported so that you can differentiate between them; and the apprehension, which has been created can be looked into?

The second point is that from the reports, which I have gone through, I find that there are more than 25,000 non-IBR boilers, which are operating. About the number of accidents, which are taking place, people think that these are boilers. But license is given as non-IBR boilers. With regard to distinction of non-IBR boilers and actual boilers whether this distinction is to go or is it going to continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. I have listened most attentively to a very purposive debate in the House and I am deeply gratified by the generous support for the measurement that has been voiced cutting across party lines.

I need only to make two or three more points in the light of the observations of the learned Members of this House. The apprehension that there is somehow a creeping encroachment on the powers and jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is something that I would like to dispel with all the force at my command.

Sir, not only have we not diluted the jurisdiction of the State Governments, the amendments go to the extent of saying that the existing State inspectors will be *ipso facto* inspectors for the purposes of carrying out inspection. The element of third party inspection is only in addition to the existing arrangement and the existing jurisdiction that has been retained with the State inspectorates and the idea is to complement their effort, not to derogate from that effort.

The second point that I would like to make is that in deference to the recommendations of the Standing Committee of Parliament, the original proposal to take away the power to grant exemptions from the purview of the Act, which originally vested with the State Government, has since been shelved. The primacy of the State Government in exempting any particular class of boilers from inspection has been restored to the State Government in deference to the principle of federalism, in deference to the sensitivity of the hon. Members with respect to retaining the original jurisdiction of the State Government.

The last point with respect to allaying the fears as far as creeping encroachment on the jurisdiction of the State is concerned, is with respect to the implementation of the regulations that will be framed by the Central Boilers Board. Although the regulations would be framed by the Central Boilers Board, which in turn will have nominees of each State Government, the implementation of those regulations would be left to the State Governments concerned. What we have done additionally, for the first time, is that the decisions of the inspecting agencies will be amenable to appeal, will be subject to appeal in order to remove any possibility of arbitrariness and for redressal of grievances. That was a demand that has been raised.

Another point that has been made is with respect to private inspections endangering life and not being accountable. This is not the case at all. The private inspecting agencies would be as much accountable, if only more accountable, for carrying out their job in accordance with the regulations which would be statutory in nature because the regulations are going to be framed pursuant to Section 28 of the Act and, therefore, they partake of the nature of subordinate legislation. They would be enforceable with the same vigour as the Act and, therefore, the private inspectors who will have to satisfy the tests and the technical qualifications that would be statutory in nature, will have to conform to all the

requisite parameters that will be spelt out in the regulations.

The reason why we have left it to be contained in the regulations is that law must always keep pace with changes in society, with changes in technology. It is easier for us to amend the regulations than to amend the whole Act. Therefore, we have endeavoured to dig the skeleton of the law in the Act and we are seeking to clothe the skeleton of the law through very detailed regulations and rules which will be applicable by the State Governments. They would be implemented by the State Governments.

I would, therefore, in conclusion say that there is absolutely no attempt whatsoever to transgress on the jurisdiction of the States. On the contrary the amendments defer to and respect the sensitivities of the State Governments.

The last point and I am done—one of the important features that has been introduced in this Act is to enlarge the composition and constitution of the Central Boilers Board. For the first time, each State Government as against 15 originally, is represented. In addition, experts amongst the professionals, the representative of the Labour Ministry of the Union of India, all the concerned organizations that have anything to do with the boilers or are competent to talk with respect to the boilers or to give suggestions will find representation and this Board would be headed by the Secretary of the Administrative Ministry which is the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion.

Therefore, we have made sure that this Boilers Board becomes a watchdog for the entire industry, not only in the interests of safety and security of all concerned but also to ensure that the law keeps pace with technological changes and with the expectations of the people.

With these few comments, Sir, I would commend the Bill for acceptance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"Clauses 2 to 30 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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15.37 hrs.

### MOTION RE: THIRTY-SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH (Hissar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"that this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution presented to the House on the 28th November, 2007."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th November, 2007."

*The motion was adopted.*

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15.38 hrs.

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS—Introduced**

**(I) Compulsory Registration of Marriages Bill, 2007\***

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of all marriages solemnized in the country 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 compulsory registration of all marriages solemnized in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.38<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

**(II) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2007\***

[English]

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order,

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\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, and to amend the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964, and the Constitution (Sikkim) Scheduled Castes Order, 1978."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

**(III) Prohibition on use of Caste or Religious Title Bill, 2007\***

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of caste name or title relating to caste or religion as prefix or suffix with names by the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the use of caste name or title relating to caste or religion as prefix or suffix with names by the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item nos. 29 & 30, Shri Subhash Sureshchandra Deshmukh - not present.

15.39<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

**(IV) High Court of Andhra Pradesh (Establishment of a Permanent Bench at Vijayawada) Bill, 2007\***

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL (Vijayawada): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the

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establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Vijayawada."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: I introduce the Bill

15.40 hrs.

**(v) National Commission for Youth Bill, 2007\***

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for youth for their overall development and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a National Commission for Youth for their overall development and for matters connected herewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**(vi) Displaced Farmers (Rehabilitation and Other Facilities) Bill, 2007\***

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of farmers who are displaced as a result of acquisition of their land for setting up of industrial

units, sharing by such farmers in the profits made by industrial units and for matters connected therewith."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for rehabilitation of farmers who are displaced as a result of acquisition of their land for setting up industrial units, sharing by such farmers in the profits made by industrial units and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

**(vii) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007\* (Amendment of the Schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.42½ hrs.

**(viii) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order  
Amendment Bill 2007\****[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G.AHIR (Chandrapur): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI HANSRAJ G AHIR: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

**(ix) Constitution (Amendment ) Bill, 2007\*  
(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)***[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*[English]*

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.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I introduce the Bill.

15.43½ hrs.

**(x) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order  
(Amendment) Bill, 2007\*  
(Amendment of the Schedule)***[English]*

SHRI TAPIR GAO (Arunachal East): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI TAPIR GAO: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Basudeb Acharia - not present

Adv. Suresh Kurup — not present.

15.44 hrs.

**(xi) Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2007\*  
(Amendment of Section 129)**

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. R. SENTHIL: I introduce the Bill.

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\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.45 hrs.

**(xii) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2007\*  
(Amendment of the Schedule)**

DR. R. SENTHIL (Dharmapuri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. R. SENTHIL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.46 hrs.

**(xiii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2007\*  
(Insertion of new Article 24A)**

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): 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 MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.47 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2007— Contd.  
(Insertion of new article 16A)**

*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we start further discussion on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Mohan Singh, I have to inform that of the three

hours allotted for discussion of this Bill, already two hours 58 minutes have been taken. Thus, we have almost exhausted the time allotted for the discussion of the Bill. Therefore, the House has to further extend the time for discussion of this Bill. We may extend the time for discussion by one hour. I hope the House agrees to it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. The time of the House is extended by one hour.

Shri Giridhar Gamang—not present.

*[Translation]*

SHRI KIREN RIJU (Arunachal, West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on important Private Members' Bill which has been presented in the House. I would also like to congratulate Shri Mohan Singhji for initiating discussion on such an important issue in the House through this Private Members' Bill. Our country became independent around sixty years ago but the scenario in the country even after these sixty years has not undergone a drastic change. At the time of presenting the Budget in the House, the hon'ble Finance Minister had said that it's a matter of great happiness for the people and the Government that the rate of economic growth of our country is 9.2 per cent. The country should feel proud over it. The manner in which we are growing is certainly a matter of happiness but the moot point is by this economic growth how many people have been benefited, when we look at it, we do not find anything worthwhile.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, starvation and unemployment are two such social problems that if these two persist, we can neither say nor can we visualize that we are living in a good society. How can we solve these two problems? Since independence, our country has been governed by several Governments but they have all failed to solve this problem. The constitutional amendment about which we are talking about touches on the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. It certainly provides for right to employment for all. Unless we introduce it as a Fundamental Right, we cannot get it enforced by any Government.

I would not like to go into much detail. I would like to give a few suggestions as to how we can give it

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[Shri Kiren Rijju]

shape of Legislation. Even today when we visit rural areas we find that lakhs and crores of people are not aware about the schemes being run by the Government and how to be the beneficiary of those schemes due to which the gap between the rich and the poor in the society is increasing day by day and the Government has failed to abridge this gap. It does not give me any pleasure when we celebrate that sensex is likely to cross the figure of 20,000. Certainly that could make 5.6% people of India feel happy; however, I would like to say that for that section of society which have nothing to do with the Mumbai Stock Exchange and are not having any benefit from that in anyway. Hence, I request the Government to enact law for the people who are not self-reliant, by making direct intervention in their lives through a law thereby benefiting them directly.

Today, we are talking about naxalites, terrorist activities are going on in North East for the last many years. In Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir also terrorist activities are going on. The reason is that people don't have any work to do and so they involve themselves in anti social activities. I belong to North East. Shri Oscar Fernandesji often visits North East. Shri Sushil Kumar Shindeji has also been a party-incharge of the Congress Party in our State, they are all senior leaders, they all are aware about this problem and know why the people indulge in anti-social activities. The only way through which we can restrict them from indulging in anti-social activities is to provide them gainful employment by having some provision in this regard. Our's is a very big country and it is not easy to solve the problem. I accept this, however, it is also a fact that till date the Government has not taken any initiative in a meaningful way. It is not that merely formulation of an action plan will solve the problem. Similarly, understanding the problem is also not sufficient. For solving the problem, one has to feel it from the core of heart, only then it can be solved. We have seen many governments and today the UPA is in power, they are running the Government on the promise of the welfare of the common man. The Government has completed three and a half years. However, spares a thought as to what benefit a common man has got in these 3 1/2 years? We all have supported the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which you have passed. We launched Rural Health Mission. We are already running so many programmes but the matter which needs attention is how many people are actually benefiting from those schemes and the extent to which they are benefitting from them. Few districts have been selected for NREGS. In our state

there are 16 districts and out of that 16 districts only one district has been selected. I would like to know as to what will happen to the remaining 15 districts which have been excluded from the scheme. I mean to say that whenever any programme is launched, it should benefit the entire country, not any one State or else it will not serve any purpose.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): From 1st of April 2008, it will be made applicable to the entire country with all the rural districts.

[Translation]

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister for intervening and making a very good announcement. The UPA Government has been in power for the last 3 1/2 years and only 1 1/2 years are left. We don't know when the Lok Sabha will be dissolved and in case if it is dissolved then we would not be having much time with us. If the Government is unable to cover 15 districts in three-and-a-half years then how will it make up for that in the remaining tenure? This is what my question is. Still, what the Hon'ble Minister has said is commendable.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the issue of social security has been mentioned here. As far as European countries, USA and Japan are concerned, such countries implement these schemes in their country at the earliest. There is a provision of unemployment allowance for an unemployed person in those countries, whereas, in our country there is no such provision. Hence, I would request Shri Mohan Singhji that since he is a senior member he should not withdraw this bill under pressure from the Government. If he withdraws this Bill, then there will be no use of our discussion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since you are repeatedly ringing the bell, I conclude my speech honouring your instruction. There has been imbalanced development in the north-eastern states, particularly there has been no development in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar; so a special plan should be formulated for these States. A lot of development has been taking place in western India barring Kashmir. However, there is no development in the north eastern states. The rate of economic growth is 9 per cent throughout the country whereas in north-east

it is 5 per cent. The Government should formulate some scheme to bring the region at par with the national level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I once again thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): I congratulate Shri Mohan Singh for bringing good Private Members' Bills all the time. I would only request the hon. Minister Shri Oscar Fernandes to take it seriously and not to take it lightly because it is a Private Members' Bill.

In Articles 36 to 51 of the Constitution, the Directive Principles, we have made a provision whereby we have agreed to raise the standards of living and to provide adequate means for the livelihood of the people of this country.

Particularly, article 41 states, right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

We have a commitment to develop a State into a welfare State mainly. Keeping all these things in mind, right from the first Five Year Plan the Government has been designing a number of schemes to fulfil its obligation. Plan after plan it is changing. We have reached to a point where we consider employment as a product of growth. So, we concentrated more on growth. Later, the employment was considered as a tool to remove poverty and then inequality. We then thought that employment is a fundamental right. Now, we are thinking in terms of upgrading the quality of employment in terms of giving gainful employment to the people. All these things are going in the right direction but I am of the opinion that they are not going at a speed they should. So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to concentrate on some of these aspects which I would like to bring to the notice of the House.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

The system of education in this country is irrelevant to the Indian needs today. You have skill development, particularly at the lower level, in your hands while at the higher level it is with the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I think there is a need to bring these two

things together so that the entire skill development can be in the hands of one Minister and the Budgetary allocation must be supreme because the need of the hour, in this country, is to provide skills to the people.

16.00 hrs.

When you provide skills to people in various professions, automatically you are providing employment. As he suggested, we are not going at the speed at which we should. It is because no Bill or Act is sitting on our head to implement these things at that speed. If you bring a Bill to provide employment as a right, then you will be forced and you will not have any other alternative except to go ahead with all these things. So, once you bring a legislation for the right to employment to all the citizens in this country, naturally the corollary is to see that they are all made skilled. When you make them skilled, the stress on you will go down. They would get employment automatically. The reason why I am insisting on skill development is that today there is shortage of skilled people in every walk of life and in every profession. In Parliament when we are discussing there is no translator. There are no stenographers. There are no repair mechanics, plumbers, carpenters, etc. There is shortage of all types of skilled people. Even in IT sector where we claim that India is number one, when America or Germany or Japan is seeking support from India for supplying engineers of information technology, the information industry is telling that it is short of people who are suitable for the requirement. It means providing skills in the right direction where they can be practically put to use is required.

In this context, I wish to mention to the hon. Minister that if he can make a provision to give vocational education to all the boys right from 8th class, depending upon their attitude, by the time they complete 12th class, they will come out of the institute with skills. They would come out with confidence on their own ability that they will live on their own or they can get gainful employment in the society because they are useful and their productive capacity has gone up. They do not need to bargain or request or touch the feet of anybody. Industry will go to them and select them. So, if you can give that type of education, then automatically it would solve many problems.

I would just want to bring to the hon. Minister's notice some areas where we can increase employment. One such area is Self-Help Groups of women which are



[Shri K.S. Rao]

working wonderfully in this country. More than two crore of people can be provided employment immediately without any extra burden on the Government. All that you have to do is to give the credit facility to Self-Help Groups at three per cent rate of interest. What is the burden on the Government? It is the differential rate of interest from 9 per cent to 3 per cent which will be 6 per cent. Even if you provide Rs.2,50,000 crore to those Self-Help Groups immediately the burden on the Government would be 6 per cent multiplied by 2.5 lakh which would come to Rs.15,000 crore. If it is shared by the State and the Central Governments, the burden on the Central Government would be Rs.7500 crore. With this money, you can provide employment to two crore people. They would not bring pressure on you that they do not have employment. By giving money to them at lower rate of interest, umpteen number of means are there for them to not only get employment and increase the income but also to increase the national productivity. Your growth rate will go up like anything. The Finance Minister would not need to break his head for improving the GDP growth rate by 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent. You will be helping him to improve the GDP by more than 4 per cent overnight. So, I want you to think in terms of suggesting the hon. Finance Minister who is worried about reducing the interest rate.

The Self-Help Groups could be given the responsibility of procuring foodgrains which FCI is doing. We are giving Rs.30,000 crore of subsidies to FCI for procuring food grains. You can reduce this burden by Rs.20,000 crore by giving this opportunity to Self-Help Groups to procure foodgrains and supply to the Public Distribution System in their respective areas. Then you export only the surplus to the other States. All that you have to do is to provide facility to them and train them in the appropriate skills.

The other important thing is housing. There is a shortage of about one crore houses in this country today. If it were to be spread over a period of ten years, then the construction of one crore houses could be taken up immediately which would provide employment to approximately a crore of people every year. This does not entail any burden on the Government. This would only require proper utilization of the natural resources like sand, stone and such other things and in the process a permanent asset for the country could be built. If we call America a rich country, then we do so by looking at such indices as housing, roads and infrastructure. What

we, in this country, are lacking? We have more competent people here who are prepared to sweat and toil as the Government would desire. All that is required is motivation from the Government.

The other point is about infrastructure like roads, sea ports etc. If we can find out a mechanism by which the burden does not fall on the Government, then employment could be provided to about a crore of people in the infrastructure sector itself. But the Government is not looking at such options. The Government is depending on industries like M/s Reliance and other such industries to provide employment to the poor people. Why should they do so? There are other ample means. Agriculture is one area where crores of employment opportunities could be generated. Why is it not coming? It is because the farmers are not getting the right kind of price for their produce. They are not being encouraged. The Government should make efforts to offer them the right price and, in turn, the farmers could provide employment to approximately two crore people. That is one way for alleviation of poverty. Many of the problems of our country could be solved by providing employment to people. Employment will not fall from the sky overnight. All these proposals that we are making can only bring about a change in the employment scenario of our country and the root of the solution is passing of this Bill. For everything that I have said here the root is the provisions as contained in this Bill. So, whether the hon. Minister likes it or not, he should not be scared of passing this Bill. Tomorrow he might be thinking that passing of this Bill would entail on the Government the responsibility to provide employment. It is not necessary. Once the Government passes this Bill, automatically the Government agencies would start working towards achieving this end and that will be the right solution to this problem. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take it seriously. The Government may consider either accepting this Bill itself, or bring a Bill of this nature. It makes no difference. The point I would like to make is that the Government should bring in a piece of legislation to provide right to employment to people.

SHRIMATI ARCHANA NAYAK (Kendrapara): Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on Private Members' Bill seeking an Amendment to Article 16 of the Constitution. This is an important piece of legislation seeking to make employment as a fundamental right of the citizen.

The plight of 400 crore unemployed youth is really a matter of great concern for the nation. We know that there are 82 crore people living in our country with a meagre amount of Rs. 20/- per day.

Article 41 of the Directive Principles of State Policy envisages as follows: "The state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want".

Sir, we know that our Employment Exchanges are filled with lakhs of registered names seeking employment. Will the Government, be able to give employment to all those who have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges of the country? No. What the Government, can do is that they can create the right employment opportunities, self-employment, vocational training programmes, food for work programmes, self-help programmes, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programmes etc. NREGP should be extended to all the districts in our country.

Another important area is education. We know that education with proper element of skill cultivation can bring light to the teeming millions of our country. Even if our country is not able to provide job to them, if they are competent, can work abroad.

Another equally important area is agriculture. Majority of the country's population is depended upon agriculture. The agriculture sector contribute only about 18 per cent of the total GDP, with more than 60 per cent of the population dependence, resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Consequently, there is a large disparity between the per capita income in the farm sector and non-farm sector. 82 per cent of our farmers hold very small pieces of land. The imperfect marketing conditions, lack of cold storages, lack of forward and backward linkages affect income levels of farmers adversely.

Therefore, an appropriate policy to strengthen agricultural research, education and extension, timely and adequate availability of essential inputs such as seeds, fertilisers and electricity and water are needed. Cooperative credit should be revitalised. By this way, we can save our farmers from committing suicides. About 92 per cent of the jobs in India is done by unskilled workers, namely, the workers of the unorganised sector. In order

to protect them, there is an urgent need to bring in a legislation for the social security of unorganised labourers of our country.

Hon. Member, Shri Mohan Singh, through this important Bill, pledged to commence unemployment wages for the unemployed youth of our country. It is difficult to make social equality a reality unless the problem of unemployment is solved.

Finally, I would like to request the Government to accept this progressive Bill and make right to work as a fundamental right for the Indian citizens.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY (Nalgonda):  
Sir, I congratulate Shri Mohan Singh for moving this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude in five minutes.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: Sir, this is not justified.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: It is not the question of cooperation. It is not fair if we are not allowed to speak even in the Private Members' Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are other important Bills to be discussed under the Private Members' Business.

SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY: I do understand it. As this is also an important Bill, please allow some more time for me to speak.

This is one subject that is being discussed in our country for the last six decades after Independence. Alongwith several other rights, many people in our country are fighting for right to work. In early days, it was very difficult with our limited economy to provide such a right but now our economy is booming. We are advancing. The growth of Indian economy is more than 9 per cent. Throughout the world, the economy is booming but there is a very peculiar situation. On the one side, while wealth is being created, on the other side pauperisation is also increasing abnormally throughout the world. The present wealth in the world is enough to provide clean drinking water, education, roads and all primary necessities for the entire population. But 40 per cent of the wealth in

[Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy]

the entire growth is concentrated in the hands of one per cent of the population. Unfortunately, in India, we are going in the same way. Our growth rate is excellent. But on the one side, it is said that the number of super rich is growing in a big number in our country. In Japan, while the super rich are only 23 in number, in India, we have 36 such super rich people. While there are 36 crores of people living below the poverty line, according to the statistics of the National Sample Survey Organisation, 70 per cent of the population are living with less than Rs. 20 per day.

There is the corporate sector in our country which is earning Rs. 40 lakhs per unit. Otherwise, they cannot become super rich. That is the exact reason why the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. This is the reason why the wealth is being produced in our country; our economy is booming; unemployment is growing abnormally and this has created serious difficulties, dissatisfaction, frustration and anger among the youth of our country.

Millions of our youth are going to other countries in search of jobs. Only fifteen days back we discussed in our Parliament about the young people who are stranded in Arabian countries, who are not allowed extension of their visas. More than 70,000 of them are being sent out from a single country. Our people are going to far off countries, like Australia and many other countries.

Our hon. colleague, Shri K.S. Rao was talking about improving the technical skill of our young people. The technically skilled people are also getting employment abroad. They are going to far off places, travelling thousands of kilometres away, in search of jobs. But those who reside here, in our country, are not getting employment. There are people who cannot afford to go outside.

We do not support naxalism. But it is a sad fact that out of 613 districts in our country, more than 280 districts are affected by naxal activities. We are sure that they are not going to be successful. While, so many naxalites are killed, while the average life of a naxal is less than four years, why is the recruitment for naxalism not getting reduced? It is because of the frustration of unemployment.

This is the most important task. One of the urgent needs of the country is to provide employment. Right to Work should be inserted in the Constitution. I congratulate Shri Mohan Singh for bringing forward such a Bill. I appeal

to the hon. Minister, Shri Oscar Fernandes to take into consideration the urgency of this type of Bill.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and the scheme for unorganised sector workers, which we will discuss when the Unorganised Sector Bill comes up, have their own limitations. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is providing employment for the rural unskilled. But it is only for one person in each family and that too for 100 days. There are several limitations in this Scheme. Many people, though registered, are not taking up jobs because that is not the type of job which they require and only Rs. 60 is paid as wage. Rs. 60 is not enough for a family to survive in the present day cost of living.

The Unorganised Sector Bill, which we are going to discuss soon, is only for the social security, and it is not going to provide security of employment. There are 36 crores of people in unorganised sector. Among them, 20 to 24 crores of people are in the agriculture sector. These people do not have any guarantee of employment.

So, under these circumstances, naturally, there is a necessity for the Government to come forward to provide guarantee of employment. Right to Work, as a Fundamental Right, is one of the necessities. I believe the Government will respond positively.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DEVWRAT SINGH (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill presented by respected Mohan Singhji could definitely turn out as a very revolutionary thought as well as a legislation. Today, if we discuss the situation in the country and see the press-clippings, we will find that most of the news is about extremism, terrorism or migration as a result thereof. It is the biggest problem before the common man even after sixty years of country's independence. When the boys or children are brought up to become able youths but fail to get employment and are looked upon as a burden for their own families, then, they are led towards naxalism, terrorism and extremism.

Sir, respected Mohan Singhji has suggested that there should be provision in the constitution that if the Government are not in position to provide employment or benefit from various public welfare schemes to an individual, then, he or she should be given unemployment allowance.

Definitely, it is a good thinking. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the Prime Minister Employment Scheme has almost failed. I would say it 'failed' because it did not make much headway for those ones who have been provided loans under this scheme as kept on moving from pillar to post and paying interest to the banks but could not become self-employed. If you review it, you will find that there are about 70 per cent people in the country who have taken loans but now they are not in a position to repay the same. This loan has become a burden on them.

Similarly, I have heard some colleagues mentioning about the employment guarantee scheme. I agree that a great initiative has definitely been taken by way of the employment guarantee scheme in rural areas. Through this House, I would like to extend my thanks to our young leader, hon'ble Rahul Gandhi that on his initiative Manmohan Singhji and Soniaji have proposed to implement it all over the country. But, under this employment guarantee scheme, only those people are covered who do not have any means of livelihood except for working as agricultural labourers in the rural areas. Now, the biggest problem is for the educated people. We neither have any scheme nor employment or job opportunities for those people who are graduates or have passed XIIth standard but are unemployed and have attained the age of 30-35 in search of job. What will they do? If you go anywhere in a village or town, you will always find at betel shops 10-15 boys between 5-6 P.M. to 10-11 P.M. who are in search of jobs. They spend whole day at betel shops because they have no employment. They make efforts but fail in getting employment.

Sir, through you, I would like to say that the reason for which a large number of youths continue to move around here and there is that the schemes of the Government are formulated, reviewed and the figures about employment opportunities created remain only on papers, but the facts are not in consistence with all these things, whether it is employment guarantee scheme or any other scheme. I would like to talk about the Chhattisgarh State which has faced migration much more than any other State. When you go to any part of the country, you will find the labourers from Chhattisgarh working there. Had the jobs been available there, why would have they gone to another place? Why did they go when the employment schemes are being implemented? The main reason for this is that the people

get no employment even after making rounds of the employers, irrespective of the fact that the employer is meant for running any of the government schemes. If some provision for providing special package to them is made by making amendment in the constitution, then, the mental torture suffered by them on this count can be prevented. If they are given unemployment allowance, it would definitely be a good initiative.

I would like to say one thing more that whenever the question arises about generating employment opportunities, a big agreement is signed with some public or private sectors undertaking. We see that mining lease is being given to big industrialists in the forest areas. When the deal is finalised to allot mining lease, they say the local people will be given employment. BALCO, TATA have set up big plants in Chhattisgarh, but they have not been able to provide employment even to five hundred people in those plants. We are giving them water, land, forest, soil and all other things, they are also damaging environment, but despite these facts, no policy has been formulated so far. Through you, I would like to request that there should be a discussion in the House that the SEZs being set up never fulfil their promises about job opportunities. No provisions for employment are being made in the industries being set up there.

I would like to draw the attention of hon'ble Manmohan Singhji that his proposal about giving unemployment allowance is a welcome step. However, I feel that the present Government of Chhattisgarh have implemented their 3 1/2 year old election promise by framing rules for providing unemployment allowances of Rs. 300/- per month to each unemployed youth of the State. But, large scale corruption starts when the process of identifying the beneficiaries begins. Allowance was supposed to be provided to those who are unemployed and educated at least up to 12th standard and have attained a certain age. But, among a population of two and a half crores in the State, even 22 thousand people have not been given this allowance. The main reason for this is that the rules framed for giving unemployment allowances are so complex and intricate that no unemployed is able to get unemployment allowance.

Even those who are getting unemployment allowances are unable to do anything with this meagre amount of Rs. 500/-. However, this Bill is good, its intention is good, but my request is that the way it should be implemented needs to be discussed in detail. It is quite possible that

[Shri Devwart Singh]

the Bill may be withdrawn but I urge upon the hon'ble Minister that whenever he gives reply, he should keep one thing in mind that while framing rules and policy for creating job opportunities or giving unemployment allowances the guidelines should be very clear so that the benefits could reach the beneficiaries.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may also be allowed to speak for one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Athawaleji, you have already spoken on this Bill, you cannot be allowed now.

\*SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Midnapore): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the constitution Amendment Bill brought in by a senior member of this House Shri Mohan Singh ji. I welcome this sensitive and historic Bill which seeks to make right to employment a constitutional right. The wealth of our Nation is our massive youth power. They constitute 40% of our population and are within the age group of 25. It's very unfortunate that this massive force in want of proper avenue is being driven to despair and frustration. There is gross economic and social disparity in our country. Even though we are known as a growing economy in the global community, our claim to be a promising, prosperous nation by 2010 will never be realized if we do not bridge the gross socio-economic disparity between different segments of the population.

Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I would like to recount my experiences of life before you. Prior to my becoming a Member of this House, I was a practicing criminal lawyer in my state, Orissa. In the course of my professional responsibility I have travelled all over Orissa from K.B.K. districts (Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput) to Rourkela, Jharsugura etc. I have dealt with cases like theft, bank robbery etc. In majority of the cases I have seen that the people involved are usually of very young age, mostly between 18 to 25. The primary reason being their desperation and frustration. Sir, even after completing graduation and post-graduation, young people are not getting employment. That is why we witness extremism in the form of naxalism and marxism in States like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh etc. The growth of extremism in India is closely connected to the despondency of the youth.

We all know that India is a country, in is rich in resources. It has immense potential. Hence the youth power must be given a proper direction. More and more employment opportunities should be created for the youth. The society of the present day India is becoming more and more vulnerable to crimes and criminals. We have to stop this by channelising the youth in a positive way. In this context I would like to say that every body has a right to live with dignity and our Government should allow our youth to live in dignity. Every year 58 lakh unemployed youth register their names in the Employment Exchanges. We must ensure that this massive force is properly engaged. Sir, I once again welcome this revolutionary Bill of Shri Mohan Singh ji and also draw the attention of the Minister of Labour Welfare and Employment, Shri Oscar Fernandes.

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES): I am thankful to Shri Mohan Singh, hon'ble Member of Parliament for introducing Constitutional Amendment Bill on providing Right to Employment to every able-bodied citizen who has attained the age of 18 years. It has been suggested by the hon'ble Member that the State shall provide employment to every able-bodied citizen and in the event of failure of the State to provide employment, an unemployment allowance shall be given till one gets gainful employment on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the law. The main intention of the Bill is to draw the attention of the Government to the unemployment problem being experienced by youth in the country and is, therefore, of concern to all of us. I am also grateful to Shri Francis Fanthome, Prof. R.S. Rawat, Shri Choudhury Lal Singh, Shri Sailender Kumar Chayal, Shri Ram Kirpal Yadav, Shri Nikhil Kumar, Shri B. Mehtab, Dr. Satyanarain Jatiya, Smt. Ranjeet Ranjan, Shri C.K. Chandrappan, Shri Rijiju, Shri K.S. Rao, Smt. Archana Nayak, Shri Sudhakar Reddy, Shri Devwart Singhji and Shri Brahmananda Panda who has just spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, the Minister has not included my name. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat please.

\*English translation of the speech originally delivered in *Oriya*.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, I am sorry if I have missed out any names. ... (*Interruptions*). I thank them all for raising their concerns and making very valuable suggestions for addressing the problem of unemployment in the country.

In this connection I would like to mention that the Government is taking all necessary steps to deal with the problem of unemployment by promoting growth of labour intensive sectors, such as, Construction, Real Estate and Housing, Transport, Tourism, Small Scale Industries, Information Technology enabled services and a range of other new services which need to be promoted through supportive policies, especially the self-employing. At present, the Constitution of India does not include, 'Right to Employment' amongst the Fundamental Rights. The Constitution, however, provides for it as a Directive Principle of the State Policy. The Constitution links through the Directive Principles, the question of securing the Right to Employment with the stage of economic and social development and also the resources available within the country. The immediate implication of declaring 'Right to Employment' as a Fundamental Right is that citizen can seek intervention of the courts of law for enforcing such rights under Article 32 of the Constitution through writ petitions. In case 'Right to Employment' has to be made as a Fundamental Right, it would be necessary for the State to find suitable jobs to match the requirements of all the people who seek employment.

Fulfilling the promise of 'Right to Employment' calls for extensive preparatory work on a number of fronts, like micro-level planning, management of natural and human resources, development of self-employment opportunities on an extensive scale and other connected policy decisions. The Government is of the view that the concept of 'Right to Employment' could be accepted only when conditions in which such a right can become a reality, i.e. when productive and freely chosen work is available to all those who demand work. In the present economic scenario, this may not be possible.

The Central Government is fully aware of the unemployment situation that the country is currently facing. Employment has been an important objective of the development planning over the last 50 years, though the approaches to tackling the task of employment generation have been varied during this period.

Generation of employment needs a multi-sectoral and multi-pronged approach which may have to rest primarily

on creating wider avenues of wage employment and self-employment. In the context of liberalization and greater integration with world economy, employment generation cannot be sustained unless it is backed up by higher emphasis on basic and secondary education and skill development. This has also been emphasized by Shri Francis Fanthome, Chaudhary Lal Singh, Shri Shailendra Kumar and Shri Ram Kripal Yadav.

Keeping in view the high incidence of unemployment both in rural and urban areas, Government has been implementing various employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes. Some of these are Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generating gainful employment opportunities in the country.

Recognising the serious problem of unemployment, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) was enacted on 7.9.2005. NREGA provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Thus, NREGA makes the Government legally accountable for providing employment to those who ask for it and thereby goes beyond providing a social safety net towards guaranteeing the Right to Employment.

Sir, this may not be exactly what Shri Mohan Singh has demanded, but this is a beginning. We have made a beginning by providing 100 days of work in 330 districts and in a few months, that is, from the 1st April, 2008 we are extending it to all the rural areas in the country. It was implemented in 200 identified districts in the country in the first phase with effect from 2.2.2006 and has been extended to 130 more districts in the second phase with effect from 1.4.2007. However, the Government has now decided to extend the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) to the rural areas of all the remaining districts in the country including the Union Territories with effect from 1.4.2008. Shri Kiren Rijiju has also raised this point and this is what we have decided. This has been possible because of the hon. Prime Minister's concern and the concern expressed by the UPA Chairperson Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, our young Parliamentarian Shri Rahul Gandhi and our Finance

[Shri Oscar Fernandes]

Minister who is very keen that we should cover the entire country.

About 2.11 crore households have been provided employment up to October 2007 in the current financial year. Out of a total budget provision of Rs.12,000 crore for the current financial year, Rs. 8,303.82 crore have already been released by the Central Government to the State Governments as Central share so far.

A very significant feature of this Act is that if a worker, who has applied for work under NREGA, is not provided employment within 15 days from the date on which work is requested, an unemployment allowance shall be payable by the State Government at the rate prescribed in the Act. Since 2004, an effort has been made to identify and implement reforms in administration of Industrial Training Institutes in the country so as to facilitate closer interaction with the industry in order to improve quality of training and make graduates better employable. Vocational training is provided to about 7.50 lakh trainees in 110 trades every year through a network of 5465 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres. Government of India has taken steps to upgrade 100 Government ITIs through domestic funding and 400 with the World Bank Assistance into Centres of Excellence. The remaining 1396 Government ITIs are being upgraded in a Public Private Partnership mode at a cost upto Rs 2.50 crore per ITI being provided by the Central Government as interest free loan. About 2.50 lakh apprentices are being trained every year in 187 trades under Apprentices Act, 1961 to meet the demand of skilled manpower in the country. Another scheme titled Skill Development Initiative has been started during the current financial year with an outlay of Rs. 550 crores. This will provide training to one million persons in next five years and thereafter, one million persons ever year in modular employable skills with multi-entry and multi-exit options in flexible delivery schedules.

The Government attaches great importance to imparting employable skills to youth and therefore, the Prime Minister in his Independence Day address to the nation on 15th August, 2007 announced to set up 1500 new ITIs, 100 more Polytechnics, 10,000 more Vocational education schools and 50,000 Skill Development Centres in order to train 10 million more people every year. In order to accomplish this onerous task in mission mode, a National Skill Development Mission is also proposed to be set up shortly. Shri K.S. Rao has mentioned about this. These efforts will not only provide the skilled work

force to the industry but also provide decent jobs to the youth of the country.

Eleventh Five Year Plan provides an opportunity to restructure policies to achieve a new vision based on faster, more broad-based and inclusive growth. It aims at making employment generation an integral part of the growth process and devise strategies to accelerate not only growth of employment but also of wages of the poorly paid. Eleventh Five Year Plan contains important policy initiatives for generation of employment. Creation of 70 million new job opportunities would be one of the monitorable socio-economic targets. Additional employment opportunities in future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors.

Additional employment opportunities in future will be generated mainly in the services and manufacturing sectors.

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: As the time allotted for this motion is already over, the timing of the House be extended till the discussion on this item is concluded.

*[English]*

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Thus it may be seen that the Government is already taking necessary measures for the generation of employment opportunities for unemployed persons.

The total requirement of funds per year for the purpose of payment of unemployment allowance to all the unemployed persons registered with the employment exchanges which stands at 41 million, works out to be of the order of . Rs. 49,200 crore, in case, a sum of Rs. 1,000 per month is paid to each registered job seeker.

The country is not in a position at the moment to incur such huge expenditure involved on the unemployment allowance. The Central Government is, therefore, of the view that the payment of unemployment allowance to all unemployed youth would divert substantial resources from the development programmes to a non-developmental activity. The resources of such a magnitude should better be used for developmental activities which would generate substantial productive employment rather than to be used on unproductive activities like unemployment allowance. Therefore, the Central Government is not in favour of payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed as a matter of policy.

I would once again thank all the hon. Members who have raised various issues on the unemployment situation in this House. The UFA Government has accorded high priority to the unemployment problem and has been taking all possible steps for promotion of employment among the unemployed. You will agree that the problem of unemployment is of great concern to all of us. Our Government is very serious in making all possible efforts to solve this problem. I would therefore request the hon. Member, while thanking him for initiating the debate and raising the issue and giving us the suggestions as to how we can deal with unemployment, Shri Mohan Singh, to kindly withdraw this Private Member Bill and cooperate.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon'ble Minister and to all those hon'ble Members who have supported the intention and objective behind this Bill. Rising above the party allegiances, both the opposition and treasury benches have extended their wholehearted support to the spirit of this Bill. I am glad that the Bill has been passed. If members of every party support the spirit behind this Bill, I am satisfied that this Bill got maximum support as this is the most politically important matter as on date.

The idea of a welfare State has been envisaged in the Constitution of India under which certain policies have been laid down for giving directions to the States. As per one of the major policies in it, directions have been issued to make arrangements for providing employment to everyone. The hon'ble Minister has read out a long list. In the next session, when Chidambaram ji will present the budget, we will hear a more lengthy list but the difficulty before the country is that the remedy is worse than disease worsens with cure.

Poverty alleviation is a major issue. Whoever is in power talks about poverty alleviation. Poverty is the result, the reason is unemployment, the poor are the ones who are unemployed. Hence, if you want to remove poverty, the remedy is to obviate unemployment. It is futile to believe that the disease will be cured without complete treatment. I also know this fact that the Constitution cannot be amended by bringing a Private Member's Bill. The provisions made and the expectation generated by the Constitution cannot be fulfilled by us alone till the time the ruling party is ready for it. The hon'ble Minister has supported the sentiments behind this Bill except the fact that he is not in a position to give unemployment

allowance at any cost. In order to escape from this helpless situation, my suggestion is that if this article is incorporated in the fundamental rights provided in the Constitution by taking it out from the directive principles, then the minister will be compelled to make provision for this purpose. That's why I have expressed my desire to remove this article from the directive principles and put it under the fundamental rights. The Minister acknowledges the sentiment behind the Bill, but is not ready for the extension. Had he given the credit for the schemes to solve the problems of unemployment to Chidambaramji in one or two words and had he also taken the name of my friend Raghuvanshji it would have gladdened me a bit. Full credit has been given to Rahulji and Soniaji, but there are some other people also who deserve this praise.

SHRI OSCAR FERNADES: I have given credit to other people also.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: It is all right; he should have taken the name of Raghuvanshji who was the most ardent supporter of the said Bill. He appreciates the sentiments and I am aware that we cannot amend the Constitution on our own, hence this is our compulsion. With your permission, I request that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I withdraw the Bill.

16.53 hrs.

## INTER-STATE RIVER WATER REGULATORY AUTHORITY BILL, 2005

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up item no. 45—  
Inter-State River Water Regulatory Authority Bill, 2005.

Shri Mohan Singh.



[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I beg to move:—

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an Inter-State River Water Regulatory Authority for the distribution of inter-state river water and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

All of us are aware of this matter and he has suffered the most on this account. Whenever the rainy season sets in, water is released from the States from where the rivers originate. As a result, the States located in the low-lying areas are affected by the floods regularly. The Bihar State has witnessed floods three-four times in this year and during the last two-three years. The floods start from Uttar Pradesh State and end in Bihar. Every year almost twenty to twenty five crore people in North India are devastated by floods. The same situation is prevailing in other States also. The common man of Delhi remained desperately craving for even drinking water, as the river Yamuna originates from the Himalayas, a quarrel begins among the people of Haryana, Punjab and Delhi for its water. Rajasthan is at the furthest end but all efforts made to take Indira Gandhi Canal to Rajasthan and make the desert areas of Rajasthan lush green failed and it remained merely a dream. From the times of Indiraji, efforts are on to take Indira Gandhi Canal to Rajasthan, but its water has not reached there so far. Every year three-four States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana are locked in a dispute that equal distribution of Yamuna water does not take place. The southern States also face a similar situation. We have seen the magnitude of dispute going on between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over the sharing of Cauvery river water. The hon'ble Supreme Court had to intervene and some of the southern States involved in the said dispute were not ready to accept the award given by the Supreme Court in this regard and there were widespread agitations from the people's side. A dispute has also been going on between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat for Narmada water. The Sourashtra region of Gujarat is facing serious crisis of potable water as on date. The sole work for the womenfolk in the morning is to walk 10-20 kilometers to fetch water, as there is no arrangement in place for potable water. A similar situation is prevailing in many districts of Uttar Pradesh. About our Bundelkhand region, the reports are appearing in newspapers that absence of water has led

to the appearance of cracks on the surface of the earth and it has created such a situation which could lead to possible volcanic eruptions. As a result of the fierce drought witnessed by Bundelkhand region during the last four-five years, there is a possibility of volcanic eruptions and starvation deaths. There is no shortage of water in our country, if there is any deficiency, it is only in the proper distribution of water. A long time back, a policy was formulated at the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi when Shri K.L. Rao Saheb was the irrigation Minister. He had stated that rivers of north India would be taken to the Southern parts of the country. But Vindhya mountain lies in between these two areas. Like the Himalayas in the north, there is Vindhya mountains in the central region of our country. Hence, it is an arduous task to take the rivers of north India to the Southern parts of the country. But by adopting a policy, the Government has stated that if they could not take the rivers of north to the south, then they will link the rivers of north with each other in such a manner as to provide water in those rivers which don't have any water in the rainy season and when there is maximum requirement for water during summer, the water will remain conserved in a way so as to fulfill the need of water in summer, to make water available for the irrigation purposes and to resolve the issue of potable water also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our eastern India is also facing a grave issue as the Himalayas is the main source of water and reports are being published daily in the newspapers of our country that our neighbouring country is making efforts to spoil the sources of the rivers which rise from Tibet. News has regularly been published in the international newspapers that efforts are on to change the direction of Brahmaputra river using Hydrogen at the estuary of the river from where it rises. Areas upto Kashmir are irrigated using the water of said rivers and using this water, we are able to produce electricity for Kashmir, apart from this irrigation is also done in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, we have been hearing for the last two years that Sindh river is also facing crisis, obstructions are created in Jhelum and Chenab rivers in such a manner that the power generation turbines became flooded, and many such turbines were thus destroyed in Himachal Pradesh in the last few years. Hence the water management of the rivers is an important issue for the unity of the country and it is also necessary for the prosperity of the common man of the country. Hence I have expressed a desire that instead of common man of a State repeatedly approaching the court the Government

should appoint an arbitrator to solve their problems, a permanent regulatory authority be set up in the country which will undertake the distribution of water taking into account the requirement of each State. Therefore, I would like to read out the objects and reasons of this Bill.

17.00 hrs.

*[English]*

As a result of smaller States being constituted in the country, the number of rivers passing through another State or States from the State of their origin has increased. Usually, the practice is that the upstream States store the river water at its originating point and the neighbouring downstream States do not get adequate water for their needs. During monsoon, water is released in the river by the State of its origin, as a result of which, the downstream States have to face the devastations caused by floods. In dry season, people of downstream States suffer from drought conditions. Water is one of the principal reasons of dispute amongst different States. Therefore, it has become necessary to bring all inter-State rivers under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central Government. The Central Government should undertake the exercise of water sharing through a regulatory authority keeping in view the needs of various States. In addition, providing resources for water harvesting to States that are faced with floods and drought is also very important.

Hence, I am moving this Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of an Inter-State River Water Regulatory Authority for the distribution of inter-State river water and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*[Translation]*

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (RAJGARH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to Shri Mohan Singh ji who has introduced a motion involving a good subject. Along with this I hope that the Minister's reply will be satisfying for all the MPs and the whole country and he will give a well thought reply. The irony of fate of our country is that even after the passage of

60 years since independence, the work related to water management has not been done in a way as expected. This is the reason as Mohan Singhji has already stated that many a times discussions have been held in the House while one part of the country witnessed drought another part was affected by floods. If we take up the case of interstate river water distribution, for example the case of Ravi-Beas, under section 14, court was approached with regard to this dispute and the court gave orders to the Government to set up a tribunal. A tribunal was set up but till date the tribunal has not submitted its report to the Government. Now you think about the fate of Rabi-Beas water dispute. Similarly, there is another dispute regarding Mahadei-Mandeyi river. This dispute is between Maharashtra and Goa Government. Court has issued directions to the Government of Goa to submit a report in that regard but now the year 2007 is coming to an end and the said report has not been submitted so far, in order to resolve these disputes, the hon'ble Supreme Court of India has directed that the disputes regarding the distribution of river water should be solved in a scientific manner.

*[English]*

"The basis of solving the river dispute should be scientific".

*[Translation]*

I agree with this point of view. As everyone is aware, politics is played in this matter also. If the State is ruled by the same party which has been in power at the Centre they cause delay in replying to the Court, such a practice exists, we are aware of it and many problems are created due to the said delay. If on the one hand, we talk about maintaining unity and integrity of the country, we should take steps to preserve the unity and integrity of the country. I do not agree with the decision taken by the Government of Punjab and the Government of Punjab has even stated that it would abolish section 5 of Punjab termination of agreement act. What will happen if they abolish the said section 5? Today morning itself, the attention of this House has been drawn towards Rajasthan where there is shortage of water. Tomorrow, if Himachal Pradesh says that as the rivers Ravi and Beas originate from there, it will not give water to Punjab, then from where Bhakra will get water, from where water will come to Govind Sagar dam? Hence there is a need to have discussion in this regard. The example of Delhi has been cited here. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is not

[Shri Lakshman Singh]

supplying water to Delhi. Delhi is the capital of the country and innumerable people are living in Delhi. Commonwealth games are going to be held in the year 2010. In this regard, we can't wait for the decision of the hon'ble Supreme Court of India. I urge the Government to hold discussion with both the States by inviting them so as to solve this dispute.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the scheme to interlink rivers is a good one. Today, due to global warming, temperature on earth is rising, as a result water levels in the seas are also on the rise. If we do not link the rivers the entire water of rivers will flow down into seas and the water level will rise even further. Hence there is a need to interlink the rivers. Certain people have raised some reservations about the scheme of inter linking the rivers. My request to the Minister is that this dispute should also be resolved. I would like to say that politics was played in this regard. Union Government had given approval to the scheme to link Ken and Betwa rivers but how the environmentalists have raised reservations that Tiger reserve is affected by Ken-Betwa. But at that time, environment specialists had not raised any objections and had given approval to the said scheme. As approval to the said scheme was given by the previous Government, the said scheme is not being considered seriously. Now it is being stated that there are environmental issues involved in it. There should not be such kind of double-facedness. Similarly, there is Parvati Rabi-Indus river scheme which affects both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. There is no dispute from the environment point of view in this scheme. Even some minor, insignificant disputes were also solved. Both the States have reached a consensus also. Union Government had allocated funds for this purpose. All of you are aware that a large party of the territory in Rajasthan which is lying adjacent to the Madhya Pradesh is a drought prone area. If attention is not paid towards that region or arrangements are not put in place for the supply of water, the territory lying adjacent to Madhya Pradesh will become desert. As a result of the river linking project, volume of water will rise to 1360 lakh quesc which can be utilized for irrigating about 1.25 lakh hectares of land so far this scheme has not been initiated. I want that approval for the said scheme be given expeditiously so that we can prevent the transformation of said area belonging to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh into a desert. Poor people reside there who migrate to other States looking for employment avenues, their migration to other places can be stopped once this projects gets underway. The problem of potable

water being faced by them can be solved and the depletion of water level can also be stopped. I hope that the hon'ble Minister will throw some light on this matter.

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani): Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given.

First of all, I am appreciating and congratulating our hon. senior Member Shri Mohan Singh for introducing this Bill. Through this Bill he is suggesting to constitute an Inter-State Water Regulatory Authority by the Government of India to resolve the disputes between the State where the river originates and the States where it flows.

He has suggested in clause 5(1) of this Bill that the Authority shall consist of the Chairperson, who shall be a retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court and four other members who are retired and have held high positions in the Ministries of Water Resources and Energy of the Central Government. Then, he explains the functions of the Regulatory Authority. The first function is to calculate the water resources available in all the States and their requirement of water for the purposes of irrigation, drinking and generation of power. It is also to advise the Government with regard to water harvesting policy. These are the things he has suggested.

If you go from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, throughout the country all the States are having problem of water sharing. When our great late leader Shri K. Kamaraj became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on April, 14, 1954, he planned to construct various dams in the State of Tamil Nadu, particularly Bhavani Sagar Dam and Amaravathi Dam etc. for irrigation purposes. Now, all the States, where the river originates and flows to other States, are fighting for sharing of water. So, the hon. Member has suggested through this Bill to solve this problem between the States.

I want to put forth before this august House that to solve the disputes between the States, Inter-State River Water Disputes Act was enacted in the year 1956. It was further amended in the year 2002 to adjudicate the disputes in a time bound manner. A number of cases were referred to this Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal and those cases are pending for a number of years. Huge money is already spent for solving the problem, but the problem is not yet solved. During the rainy season,

we are able to see that there is more water flowing in River Ganga and River Brahmaputra, without using it for any purpose.

If you go to the Southern States like Tamil Nadu, we are not able to get water in a time bound manner for agricultural purposes. Even though we have Cauvery delta in Tamil Nadu, we have to beg to other States for taking the water; otherwise total agriculture in the State will collapse. That is the position. Now-a-days, we are having shortage of water. We are in need of water for having hydroelectric projects. Those States which are having more water, they can give it to other States which are not having sufficient water.

Under the provisions of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, the Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunal was constituted and a number of cases were referred to it from various States. In this regard, I want to mention certain cases. With regard to rivers Ravi and Beas, there is a dispute among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. Till 2006, for this case alone, they spent nearly Rs. 5.45 crore. There is Cauvery River water dispute among Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Pudduchery. Till 2006, nearly Rs. 10.43 crore were spent. With regard to Krishna River water dispute among Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, nearly Rs. 2.05 crore were spent. The entire expenses for the Tribunal are borne by the participating States. Even after spending these huge sums, the problems are not yet solved.

There is a dispute among Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra with respect to Madei, Mandovi and Mahadayi Rivers. These are all long pending disputes. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are fighting in the same manner regarding Bansadhara River water. Then, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are fighting with regard to water of Mullaiperiyar River. That is continuously going on. The Government of India is effectively and sincerely trying to solve the problem by way of negotiations. If the negotiations do not succeed, the problem is referred to the Tribunal. The matter is pending in the Tribunal also. Once the Tribunal does not solve it, it goes to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court also, it remains pending.

Unless the Inter-State Water Disputes are solved throughout the country, there will not be a permanent solution of water required for irrigation and power generation purposes. For example, if the States come forward with a compromise, then the problem will be solved.

As regards Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed one year back with respect to the Ken-Betwa link. Similarly, Rajasthan is also preparing to sign an MoU with respect to Chambal, Kali Sindh, Parbati and Banas rivers for irrigation and drinking purposes. Therefore, our senior hon. Member, Shri Mohan Singh, suggested constituting the Inter-State River Water Regulatory Authority with the help of which all the rivers will be taken by the Government of India. Hence, based on this suggestion, the Government of India can direct the States — where water source is available or from where water originates — to provide water to the States where water is necessary or required. If this Bill is accepted by the Government, then the problem in this country will be solved. Hence, I am welcoming this Bill, and supporting this Bill.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the Inter-State River Water Regulatory Tribunal Bill, 2005 introduced by Shri Mohan Singh who is a very experienced Member and is close to farmers. In fact water is life. It is a great boon of God. Hence, everyone should have a right on this. According to poet Abdul Raheem Khankhana—

“rahiman paani rakhiye bin paani sab soon,  
paani gaye na ubare moti manas choon.”

Sir, it's a piece of poetry by Abdul Raheem Khankhana.

'Rahiman paani rakhiye' means that we should conserve water. "Bin paani sab soon" means without water life cannot exist". 'Paani gaye na ubare moti manas choon" means water is the life and blood of all flora and fauna as well as lifeless things like minerals and metals etc. Here water is indicative of the aura or shine and in case of human beings, respect and honour. Thus a man's life is worthless if he commands no respect." Similarly, a pearl having no 'water '(shine) is of no use or limestone and flour is useless water content is present in them. Thus, water is of vital importance. Here, the word 'Aabru' is derived from the word 'Aab' which means water and "aabru" means honour. In Vedas it has been written "Apo vai Brahman" which means that water is the soul of universe. In this way, the significance of water has been accepted right from eternity.

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

India is called nature's cradle. On one side of the country is situated the great Himalayas while on the other sides are situated Vindhya, Satpura, eastern ghats and the Western ghat. At some of the places there are rivers while great plains, desert of Thar are situated at some other places and the south is the abode of peninsula and coastal plains. The country is the home to different kinds of climate, flora and fauna, crops, fruits & diverse set of people belonging to different religions, castes and speaking different languages. Thus goes a famous couplet from a poem "Arun yeh madhumai desh hamara, jahan pahuch anjaan kshitij ko milta ek sahara". What can be more unfortunate than the dispute over water in a country like this.

Sir, I am very sorry to say that instead of adopting national approach we have been sticking to regional and parochial approach subject to riparian law i.e. only those should have the right to use the water who live in the land of the source of water. This is not right. When we have accepted the rivers to be inter-state resource, as rivers flow from one State to another, all should have the right to use its water, but unfortunately we quarrel with each other. You have come out with a very swift suggestion that the Supreme Court and the High Court would decide about the matter. It's a very long process. If an Authority is set up and water is treated as national property and rivers too deemed to be the national property, it would inculcate a sense of nationality among us which in turn would make us share the joys and sorrows of one another. Once the water is treated as national property the authority would be able to ensure its equitable distribution. The water could be sent from the water rich areas to water deficient areas.

Sir, you have yourself experienced this. While expressing your views you have yourself said several times that Bihar faces fury of flood and every year two-third of its portion get affected by flood. Be it Uttar Pradesh, Bihar or Rajasthan, Assam every State is facing the flood situation. Earlier, rain clouds were not to be seen in Rajasthan for a stretch of 14 years but today Barmer is facing flood situation. The entire climate is changing and giving rise to such a situation but still there is no doubt that there is shortage of water in Rajasthan.

We have been struggling for the last several years. Almost 20-25 years have elapsed since the construction of Bhakra Dam since then, we have been requesting that besides Haryana, Rajasthan should also get its share of water from Satluj, Ravi and Vyas rivers and in the Management of Bhakra Control Board a representative of Rajasthan should also be taken.

Earlier, we used to get 0.6 million cubic metres of water. It had been decided primarily that until the entire canal system involving the construction of sub-canals, drains is completed and full irrigation facilities is developed, we were supposed to work with the predecided water capacity and thereafter enhanced capacity of water would be provided to us. Till then we will be given this much facility. But now when even this construction work has been completed, the quantum of water for us has remained unchanged. In Rajasthan construction work of Indira Gandhi canal has been completed. Crores of rupees have been spent on these construction works, water supply has reached Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur but Punjab is still denying our share of water. Now, Punjab has passed Termination Bill and clearly stated that no share will be given to Rajasthan and Haryana. There has been dispute between Haryana and Punjab over the construction of Satluj Yamuna link canal for the last several years. I don't want to dwell much on all these disputes as my colleagues have mentioned a lot about them. *...(Interruptions)* Atleast give me an opportunity to express my views.

In some areas there is so much of abundance of water so as to lead it to face the scourge of flood while in some other areas there is scarcity of water. In the name of humanity it is our duty to provide water to the water deficient areas from the water rich areas. When the flood situation arises water is released by opening flood gates of the dams and water could be seen everywhere. When there is no flood and the irrigation facilities are required then no water is made available as the flow of water is blocked. One State does not want the water to be shared by other States even though they may end up diverting the water to Pakistan. This is really a frightening situation.

When hon'ble Rao Saheb was irrigation Minister, he has also made efforts and after that when NDA

government came to power, hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee took initiatives in the development of infrastructure be it relating to construction of roads, or envisaging river — linking programme for providing water to the water deficit areas from the water rich areas to resolve the problem of drinking water and irrigation in drought affected areas on one hand to rid the water rich areas from the problem of excess water as well. However, I am sorry to say that since the UPA Government came to power, it has not only reduced the budgetary allocation but has also adopted indifferent attitude towards this problem.

Soz Saheb is sitting here, in future this problem is likely to be faced by Kashmir also as China is also laying its claim on Sindh water. *.(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Minister will also give reply in this regard. You have covered all points except Amarkantak.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I was saying that all States should get water from rivers. It is our religion and it has been in our culture to provide water to a thirsty and provide food to a person who is hungry. Hence, wherever there is scarcity of water, water should be made available from the water rich areas.

I fully support this Bill. This Bill has 2-3 good features which you would also like to appreciate. The Authority which will be constituted has to perform two functions. Firstly, the Authority will recommend the Union Government to distribute the water of inter-State rivers to each State. The Regulatory Authority will recommend this. Secondly, water conservation is a must and it will recommend the Union Government to allocate funds to each state for this purpose.

The Authority which will be constituted shall comprise a Chairperson and two other members. The Chairperson shall be a retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court while the other two members to be nominated to the Authority have had held senior level posts in the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Power of the Union Government. The Union Government prepare the panel of persons to be nominated to the Authority and recommend the names to the President. Since the final authority of nominating members rests with the President,

no one can raise objection in this regard. Be it a dispute between Tamil Nadu and Kamataka or between Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh regarding sharing of Kali, Sindh and Parvati river water, we have been hearing this for the last three years that the problem has already been resolved by way of negotiation, however the States are not getting their share of water.

Sir, I support this bill and through you I request the Union Government that a Central Water Authority may be set up at the earliest so that our problems could be solved.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that Shri Mohan Singh ji has brought a very good Bill in the House. I respect his spirit and agree to his views. I also agree with what my colleagues Mohan Singhji, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat ji and S.K. Kharventhan ji, who belongs to Tamil Nadu had said. The statement of this Bill shows that Shri Mohan Singh ji feels concerned, I do have concern and the House too is concerned about this issue. He is pained when he finds that water is there in Punjab, it is there in Yamuna but it is not supplied in full quantity to the riparian states. He made a mention of Krishna and Cauvery also. There the people are facing lots of difficulties. People living in the areas where the flow of water is lower are facing lots of difficulties. He is also of the opinion that there is no shortage of water in the country. In fact it is a matter of sharing the river water. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawatji quoted the shlokas of Abdul Rahim Khankhana. All the Members, who are present, here, are concerned about this; hence there should not be any dispute about it. I agree to his viewpoint. He has mentioned about inter-linking of rivers also. Though it appears that discussion on this issue should get over immediately but since it is not possible, therefore we will have detailed discussion on it on some other day. It is a very important issue. I would tell you in detail as I have made efforts to study all aspects of this difficult problem. I have spent time studying this problem. I shall tell you in brief. I support Shri Mohan Singh because the spirit behind the Bill is very good. It is the duty of the patriots that they should feel concerned about all. In Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan this difficulty exists. Shri Lakshman Singh has also mentioned about this problem.

[Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz]

The pending projects of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan projects should be completed. I would tell you about this but first I would like to talk about views expressed by other members.

[English]

Shri S.K. Kharventhan raised real issues. He said that there are disputes between Kerala and Tamil Nadu on the Cauvery basin, that the institution of tribunal takes a lot of time, and that they are going to court. But you will realize that there is a system in the very Constitution. If we delay, then the Supreme Court can take *suo motu* notice of that. There is a system in our Constitution. We have the Judiciary; we have the Legislature; and we have the Executive; and we also have the jurisdiction. We should feel proud of these organs. But he is right because court takes a long time. The thing which can be resolved through discussion, cannot be resolved by courts, even after spending a year. Therefore, in due course, we have to go to that. But here and now, I must say that we cannot avoid tribunal.

Water Disputes Act is based on the Constitutional provisions, that is, article 262 of the Constitution of India. First of all, I would like to tell Shri Mohan Singh that as for the institution of a Regulatory Authority is concerned, I would say that at the moment it is not needed because Entry 56 of the Constitution of India is comprehensive enough. I have already told you that I want to save the time of the House and so, I will not speak much. I have a copy of the Constitution with me. Entry 56 of the Union List is powerful enough. It gives power to the Central Government. The position is that the Founding Fathers of the Constitution worked very hard. They gave power. They wanted water to be the State subject. Even though there is entry 56, it overrides Entry 17 of the State List. Yet, it cautions that you may not invoke it in such a manner that the States will not be in agreement with you. So, after long thinking on these issues we have come to a consensus.

What is the consensus? The consensus is our agreement in the Ministry. After deliberations in both Houses of Parliament, in our Consultative Committee, the situation that prevails in the country is, we are consulting

the States. We cannot do anything without their consultation. The consensus is now reflected when we are proposing to set up a River Basin Organisation in consultation with the co-basins to decide on the optimum development of the basin and use of water in an equitable manner and to resolve differences through consultations. We are doing that but the process is lengthy. Something should happen.

I agree with the spirit of the hon. Member. Something should happen so that the upper riparian do not control water or use water in such a manner that the lower riparian are put to difficulty. In monsoon they have enough water to flood others and when there is scarcity of water they face drought. We must avoid that situation. Every drop of water belongs to the nation. It does not matter through how many States a river flows. It belongs to all, belongs to the entire nation.

I am continuing this discussion with the hon. Chief Ministers. We are trying to evolve a broader consensus in the country. We shall do that but I have a little apprehension. Sometimes, the difficulty may arise. As an organ of the Government of India I may like the States to come to a consensus but that may become difficult. I sat with the hon. Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. I was all the time promoting understanding between them. Ultimately, that issue has gone to the hon. Supreme Court. What can I do? I cannot do anything. I tried my best to promote understanding.

We are lucky that in response to the needs of the society this Constitution has been amended umpteen times. So, in future we may think of creating some mechanism where a situation will arise in the country—I would not say compulsorily—where the States will have to be reasonable enough to come forward to have an agreement. As of now, people talk of disputes. Let me tell you that already 125 agreements are in shape. When I was in abroad, somebody asked me that in India we have disputes on water. I told him that yes, we have disputes. We have Tribunals which take a lot of time and a lot of money also. We waste money and time on disputes and go to the Supreme Court. In India already 125 agreements are in shape. So, we should not be afraid of disputes. Through consultations with the hon. Members in the two Houses, we should evolve a system

where the States will rise to the situation and there will be no dispute. We shall try to resolve this issue. The States will resolve this issue among themselves.

In this connection, I would say that inter-linking is a tool to use water equitably and in a better way. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat has quoted Abdur Rehman Khane Khana and he talked very beautiful things. He is a nationalist. I say that but ultimately he came to politics finding fault with this Government where he was totally wrong. The situation in his mind is that this Government has kept inter-linking on the back burner. That is absolutely wrong. My Ministry is putting a lot of effort for inter-linking. Ken-Betwa link DPR is in progress. The DPR is a very difficult thing. You have to get concurrence from the Ministry of Environment and environmentalists have to sit and apply their mind. It takes a lot of time. Then, you have to agree on a DPR. Finally, thank God that there is DPR in process. They wanted three years but I begged of them to kindly give it in two years. I do not know whether they will be able to complete it or not. Six months have already elapsed and one and a half years more is there. But when Ken-Betwa DPR will be ready and we start working, it will be a very great news that two rivers will get linked. It would bring a lot of relief to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

I am following it vigorously Parvati-Kali Sindh-Chambal link. Let me tell you, my dear friends, that not only did we provide MoU to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh but I wrote three DOs so far to Shri Chauhanji and my sister, Vasundharaji that this is your water, use it properly, connect these rivers and give relief to the people. Writing DO means putting a concerted effort. It is not merely MoU, it is with them, let them decide. You should help them because you are the hon. Member from that State. Par-Tapi-Narmada link pertaining to Gujarat-Maharashtra, Daman-Ganga-Pinjal link, Godavari-(Pulavaram)-Krishna-(Vijayawada) link pertaining to Orissa-Maharashtra-Andhra Pradesh-Karnataka and Chhattisgarh, for Par-Tapi-Narmada and Daman Ganga-Pingal links, MoUs have also been provided. We are persuading these States to kindly do something. It is your water and it is nation's water. You come to an agreement and connect these rivers. We are at your disposal with all technical help and whatever help is needed.

Therefore, my hope is that this Ministry will succeed in inter-linking. If we connect these five links, we have 14 feasibility reports for the peninsular area ready. We are also working for the Himalayan links. We are vigorously in touch with the Government of Nepal because now it is possible to deal with Nepal in a better way. Unfortunately, Nepal is not out of woods totally but as compared to earlier situation, it is in a better position. It is marching towards democracy. My officers have visited Nepal during these six months. We wish to do something in the Himalayan area also. Our feasibility reports are ready for two links for Indian position. Now 14 feasibility reports in peninsular component are ready.

So inter-linking is a positive thing. The question of inter-linking will certainly bring relief to this country and I can assure this House that it is not on back burner. My Ministry will take positive action in that direction.

Now I would request Shri Mohan Singhji that I have accepted the spirit of his Bill. So, I would request him to withdraw this Bill.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister and all the hon'ble Members have fully supported the intention of the introduction of this Bill.

Sir, I may be permitted to withdraw this Bill because what I find out from the speech of the hon'ble Minister is that his department under his able leadership has been making all efforts to find out a solution to the problem of water and river water disputes.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is that leave be granted to Shri Mohan Singh to withdraw his Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.



17.41 hrs.

[DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY *in the Chair*]

**ELECTORAL REFORMS COMMISSION  
BILL, 2006**

*[English]*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for setting up of an Electoral Reforms Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a very important issue. There have been a series of efforts to reform the electoral system in India in the past. It is necessary because we are one of the largest democracies in the world and for the last 60 years, since Independence, we have been successfully practising a democratic system. It is a very vibrant democracy. We cannot claim to be the situation as same in our neighbourhood countries which became Independent along with us. So, naturally, for us, democratic system is very precious. It is for that reason that this House took up the matter in all earnestness, had discussions and had also decided to set up Commissions. But unfortunately we could not come to definite conclusions about reformation of the electoral system in our country.

Sir, if I remember correctly, you also probably would remember as you too were a Member of the House then, there were two Commissions set up so far in the recent past. One was the Indrajit Gupta Commission on Electoral Reforms and the other was the Dinesh Goswami Commission on Electoral Reforms. Before that there was another Commission set up on electoral reforms under Shri Y.B.Chavan. I remember that when I became a Member of this House for the first time in 1971, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had asked for a discussion on electoral reforms. But unfortunately so far we could not come to any conclusion on this. I think, it is high time that we take a decision so that our democratic system could benefit out of this and resultantly become stronger.

Sir, this Bill of mine is a Private Member's Bill and thus might suffer from a few limitations. What I have proposed in this Bill is to set up a Electoral Reforms

Commission. I also have prescribed its composition. The Chief Justice of India, one of the retired Election Commissioners and one of the existing Members of the Election Commission should be its Members. What I have suggested is that this Commission should go into the problems relating to elections and submit before this House their suggestions. The Government should accordingly take decisions.

Now, some of the important problems that I wanted this Commission to look into are these. The first one is the question of State funding of elections. Our election has become something which is unaffordable for the common man. It is so expensive and also, in this process of election, as is complained by various quarters, muscle power, money power and other powers play a very important role. So, there is a suggestion made by both Indrajit Gupta Committee and also the Goswami Committee. They said that there should be State funding for elections and also ban certain other spending by private quarters so that election can be held in a manner that everybody will be on a equal footing in terms of their money power. So far, the Government has not taken any decision about it. I think it is high time that we must take a decision about State funding of elections.

Secondly, a very important issue that I am raising is about the present method of election. Here, representatives are directly elected from constituencies. It is good. But we have seen some developments which are not so good for our democracy. For example, there was Assam agitation and the State was in turmoil after Assam Accord. Similarly, after the Accord in Kashmir, when elections took place, only a small percentage of people voted. So, those who had been elected to the Assembly hardly represented a small fraction of people because the system is so worked out that if you get one vote more than the candidate behind you, you will get voted. Suppose he gets nine votes and I get ten votes, I get elected. But the total electorate may be ten lakhs. So, this situation should go.

Therefore, I suggest that there should be two types of constituencies. Half of the constituencies should be filled by List System and proportional representation. It is a bit difficult but it is ideal. This kind of a system is successfully being practised in South Africa. The List System creates certain other conditions also. There are

people who may be very great writers, very big intellectuals, painters and scientists but in today's situation, it is very difficult for them to contest elections and get elected to the Lok Sabha. These people are not used to that kind of work. But when there is a List System, the parties are given the priority to submit a list before the election deciding the priorities. In that priority list, if these kinds of people who will be essentially good for strengthening the democratic system in our country are put at a higher level of priority, then that party will get many votes and get elected. And these people can get a chance to get elected to Parliament and other Assemblies.

Now, another important thing is this. One very big controversy is going on in India which is about the reservation of women in Parliament and State Assemblies. Theoretically, everybody is supporting it. A very few people are against it. Actually, they are not against it but they say that it should be reformed a little bit more. But we could not do that so far.

Women Parliamentarians of South Africa came here and explained their position. They said that there is a List System. The proportion they decide is 50 per cent. The list should begin with a woman, the second should be a man and the third should be a woman and so on.

So, they get top priority. So, my suggestion is, in our country also we can practise this list system for fifty per cent of the Lok Sabha constituencies, out of which fifty per cent should be reserved for women. Then, without any problem of caste, religion and money power, they can be elected. Money power is curbing the deserving people who are socially and politically active and who are useful to the society. They can get elected in the list system. What I suggest is that fifty per cent should be elected through list system. Of that fifty per cent, fifty per cent should be reserved for women. So, in the total strength of Parliament, 25 per cent will be reserved for women.

For the remaining fifty per cent of the seats, I suggest that we can follow the present system of direct elections to the constituencies. There I propose fifteen per cent reservation for women. If you work it out, it may come to 34 to 35 per cent. If this system is followed, there will be healthy practice. It will be a very healthy practice, in the sense that money power will be curbed because there

will be State funding and there will be prohibition of private people to come in and help the candidates in whichever way they do today. Once that is curbed, money is not a big factor.

With proportional representation system and list system, with fifty per cent reservation for women, we get an opportunity to have elections in half of India without much influence of caste, religion or any other chauvinist sentiments that might create problems in a certain situation. A more objective approach will be there in those fifty per cent seats. People can compare the list of mine with the list of yours and decide which is better and accordingly elect. They can also take individuals into consideration. So, I propose that this list system should be there for fifty per cent of the seats. For the remaining fifty per cent, I already explained my suggestion.

If we practice this system, that would strengthen our democracy. It can strengthen our democracy much more than what it is today. Take, for example, our experience with regard to 33 per cent reservation in panchayats and local bodies. This House had passed a Bill giving 33 per cent reservation for women in panchayats and local bodies. We have been practising it for nearly two decades and it is very successful.

We have seen that educated and enlightened women are coming to the forefront and work because there is a new opportunity open to them, which was not there earlier. Once that opportunity has been opened up to them, educated, energetic and socially committed women are coming up to take up the responsibility of working in these local bodies.

I would like to cite the example of Kerala because I can talk with confidence. We found that these women are more dedicated to the cause to which they are elected today. They are more sincere. Various studies undertaken by various institutes have agreed that they are less corrupt. So, those women who are less corrupt, more dedicated and more sincere are playing a very important role in panchayat raj institutions in Kerala. I think similar will be the experience in other States also.

Now, if that kind of a situation comes, naturally the question will be raised. If they are successfully functioning in the Panchayati Raj Institutions, then why not in the

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

Parliament or in the State Legislative Assemblies. That question has been very forcefully now put across by women organisations, political parties, social activists and everybody. The only thing is that we are not taking a decision because we have our own problems. Now, this is probably a way out that a new system by which without creating any other problem, half the election can be done and women can find their rightful place in the Parliament and in the State Legislative Assemblies also.

It was late Shri Rajiv Gandhi who brought this one-third reservation. ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chandrappan how much time will you take?

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, I will take another five or ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is because we will sit up to 6 o' clock.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: Yes, Sir. I will wind up in two or three minutes and then somebody else may be given a chance because I do not want that the Bill to fall through. It is an important Bill.

So, what I am saying is that this House should seriously discuss this problem. I am not saying that this Bill should be adopted. Anyway, the hon. Minister will request that you kindly withdraw the Bill. But we could not take a final decision on electoral reforms. That should be seriously discussed by this House and we should discuss it in a dispassionate manner so that we may come to certain conclusions which will help the Government to come to a decision.

Sir, with this hope I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for setting up of an Electoral Reforms Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Chandrappan, more so a Member from Kerala, is always interested in the electoral reforms. ... *(Interruptions)* It is not only he but also the entire country is interested in electoral reforms. More particularly, the party in the Opposition will invariably be interested in discussing this issue in depth under the apprehension that the party in power is misusing their position so that the elections are not held in a free atmosphere and they take advantage to see that their own people are elected. But when the same Opposition goes to the Ruling Benches, they forget all these things. They forget about the reforms. Then, they continue till the next Lok Sabha and the next Lok Sabha. This is the unfortunate situation which is prevailing in this country. Every Member of Parliament individually, no matter which party he belongs to, is interested in electoral reforms. He is interested in the free and fair elections. They want to ensure that no Returning Officer must be given the extra authority wherein he will misuse his position. Even at the time of filing the nomination, he will say, he gave wrong and false information or some other information is available. So, he might cancel the validity of the nomination itself. He can be screened at that point itself. That is the fear of the Members who are invariably out of power. But they also want the same thing. They want to get the same thing done by their Returning Officer when they are in power. So, this is very unfortunate. I have been seeing it in the last several Lok Sabhas. If all of us were to be sincere to see that these elections go really free, fair and they reflect the real will of the people, then absolutely there will not be any question and they will not be sitting in the pit and making slogans and asking for suspension of the Question Hour and then discussion and all those things. If we, the Members of Parliament, were to think in absolute terms without aspiring for power by wrongful means, if all of us were to stand on the ethics and norms and say that let I may be get defeated, but I will maintain these norms, these ethics, these guidelines, these rules, we do not require somebody else to comment.

18.00 hrs.

We do not require the Judiciary to interfere into our arena. If this were to be the attitude, then there need not be any discussion at all. But this discussion continues. It will continue for the next Session and after that also. So, it may continue for another 20 to 30 years.

Shri Chandrappan, Members like you will have the opportunity to open the discussion many a time. Next time also, you can open the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rao, since it is Six of the Clock now, you can continue you speech next time.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Do you want me to continue my speech next time?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Thank you, Sir, I will continue my speech next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 1st December, 2007 at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, the 1st December, 2007/  
Agrahayana 10, 1929 (Saka).*

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## ANNEXURE I

*Member-wise index to Starred Questions*

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Bhailal	231
2.	Shri Adsul, Anandrao Vithoba	237
3.	Dr. Agarwal, Dhirendra	224
4.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	229
5.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	234
6.	Smt. Deo,Sangeeta Kumari Singh	240
7.	Shri Dhindsa, Sukhdev Singh	222
8.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	226
9.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	228
10.	Smt. Gawali, Bhavana P.	226
11.	Dr. Jagannath,M.	232
12.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	235
13.	Dr. Kathiria, Vallabhbai	233
14.	Shri Krishna Das, N. N.	221
15.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	234
16.	Shri Kunnur, Manjunath	230
17.	Sr. Libra, Sukhdev Singh	222
18.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	228
19.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	224
20.	Dr. Meinya,Thokchom	223
21.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	238
22.	Shri Nayak, Ananta	231
23.	Shri Ramkrishna, Badiga	236
24.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	240
25.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	239
26.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	237
27.	Shri Singh, Chandra Bhushan	232
28.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	225
29.	Shri Singh, Mohan	227

*Member-wise Index to Unstarred Question*

Sl.No.	Member's name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Adsul, Anandrao V.	2128, 2201, 2205, 2209
2.	Dr. Agarwal, Dhirendra	2031, 2049, 2121, 2171
3.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	2012, 2028, 2153
4.	Shri Ajay, Kumar, S.	2114, 2198
5.	Shri Appadurai, M.	2041
6.	Shri Athawale, Ramdas	2048, 2112, 2149, 2173, 2188
7.	Shri Bahuguna, Vijay	2065, 2125
8.	Shri Barman, Ranen	2117
9.	Shri Bellarmin. A.V.	2009, 2054, 2198
10.	Shri Bhagora, Mahavir	2090, 2139, 2168, 2177,
11.	Shri Bhargava, Girdhari Lal	2011, 2059, 2124
12.	Shri Bishnoi, Kuldeep	2021
13.	Shri Bose, Subrata	2018, 2117
14.	Shri Budholiya, Rajnarayan	2081
15.	Shri Chaure, Bapu Hari	2068, 2097
16.	Shri Chavda, Harisinh	2103, 2113, 2144, 2148, 2150
17.	Dr. Chinta Mohan	2051
18.	Shri Chitthan, N.S.V.	2064
19.	Shri Chowdhary, Pankaj	2029
20.	Shri Chowdhury, Adhir	2026, 2101, 2140
21.	Smt. Deo, Sangeeta Kumari Singh	2103, 2140, 2171

1	2	3	1	2	3
22.	Shri Deora Milind	2024, 2085	51.	Shri Mehata, Alok Kumar	2056, 2118, 2156
23.	Shri Deshmukh Subhash	2061, 2101, 2122, 2157, 2206	52.	Shri Mehata, Bhubneshwar Prashad	2140
24.	Shri Dhotre, Sanjay	2068, 2097	53.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	2094
25.	Shri Dubey, Chandra Sekhar	2192	54.	Dr. Mishra, Rajesh	2057
26.	Shri Gaddigoudar, P.C.	2052	55.	Shri Mohale, Punnu Lal	2006, 2087, 2152
27.	Shri Gadhavi, P.S.	2035, 2099	56.	Shri Mondal, Abu Ayes Mondal	2046, 2107, 2147
28.	Shri Gaikwad, Eknath M.	2072, 2108, 2193	57.	Shri More, Vasantryo	2053, 2130
29.	Shri Gangwar, Santosh	2098, 2138, 2167, 2184	58.	Shri Murmu, Hemlal	2091, 2142, 2187
30.	Shri Gao, Tapir	2150	59.	Shri Nayak, Annata	2110, 2161
31.	Smt.Gawali, Bhavana P.	2068, 2097	60.	Shri Owaisi, Asaduddin	2033, 2114, 2151
32.	Shri Gupta Shyama Charan	2196	61.	Shri Pallani Shamy, K.C.	2008, 2079, 2132, 2163, 2176
33.	Dr. Jagannath, M.	2088, 2159	62.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	2198
34.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	2003, 2081, 2181	63.	Dr. Pandey, Laxminarayan	2178
35.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	2042, 2185	64.	Shri Paraste, Dalpat Singh	2014, 2030, 2143
36.	Dr. Kathiria, Vallabhbai	2100	65.	Shri Patel, Jivabhai Ambalal	2034, 2044, 2064, 2104, 2115
37.	Shri Khaire, Chandrakant	2073	66.	Shri Patel, Kishnabhai V.	2050, 2110
38.	Shri Khan, Sunil	2059	67.	Shri Pathak, Brijesh	2018, 2166
39.	Shri Kharventhan, S.K.	2007, 2075, 2133, 2164, 2175	68.	Shri Pathak, Harin	2035
40.	Shri Koshal, Raghuveer Singh	2002, 2084, 2134	69.	Shri Patil, Pratik P.	2023, 2116
41.	Shri Krishna, Vijoy	2071, 2129	70.	Shri Prashad, Harikhewal	2038, 2049, 2111, 2113, 2150
42.	Shri Krishnadas, N.N.	2093, 2136	71.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	2036, 2112
43.	Shri Kumar, Nikhil	2101, 2140	72.	Shri Rajendran, P.	2020
44.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	2059, 2197, 2200	73.	Shri Ramakrishna, Badiga	2078
45.	Shri Kunnur, Manjunath	2076, 2112	74.	Shri Rana, Kashiram	2115, 2119
46.	Shri Maharia, Subhash	2095, 2137, 2166	75.	Shri Rao, K.S.	2010, 2092, 2153, 2158, 2207
47.	Smt. Maheshwari, Kiran	2032	76.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	2055, 2189, 2202
48.	Prof. Malhotra, Vijay Kumar	2167	77.	Shri Rathod, Haribhau	2067, 2126, 2160, 2208
49.	Smt Mane, Nivedita	2072, 2108, 2193			
50.	Shri Masood, Rasheed	2043			

1	2	3
78.	Shri Rawale, Mohan	2022, 2083, 2155
79.	Shri Reddy, G. Karunakara	2074, 2145
80.	Shri Reddy, M.Raja Mohan	2191
81.	Shri Reddy, Mangunta Sreenivassutu	2028, 2089, 2154, 2174
82.	Shri Reddy, Suravaram Sudhakar	2060
83.	Shri Renge Patil, Tukaram Ganpatrao	2013, 2111, 2148, 2171
84.	Shri Rijju, Kiran	2009, 2182
85.	Shri Sai Prathap, A.	2066
86.	Shri Saradgi, Iqbal Ahmed	2077, 2131, 2170, 2179
87.	Dr. Sarma, Arun Kumar	2195
88.	Adv. Satheedevi, (Shrimati) P.	2069, 2127, 2204
89.	Shri Satpathy, Tathgata	2015
90.	Shri Scindia, Jyotiraditya M.	2054
91.	Shri Shaheen, Abdul Rashid	2016, 2117
92.	Shri Shivajirao, Adhalrao Patil	2102, 2141, 2169, 2178
93.	Shri Shivanna, M.	2037
94.	Shri Siddeswara, G.M.	2004, 2027, 2086, 2135, 2165
95.	Smt Sikdar, Jyotirmoyee	2058, 2093, 2120, 2152, 2203
96.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	2096
97.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	2044

1	2	3
98.	Shri Singh Rampal	2194
99.	Shri Singh, Rewati Raman	2062, 2109
100.	Shri, Singh, Sugrib	2025, 2050, 2186
101.	Shri Sinh Uday	2045
102.	Shri Subba, M.K.	2019, 2082
103.	Shri Subbarayan, K.	2038, 2106, 2146, 2172, 2180
104.	Smt. Sujatha, C.S.	2004
105.	Shri.Suman, Ramji Lal	2051
106.	Shri Thomas, P.C.	2040, 2199
107.	Shri Thummar, V.K.	2038, 2004, 2064, 2104, 2144
108.	Shri Tripathi, Chandra Mani	2178, 2182
109.	Shri Tripathi, Braja Kishore	2047, 2108
110.	Shri Vallabhaneni, Ballabhaneni, Balashowry	2063, 2123, 2190
111.	Shri Veerendrakumar, M.P.	2039, 2101(c), 2109, 2162
112.	Shri Verma, Ravi Prakash	2102, 2128, 2141, 2169, 2178
113.	Yadav, Anjan Kumar M.	2119
114.	Shri Yadav, Baleshwar	2017, 2105, 2145, 2183
115.	Shri Yadav, Gindhari	2005
116.	Shri Yadav, Ram Kripal	2056, 2118, 2156
117.	Shri Yerrannaidu, Kinjarapu	2070

## ANNEXURE-II

*Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions*

<i>Corporate Affairs</i>	
<i>Earth Science</i>	
<i>Finance</i>	227, 228, 230, 238, 240
<i>Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</i>	
<i>Law and Justice</i>	
<i>New and Renewable Energy</i>	224, 232
<i>Power</i>	222, 226, 233
<i>Rural Development</i>	223, 225, 234, 237
<i>Science and Technology</i>	
<i>Tribal Affairs</i>	231, 235
<i>Urban Development</i>	
<i>Women and Child Development</i>	221, 229, 236, 239.

*Ministry-wise index to Unstarred Question*

<i>Corporate Affairs</i>	2021, 2113, 2159
<i>Earth Sciences</i>	2033, 2076, 2097, 2189
<i>Finance</i>	2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2029, 2034, 2036, 2040, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2054, 2056, 2060, 2062, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2072, 2080, 2081, 2085, 2088, 2096, 2098, 2104, 2105, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2115, 2116, 2123, 2129, 2133, 2135, 2136, 2143, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2163, 2165, 2169, 2170, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2176, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2187, 2190, 2191, 2193, 2196, 2198, 2201, 2202, 2204, 2206, 2207
<i>Housing and Urban Allevitation</i>	2011, 2055, 2063, 2095, 2106, 2118, 2119, 2126, 2128, 2161
<i>Law and Justice</i>	2010, 2014, 2015, 2022, 2023, 2053, 2071, 2084, 2087, 2099, 2112, 2122, 2132, 2144, 2167
<i>New and Renewable Energy</i>	2020, 2064, 2117, 2175
<i>Power</i>	2019, 2024, 2031, 2035, 2046, 2052, 2057, 2082, 2083, 2092, 2100, 2101, 2125, 2127, 2138, 2171, 2179, 2192, 2205, 2209
<i>Rural Development</i>	2058, 2059, 2086, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2094, 2120, 2140, 2141, 2152, 2188, 2194, 2200, 2203



*Science and Technology*

2002, 2017, 2041, 2067, 2114

*Tribal Affairs*

2025, 2038, 2039, 2065, 2078, 2090, 2110, 2186, 2197

*Urban Development*2013, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2037, 2042, 2061, 2066, 2073,  
2079, 2102, 2111, 2121, 2124, 2130, 2134, 2137, 2139,  
2142, 2145, 2154, 2158, 2160, 2162, 2168, 2195, 2199,  
2208*Women and Child Development*2004, 2006, 2007, 2016, 2018, 2030, 2032, 2074, 2075,  
2077, 2103, 2131, 2153, 2164, 2166, 2177, 2178

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