

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Sixth Session**  
**(Fourteenth Lok Sabha)**



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*(Interruptions)*

Friday, November 25, 2005/Agrahayana 4, 1927(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

*[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]*

MEMBER SWORN

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Now Member to be sworn.

Shri Pannian Ravindran (Thiruvanthapuram)

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 41 — Shri Harikewal Prasad.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) :  
Natwar Singhji and Soniaji should resign....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot listen to anybody.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, have you  
admitted his Motion?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I did not give my consent to the  
Motion for suspension of Question Hour.

*(Interruptions)*

11.04 hrs.

*(At this stage, Shri Santosh Gangwar and some  
other hon. Members came and stood on  
the floor near the Table)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am earnestly appealing to you  
all. This is not the way. You are not doing justice  
to your people. I am appealing to all sections of the  
House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I am not preventing you from  
discussing any issue. This is not the way. I am sorry to  
say that it is a matter of great pain.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : You, please go out.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : I am appealing to all of you. We can  
discuss and debate matters. I do not know how you are  
benefiting like this. I am sorry I am not going to adjourn  
the House.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way to behave in the  
House. I am sorry to say this. It is a matter of great pain  
and sadness. You please go back quietly.

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : Please go out and speak there.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Your throat will turn sour.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall name you.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please go back to your seats.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let others speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you speak more your throat would turn hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The leaders are keeping quiet.

[English]

Leaders are keeping quiet and only you are shouting.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please have some patience, you would get sufficient time for speaking.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is very unfortunate. I will not give you chance in future. I will not give you any chance.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly take down the names.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry to say that the House is being held to ransom by some hon. Members who have been elected to the House to perform as responsible Members. It is extremely painful and sad that the country's image is being spoiled for the sake of partisan political interests. I am appealing to all sections of the House to please cooperate. I would give you full opportunity to take part in the debate. I have allowed any issue permissible under the rules to be raised earlier and I shall allow it to be raised in future also. Please cooperate. Please do not spoil the image of the parliament and the country.

(interruptions)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

### Computerisation of Land Records

\*41. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD :  
SHRI V.K. THUMMAR :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government for computerisation, updating and maintenance of the land records in the country;

(b) the progress made so far in this regard indicating the number of districts where the work has been completed, State-wise;

(c) the time by which this work is likely to be completed; and

(d) the assessment of the Government from the progress made so far in computerisation, about the improvement in the system of land records in rural India?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) The scheme of

Computerization of Land Records (CLR) was started in the year 1988-89 with 100% financial assistance from the Government of India, to remove the problems inherent in the manual system of maintenance and updating of land records and to meet the requirements of various groups of users. The main objective of the scheme of CLR is to provide updated computerized copies of ownership details to the land owners on demand.

(b) Funds have been provided to the State Governments for setting up of the computer centres at Tehsil/Taluk, Sub-Division and district levels. The Scheme covers 3407 tehsils/taluks of 582 districts, out of which computer centres have been set up in 3139 tehsils/taluks & computerized copies of ROR are being issued to the landowners from 2668 tehsils/taluks. A statement showing State-wise list of districts covered under the scheme is enclosed.

(c) The progress of the scheme of CLR is reviewed regularly and State-wise targets for the completion of various activities of the scheme have been fixed. However, the targets are subject to refixation from time to time, based on the progress and performance of the States during review.

(d) The programme of Computerisation of Land Records is a successful application of Information Technology, which has succeeded in converting a practically non-transparent system into a "transparent system". It has brought accountability in Revenue Administration, checked corruption & reduced delay and harassment of the people and ensured easy accessibility of land related data to all concerned.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Districts covered
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	37
5.	Gujarat	25
6.	Goa	1
7.	Haryana	19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12
9.	Jammu-Kashmir	14
10.	Jharkhand	22
11.	Karnataka	27
12.	Kerala	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	45
14.	Maharashtra	35
15.	Manipur	8
16.	Meghalaya	
17.	Mizoram	9
18.	Nagaland	8
19.	Orissa	30
20.	Punjab	17
21.	Rajasthan	32
22.	Sikkim	4
23.	Tamil Nadu	29
24.	Tripura	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	70

1	2	3
26.	Uttaranchal	13
27.	West Bengal	18
28.	Chhattisgarh	16
29.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
30.	Delhi	9
31.	Pondicherry	1
32.	Chandigarh	1
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
34.	Daman and Diu	1
35.	Lakshadweep	
Total		582

#### Promotion of Carpet Industry

\*42. SHRI AJIT JOGI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the condition of carpet industry in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government is contemplating assistance to the carpet manufacturers so as to promote the carpet industry;

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

(d) whether some States are not contributing their share for the development of the carpet industry;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH

VAGHELA) : (a) Yes, sir. Carpet Industry is primarily an Export oriented Industry and its condition is reflected from its Export performance. The Export of Carpets has defined by 3.76% during 2004-05 and registered a growth of 6.83% in terms of US\$ during 2005-06 (up to November, 05).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has commissioned a study through Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) on analysis of past trends of hand made carpets, imports in markets, analysis of competition, condition of market access including trade channels middlemen and their functions, price structure, purchaser categories, market prospects, etc. and to evolve marketing strategies for enhancing the sale of Indian hand-made carpets in US, EU and LAC. A comprehensive strategy shall be evolved, based on the findings of this study, to ensure a quantum jump in exports.

However, the following assistance is being extended to carpet manufacturers/exporters for the promotion of carpet industry in the country :

- (i) The India Carpet Expo has been started in the year 1984 for promotion of exports. This event is now organized bi-annually. In the Carpet Expo recently organized at Varanasi, 108 manufacturer/exporters participated and a business of Rs. 100.00 crores was transacted.
- (ii) To provide training, technology and consultancy services to Carpet manufacturers, The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology has been set up at Bhadohi with two Satellite Centers in Jaipur and Srinagar.
- (iii) A Special Economic Zone has been sanctioned for the Carpet belt in Badhoi.
- (iv) Distribution of looms and tool-kits developed under the UNDP Carpet Project to the carpet manufacturers/weavers at subsidized rates.
- (v) Workshops, seminars and training programmes

are organized regularly for capacity building of weavers, manufacturers, etc.

- (vi) Financial assistance is sanctioned to carpet manufacturers/exporters for participation in International fairs/exhibitions.
- (vii) Credit Guarantee Scheme has been launched recently, where artisans and producers can avail loan to meet their working capital needs up to Rs. 25.00 lakhs without any collateral security. This is expected to boost production and exports.
- (viii) Raw Material Bank has been set up in Srinagar to provide graded and certified wool and silk yarn to carpet manufacturers and weavers to enhance the quality of the carpets and Unit Value Realization. This scheme is being extended to the other parts of the country.
- (ix) The scheme for setting up Facility Centre by Exporters/manufacturers/entrepreneurs on Public Private Partnership model has been launched to augment production and export of carpets and handicrafts. The Government share would be limited to Rs. 24.00 lakhs for investment upto Rs. 60.00 lakhs in the ratio of 40:60.
- (d) State Governments are not expected to contribute towards implementation of the schemes of Central Government for promotion and development of Handicrafts including carpets, as these schemes are Central sector grant-in-aid schemes where assistance is provided directly to the Implementing Agencies.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

#### Electrification of Villages

\*43. DR. RAJESH MISHRA :

SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of schemes launched by the Government for electrification of rural areas in the country;

(b) the number of villages electrified in each State/UT during each of the last three years;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on these schemes during the above period;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any review of the above schemes;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the number of villages targeted to be electrified during the next three years in each State/UT along with funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) Government of India from time to time had launched the following programmes for electrification of rural areas in the country :

#### (i) Rural Electrification under Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) –

This was started in 5th Five Year Plan with rural electrification as one of the components of the programme. Under this programme funds were provided as Central assistance to the states in the form of partly grants and partly loans. Since the inception of the MNP, the component that relates to rural electrification had been set off against the loan component of MNP. The areas covered under the MNP for the purposes of rural electrification were remote, far flung and difficult villages with low load potential. As rural electrification itself is un-remunerative programme, under MNP it is more un-remunerative in State Electricity Boards and Electricity Departments. In the beginning, loans were made available at interest rates lower than the funds provided under the budgetary support

for rural electrification by Government of India. However, over a period of time rate of interest charged under the MNP and the normal budgetary support made equal. With the result that State Electricity Boards had to bear the burden of higher rate of interest for these uneconomical programmes. Therefore, the scheme has been discontinued from 2004 onwards and has been subsequently merged with the new scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana.

**(ii) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) –**

This scheme was launched in 2000-01 but rural electrification component was added in the next financial year-2001-02. It was being implemented by State Electricity Boards/Electricity Departments/Power Utilities which were designated as implementing agencies. Funds were being released by State Government to the implementing agencies. Funds under the programme were provided to the states as Additional Central Assistance which followed the normal pattern of central assistance i.e. 90% grant & 10% loans for special category states, 30% grant & 70% loan for other states. Difficulties were faced under this scheme on account of no clear cut earmarking of percentage of funds for rural electrification. The States had discretion of utilizing the funds for different components as per their own priorities.

**(iii) Kutir Jyoti Scheme –**

This programme was launched in 1988-89 to provide single point light connections to households of rural families below the poverty line including harijans and adivasi families. The allocation amongst the States was based on the size of rural population below the poverty line and level of village electrification in the State, with higher weightage given to States having

larger population of rural poor and low electrification levels/

**(iv) Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme (AREP) -**

The scheme was introduced in the year 2003-04 under which interest subsidy of 4% was to be provided on loans availed by State Governments/Power Utilities from Financial Institutions like Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), Power Finance Corporation (PFC), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), National Agricultural Bank and Rural Development (NABARD) etc. for carrying out rural electrification programme. The assistance was limited to electrification of un-electrified villages, electrification of hamlets/dalit bastis/tribal villages and electrification of households in villages through both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy. Funds were provided on the basis of Net Present Value (NPV) of the interest subsidies applicable on disbursement.

**(v) Accelerated Electrification of One lakh villages and One crore households -**

Government of India in 2004-05 launched a scheme "Accelerated Electrification of One lakh villages and One crore households" by merging the interest subsidy Scheme-AREP (Accelerated Rural Electrification Programme) and Kutir Jyoti Programme. Under this scheme there was a provision for providing 40% capital subsidy for rural electrification projects and the balance as loan Assistance on soft terms from REC.

**(vi) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) -**

This Scheme of Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household Electrification has been intro-

duced in April, 2005 for achieving the National Common Minimum Programme objectives of providing access to electricity to all Rural Households over a period of four years. The Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) will be the nodal agency for the programme.

Under this scheme 90% Capital Subsidy will be provided for RE projects for :-

- (i) Creation of Rural Electricity Distribution Backbone (REDB) with one 33/11 kV (or 66/11 kV) substation in every block where it does not exist.
- (ii) Creation of Village Electricity Infrastructure (VEI) for electrification of all un-electrified villages/habitations and provision of distribution transformer(s) of appropriate capacity in every village/habitation.
- (iii) Decentralized Distributed Generation (DDG) and Supply System from conventional sources for Villages/Habitations where grid supply is not cost effective and where Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources would not be providing electricity through their programme(s).

Balance 10% will be loan assistance on soft terms by REC.

The scheme *inter alia* provides for financing of electrification of all un-electrified Below Poverty Line (BPL) households in all rural habitations in the country with 100% capital subsidy.

- (b) Statement-I showing number of villages electrified in each state during the last three years is enclosed.
- (c) Statement-II showing expenditure incurred on these schemes during the above period is enclosed.
- (d) Yes, Sir, the Government has been reviewing

the scheme from time to time and it has been felt that :

- (i) The pace and direction of rural electrification was left to the states and that had a decelerating effect on rural electrification.
- (ii) Funds did not reach the implementing agencies in time.
- (iii) State utilities were in bad financial health and were unable to provide support to the schemes.
- (iv) State Electricity Boards were reluctant to take up rural electrification as it would lead to more losses.
- (v) The revenue sustainability of the additional electrification infrastructure was not being taken in to account to service the debts and to recover the cost of the investment made in the infrastructure.
- (vi) The State Utilities did not have adequate man power in rural areas for maintenance of rural electricity infrastructure so created.

(e) Taking into consideration the above difficulties "Accelerated Electrification of one lakh villages and one crore households" was introduced in 2004-05 which subsumed the earlier schemes of AREP and Kutir Jyoti and funds under MNP were not provided in 2004-05, for rural electrification programme. This scheme had 40% subsidy as grant and balance 60% as loan.

Even with 40% grant and 60% loan, states were reluctant to implement rural electrification schemes. Accordingly, a new scheme, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY) for creating rural electricity infrastructure and household electrification was conceived by the government and launched in April, 2005. Under this scheme 90% grant as capital subsidy and remaining 10% as soft loan from REC has been provided. Rural



Electrification component under PMGY has been discontinued in 2005-06 while Kutir Jyoti Scheme has been merged with RGGVY.

(f) The scheme aims at electrifying all un-electrified villages over a period of four years. Village electrification, year-wise, is targeted as below :

Tenth Plan	I Year (2005-06)	10,000
	II Year (2006-07)	40,000
Eleventh Plan	III Year (2007-08)	40,000
	IV Year (2008-09)	10,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,00,000</b>

A list of state-wise un-electrified villages, which are to

be electrified and un-electrified households is enclosed as statement-III. This does not include electrification of villages through non-conventional energy sources, being implemented by Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.

An outlay of Rs. 16,000 crore for this scheme over four years period has been envisaged. States have been advised to prepare the Detailed Project Reports as per the guidelines under RGGVY and submit the same to REC.

Sanctions of scheme for rural electrification is dependent on detailed scrutiny by REC.

Based on the proposals received from the states and on scrutiny by REC, Rs. 5861 crore have been sanctioned for 182 districts, the details of which are enclosed as statement-IV.

#### **Statement-I**

##### **Status of Village Electrification during last three years (1.04.2002-31.3.2005)**

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 1991 census	No. of villages electrified during 2002-03	No. of villages electrified during 2003-04	No. of villages electrified during 2004-05	Total No. of villages electrified during last three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26586				
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3649		189	88	277
3.	Assam	24685	9	42	269	320
4.	Bihar	67513	94	118	134	346
5.	Jharkhand					
6.	Goa	360				
7.	Gujarat	18028			7	7
8.	Haryana	6759				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16997		1	6	7
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	6477	5	3	1	9
11.	Karnataka	27086	3	5		8
12.	Kerala	1384				
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51806	94	74		168
14.	Chhattisgarh	19720	120	219	62	401
15.	Maharashtra	40412				
16.	Manipur	2182	6	9	4	19
17.	Meghalaya	5484	177	544	474	1195
18.	Mizoram	698		4		4
19.	Nagaland	1216				
20.	Orissa	46989	271	195		466
21.	Punjab	12428				
22.	Rajasthan	37889	482	352	204	1038
23.	Sikkim	447				
24.	Tamil Nadu	15822				
25.	Tripura	855	2	3	1	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97122	279	231	1516	2026
27.	Uttaranchal	15681	217	454	466	1137
28.	West Bengal	37910	866	338	652	1858
	Total (States)	586165	2625	2781	3884	9290
	Total UTs	1093				
	All India	587258	2625	2781	3884	9290

Source : CEA report

**Statement-II****Disbursements of Grani for the year 2002-03****(Rupees in lakhs)**

Sl.No.	State	KJ	MNP	PMGY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1723.14	0.00	1705.00	3428.14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.53	1200.00	684.00	1903.53
3.	Assam	360.00	6000.00	3000.00	9360.00
4.	Bihar	990.72	6800.00	2417.30	10208.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	342.48	800.00	515.00	1657.48
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
7.	Gujarat	67.12	0.00	0.00	67.12
8.	Haryana	129.65	0.00	142.90	272.55
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18.69	200.00	110.00	328.69
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00
11.	Jharkhand	293.69	6800.00	1116.90	8210.59
12.	Karnataka	5154.58	0.00	1000.00	6154.58
13.	Kerala	509.20	0.00	0.00	509.20
14.	Madhya Pradesh	313.57	800.00	1275.00	2388.57
15.	Maharashtra	111.10	0.00	1664.00	1775.10
16.	Manipur	0.00	270.00	600.00	870.00
17.	Meghalaya	27.09	3000.00	600.00	3627.09
18.	Mizoram	54.00	0.00	598.00	652.00
19.	Nagaland	85.45	130.00	650.00	865.45

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Orissa	472.58	6000.00	100.00	6572.58
21.	Punjab	47.68	0.00	444.00	491.68
22.	Rajasthan	229.65	0.00	1061.00	1290.65
23.	Sikkim	6.93	0.00	400.00	406.93
24.	Tamil Nadu	609.13	0.00	1608.20	2217.33
25.	Tripura	96.69	0.00	500.00	596.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1050.00	15000.00	10187.00	26237.00
27.	Uttaranchal	728.77	7000.00	2000.00	9728.77
28.	West Bengal	423.91	6000.00	2774.00	9197.91
Total		13865.35	60000.00	35958.30	109823.65

KJ – Kutir Jyoti

PMGY – Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

MNP – Minimum Need Programme

*Disbursement of Grant for the year 2003-04*

Rupees in lakhs

S.No.	State	KJ	MNP	PMGY	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2159.87	0.00	1438.00	3597.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	187.18	1200.00	684.00	2071.18
3.	Assam	0.00	6000.00	2900.00	8900.00
4.	Bihar	152.75	6800.00	2417.30	9370.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	509.56	800.00	515.00	1824.56
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
7.	Gujarat	37.50	0.00	712.20	749.70

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Haryana	85.24	0.00	142.90	228.14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17.06	200.00	200.00	417.06
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00
11.	Jharkhand	66.55	6800.00	744.60	7611.15
12.	Karnataka	1541.13	0.00	1000.00	2541.13
13.	Kerala	416.49	0.00	0.00	416.49
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149.41	800.00	1275.00	2224.41
15.	Maharashtra	50.37	0.00	1664.00	1714.37
16.	Manipur	0.00	400.00	600.00	1000.00
17.	Meghalaya	51.16	3000.00	600.00	3651.16
18.	Mizoram	27.00	0.00	598.00	625.00
19.	Nagaland	43.60	0.00	2982.00	3025.60
20.	Orissa	0.00	6000.00	100.00	6100.00
21.	Punjab	100.37	0.00	444.00	544.37
22.	Rajasthan	222.30	0.00	1061.00	1283.30
23.	Sikkim	14.74	0.00	400.00	414.74
24.	Tamil Nadu	145.81	0.00	608.20	754.10
25.	Tripura	66.10	0.00	700.00	766.10
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	15000.00	9277.00	24277.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	7000.00	1000.00	8000.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	6000.00	3816.75	9816.75
<b>Total</b>		<b>6044.19</b>	<b>80000.00</b>	<b>36685.95</b>	<b>102730.14</b>

KJ – Kutir Jyoti

PMGY – Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

MNP – Minimum Need Programme

*Disbursement of Grant for the year 2004-05*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	State	KJ	BPL	PMGY	Total	Accelerated Electrification of One Lakh Villages and One Crore Households		
						Loan	Subsidy	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377.00	912.00	1705.00	2994.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	186.00	225.00	684.00	1095.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	2900.00	2900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	263.00	182.00	2417.30	2862.30	12014.00	8010.00	20024.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	111.00	744.00	584.00	1439.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	27.00	23.00	712.30	762.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Haryana	10.00	41.00	142.80	193.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9.00	9.00	200.00	218.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	0.00	0.00	500.00	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	34.00	120.00	744.60	830.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	213.00	0.00	1000.00	1213.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	1047.00	0.00	1047.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	152.00	173.00	637.50	962.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Maharashtra	14.00	40.00	414.76	468.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	288.00	288.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19. Nagaland		22.00	0.00	824.50	846.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. Orissa		0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21. Punjab		33.00	150.00	222.00	405.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22. Rajasthan		112.00	0.00	1061.00	1173.00	560.00	373.00	933.00
23. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Tamil Nadu		135.00	0.00	271.52	406.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
25. Tripura		111.00	108.00	850.00	1069.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26. Uttar Pradesh		0.00	0.00	5387.00	5387.00	38398.00	25598.00	63996.00
27. Uttaranchal		0.00	360.00	300.00	660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. West Bengal		0.00	0.00	924.50	924.50	6869.00	4580.00	11449.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1741.00</b>	<b>4134.00</b>	<b>24470.78</b>	<b>30345.78</b>	<b>57841.00</b>	<b>38561.00</b>	<b>96402.00</b>

KJ – Kutir Jyoti

BPL – Below Poverty Line

\* – No funds were released in 2004-05 under Minimum Need Programme for rural electrification.

**Statement-III****Status of Village Electrification as on 31.3.2005**

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of inhabited villages as per 2001 census	Total No. of villages electrified	Balance unelectrified villages	%age of electrified villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26613	26565	\$	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	2335	1528	60.45
3.	Assam	25124	19081	6043	75.95
4.	Bihar	39015	19251	19764	49.34

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jharkhand	29354	7641	21713	26.03
6.	Goa	347	347	0	100
7.	Gujarat	18066	17940	\$	100
8.	Haryana	6764	6759	\$	100
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17495	16891	604	96.55
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	6417	6001	416	93.52
11.	Karnataka	27481	26771	710	97.42
12.	Kerala	1364	1364	—	100
13.	Madhya Pradesh	52117	50474	1643	96.85
14.	Chhattisgarh	19720	18532	1188	93.98
15.	Maharashtra	41095	40351	\$	100
16.	Manipur	2315	2043	272	88.25
17.	Meghalaya	5782	3016	2766	52.16
18.	Mizoram	707	691	16	97.74
19.	Nagaland	1278	1216	\$	100
20.	Orissa	47529	37663	9866	79.24
21.	Punjab	12278	12278	—	100
22.	Rajasthan	39753	37276	2477	93.77
23.	Sikkim	450	405	\$	100
24.	Tamil Nadu	15400	15400	0	100
25.	Tripura	858	818	40	95.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97942	57042	40900	58.24
27.	Uttaranchal	15761	13131	2630	83.31



1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	West Bengal	37945	31705	6240	83.56
29.	Delhi	158	158	0	100.00
	Total (States)	592991	473145	118816	79.79
	UTs	1093	1090	\$	100
	All India	594084	474235	118816	79.83

\$Balance villages are not feasible for electrification

Source : CEA & Census Reports

*Rural Households Electrification – 2001 Census*

S. No.	State	Total No. of Rural Households	Households having Electricity	% electrified Households	% un-electrified Households
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12,676,218	7,561,733	59.65	40.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	164,501	73,250	44.53	55.47
3.	Assam	4,220,173	697,842	16.54	83.46
4.	Bihar	12,660,007	649,503	5.13	94.87
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,359,078	1,548,926	46.11	53.89
6.	Delhi	169,528	144,948	85.50	14.50
7.	Goa	140,755	130,105	92.43	7.57
8.	Gujarat	5,885,961	4,244,758	72.12	27.88
9.	Haryana	2,454,463	1,926,814	78.50	21.50
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1,097,520	1,036,969	94.48	5.52
11.	Jammu-Kashmir	1,161,357	868,341	74.77	25.23
12.	Jharkhand	3,802,412	379,987	9.99	90.01

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	6,675,173	4,816,913	72.16	27.84
14.	Kerala	4,942,550	3,238,899	65.53	34.47
15.	Madhya Pradesh	8,124,795	5,063,424	62.32	37.68
16.	Maharashtra	10,993,623	7,164,057	65.17	34.83
17.	Manipur	296,354	155,679	52.53	47.47
18.	Meghalaya	329,678	99,762	30.26	69.74
19.	Mizoram	79,362	35,028	44.14	55.86
20.	Nagaland	265,334	150,929	56.88	43.12
21.	Orissa	6,782,879	1,312,744	19.35	80.65
22.	Punjab	2,775,462	2,482,925	89.46	10.54
23.	Rajasthan	7,156,703	3,150,556	44.02	55.98
24.	Sikkim	91,723	68,808	75.02	24.98
25.	Tamil Nadu	8,274,790	5,890,371	71.18	28.82
26.	Tripura	539,680	171,357	31.75	68.25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	20,590,074	4,084,288	19.84	80.16
28.	Uttaranchal	1,196,157	602,225	50.35	49.65
29.	West Bengal	11,161,870	2,262,517	20.27	79.73
<b>Union Territories</b>					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49,653	33,807	68.09	31.91
2.	Chandigarh	21,302	20,750	97.41	2.59
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32,783	27,088	82.63	17.37
4.	Daman and Diu	22,091	21,529	97.46	2.54
5.	Lakshadweep	5,351	5,337	99.74	0.26
6.	Pondicherry	72,199	58,486	81.01	18.99
<b>All India</b>		<b>138,271,559</b>	<b>60,180,685</b>	<b>43.52</b>	<b>56.48</b>

**Statement-IV**

*Status of Projects sanctioned till date  
under RGGVY*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Districts for which proposals approved	Cost of projects sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	04	160.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	23.83
3.	Assam	01	55.67
4.	Bihar	24	1287.70
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	37.07
6.	Gujarat	02	46.56
7.	Haryana	06	76.99
8.	Himachal Pradesh	01	25.02
9.	Jammu-Kashmir	02	72.47
10.	Jharkhand	—	—
11.	Karnataka	17	375.40
12.	Kerala	07	221.76
13.	Madhya Pradesh	04	200.60
14.	Maharashtra	03	32.10
15.	Manipur	—	—
16.	Meghalaya	—	—
17.	Mizoram	—	—
18.	Nagaland	2	16.73

1	2	3	4
19.	Orissa	01	41.07
20.	Punjab	01	22.97
21.	Rajasthan	25	406.77
22.	Sikkim	—	—
23.	Tamil Nadu	—	—
24.	Tripura	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	63	2151.64
26.	Uttaranchal	04	220.59
27.	West Bengal	13	385.03
Total		182	5660.92

[English]

**Export of Knitwear**

\*44. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken by the Government to achieve the knitwear export target;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to improve the infrastructure to compete with China and other countries in the global market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) A number of steps have been taken by the Government from time to time to promote export of textiles including knitwears. Some of these include dereservation of readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector, 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the textile sector, Technology Upgradation

Fund Scheme (TUFS), Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC), Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS), Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) and Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).

(b) and (c) With a view to provide improved infrastructure to the Indian textile industry, the Government have taken the following measures :-

- (i) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been in operation since 1999 to facilitate the modernization and technological upgradation of the sector. The scheme has been further fine-tuned to increase the rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry. Upto 30 September 2005, an amount of Rs. 12759 crore on 4047 applications has been sanctioned and Rs. 8401 crore on 3415 applications have been disbursed.
- (ii) To augment the availability of quality raw material at a competitive price, the Government launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning & pressing sector. Under the Mission, the development of 161 market yards and modernization of 616 ginning and pressing factories has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1113.83 crore. Of this, the share of Government of India is Rs. 296.30 crore.
- (iii) With the objectives of imparting a focused thrust to set up apparel units of international standards and upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the Government had launched the Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES), and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). However, after reviewing the implementation of these two schemes, a new scheme, namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks has been launched by merging the two

schemes. This scheme is based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), and would equip the industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units to meet international environmental and social standards. Government of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore.

#### Development of Degraded Land

\*45. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite implementation of a number of schemes, the physical progress of development of degraded land has been rather slow;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for development of degraded land and success achieved during the first three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources is implementing 3 Area Development programmes in the country, namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) for development of non-forest wastelands, drought proofing and checking desertification, on watershed basis. The treatment of wastelands is slow on account of the extent of wastelands, available resources, the lengthy process of treatment and time taken for mobilisation and involvement of the inhabitants of the area. According to the Wasteland Atlas of India, published in 2000 by the Department of Land Resources in collaboration with the National Remote Sensing Agency,

Hyderabad using Remote Sensing techniques, 638.5 lakh hectares of land has been delineated as wastelands in India. Out of this 369.8 lakh hectares is treatable non-forest wastelands. These wastelands are occurring in all the climatic regions of the country. DDP and DPAP are implemented in blocks identified on certain scientific criteria by the Hanumantha Rao Committee in arid and semi-arid/dry sub-humid regions respectively. Part of the 369.8 lakh hectares of wastelands are covered under these programmes. For the wastelands in the remaining areas, IWDP is implemented. The Department of Land Resources has sanctioned 61.96 lakh hectares under IWDP projects, 106.765 lakh hectares under DPAP and 57.38 lakh hectares under DDP projects for treatment, from 1.4.1995 till 31.3.2005, under the Guidelines for Watershed Development.

(c) The Government has considerably increased the resources allocated for development of degraded lands, and consequentially the number of projects sanctioned and the area covered have also gone up considerably. During the first three years of the Tenth Five Year Plan, 460 IWDP projects for treatment of 24.597 lakh hectares

at a total cost of Rs. 1475.82 crores, 7563 DPAP projects for treatment of 37.815 lakh hectares at a total cost of Rs. 2268.90 crores and 4764 DDP projects for treatment of 23.82 lakh hectares at a total cost of Rs. 1429.20 crores have been sanctioned. The project period is 5 years. Funds to the tune of Rs. 2318.13 crores have been released under the 3 programmes for on-going as well as new projects during the last three years. State-wise and programme-wise number of projects sanctioned and area taken up for treatment during the last three years are given in statement-I enclosed and release of funds for ongoing as well as new projects are given in statement-II enclosed During the current financial year, till date, 340 IWDP projects, 3000 DPAP projects and 2000 DDP projects covering an area of 16.32 lakh hectares, 15.00 lakh hectares and 10.00 lakh hectares respectively have been sanctioned for treatment at a total cost of Rs. 2479.08 crores. Impact assessment studies carried out in 16 States have revealed that overall productivity of land has increased, water table has gone up and there has been a significant positive impact of the overall economic development of the inhabitants of the project areas.

#### *Statement-I*

*No. of Projects and Area sanctioned under Area Development Programmes during 2002-03 to 2004-05*

Sl. No.	State	IWDP		DPAP		DDP	
		No. of projects	Area (in lakh ha.)	No. of projects	Area (in lakh ha.)	No. of projects	Area (in lakh ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	1.32	865	4.325	330	1.65
2.	Bihar	18	0.9	188	0.94		
3.	Chhattisgarh	17	0.83576	348	1.74		
4.	Goa	2	0.1				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Gujarat	20	1.025	741	3.705	873	4.365	
6. Haryana	8	0.35			357	1.785	
7. Himachal Pradesh	10	0.58	130	0.65	160	0.8	
8. Jammu-Kashmir	5	0.24	198	0.99	158	0.79	
9. Jharkhand	10	0.33	564	2.82			
10. Karnataka	20	1.01448	675	3.375	497	2.485	
11. Kerala	3	0.15					
12. Maharashtra	19	0.95	899	4.495			
13. Madhya Pradesh	31	1.54972	803	4.015			
14. Orissa	16	0.83	452	2.26			
15. Punjab	4	0.154					
16. Rajasthan	18	0.9	305	1.525	2389	11.945	
17. Tamil Nadu	21	1.06025	464	2.32			
18. Uttar Pradesh	26	1.3	478	2.39			
19. Uttaranchal	13	0.72463	277	1.385			
20. West Bengal	6	0.2382	176	0.88			
Total	289	14.75204	7563	37.815	4764	23.82	

**North Eastern States**

1. Arunachal Pradesh	29	1.58671
2. Assam	64	3.49432
3. Manipur	18	1.145
4. Meghalaya	14	0.42
5. Mizoram	15	1.20685

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Nagaland	17	1.3725				
7.	Sikkim	7	0.34455				
8.	Tripura	7	0.27529				
	Total of NE	171	9.84522				
	Total of ADP	460	24.59726	7563	37.815	4764	23.82

**Statement-II**

*Funds released under ongoing as well as new ADP projects  
during 2002-2003 to 2004-2005*

Sl. No.	State	IWDP (Rs. in crores)	DPAP (Rs. in crores)	DDP (Rs. in crores)	Total (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.90	138.01	35.53	251.44
2.	Bihar	8.72	8.84		17.56
3.	Chhattisgarh	34.71	47.22		81.93
4.	Goa	0.83	0.00		0.83
5.	Gujarat	43.00	91.73	147.11	281.85
6.	Haryana	11.07	0.00	52.75	63.82
7.	Himachal Pradesh	41.95	13.25	18.83	74.04
8.	Jammu-Kashmir	46.92	8.68	22.48	78.08
9.	Jharkhand	5.20	28.31		33.51
10.	Karnataka	61.81	79.84	60.42	202.07
11.	Kerala	5.71	0.00		5.71
12.	Maharashtra	33.15	62.65		95.80
13.	Madhya Pradesh	87.37	150.31		237.68

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Orissa	42.83	30.89		73.71
15.	Punjab	2.45	0.00		2.45
16.	Rajasthan	49.91	49.84	287.66	387.41
17.	Tamil Nadu	53.02	62.78		115.80
18.	Uttar Pradesh	54.34	46.73		101.07
19.	Uttaranchal	19.28	19.76		39.04
20.	West Bengal	2.39	5.94		8.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>654.48</b>	<b>844.78</b>	<b>624.78</b>	<b>2124.04</b>
<b>North-Eastern States</b>					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.14			16.14
2.	Assam	63.73			63.73
3.	Manipur	15.01			15.01
4.	Meghalaya	6.62			6.62
5.	Mizoram	27.43			27.43
6.	Nagaland	53.20			53.20
7.	Sikkim	7.77			7.77
8.	Tripura	4.18			4.18
<b>Total of NE</b>		<b>194.09</b>			<b>194.09</b>
<b>Total of ADP</b>		<b>848.57</b>	<b>844.78</b>	<b>624.78</b>	<b>2318.13</b>

**Development of Handicrafts**

\*46. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL :  
SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently made an assessment of the development of handicrafts in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;



(c) the States which have not fixed the target for the development of handicrafts;

(d) the States which are lagging behind in the development of handicrafts; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to promote handicrafts in these States?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Yes, Sir. An assessment of the status of export of handicrafts was undertaken recently through Export Promotion Council for handicrafts (EPCH).

(b) The outcome of the assessment is as under :

a. The export of handicrafts is growing at an average annual growth rate of 15%.

b. The major contributors to exports are: Embroidered and Crocheted goods (32.22%); Art-Metal-ware (25.8%); and Hand-printed Textiles & Scarves (14.18%).

c. The share of Indian exports in global handicrafts trade is approximately 1.3%.

d. Central Region contributes 48% and Northern Region contributes about 35% of the total exports of handicrafts from the country.

(c) The target and export figures of Handicrafts are prescribed and maintained for the country as a whole and no State-wise targets are fixed.

(d) Going by the performance in export, the Regions lagging behind are Eastern Region including NER (6.33%), Western Region (5.66%) & Southern Region (4.99%).

(e) For the development and promotion of handicrafts in the country including the areas lagging behind, various schemes are being implemented which include Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY) for

cluster development, Design & Technology Upgradation, Marketing and Support Services, Export Promotion, Special Handicrafts Training Project for skill up-gradation, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Research & Development, etc.

In addition, to promote handicrafts from the Eastern, North Eastern, Southern & Western Regions, diversification of product segment by identification of potential crafts from these regions is being undertaken.

Further, the Government has also initiated action for brand promotion of handicrafts in US and European Markets through EPCH.

#### One time Settlement Scheme for NPA

\*47. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked all banks to allow a one-time settlement scheme for recovery of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) below Rs. 10 crore from the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);

(b) if so, the details of guidelines issued by the RBI in this regard to the banks;

(c) the estimated loss to the Government in this regard; and

(d) the number of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) likely to be benefited?

THE MINISTER FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has issued detailed guidelines on One-Time Settlement Scheme for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Accounts to all Public Sector Banks vide circular dated 3rd September 2005. A copy of the circular is enclosed as statement.

(c) The scheme does not involve any loss to the Government.

(d) It is not possible to predict the number of units which would benefit from the scheme at present.

**Statement**

RBI/2005-06/153

RPCD.PLNFS. BC.No.39/06.02.31/2005-06

September 3, 2005

The Chairman/Managing Director  
All Public Sector Banks

Dear Sir,

**Guidelines on One-Time Settlement Scheme for  
SME Accounts**

Please refer to Paragraph No. 8 of our circular RPCD. PLNFS.BC. No. 31/06.02.31/2005-06 dated August 19, 2005 and accordingly, a one-time settlement scheme for recovery of NPAs below Rs.10 crore is proposed hereunder which is required to be implemented by all public sector banks. These guidelines will provide a simplified, non-discretionary and non-discriminatory mechanism for one-time settlement of chronic NPAs in the, SME sector. All public sector banks shall uniformly implement these guidelines.

2. The guidelines will not, however, cover cases of wilful default, fraud and malfeasance. Banks shall identify cases of wilful default, fraud and malfeasance and initiate prompt action. Accordingly, guidelines for one-time settlement of dues relating to NPAs of public sector banks in SME sector are given below :

**(A) Guidelines for one-time settlement of chronic  
NPAs up to Rs.10 crore**

**[I] Coverage**

- (a) The revised guidelines will cover all NPAs in SME sector which have become doubtful or loss as on March 31, 2004 with outstanding balance of Rs.10 crore and below on the date on which the account was classified as doubtful.

- (b) The guidelines will also cover NPAs classified as sub-standard as on 31st March 2004, which have subsequently become doubtful or loss where the outstanding balance was Rs.10 crore and below on the date on which the account was classified as doubtful.
- (c) These guidelines will cover cases on which the banks have initiated action under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and also cases pending before Courts/DRTs/BIFR, subject to consent decree being obtained from the Courts/DRTs/BIFR.
- (d) Cases of wilful default, fraud and malfeasance will not be covered.
- (e) The last date for receipt of applications from borrowers will be as at the close of business on March 31, 2006. The processing under the revised guidelines shall be completed by June 30, 2006.

**[II] Settlement Formula-amount**

**(a) NPAs classified as Doubtful or Loss as  
on March 31, 2004**

The minimum amount that shall be recovered under the revised guidelines in respect of one-time settlement of NPAs classified as doubtful or loss as on March 31, 2004 will be 100% of the outstanding balance in the account as on the date on which the account was categorised as doubtful NPAs.

**(b) NPAs classified as sub-standard as on  
March 31, 2004 which became doubtful  
or loss subsequently**

The minimum amount that shall be recovered in respect of NPAs classified as

sub-standard as on March 31, 2004 which became doubtful or loss subsequently would be 100% of the outstanding balance in the account as on the date on which the account was categorised as doubtful NPAs, plus interest at existing Prime Lending Rate from April 1, 2004 till the date of final payment.

**[iii] Payment**

The amount of settlement arrived at in both the above cases, shall preferably be paid in one lump sum. In cases where the borrowers are unable to pay the entire amount in one lump sum, at least 25% of the amount of settlement shall be paid upfront and the balance amount of 75% should be recovered in instalments within a period of one year together with interest at the existing Prime Lending Rate from the date of settlement up to the date of final payment.

**[iv] Sanctioning Authority**

The decision on the one-time settlement and consequent sanction of waiver or remission or write-off shall be taken by the competent authority under the delegated powers.

**[v] Non-discretionary treatment**

Banks shall follow the above guidelines for one-time settlement of all NPAs covered under the scheme, without discrimination and a monthly report on the progress and details of settlements should be submitted by the concerned authority to the next higher authority and their Central Office. Banks may go for wide publicity and also give notice by January 31, 2006 to the eligible defaulting borrowers to avail of the opportunity for one-time settlement of their outstanding dues in terms of these guidelines. Adequate publicity to these guidelines through various means must be ensured.

**[vi] Reporting to the Board**

Banks shall submit a report on the progress in the one-time settlement of chronic NPAs under the revised guidelines every quarter to the Board of Directors. A copy of the quarterly progress report may also be sent to us.

3. The above guidelines may please be advised to your controlling offices and branches for immediate implementation. These guidelines may be displayed on the web site of your bank.

4. Any deviation from the above settlement guidelines for any borrower shall be made only by the Board of Directors.

5. Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

(G. Srinivasan)  
Chief General Manager

[Translation]

**Vacancies of Judges**

\*48. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :  
SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH :

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

(a) the sanctioned strength of Judges in various High Courts and the Supreme Court of India;

(b) the number of posts of Judges lying vacant in various Courts as on date, court-wise;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacant posts;

(d) whether a large number of civil, criminal and other cases are pending in the Supreme Court and various High Courts;

(e) if so, the details of pending Cases as on date, State-wise; and period-wise; and

(f) the steps being taken by the government to fill up the vacant posts of Judges and for speedy disposal of long pending cases in Courts?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (f) The sanctioned as also the number of posts lying vacant in Supreme Court and various High Courts as on 21.11.2005 is given in statement-I enclosed.

2. Filling up of vacancies in the High Courts is a continuous consultative process among the constitutional authorities. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep arising on account of retirements, resignation or elevation of Judges.

2.1 Pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998, the process of initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges of a High Court lies with the Chief Justice of that High Court. The Government has, however, been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts, Chief Ministers and the Governors of the States, from time to time, to initiate proposals for filling up of the present and anticipated vacancies during the next six months. In response to these efforts, 60 proposals for appointments have been received from the Chief Justices of High Courts with regard to 139 vacancies obtaining as on 21.11.2005.

3. As on 1st January, 2005 14,995 admission matters and 15,156 regular hearing matters were pending in the Supreme Court of India. A Statement-II, showing the pendency position in the High Courts as per the information available is enclosed.

3.1 The pendency of cases in the Courts could be ascribed to various factors, which inter-alia, include vacancies of Judges, new legislations, substantial increase in fresh institution of cases, rise in population, heightened awareness of rights of the part of the citizens, granting of adjournments, industrial development in the country, increase in trade and commerce and socio-economic matters, legislative and administrative aspects touching on the life of citizens, lawyers' strikes etc.

4. Various steps have been taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of cases which include setting up of fast track courts, amendment to the Civil Procedure Codes, permanent adalats for disputes relating to public utilities, increase in the number of posts of Judges, establishment of special courts/tribunals, improvement in the standard of legal education, adoption of alternative modes of disputes resolution, such as arbitration and conciliation.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Sanctioned Strength as on 21.11.2005	No. of vacancies	No. of Proposals received from the Chief Justice of the High Court with reference to column 4
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>Supreme Court</b>	26	04	—
	<b>High Courts</b>			
1.	Allahabad	95	13	03
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39	09	03
3.	Bombay	60	05	03
4.	Calcutta	50	20	—
5.	Chhattisgarh	08	—	—
6.	Delhi	33	06	06
7.	Guwahati	19	02	01
8.	Gujarat	42	07	—
9.	Himachal Pradesh	08	01	03
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	14	04	01

1	2	3	4	5
11. Jharkhand	12	07	05	
12. Karnataka	40	08	05	
13. Kerala	29	01	—	
14. Madhya Pradesh	41	02	—	
15. Madras	42	20	21	
16. Orissa	20	06	—	
17. Patna	31	09	—	
18. Punjab and Haryana	40	11	07	
19. Rajasthan	40	08	02	
20. Sikkim	03	—	—	
21. Uttaranchal	09	—	—	
Total	675	139	60	

**Statement-II***Period-wise pending cases in High Courts*

Sl. No.	High Courts	Total pending cases	Pending for more than 5 but less than 10 years	Pending for more than ten years
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	981245	164484	322244
2.	Andhra Pradesh	183139	35215	3796
3.	Bombay	332975	66807	61035
4.	Calcutta	209233	48296	91080

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Delhi	113785	18909	20799
6.	Gujarat	143655	46808	19321
7.	Guwahati	57381	10616	32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23539	36196	0
9.	Jammu-Kashmir	45225	5088	240
10.	Karnataka	129653	617	5656
11.	Kerala	130267	18965	1026
12.	Madras	298759	26958	4347
13.	Madhya Pradesh	200918	32567	9975
14.	Orissa	106549	2905	32015
15.	Patna	84948	67075	13461
16.	Punjab and Haryana	265302	66589	56338
17.	Rajasthan	204348	42234	14545
18.	Sikkim	55	0	0
19.	Uttaranchal	35898	6516	5960
20.	Jharkhand	63732	NA	NA
21.	Chhattisgarh	35812	NA	NA
Total		3648475	627680	654206

**Coal Shortage**

\*49. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :  
SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of coal by National Thermal Power Corporation during the last three years;

(b) whether this requirement is met from the domestic coal production;

(c) if so, whether Ministries of Power and Coal have agreed on a detailed roadmap to deal with the existing shortages of coal for power plants;

(d) whether both the Ministries have agreed for short term imports of coal that are being planned for 2005-06 to meet the coal shortage of the Power plants in the country; and

(e) if so, the total imports of coal that will be made to meet the coal shortage in the power plants?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) The annual requirement of coal of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) during the last three years projected on the basis of generation target fixed by CEA and stock requirement upto normative level was as under:

(In Million Tonne)

2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
80.736	86.137	97.528

The actual requirement due to better availability of machines and demand for power as well as the actual consumption during the last three years were as under:

(In Million Tonne)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Requirement	83.097	91.611	101.333
Consumption	83.097	90.113	98.786

(b) The coal requirement of NTPC during the past three years was entirely met from the domestic coal production.

(c) Ministry of Power and Ministry of Coal have taken up following measures to deal with the existing shortages of coal for thermal power plants:

**Short-term measures:**

- (i) Import of coal.
- (ii) Increasing domestic production of coal.
- (iii) Emergency mining plan.

**Medium-term measures:**

- (i) Allocation of new coal blocks to power producers/utilities including one coal block, viz. Pakri Barwadih in Jharkhand to NTPC.
- (ii) Streamlined procedure by Ministry of Environment & Forests to expedite environment/forest clearance to pending coal mining projects.
- (iii) Quicker investment decisions.

(d) In order to bridge the present gap between demand and supply of coal from indigenous sources and to build the stock, import of 13.45 million tonne (MT) coal has been planned during 2005-06 for the thermal power plants all over the country including a component of 3.98 MT in respect of NTPC stations.

(e) Import of 20 million tonne coal has been envisaged for 2006-07.

[English]

**Foreign Vehicles Seized by DRI**

\*50. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge custom duty evasion racket in imported vehicles including cars has come to notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of duty evasion detected during the last two years in the import vehicles by DRI;

(d) the number of persons booked and cases registered during this period;

(e) whether some Government agencies are also involved in the racket;

(f) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken against such government officials; and

(g) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A customs duty evasion racket in imported vehicles including cars has come to the notice of the Government recently.

(b) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has recently booked a number of cases wherein vehicles including cars were imported at a concessional rate of Customs duty under the EPCG Scheme for service providers such as hotels, tour operators and companies owning/operating Golf resorts etc. In some cases, the imported vehicles were not put to the intended use of rendering service so as to earn foreign exchange in discharge of the export obligation. Instead, these imported vehicles were given for private use to individuals. In other cases, the EPCG licenses were fraudulently obtained by importers who did not have hotel/tour travel etc. business.

(c) The details of the cases of duty evasion in the import of vehicles detected by DRI in the last two years are as follows:

- 61 Vehicles with estimated value of 23.58 crores have been seized by DRI on account of misuse of Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme for service providers.
- 12 Vehicles with estimated value of 5.77 crores

have been seized by DRI on account of evasion of custom duty by way of mis-declaration of the year of manufacture or model number of such vehicles.

(d) During the last two years, three persons have been arrested and seventeen cases have been registered.

(e) In the investigations conducted so far, the involvement of any Government agency has not come to the notice of the Government.

(f) The question does not arise in view of reply to the part (e) above.

(g) The existing policy provisions are being examined by the DGFT for tightening the provisions related to import of cars under the EPCG scheme.

[Translation]

#### VAT

\*51. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain States have not implemented the VAT system so far,

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to facilitate implementation of VAT system throughout the country?

THE MINISTER of FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (c) Under Entry 54 of List II (State List) of the Constitution of India, State Sales Tax is a State subject. An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been constituted to deliberate upon and decide all matters concerning Sales Tax and State VAT which is intended to replace State Sales Tax. The EC arrived at a broad consensus, in its meeting held on 18 June 2004, to implement VAT w.e.f. 01 April 2005.

So far, 24 States/UTs have implemented VAT. 2 UTs, namely, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, do not have Sales Tax/ VAT. The remaining 9 States/ UTs are yet to implement VAT. These are Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Pondicherry and Chandigarh. Out of these States/ UTs, the Government of Jharkhand have informed the EC that they intend to implement VAT w.e.f. 01 January 2006. The Chandigarh UT Administration have proposed to implement VAT by adopting Punjab VAT Law, for which the necessary legislation is before the Parliament. Regarding other States/ UTs, some States have informed that they are in the process of building consensus within their States, while some others are insisting on phasing out of CST before introduction of VAT.

Since VAT is a State subject, the Union Government is playing the role of a facilitator in this important tax reform process. The Union Government is providing all necessary technical and financial support, including compensation for any revenue loss to the States on account of introduction of VAT, during the first 3 years commencing 1.4.2005, as per agreed formula. Regarding the issue of phasing out of CST, the EC has already taken a decision that the matter will be deliberated upon in the EC during 2005-06 and, thereafter, the EC will advise the Central Government in this regard. The EC is accordingly deliberating upon the issue.

[English]

#### Online Trading Frauds

\*52. SHRI UDAY SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Stock Exchange has recently come up with a plan to trace online trading frauds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to various frauds in stock exchanges, the investors are being cheated; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure transparency in the functioning of various stock exchanges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) The National Stock exchange of India Limited (NSE) has recently issued two circulars dated May 10, 2005 and July 1, 2005 to their members for strengthening internet trading facility. The circular of May 10, 2005 requires the members to conduct regular audit of their internet trading systems. The members are required to submit system audit certificate by a qualified system audit professional on half yearly basis. By circular dated July 1, 2005 NSE has specified minimum safety standards, which the software facilitating internet based trading should provide.

(c) There has been one complaint of alleged cheating by misusing client's login name and password and a few complaints about unauthorised transactions in internet trading.

(d) Various measures have been introduced from time to time to increase transparency in market operations. The exchanges provide fully automated screen based trading system, which electronically matches orders on a strict price time priority basis. The system provides for faster incorporation of price sensitive information into prevailing prices. It enables market participants to see the full market on a real time basis. It provides complete anonymity and audit trail.

[Translation]

#### Vigilance and Monitoring Committees for Rural Development Scheme

\*53. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :  
SHRI RAGHUVeer SINGH KOSHAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued by the Government to State Governments to constitute vigilance



and monitoring committees at district level for supervision and monitoring of all the rural development programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the composition of these committees;

(c) the number of districts where the said committees have been constituted, State-wise;

(d) the total number of the committees required to be constituted in the country alongwith the number of such committees already constituted; and

(e) the number of the States where such committees have started functioning alongwith the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued reconstituting Vigilance and Monitoring Committees in all districts of the country by the Ministry of Rural Development, in October, 2004, for effective monitoring of Rural Development programmes. The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees as reconstituted have a Member of Parliament as the Chairman. The other members of the Committee are as follows:

- (i) All MPs (Lok Sabha) of the District to be designated as Co-Chairman.
- (ii) One Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) representing the State and exercising option to be associated with the District level Committee of that District (on first come basis), to be designated as Co-Chairman.

(iii) All MLAs of the District.

(iv) One Person to be nominated by the State Govt./ UT Administration.

(v) Chairperson of the Zilla Panchayat.

(vi) All Chairpersons of Panchayat Samities.

(vii) Chief Executive Officer of the Zilla Panchayat.

(viii) Project Director, DRDA.

(ix) One member from a reputed NGO to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in the Committee.

(x) One professional from the field of Social Work/ Social Science to be nominated by the District Collector.

(xi) One representative each of the SC/ST, Women and representative of minority community to be nominated by the Chairman in consultation with other Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha) in the Committee.

(e) According to the information furnished by the District authorities/State Government details of the meeting of District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees held, district-wise and state-wise enclosed statement. These Committees have been reviewing implementation of the Rural Development Programmes in the Districts concerned, in the meetings held.

#### Statement

( As on 21.11.2005)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Districts	Date of last Meeting held		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Mahabubnagar	30.12.2004	12.02.2005	18.07.2005

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		2.	Ranga Reddy	07.04.2005		
		3.	Krishna	01.05.2005	01.09.2005	
		4.	Cuddapah	Meeting held*		
		5.	Nalgonda	24.04.2005		
		6.	Srikakulam	10.10.2005		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.	Changiang	30.06.2005	03.10.2005	
		8.	Lower Subansiri	06.06.2005		
		9.	Dibang Valley	28.06.2005		
		10.	East Kameng	12.07.2005		
		11.	Papum Para	04.06.2005		
		12.	Lohit	01.06.2005		
		13.	West Kameng (Bomdila)	09.09.2005		
3.	Assam	14.	Karimganj	25.11.2004		
		15.	Barpeta	06.01.2005	12.07.2005	23.09.2005
		16.	N.C. Hills, Haflong	26.05.2005		
		17.	Tinsukia	29.12.2004	23.02.2005	
		18.	Morigaon	19.09.2005		
4.	Bihar	19.	Jehanabad	06.07.2005	13.08.2005	
		20.	Bhagalpur	Meeting held*		
		21.	Rohtas	29.06.2005		
		22.	Madhubani	16.06.2005		
		23.	Nawada	20.08.2005		
		24.	Sheikhpura	15.04.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		25.	Bhojpur	Meeting held*		
		26.	Darbhanga	Meeting held*		
		27.	Kaimur	Meeting held*		
		28.	Khagaria	10.04.2005		
		29.	Katihar	10.06.2005		
		30.	Saharsa	Meeting held*		
		31.	Sitamarhi	Meeting held*		
		32.	Sheohar	Meeting held*		
		33.	Pashchim Chaparan	14.05.2005		
		34.	Patna	23.07.2005		
		35.	Purnea	08.07.2005		
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.	Sarguja	24.06.2005	17.10.2005	
		37.	Durg	28.03.2005		
		38.	Jashpur	09.03.2005		
		39.	Raigarh	31.03.2005		
		40.	Rajnandgaon	30.06.2005		
		41.	Bastar	25.05.2005		
6.	Gujarat	42.	Amreli	28.12.2004	12.04.2005	
		43.	Anand	13.04.2005	05.09.2005	
		44.	Bhujj	27.12.2004	08.04.2005	
		45.	Banaskantha	21.05.2005		
		46.	Dahod	30.04.2005	31.04.2005	
		47.	Junagadh	02.06.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		48.	Surat	21.03.2005	16.07.2005	
		49.	Sabarkantha	15.04.2005		
		50.	Surendranagar	13.04.2005		
		51.	Navsari	05.03.2005		
		52.	Narmada	24.06.2005		
		53.	Mahsana	24.03.2005	24.05.2005	
		54.	Patan	05.03.2005		
		55.	Porbandar	10.06.2005		
		56.	Rajkot	19.03.2005	22.07.2005	
		57.	Valsad	30.03.2005	29.06.2005	
7.	Haryana	58.	Ambala	12.09.2005		
		59.	Kaithal	08.09.2005		
		60.	Hisar	23.07.2005		
		61.	Yamuna Nagar	03.09.2005		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	62.	Bilaspur	07.05.2005		
		63.	Kullu	30.03.2005		
		64.	Shimla	16.07.2005		
		65.	Solan	06.07.2005		
9.	Jharkhand	66.	Latehar	12.04.2005	08.10.2005	
		67.	Lohardaga	13.09.2005		
		68.	Pakur	30.04.2005	21.05.2005	
		69.	Chatra	07.05.2005	20.08.2005	
		70.	Gumla	19.09.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		71.	Dumka	13.08.2005		
		72.	Ranchi	13.09.2005		
10.	Karnataka	73.	Bijapur	15.04.2005		
		74.	Bidar	30.12.2004		
		75.	Bellary	29.12.2004	23.07.2005	
		76.	Belgaum	23.07.2005		
		77.	Chickmagalur	16.06.2005		
		78.	Chitradurga	16.07.2005		
		79.	Dharwad	10.01.2005		
		80.	Davanagere	30.04.2005		
		81.	Dakshina Kannada	13.09.2005		
		82.	Gadag	15.06.2005		
		83.	Haveri	27.12.2004	15.04.2005	
		84.	Kodagu	13.07.2005		
		85.	Koppal	01.01.2005		
		86.	Tumkur	16.06.2005		
		87.	Mysore	06.01.2005		
		88.	Raichur	15.04.2005		
		89.	Uttara Kannada	28.01.2005		
11.	Kerala	90.	Kasaragod	15.04.2005		
		91.	Palakkad	16.07.2005		
		92.	Wayanad	21.05.2005	29.06.2005	
		93.	Kannur	23.07.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	94.	Betul	20.10.2005		
		95.	Bhopal	28.05.2005	26.09.2005	
		96.	Chhatarpur	07.02.2005	22.07.2005	
		97.	Guna	19.05.2005		
		98.	Mandsaur	24.12.2004	01.02.2005	23.04.2005
		99.	Narsimhapur	10.09.2005		
		100.	Hoshangabad	16.02.2005		
		101.	Indore	27.05.2005		
		102.	Ratlam	05.04.2005		
		103.	Rewa	29.03.2005		
		104.	Seoni	31.03.2005	12.09.2005	
		105.	Sehore	18.07.2005		
		106.	Shahdol	03.06.2005	07.10.2005	
		107.	Sagar	19.07.2005		
		108.	Sidhi	12.03.2005		
		109.	Shivpuri	18.09.2005		
13.	Maharashtra	110.	Akola	17.05.2005		
		111.	Buldana	27.12.2004	12.03.2005	
		112.	Raigad	28.12.2004	21.02.2005	04.04.2005
		113.	Chandrapur	22.02.2005	22.06.2005	06.10.2005
		114.	Gadchiroli	17.01.2005	25.05.2005	
		115.	Hingoli	14.06.2005		
		116.	Bhandara	05.03.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		117.	Jalgaon	05.03.2005		
		118.	Jalna	16.07.2005		
		119.	Kolhapur	01.07.2005		
		120.	Sindhurg	29.06.2005		
		121.	Satara	05.09.2005		
		122.	Osmanabad	20.05.2005		
		123.	Pune	30.04.2005		
		124.	Parbhani	15.06.2005		
		125.	Thane	16.06.2005		
14.	Manipur	126.	Thoubal	01.02.2005		
		127.	Tamenglong	31.01.2005		
15.	Meghalaya	128.	West Garo Hills	29.09.2005		
16.	Mizoram	129.	Aizwal	12.01.2005	02.02.2005	27.10.2005
		130.	Saiha	11.02.2005		
		131.	Lawngtlai	10.02.2005		
		132.	Champhai	10.02.2005		
		133.	Kolasib	23.03.2005		
		134.	Lunglei	14.02.2005		
		135.	Mamit	13.04.2005		
		136.	Serchhip	01.02.2005		
17.	Orissa	137.	Bargarh	06.01.2005	16.05.2005	
		138.	Balasore	19.02.2005	26.06.2005	
		139.	Balangir	19.05.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		140.	Dhenkanal	22.02.2005	18.05.2005	26.09.2005
		141.	Ganjam	21.02.2005		
		142.	Gajapati	27.05.2005		
		143.	Nayagarh	21.02.2005		
		144.	Phulbani	24.01.2005	13.04.2005	15.07.2005
		145.	Khurda	07.02.2005	18.07.2005	
		146.	Kalahandi	25.01.2005	10.06.2005	
		147.	Sundargarh	18.02.2005	17.05.2005	
		148.	Mayurbhanj	13.09.2005		
		149.	Deogarh	11.02.2005	27.09.2005	
		150.	Puri	22.02.2005		
18.	Punjab	151.	Faridkot	31.03.2005		
		152.	Fatehgarh Sahib	30.03.2005		
		153.	Ferozepur	15.04.2005		
		154.	Bathinda	29.09.2005		
		155.	Hosiarpur	28.01.2005	15.07.2005	
		156.	Kapurthala	31.03.2005		
		157.	Nawanshehar	14.07.2005		
		158.	Patiala	29.03.2005		
		159.	Ropar	Meeting held*		
19.	Rajasthan	160.	Ajmer	18.06.2005	15.09.2005	
		161.	Barmer	19.02.2005	23.05.2005	
		162.	Dungarpur	13.10.2005		



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		163.	Udaipur	26.12.2004	21.09.2005	
		164.	Jaisalmer	16.02.2005		
		165.	Sawai Madhopur	19.09.2005		
20.	Tamil Nadu	166.	Coimbatore	14.06.2005	15.09.2005	
		167.	Dindigul	31.12.2004	31.03.2005	30.06.2005
		168.	Dharmapuri	29.04.2005		
		169.	Krishnagiri	01.07.2005		
		170.	Karur	06.09.2005		
		171.	Pudukkottai	17.06.2005	30.09.2005	
		172.	Perambalur	04.07.2005		
		173.	Tiruvallur	31.12.2004	15.10.2005	
		174.	Tirunelveli	21.02.2005	09.09.2005	
		175.	Vellore	31.12.2004	24.06.2005	13.07.2005
		176.	Villupuram	15.04.2005		
		177.	Virudhunagar	22.02.2005	06.07.2005	
		178.	Tiruvannamalai	11.02.2005	23.06.2005	
		179.	Thoothukudi	22.02.2005		
		180.	Thanjavur	13.06.2005		
		181.	Theni	28.09.2005		
		182.	Salem	04.02.2005		
		183.	Kandhamal	13.04.2005	15.07.2005	
		184.	Kancheepuram	21.10.2005		
		185.	Kanniyakumari	17.02.2005	06.07.2005	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		186.	The Nilgiris	19.07.2005		
		187.	Namakkal	04.02.2005		
		188.	Madurai	01.02.2005		
		189.	Ramanathapuram	11.11.2005		
		190.	Periyar (Erode)	05.02.2005	15.09.2005	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	191.	Agra	29.05.2005		
		192.	Bijnor	28.12.2004		
		193.	Bahraich	21.09.2005		
		194.	Chandoli	05.10.2005		
		195.	Deoria	07.02.2005	16.09.2005	10.11.2005
		196.	Etawah	14.05.2005		
		197.	Faizabad	12.04.2005		
		198.	Kushinagar	30.04.2005		
		199.	Kanpur Dehat	15.01.2005		
		200.	Jaunpur	27.12.2004		
		201.	Mau	27.12.2004	20.07.2005	
		202.	Meerut	11.06.2005		
		203.	Shaharanpur	31.12.2004	30.04.2005	16.07.2005
		204.	Hardoi	30.04.2005		
		205.	Mainpuri	30.03.2005		
		206.	Ravidas Nagar	02.07.2005		
		207.	Mirzapur	06.06.2005		
		208.	Hamirpur	12.01.2005		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Uttaranchal	209.	Bageswar	02.12.2004	11.04.2005	
		210.	Pthoragarh	30.12.2004	17.05.2005	
		211.	Pauri Garhwal	29.06.2005	06.10.2005	
		212.	Almora	28.12.2004	08.04.2005	
		213.	Haridwar	30.03.2005	05.04.2005	
		214.	Dehradun	13.04.2005		
		215.	Champawat	31.12.2004		
		216.	Chamoli	21.09.2005		
		217.	Uttarkashi	12.04.2005		
		218.	Tehari Garhwal	11.04.2005		
23.	West Bengal	219.	Bankura	20.09.2005		
		220.	Hooghly	19.09.2005		
24.	Lakshadweep	221.	Lakshadweep	01.04.2005		
25.	Pondicherry	222.	Pondicheery	02.05.2005	10.06.2005	

\*Date of the meeting not indicated.

[English]

#### Scam in LIC

\*54. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI has unearthed a scam in LIC involving a huge amount;

(b) if so, the nature of the racket and the persons involved therein;

(c) the number of cases of such rackets which are under the scrutiny of Government;

(d) the action taken to bring the culprits to book as also ensure safety of policy holders; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check such scam in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b) LIC has reported that its Branch Office, located in Khan Market area, New Delhi services the Salary Saving Scheme of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). As per this scheme MCD is required

from the salary of the employees and remit the same to LIC. In August, 2003, complaints were received from the employees of premium not having been adjusted against their policies. On receiving the complaints, an enquiry was instituted by LIC. Enquiry revealed that monthly premium remittances received from MCD were being partly diverted towards adjustment of fresh proposals and towards renewal premium of other policy-holders. Owing to this diversion of renewal premium, various policies of MCD employees were having multiple gaps in their premium payment. LIC appointed another committee to undertake a detailed enquiry into the matter, and this committee submitted its report on 10.9.2004. The matter was referred to the Vigilance Department of LIC which in turn referred it to the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) on 21.05.2005. Later, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) registered an FIR and raided the Khan Market office of LIC on 28.09.05. The matter is under investigation by CBI. LIC has also initiated disciplinary action against five agents and eighteen staff members.

(c) LIC has reported that this is an isolated irregularity and no other such instance is reported to have occurred.

(d) Disciplinary proceedings against the five agents and eighteen staff members have already been initiated as per LIC Agents Regulations/Staff Regulations. To ensure the safety of the policy holders, LIC is settling claims after necessary certification of the premium deducted by the employer. As such the interests of the policy holders have been protected.

(e) LIC has put in place a very robust mechanism, viz., extensive use of computers and double back up of records, to avoid recurrence of such instances in future.

#### Closure of Textile Mills

\*55. SHRI M. APPADURAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed down during the last two years throughout India, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for the closures of such mills; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the workers of such mills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) During the last two years i.e. 1st October, 2003 to 30th September, 2005, forty cotton/man-made textile mills (non-SSI) were lying closed in the country. The State-wise details of the forty closed mills are as under :-

#### State-wise Closed Mills as on 30th September, 2005

Sl.No.	Name of the state	No. of Closed Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	1
3.	Gujarat	5
4.	Karnataka	1
5.	Kerala	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	2
7.	Maharashtra	7
8.	Tamil Nadu	14
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1
10.	West Bengal	3
11.	Pondicherry	1
Total		40

(b) The reason for the closure of mills are financial and labour problems.

(c) One of the welfare measures taken by the Government for the welfare of the textile workers of

permanently closed textile mills is to give financial assistance to them through the Scheme Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS). This Scheme being implemented by the Office of the Textile Commissioner in co-ordination with the concerned State Government/Workers Union/Official Liquidator/Provident Fund Commissioner etc. is applicable to the textile workers in the country and is meant for providing an interim relief for an interim period of only 3 years on a tapering basis only to the workers who might be displaced by permanent closure of Textile Mills/Units or entire division in case of partial closure thereof, provided such mills/units and workers fulfill the conditions prescribed under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme. The Cooperative sector is not covered under the purview of TWRFS. None of the forty closed mills had availed facility under TWRFS.

#### Supply of Safe Drinking Water

\*56. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU :

DR. M. JAGANNATH :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several lakhs of people residing in rural areas are forced to consume drinking water highly contaminated with fluoride, iron, nitrate, arsenic and saline salts;

(b) if so, the areas identified in the country where the contamination is beyond permissible limits;

(c) whether the Union Government along with State Governments have initiated any scheme to reduce the contamination in drinking water;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved in this regard;

(e) whether any foreign assistance has been sought by the Union Government in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the funds proposed to be allocated to various States for supply of uncontaminated drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. 96.13% of the 14,22,303 rural habitations in the country have been fully covered, and 3.55% partially covered with safe drinking water supply as per the stipulated norms. However, due to over-exploitation of groundwater and other factors some of the drinking water sources become chemically contaminated and unsafe. The quality of drinking water of various sources is periodically monitored by the District Water Quality Testing Laboratories with reference to the water quality standards laid down by the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) as per IS:10500 standard. In some habitations, dual water supply policy is promoted and State Governments have been advised to mark unsafe/contaminated drinking water source with red paint to ensure that people do not use the same for drinking and cooking purposes but can be used for other purposes like washing and bathing. The number of water quality affected habitations in the country as on 31.3.2004, as reported by State Governments in response to water quality survey ordered in March 2000, is 216,968. State-wise details are given in the statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) Rural drinking water is a State subject. Government of India provides financial and technical assistance to States through a Centrally Sponsored scheme, namely Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), for supply of drinking water as per the stipulated norms. For tackling water quality problems due to chemical contamination a Sub-Mission programme was introduced in 1992-93 under ARWSP with funding pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and States. With effect from 1/4/1998, the State Governments have been delegated powers to sanction projects under the Sub-Mission programme for which funds earmarked for water quality are to be utilized. 15% of ARWSP funds released to States are earmarked for tackling water quality problems, and 5% for taking up source sustainability

measures like rainwater harvesting and water recharging. These measures, inter-alia, reduce contamination of ground water based drinking water sources. Fully covered States can utilize more funds for tackling water quality problems with the approval of Government of India. Following water quality tackling measures were taken up by the State/Central Governments under the Sub-Mission Programme :-

- \* Setting up of de-fluoridation plants, de-salination plants, arsenic removal plants for existing ground water schemes, treatment and filtration plants.
- \* Providing Community de-fluoridation plants and domestic level filters.
- \* Aeration for treatment of iron contaminated water.
- \* Marking of safe and unsafe sources and social mobilization for usage of safe sources for drinking and cooking purposes.
- \* Single and multi-village piped water schemes from alternative distant ground water/surface source.

The States have also proposed that in future they would adopt an integrated approach to cover quality affected habitations by utilizing treatment units/domestic filters, rooftop rainwater harvesting structures, piped water schemes and recharging/strengthening of existing safe

source and watershed based activities. The Twelfth Finance Commission has earmarked funds for tackling water quality problems in the acutely affected States e.g. Andhra Pradesh (Rs.325 crore), West bengal (Rs.600 crore), Rajasthan (Rs.150 crore) and Haryana (Rs.100 crore). In addition, policy measures have been initiated to increase the funds earmarked for water quality in the ARWSP from 15% to 20% and to allocate the same to the affected States in a focused manner. A community based rural drinking water monitoring and surveillance programme has also been pilot-tested in four districts of the country for scaling up throughout the country. Various quality tackling measures undertaken by the State Governments supported by the Central Government result in reduction in number of quality affected habitations however, side by side some new quality affected habitations emerge from time to time due to over-exploitation of ground water. State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat have reported coverage and reduction in number of quality affected habitations.

(e) and (f) A Concept Paper for seeking external financial assistance for tackling water quality problems has been posed to the World Bank. The projects received from Tamil Nadu and Punjab for external financial assistance in rural drinking water sector including water quality problems have also been taken up with the World Bank.

(g) The State-wise allocation of ARWSP funds for the year 2005-2006 is given in the statement-II 15% of these funds are earmarked for tackling water quality.

#### Statement-I

##### Water Quality Affected Habitations Reported by States

(On the basis of survey ordered in March 2000 and as reported by States on 31/3/2004)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Habitations Affected by						
		Fluoride	Salinity	Iron	Arsenic	Nitrate	Multiple	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3072	973	5	0	0	0	4050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	7585	0	0	534	8119
4.	Bihar	43	0	629	45	50	9	776
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	61	4932	11	0	0	5021
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	4341	2575	0	0	1336	465	8717
8.	Haryana	144	72	0	0	0	145	361
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jharkhand	15	0	113	0	1	39	168
11.	Jammu-Kashmir	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
12.	Karnataka	5838	4460	6633	0	4077	0	21008
13.	Kerala	34	86	564	0	78	105	867
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3764	604	856	0	0	157	5381
15.	Maharashtra	800	2077	196	0	296	418	3787
16.	Manipur	0	0	37	0	0	0	37
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	160	0	0	0	160
18.	Mizoram	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
19.	Nagaland	0	0	157	0	0	0	157
20.	Orissa	504	771	30979	0	0	0	32254
21.	Punjab	613	1291	189	0	0	0	2093
22.	Rajasthan	8992	5428	131	0	7882	18639	41072
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	737	674	1058	0	237	2868	5574

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Tripura		0	0	6850	0	0	181	7031
26. Uttaranchal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh		1046	295	2198	0	1	1522	5062
28. West Bengal		1346	4126	54711	4973	0	0	65156
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0	16	0	0	10	26
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0		0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32. Delhi		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Lakshadweep		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Pondicherry		0	2	14	0	0	0	16
35. Chandigarh		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>31306</b>	<b>23495</b>	<b>118088</b>	<b>5029</b>	<b>13958</b>	<b>25092</b>	<b>2,16,968</b>

**Statement-II**

*State-wise allocation under ARWSP –  
Normal during 2005-06*

S. No.	Name of the State	Allocation (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20902.00
2.	Bihar	15324.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	5154.00
4.	Goa	193.00

1	2	3
5.	Gujarat	11186.00
6.	Haryana	3512.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8585.00
8.	Jammu-Kashmir	19908.00
9.	Jharkhand	5529.00
10.	Karnataka	15470.00
11.	Kerala	5386.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15101.00



1	2	3
13.	Maharashtra	27591.00
14.	Orissa	12405.00
15.	Punjab	3642.00
16.	Rajasthan	31440.00
17.	Tamil Nadu	11875.00
18.	Uttaranchal	5725.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	24764.00
20.	West Bengal	13308.00
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9.37
22.	Chandigarh	0.00
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.25
24.	Daman and Diu	0.00
25.	Delhi	4.69
26.	Lakshadweep	0.00
27.	Pondicherry	4.69
Sub Total (A)		257025.00
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	9060.00
29.	Assam	15280.00
30.	Manipur	3110.00
31.	Meghalaya	3583.00
32.	Mizoram	2569.00
33.	Nagaland	2637.00
34.	Sikkim	1083.00

1	2	3
35.	Tripura	3178.00
Sub Total (B)		40500.00
Total (A+B)		297525.00

**Allocation Position Under ARWSP - DDP**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	130.00
2.	Gujarat	1153.00
3.	Haryana	78.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	2020.00
5.	Jammu-Kashmir	165.00
6.	Karnataka	2085.00
7.	Rajasthan	12594.00
Sub Total (C)		18225.00
Total (A+B+C)		315750.00

**Disinvestment in NALCO**

\*57. SHEI ANANTA NAYAK :  
SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI :

Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) has expressed reservations against disinvestment;

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

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

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Reforms in Insurance Sector

\*58. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH :  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority had recommended far reaching reforms in the insurance sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the Government on the above recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) to (d) The IRDA had set up a Committee to deliberate on the recommendations of the Law Commission to review the Insurance Act, 1938. The report of the Committee was submitted to the IRDA in July, 2005. IRDA has placed these in the public domain for comments of all stakeholders. The IRDA is yet to submit its report to Government.

#### Implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

\*59. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :  
SHRIMATI KIRAN MAHESHWARI :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has recently finalised

and implemented National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the country;

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

(c) the details of districts covered/to be covered thereunder indicating the number of persons benefited/to be benefited therefrom, State-wise;

(d) the funds released/to be released to each State Government;

(e) the directions/guidelines issued to State Governments for effective implementation of the scheme alongwith response of the States, if any; and

(f) the mechanism adopted to ensure transparency and accountability at all levels to implement the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) and (b) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), 2005 has been notified in the Gazette of India on 7th September, 2005. The notification for applicability of the Act is yet to be issued under section 1(3) of the Act. The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security of the rural households by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

(c) The Act is likely to be implemented in 200 selected districts of the country in the first phase. The process of identification of the districts has not yet been completed.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) Wide ranging consultations have been held with State Governments, non-governmental Organisations, scholars and eminent people with a view to finalising the guidelines for the effective implementation of the

Act. The draft guidelines have been placed on the website of the Ministry. The guidelines have not yet been finalised.

(f) To ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Act, provisions have been made in Section 23 of the Act which are as under :-

- (i) The District Programme Coordinator and all Implementing Agencies in the District shall be responsible for the proper utilisation and management of the funds placed at their disposal for the purpose of implementing a Scheme.
- (ii) The State Government may, by rules, determine the arrangements to be made for the proper execution of Schemes and programmes under the Scheme.
- (iii) All payment of wages in cash and unemployment allowances shall be made directly to the person concerned and in the presence of independent persons of the community on pre-announced dates.
- (iv) If any dispute or complaint arises concerning the implementation of a Scheme by the Gram Panchayat, the matter shall be referred to the Programme Officer.
- (v) The Programme Officer shall enter every complaint in a complaint register and shall dispose of the disputes and complaints within 7 days of its receipt and in case it relates to a matter to be resolved by any other authority it shall be forwarded to such authority under intimation to the complainant.

Section 17 of the Act provides for social audit of works by Gram Sabha as under :-

- (i) The Gram Sabha shall monitor the execution of

works within the Gram Panchayat.

- (ii) The Gram Sabha shall conduct regular social audits of all the projects under the Scheme taken up within the Gram Panchayat.
- (iii) The gram Panchayat shall make available all relevant documents including the muster rolls, bills, vouchers, measurement books, copies of sanction orders and other connected books of account and papers to the Gram Sabha for the purpose of conducting the social audit.

#### Quality of Roads under PMGSY

\*60. SHRI PRABODH PANDA :  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that several ongoing road projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are not upto the standard;

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

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has decided to inquire into the matter and monitor the projects to improve quality;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the funds allocated by the Government under PMGSY and the expenditure incurred by each State/Union Territory during each of the last three years and the current year;

(g) whether these funds have been fully utilized/spent by the concerned States;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH) : (a) to (i) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana focuses on Quality of the road works. A three tier quality monitoring system has been put in operation. If the quality of work is not up to the mark at the time of initial inspection, action is required to be taken to make the quality upto required standard. If quality of any completed work inspected is not satisfactory, the contract provides that the contractor should rectify the defects at his own cost. The Quality Assurance of rural roads in India is in the process of evolution and efforts are made to improve the Quality. The grading given by the National Quality Monitors (NQMs) at the third tier, for the completed works inspected during the period July 2004 to July 2005 State-wise, are indicated in the Statement-I enclosed. The system of Quality Assurance of PMGSY roadworks is periodically reviewed through Regional Review Meetings, to make it more and more focused and need based. The parameters for grading have also been undergoing changes, for reflecting the true quality.

2. The funds released and the expenditure incurred on PMGSY works, State-wise, for phase II, III, IV and V, as reported by the States/Union Territories, are given in the Statement-II enclosed. Utilisation of funds is affected by lack of absorption capacity in States and climatic or such other adverse conditions which affect progress of works.

3. States are regularly advised to focus on their capacity building and provide dedicated staff for PMGSY works to expedite the works and maximum utilization of funds.

#### Statement-I

*Grading of completed road works inspected by NQMs during July, 2004 to July, 2005*

Sl.No.	State	Grading			
		Total inspections	UMS	UCM	UQW
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	325	102	28	168
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	31	20	33
3.	Assam	61	10	10	28
4.	Bihar	150	86	14	143
5.	Chhattisgarh	204	123	6	33
6.	Gujarat	154	87	29	71
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	16	3	1	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	42	2	0	6
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	5	3	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	86	56	8	64
12.	Karnataka	167	44	28	44
13.	Kerala	32	23	3	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	510	333	40	192
15.	Maharashtra	196	110	17	70
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	19	17	8	8
18.	Mizoram	21	5	5	15

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. Nagaland		18	11	3	17
20. Orissa		390	129	20	98
21. Punjab		31	14	7	11
22. Rajasthan		713	128	14	159
23. Sikkim		10	7	3	8
24. Tamil Nadu		190	87	27	99
25. Tripura		15	9	0	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
26. Uttar Pradesh		440	241	10	123
27. Uttaranchal		21	5	7	8
28. West Bengal		233	166	22	47
Total		4099	1892	331	1447

UMS Unsatisfactory Management Standard

UCM Unsatisfactory Contract Management

UQW Unsatisfactory Quality of Work

**Statement-II**

**Releases and Expenditure under PMGSY**

Sl. No.	State	Phase-II (2001-03)			Phase-III (2003-04)		Phase-IV (2004-05)		Phase-V (2005-06)		ADB/World Bank	
		Allocation 2005-06	Amount Released	Expenditure upto Sept.05	Amount Released	Expenditure upto Sept.05	Amount Released	Expenditure upto Sept.05	Amount Released	Expenditure upto Sept.05	Amount Released	Expenditure upto Sept.05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	409.91	409.91	170.00	164.70	0.00					
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52	86.51	86.18	0.00		0.00					
3.	Assam	176	154.92	145.01	199.72	143.14	134.82	71.40				
4.	Bihar	332	210.00	179.71	151.14	55.99	0.00					
5.	Chhattisgarh	235	203.22	189.97	376.06	233.64	184.07	184.07		5.98	50.00	12.41
6.	Goa	5	5.00	0.32	0.00		0.00					
7.	Gujarat	60	111.70	109.06	88.70	59.14	0.00	9.26				
8.	Haryana	25	62.74	61.01	48.04	39.76	20.11	17.01				



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		5.00									
31.	Daman and Diu		0.00									
32.	Delhi		5.00									
33.	Lakshadweep		4.89									
34.	Pondicherry		0.00	4.65								
	Total		14.89	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		3480	5126.09	4348.48	4353.80	3296.59	1669.78	966.99	77.59	7.59	466.26	176.27

#### **Restructuring of RRBs**

\*61. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has received the report submitted by RBI Internal Group regarding restructuring of Regional Rural Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the views made by All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association on the report;

(c) whether the Government is considering the recommendations and views of various Unions before going for the consolidation process; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) All India Regional Rural Bank Employees Association had furnished detailed views on the draft report of the Internal Working Group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), which was placed in the public domain. Based on responses received, the Report

has been finalized by the RBI. The working Group has made a number of recommendations which include, inter alia, amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), change of sponsor bank in certain cases, matters relating to governance, management, regulation and supervision. and minimum capital requirements for improving the health of RRBs and to make them viable rural financing institutions. The Government will consider all relevant aspects before taking any decision.

#### **Allocation of Power to Maharashtra**

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

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government for additional supply of electricity from the National Grid; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :  
(a) and (b) During the current financial year (2005-06), Government of Maharashtra requested this Ministry for allocation of additional power from central sector projects

due to deficit of power in the evening and morning peak hours in that State. Keeping in view the shortages prevailing in other States in the Western Region (WR) as well as limited availability of power in unallocated pool kept at the disposal of the Government, the following steps were taken to augment availability of power in Maharashtra:

- (i) Additional 30 MW power allocated from unallocated pool of WR w.e.f. 04.05.2005.
- (ii) Allocation from surrendered/unallocated power of NTPC stations in Eastern Region (ER) increased from 95 MW to 125 MW w.e.f. 04.05.2005. This has since been revised to 60 MW power during peak hours (1800-2200 hrs) and 110 MW during off peak hours (0000-1800 hrs & 2200-2400 hrs) w.e.f. 15.11.2005 due to reduction in availability of power surrendered by ER constituents.
- (iii) The entire unallocated power (81 MW) of unit-4 (540 MW) of Tarapur Atomic Power Plant allocated to Maharashtra prior to its commercial operation w.e.f. 12.09.2005.
- (iv) Additional gas arranged for Kawas and Gandhar gas stations of NTPC which has given additional availability of power to the State.

#### Contribution of India towards AARDO

437. SHRI DHANUSKODI R. ATHITHAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been contributing a large sum as membership to the Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation (AARDO);

(b) if so, the details of annual contribution for the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the manner in which aforesaid contribution helped India in developing understanding among member

countries and eradicating poverty among rural people in the country; and

(d) the name and number of activities of AARDO, in which India participated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) The annual membership contribution of the India to Afro-Asian Rural Development Organisation (AARDO) is US \$ 106,000.

(b) The year wise contribution for the last three years to AARDO is as under:

Year	Annual contribution
2003	US \$ 106,000
2004	US \$ 106,000
2005	US \$ 106,000

(c) AARDO is a forum with which India is closely associated so as to further cooperation in the field of rural development in the member countries. Our contributions have helped the Organisation to sustain its main activities such as human resource development and development of pilot projects through partnership with the rural beneficiaries, addressing the basic physical and social infrastructure, transfer of technology and poverty alleviation programmes through income and employment generating activities.

(d) AARDO in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs has organized various training courses with the participation from different countries including India on subjects such as (i) Promotion of Micro Enterprises, (ii) Assessment and Transfer of Indian Technology (iii) Information Storage and Retrieval System (iv) Small Enterprises Management Consultancy (v) Small



Enterprises policy and promotion (vi) Total Quality Management and ISO 9000/QS9000 (vii) Empowerment of Women through Enterprises (viii) Rural Industry Promotion in Developing Economies (ix) Data Warehousing and Data Mining (x) Adoption of Indian Technologies for sustainable Industrial Development (xi) Training Methods and skill for managers (xii) Promotion of Export oriented Agro Industries (xiii) Small Industry Financing - Approaches and Strategies (xiv) Strategies for sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (xv) Textile Training Quality Control, Textile Extension etc.

#### **Non-Performing Assets**

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

- (a) the details of non-performing Assets (NPAs) of IDBI, ICICI, IFCI and LIC till date;
- (b) the details of the companies above 10 crore exposure;
- (c) the action has been taken against the defaulting companies; and
- (d) the recovery rate from these companies?

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

#### **CAG Report for Jute Corporation of India**

439. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 2004 it is pointed out that the lackadaisical approach of the Ministry resulted in Rs. 1.17 crore remaining unutilized with the Jute Corporation of India (JCI), which was refunded along with interest of Rs. 1.53 crore only after it was pointed out by Audit;

- (b) If so, reasons for unutilisation of fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The observation is included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for 2004. The Ministry has issued instructions to the Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) to take remedial action to prevent the recurrence of such instances in future.

#### **Research on Drugs**

440. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

- (a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to focus on drug research in India;
- (b) the amount allocated on drug research during the last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) the proposals/schemes formulated by the Government to make India a leader in drug development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Several steps have been taken from time to time by the Government to focus on Drug Research in India. Some of these are:

- Increasing the outlay for Research and Development (R&D) on drug research.
- Introducing newer programmes such as Pharmaceutical Research and Development Support Fund (PRDSF) of Department of Science and Technology (DST), Technology Development and Demonstration Programme (TDDP) of Department of Scientific & Industrial Research

(DSIR), New Millennium India Technology Leadership Initiatives (NMITLI) of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI) of Department of Biotechnology (DBT) for encouraging collaborative R&D among laboratories/institutions/industry in modern and Indian Systems of Medicine and also for extending soft loan for R&D in Pharma Industry.

- Establishing state-of-the-art R&D facilities.
- Strengthening the human resource development through research fellowships, young scientist scheme, etc.
- Weighted tax deduction @ 150% on R&D expenditure incurred in the DSIR approved in-house R&D centers and.
- Organising Pharma Industry-Institutional interactive meet, seminar, symposia on modern, Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha systems of medicine including veterinary drug development to encourage R&D.

However, there is a need to go substantially beyond these initiatives to make the country a leader in Drug Development and the Government is taking necessary steps in this direction.

(b) During the last three years Ministry of Science and Technology had a budgetary utilization of Rs. 6218 lakhs in 2002-03, Rs. 6444 lakhs in 2003-04 and Rs. 9475 lakhs in 2004-05 on drug research.

(c) As provided in part (a) of the question above.

#### **Merger of Security, Mint and Paper Mills**

441. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to merge all security presses, mints and security mills in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the merger is likely to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, sir. The proposal is to corporatise all Security Presses, Mints and Security Paper Mill.

(b) and (c) The proposal for corporatisation of Security Printing Presses/ Currency Presses/Paper Mill/Mints was approved by the Union Cabinet on 2nd September, 2005. The decision to corporatise the security units is based on the need for better efficiency and faster decision making. The decision is to have a wholly owned Corporation without diluting any holding of the Government. The necessary steps are being taken to implement the decision of the Union Cabinet.

#### **Insurance Policy for HIV Infected Persons**

442. SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India have launched any new policy for HIV infected persons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of infected persons who have taken this policy so far; and

(d) the extent to which this policy would be helpful to HIV infected mother?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) Do not arise.

### Tala Power Project

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

(a) whether the cost of the joint venture on ongoing Tala Hydel Project, Bhutan has been revised by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the project; and

(d) the time by which is likely to become operational;?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The cost of the Joint Venture Tala Hydroelectric Power Project in Bhutan has been revised by Government of India in September, 2005 from the earlier approved cost of Rs.3580 crore to Rs.4124 crore. In this amount, 60% is by way of grant by Government of India to Royal Government of Bhutan and 40% is a loan to Bhutan bearing interest of 90% per annum. The loan will be repaid in 12 equal instalments by Bhutan. The cost of the project was increased due to difficult geological structures, change in designs of main features like the Headrace Tunnel (HRT), Pressure and Surge Shafts etc.

(c) and (d) The project is in its final stages of completion and is expected to be operational by June, 2006.

[Translation]

### Aid to NGOs for Rural Development Scheme

444. SHRI HARIBHAU RATHOD :  
SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the amount to be sanctioned to the NGOs for the

schemes relating to rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of NGOs to whom funds have been sanctioned indicating the amount provided to each one of them during the current year, State-wise?

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

[English]

### Bio-Technology Park

445. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has submitted any proposal to set up Bio-technology park in the State; and

(b) if so, the assistance extended by the Department of Bio-technology in the establishment of Bio-technology park in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) No Sir, the State Government of Rajasthan has not submitted any proposal to Department of Biotechnology to set up the Bio-technology park. However, the Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Ltd. (RIICO) has prepared a project report on "Centralized Common Facility for Testing and Quality Control" in the Biotech park to be set-up by the Government of Rajasthan.

(b) The Department of Biotechnology has been providing all technical support in formulation of Biotech policy to the State Government Authority as and when desired by them.

[Translation]

### Review of Handicraft Schemes

446. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MAHATO :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on handicraft schemes functioning in the country specially in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details of the shortcoming which came to the notice of the Government;

(c) the schemes of the Government for promoting handicrafts;

(d) whether the office of the Development Commissioner (handicraft) has been non-cooperative towards the upliftment of the artisans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The schemes of Handicraft Sector are not State specific and are being implemented throughout the country including the State of Jharkhand. The evaluation of Ambedkar Hastship Vikas Yojana (AHVY), Design and Technology Up-gradation, Marketing and Support Services and Export Promotion Schemes has been carried out through independent agencies and these schemes have been found useful. However, some suggestions have emerged to make these schemes more effective by :

Enhancing credit flow to the artisans.

(i) Introducing provision for guiding and monitoring agencies under AHVY.

(ii) Linking the Common Facility Centres with exporters and entrepreneurs.

Suitable action on above suggestions have already been taken.

(c) The schemes of the Government for promotion and development of handicrafts include: Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastship Vikas Yojana (AHVY); Design and Technology Upgradation; Marketing and Support Services; Export Promotion; Research and Development; Bima Yojana; Special Handicrafts Training Project; Workshed and Credit Guarantee, etc.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Violation of Rules by Power Trading Companies

447. SHRI CHANDRA MANI TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some power trading companies are violating the conditions laid down in the licence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are considering to cancel licence of the said companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (d) The Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) is empowered to issue licences for inter-State trading of electricity under Section 79(1) of the Electricity Act, 2003. As per the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (procedure Terms & Conditions for grant of Trading Licence and other related matters) Regulations, 2004, the trading licensees are required to furnish information in specified form to the CERC on quarterly basis, a copy of which is also to be furnished to the Regional Load Dispatch Centre (RLDC) and Regional Electricity Board (REB) or the Regional Power Committee (RPC), as the case may be. The licensees are also required to post the said information on their web sites.

It was brought to the notice of the CERC that the licensees were not complying with the requirements of the submission of information to the REB/RPC and RLDC, and posting the same on the web sites. The CERC, issued orders directing the licensees to explain the reasons for non-compliance of the requirement of the Regulation. The licensees in replies to the CERC's order have undertaken that these Regulations shall be complied with meticulously in future. In view of the undertaking given by the licensees, the CERC by its order dated 22.09.2005 has condoned the past non-compliance of the trading regulations.

[English]

#### **Setting up of Sea Development Commission**

448. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal for setting up of Sea Development Commission;

(b) if so, the main purpose for the formation of this Commission;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereof; and

(d) the time by which the Commission is likely to be setup?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal for the Setting up Sea Development Commission under consideration of the Government at present.

#### **Irregularities in Banks**

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding irregularities being committed by the nationalised banks in certain districts of Uttar Pradesh in sanctioning and waiving of loans;

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

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) As and when a complaint is received, the same is forwarded to the concerned bank for appropriate action in accordance with the laid down procedure.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

#### **Compassionate Appointment in SBI**

450. SHRI C. KUPPUSAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether compassionate appointment of the wards of deceased officers/employees in the State Bank of India has been stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of staff in many SBI branches across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether vacancies caused due to the death or retirements of officers/employees have not been filled up since a long time; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken by the Government/SBI for appointment on compassionate ground during 200th anniversary of CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the light of the principles laid down by the Supreme Court, the appointment on compassionate grounds to the dependent of an employee who died in harness is admissible only if the family of the deceased employee is driven to penury/indigence. Thus, the subject of granting compassionate employment is to enable the family to tide over the crisis and not to give a post. Keeping this perspective in view and to bring about a balance between the business objectives of the banks and their social obligations towards the families of employees dying in harness, a model scheme for payment of ex-gratia lump sum amount in lieu of appointment on compassionate grounds, was circulated by Indian Banks' Association in July 2004 to all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for framing their own Schemes with the approval of their Boards.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

#### HRA

451. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2570 dated 18-3-2005 and state :

(a) whether the matter relating to the Award of the Board of Arbitration regarding payment of House Rent Allowance (HRA) to Central Government employees from 1.1.96 to 31.7.97 at pre-revised basic pay has since been processed:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be finalised/processed and payments are likely to be made to the Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) The matter relating to the Award of the Board of Arbitration regarding payment of House Rent Allowance (HRA) to Central Government employees from 1.1.96 to 31.7.97 at pre-revised rates on revised basic pay is still under process in accordance with the JCM Scheme.

(d) It is not feasible to give any time limit.

[Translation]

#### Excavation of Minerals

452. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is planning to transfer unabated right to the foreign organisations for listing our mineral properties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to save the interest of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The task of listing mineral properties in the country is with Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines. Further, under Section 5(1) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR), no reconnaissance permit, prospecting licence or mining lease can be granted to any person unless such person is an Indian national, or a company as defined in sub section (1) of Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

[English]

### Law Commission Report

453. SHRI VIRCHANDRA PASWAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the 17th Law Commission has submitted its reports during 2003-05;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government on those reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) and (b) 17th Law Commission of India has so far submitted nine reports i.e. from 186th to 194th, out of which six reports, i.e., upto 191st have already been laid in the Parliament. Remaining three have been sent for translation into Hindi.

(c) The status regarding 186th, 187th, 189th, and 190th Reports have already been laid in the Parliament in the last Session. Reports 188th & 191st are under examination of concerned Ministries.

### Foreign Assistance

454. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the foreign assistance of about Rs. 64,000/- crore rupees meant for investment in power, roads, hospitals, etc. are lying unutilized for years and Government is paying commitment charges worth hundreds of crores of rupees to World Bank and other agencies;
- (b) if so, the reasons for not utilizing foreign assistance; and
- (c) the policy of the Government to utilize the entire foreign assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) A total

amount of Rs. 68,423.64 crore committed as foreign loan assistance was not drawn at the end of year 2004-05. However utilization of the sanctioned foreign assistance for any project is a continuous process spread over its implementation period. As a result, there would be some unutilized amount at any point of time; these amounts will be utilized as the project implementation progresses. Moreover, the project implementation authorities like the Central Line Ministries/Departments, State Governments or the Public Sector Units (PSUs) work under diverse constraints. Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve aid utilization are ensuring adequate provisioning for externally aided projects in the budgets of State and Central Government, streamlining of procurement procedures, disintermediation of the flow of external aid to Central Public Sector Undertakings, strengthening of Project Monitoring Units in some States and Central Ministries, appointment of Nodal Officers for the States and regular review of projects etc. An amount of Rs.165.11 crore was paid as commitment charges during 2004-05.

### Districts Covered under IWDP

455. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the names of the Districts identified in the country particularly in Karnataka for Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) and the funds released under it to each District during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : Districts have not been identified under the Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP). Projects are sanctioned to the districts prioritised by the State Governments each year, in those areas which are not identified under the Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) of the Department of Land Resources. State-wise and district-wise funds released during the last three years under IWDP, including Karnataka are given in statement enclosed.

Statement		
Statement showing district-wise release of funds under IWDP (from 2002-03 to 2004-2005)		
Sl. No.	Name of the District	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>		
1.	Adilabad	341.67
2.	Chittoor	443.86
3.	Cuddapah-VI	716.85
4.	East Godavari	365.433
5.	Guntur	96.43
6.	Karimnagar	251.59
7.	Khammam	546.54
8.	Medak	780.051
9.	Nalgonda	498.275
10.	Nellore	831.087
11.	Nizamabad	444.42
12.	Prakasam	49.5
13.	Ranga Reddy	525.4
14.	Srikakulam	529.14
15.	Visakapatnam	262.53
16.	Vizianagram	584.631
17.	Warangal	522.71
Sub Total		7790.12

1	2	3
<b>Bihar</b>		
18.	Arwal	41.25
19.	Aurangabad	41.25
20.	Banka	41.25
21.	Darbanga	41.25
22.	Gaya	82.5
23.	Jahanabad	41.25
24.	Kaimur	41.25
25.	Kishanganj	41.25
26.	Munger	82.5
27.	Nalanda	170.63
28.	Nawada	41.25
29.	Purnea	41.25
30.	Rohtas	41.25
31.	Saran	41.25
32.	Siwan	41.25
33.	Vaishali	41.25
Sub Total		871.88
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>		
34.	Bilaspur	273.125
35.	Dhamtari	164.885
36.	Durg	423.107
37.	Janjgir-Champa	316.078
38.	Jashpur	36.3



1	2	3
39.	Kanker	41.25
40.	Kawardha	139.454
41.	Koria	157.84
42.	Mahasamund	368.422
43.	Raigarh	381.806
44.	Raipur	773.295
45.	Rajnandgaon	395.2
	Sub Total	3470.763
	Goa	
46.	North Goa	41.25
47.	South Goa	41.25
	Sub Total	82.5
	Gujarat	
48.	Ahmedabad	377.03
49.	Anand	79.43
50.	Banaskantha	215.97
51.	Bharuch	278.9
52.	Bhavnagar	169.38
53.	Gandhinagar	41.25
54.	Jamnagar	28.13
55.	Junagarh	676.56
56.	Kheda	179.74
57.	Kutch-IV	204.99
58.	Mehsana	82.5

1	2	3
59.	Navsari	41.25
60.	Panchmahal	216.63
61.	Patan	560.36
62.	Porbandar	41.25
63.	Rajkot	293.26
64.	Sabarkantha	362.88
65.	Surat	238.22
66.	Vadodara	176.55
67.	Valsad	293.98
	Sub Total	4300.38
	Himachal Pradesh	
68.	Chamba	468.44
69.	Hamirpur	908.42
70.	Kangra	562.68
71.	Kinnur	310.66
72.	Kullu	445.45
73.	Mandi	192.99
74.	Shimla	467.66
75.	Sirmour	509.22
76.	Solan	329.94
	Sub Total	4195.46
	Haryana	
77.	Ambala	45.38
78.	Faridabad	197.65

1	2	3
79.	Gurgaon	154.82
80.	Jind	41.25
81.	Kaithal	41.25
82.	Karnal	57.76
83.	Panchkula	122.16
84.	Panipat	191.38
85.	Rohtak	66
86.	Sonapat	41.25
87.	Yamuna Nagar	208.63
	Sub Total	1107.31
	Jammu and Kashmir	
88.	Anantnag	99
89.	Jammu	238.685
90.	Kathua	45.39
91.	Kupwara	24.75
92.	Poonch	41.25
93.	Rajouri	233.34
94.	Udhampur	203.32
	Sub Total	885.735
	Jharkhand	
95.	Girdh	82.5
96.	Gumla	82.5
97.	Lohardaga	49.5
98.	Ranchi	41.25

1	2	3
99.	Saralkela Kharsawan	49.5
100.	Simdega	41.25
101.	West Singhbhum	173.17
	Sub Total	519.67
	Karnataka	
102.	Bangalore Rural	270.996
103.	Belgaum	798.714
104.	Bellary	438.556
105.	Bidar	222.895
106.	Chamarajnagar	164.96
107.	Chickmagalur	41.25
108.	Chitradurga	713.62
109.	Devangere	251.394
110.	Gulberga	416.798
111.	Hassan	199.936
112.	Haveri	213.63
113.	Kolar	688.006
114.	Koppal	123.519
115.	Mandya	251.788
116.	Mysore	212.05
117.	Raichur	603.349
118.	Shimoga	253.274
119.	Tumkur	275.17

1	2	3
120.	Uttara Kannada	41.25
	Sub Total	6475.155
	<b>Kerala</b>	
121.	Idukki	170.48
122.	Kannur	121.626
123.	Kasargod	196.04
124.	Mallapuram	41.25
125.	Palakkad	41.25
	Sub Total	570.646
	<b>Maharashtra</b>	
126.	Ahmednagar	41.25
127.	Amravati	198.94
128.	Aurangabad	135.45
129.	Beed	44.19
130.	Bhandra	41.25
131.	Buldhana	41.25
132.	Chandrapur	41.25
133.	Gadchiroli	41.25
134.	Gondia	41.25
135.	Jalan	41.25
136.	Jalgaon	171.92
137.	Kolhapur	187.22
138.	Latur	98.31
139.	Nagpur	125.81

1	2	3
140.	Nanded	41.25
141.	Nandurbar	41.25
142.	Osmanabad	41.25
143.	Parbhani	231.82
144.	Pune	100.82
145.	Raigad	180.25
146.	Ratnagiri	127.29
147.	Sangli	95.81
148.	Satara	242.26
149.	Sindhudurg	577.65
150.	Solapur	41.25
151.	Thane	162.45
152.	Wardha	69.94
153.	Yavatmal	110.67
	Sub Total	3314.55
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	
154.	Balaghat	147.997
155.	Barwani	212.759
156.	Bhind	176.43
157.	Bhopal	156.211
158.	Chhatarpur	346.59
159.	Chhindwara	226.29
160.	Damoh	96.58
161.	Datta	48.688

1	2	3	2	3
162. Dhar		183.418	186. Shivpuri	1035.442
163. Dindori		89.751	187. Sidhi	155.96
164. Guna		498.057	188. Tikamgarh	272.23
165. Gwalior		297.254	189. Ujjain	123.132
166. Indore		33	190. Vidisha	240.69
167. Jabalpur		41.25	191. Others (old projects)	27.478
168. Jhabua		21.911	Sub Total	8736.93
169. Katni		93.079	Orissa	
170. Khargone		41.25	192. Angul	240.69
171. Mandla		378.57	193. Balasore	88.795
172. Mandasaur		174.01	194. Baragarh	107.01
173. Morena		74.25	195. Bolangir	226.904
174. Narasingpur		76.46	196. Cuttack	165.709
175. Neemuch		434.809	197. Deogarh	164.92
176. Panna		144.13	198. Dhenkanal	69.58
177. Raisen		600.043	199. Gajapathy	97.815
178. Rajgarh		228.385	200. Ganjam	62.06
179. Ratlam		304.67	201. Jajpur	110.05
180. Sagar		270.08	202. Jharsuguda	98.52
181. Satna		451.687	203. Kalahandi	329.17
182. Seoni		68.18	204. Keonjhar	197.63
183. Shadhol		469.47	205. Khurda	225.65
184. Shahapur		230.419	206. Koraput	396.659
185. Sheopur		85.67	207. Malkangiri	123.75

1	2	3
208.	Mayurbhanj	220.6
209.	Nawrangpur	413.441
210.	Nayagarh	75.45
211.	Rayagada	377.87
212.	Sambalpur	127.97
213.	Sonepur	149.656
214.	Sundergarh	241.72
	Sub Total	4282.539
	Punjab	
215.	Amritsar	24.75
216.	Gurudaspur	75.98
217.	Hoshiarpur	51.15
218.	Mansa	20.63
219.	Ropar	41.5
220.	Sangrur	30.53
	Sub Total	244.54
	Rajasthan	
221.	Ajmer	353.55
222.	Alwar	132.51
223.	Baran	281.42
224.	Bharatpur	174.3
225.	Bhilwara	224.75
226.	Bundi	480.5
227.	Chittorgarh	462.88

1	2	3
228.	Dausa	331.13
229.	Dholpur	290.52
230.	Jaipur	391.15
231.	Jhalawar	412.203
232.	Jhunjhunu	33.6
233.	Karoli	82.5
234.	Kota	41.25
235.	Rajsamand	400.9
236.	Sirohi	41.25
237.	Tonk	324.15
238.	Udaipur	532
	Sub Total	4990.583
	Tamil Nadu	
239.	Coimbatore	327.26
240.	Cuddalore	208.88
241.	Dharmapuri	512.33
242.	Dindigul	550.617
243.	Kanchipuram	41.25
244.	Karur	350.76
245.	Krishnagiri	41.25
246.	Madurai	82.96
247.	Madurai	124.21
248.	Namakkal	258.387
249.	Perambalur	119.282

1	2	3	1	2	3
250.	Pudukottai	335.007	271.	Chanduali	133.2
251.	Ramanathapuram	204.59	272.	Etawah	141.87
252.	Salem	213.33	273.	Faizabad	183.36
253.	Sivagangai	203.6	274.	Fatehpur	59.05
254.	Theni	112.461	275.	Ferozabad	153.38
255.	Thiruvallur	41.25	276.	Gonda	47.55
256.	Tirunelveli	333.498	277.	Hamirpur	140.19
257.	Tiruvallur	40.74	278.	Hardoi	123.75
258.	Tiruvannamalai	123.75	279.	Jalan	41.25
259.	Toothukudi	162.418	280.	Jhansi-IV	392.3
260.	Trichirapalli	337.834	281.	Kannauj	41.25
261.	Vellore	209.066	282.	Kaushambi	41.25
262.	Villupuram	117.25	283.	Lakhimpur Kheri	289.47
263.	Virudhunagar	155.813	284.	Lalitpur	150.95
	Sub Total	5302.074	285.	Lucknow	153.81
	Uttar Pradesh		286.	Mahoba	41.25
264.	Agra-IV	284.23	287.	Mirzapur	552.58
265.	Aligarh	98.16	288.	Muzaffarnagar	41.25
266.	Allahabad	103.1	289.	Pilibhit	53.54
267.	Ambedkarnagar	242.61	290.	Pratapgarh	365.07
268.	Auraiya	41.25	291.	Rae Bareilly	41.25
269.	Badaun	94.5	292.	Saharanpur	41.25
270.	Barabanki	199.94	293.	Shahjahanpur	140.28

1	2	3
294. Sitapur		691.39
295. Sultanpur		41.25
296. Varanasi		99.6
Sub Total		5434.23
<b>Uttaranchal</b>		
297. Almora		
298. Almora		148.52
299. Bageshwar		114.76
300. Chamoli		212.615
301. Champawat		93.77
302. Dehradun		89.74
303. Haridwar		90.04
304. Nainital		266.84
305. Pauri		197.865
306. Pithoragarh		204.41
307. Rudraprayag		188.97
308. Tehri		137.381
309. U.S. Nagar		49.5
310. Uttarkashi		133.51
Sub Total		1927.72
<b>West Bengal</b>		
311. Bankura		37.95
312. Birbhum		41.25
313. Burdwan		118.95

1	2	3
314. West Midnapore		41.25
Sub Total		239.4
Total for Other States		61575.612
<b>North Eastern States</b>		
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>		
315. Changlang		24.75
316. East Kameng		224.81
317. East Siang		74.25
318. Kurung Kume		173.25
319. Lohit		182.59
320. Lower Subansiri		66
321. Papumpare		291.16
322. Tawang		33.42
323. Tirap		24.75
324. Upper Dibang		24.75
325. Upper Siang		24.75
326. Upper Subansiri		283.54
327. West Kameng		98.43
328. West Siang		88.03
Sub Total		1614.48
<b>Assam</b>		
329. Barpeta		363.428
330. Bongaigaon		173.25
331. Cachar		123.75

1	2	3	1	2	3
332.	Darrang	221.28	354.	Jaintia Hills	84.43
333.	Dhemaji	173.28	355.	Ri-Bhoi	88.94
334.	Dhubri	189	356.	South Garo Hills	49.5
335.	Dibrugarh	380.556	357.	West Garo Hills	108.32
336.	Goalpara	245.956	358.	West Khasi Hills	121.1
337.	Golaghat	435.407		Sub Total	661.71
338.	Hailakandi	276.37		Manipur	
339.	Jorhat	229.03	359.	Bishnupur	90.75
340.	K. Anglong	177.37	360.	Chandel	165
341.	Kamrup	475.828	361.	Churachandpur	165
342.	Karimganj	351.324	362.	Imphal East	188.635
343.	Kokrajhar	473.12	363.	Imphal West	179.42
344.	Lakhimpur	115.12	364.	Senapati	245.77
345.	Morigaon	228.964	365.	Tamenglong	197.6
346.	N.C. Hills	203.4	366.	Thoubal	153.63
347.	Nagaon	417.62	367.	Ukhrul	49.5
348.	Nalbari	294.21	368.	Ukrul	66
349.	Sivsagar	188.46		Sub Total	1501.3
350.	Sonitpur	624.09		Mizoram	
351.	Tinsukhia	182.755	369.	Aizwal	438.49
	Sub Total	6543.57	370.	Champhai	254.46
	Meghalaya		371.	Kolasib	303.28
352.	East Garo Hills	93.454	372.	Lawngtlai	403.974
353.	East Khasi Hills	115.97	373.	Lunglei	283.31



1	2	3
374. Mamit		399.82
375. Saiha		325.832
376. Serchhip		333.46
Sub Total		2742.63
<b>Nagaland</b>		
377. Dimapur		574.72
378. Kiphire		264
379. Kohima		1018.91
380. Mokokchung		456.38
381. Mon		579.26
382. Phek		335.44
383. Tuensang		778.9
384. Wokha		454.36
385. Zunobuto		598.95
Sub Total		5320.33
<b>Sikkim</b>		
386. East Sikkim		171.75
387. North Sikkim		244.5
388. South Sikkim		131.5
389. West Sikkim		229.62
Sub Total		777.37
<b>Tripura</b>		
390. Dhalai		47.48
391. North Tripura		133.118

1	2	3
392. South Tripura		106.523
393. West Tripura		131.123
Sub Total		418.24
Total – North Eastern States		19579.636
Grand Total – IWDP		81155.248

#### **Bifurcation of Electricity Boards**

456. SHRI P. RAJENDRAN : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has given any directions to the State Governments for the bifurcation of their Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details and number of such boards which have resorted to the bifurcation so far;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any alternate proposal on the said bifurcation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) Various States had enacted State Electricity Reforms Acts which provided for reorganization of their State Electricity Boards (SEB). Section 172 (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the State Electricity Boards (SEB) shall be deemed to be the State Transmission Utility (STU) and a licensee under the provisions of the Act for a period of one year from the appointed date, i.e. 10th June, 2003. This section further provides that the State Government may, by notification, authorize the SEB to continue to function as the STU or a licensee for such further period beyond the stipulated period of one year, as may be mutually decided by the Central Government and the State Government.

So far, 12 states have reorganized their SEBs. Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have done so under their State Electricity Reforms Acts. Assam and Maharashtra have reorganized their SEBs under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. The SEBs of Madhya Pradesh and Assam presently continue to do the licensee function of trading of electricity only.

(c) and (d) Government of Karala have informed that they need some more time for the successful restructuring of the SEB in terms of the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and therefore requested for further extension of time beyond 9.12.2005. Central Government has agreed for further extension of time up to 9.6.2006 for the Kerala SEB to continue as the STU and a licensee.

[Translation]

#### Rural Electrification

457. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL :  
SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH :  
SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH :  
DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH :  
SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA :

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

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has forwarded schemes for electrification of remote villages through Non-conventional Energy Sources to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the total number of such proposals alongwith the amount involved therein;

(c) the action being taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the approval is likely to be accorded to these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. M.P. Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. (MPUVN), Bhopal has forwarded 8 proposals for the electrification of 176 villages in the State through Non-Conventional Energy Sources with an estimated cost of Rs. 1315.5 Lakh. Out of this, electrification project for 30 villages in district Mandla has been sanctioned and is currently under implementation.

(c) and (d) During 2005-06, with a view to avoid duplication of Central Support with Ministry of Power's Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, the single point responsibility for identification of remote villages which can not be electrified through grid has been entrusted to the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC). 60 villages out of the proposals submitted by MPUVN, Bhopal have so far been confirmed by REC for suitability for electrification through Non-conventional Energy Sources. The State has been advised to make necessary administrative provisions as per the Remote Village Electrification Programme for 2005-06, subsequent to which the proposals could be taken up for consideration.

#### Tehri Hydro Power Project

458. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN :  
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN :  
SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :  
SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the closure of Tunnel No.2 in Tehri Dam a large number of people are likely to be displaced;

(b) if so, the number of villages/families likely to be affected by this closure;

(c) whether the Government proposes to adequately compensate the oustees of the dam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds earmarked for this purpose?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) Due to closure of Diversion Tunnel T2 on 29.10.2005, the filling of water in Tehri Dam reservoir has started. The filling of the reservoir is being done in a phased manner and it will take three to four years to reach the full Reservoir level of EL 830 M. Due to closure of T2, the water level is expected to rise upto EL 760 M during the monsoon of 2006. All the 3681 families residing upto EL 760 M have already been rehabilitated. The balance families are being rehabilitated parri-passu with the reservoir filling.

(c) The rehabilitation work of the project affected families was commenced by the Government of Uttar Pradesh when the Project was under them. The Rehabilitation Policy including the location of New Tehri Town (NTT) had been evolved and decided by the State of Uttar Pradesh after interaction with the representatives of the local population. After the incorporation of Tehri Hydro Development Corporation, the Rehabilitation Policy as evolved by the State Government was fully adopted by the Corporation and later on the amounts of compensation were further enhanced and an attractive and a liberal rehabilitation package was evolved on the recommendation of a High Level Committee headed by Prof. Hanumantha Rao. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also upheld the Rehabilitation & Resettlement package.

(d) In accordance with approved Rehabilitation & Resettlement policy, all the 5291 urban families of Old Tehri Town have already been rehabilitated. Out of total number of 5429 rural families to be rehabilitated upto full reservoir level i.e. upto EL 830 M, 4779 families have been rehabilitated.

(e) The total provision for Rehabilitation & Resettlement works in the Revised Cost Estimate at March, 2003 PL is Rs.983.14 crores. An amount of Rs.1126.17 crores has already been incurred on Rehabilitation & Resettlement works upto October, 2005.

### Fashion Technology

459. SHRI SURESH ANGADI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government propose to make India a leader in Fashion Technology by giving Fashion Technology Institutions a status similar to AIIMS and IIT.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to boost the export of fashion items?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Government proposes to grant the status of Institution of National Importance to the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) through an Act of Parliament. A Bill in this regard is likely to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

(c) Government is taking serious look at the Fashion Education in the changing business context of opening of World Economies. Various Institutions like NIFT, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) etc. impart training in the field of fashion related courses. These courses prepare and train professionals to meet the challenges of the dynamic and global market in promoting India's export trade for textiles, garments, lifestyles products and other fashion goods. Besides, these Institutions/EPCs organize and participate in the national and international level Fashion Shows, Buyer-Seller Meets etc. The Government provides all possible assistance to many such events which can boost the export of inter-alia fashion items.

[Translation]

### Setting up of Power Project

460. SHRI KRISHNA MURARI MOGHE :  
SHRI RAKESH SINGH :

**DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH :**  
**SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA :**

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No.812 on March 4, 2005 and state :

(a) whether any proposal for setting up of power projects in M.P. particularly in Malwa and Satpura is pending with the Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the time by which the work in these projects is likely to be started?

**THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :**

(a) to (c) No, Sir. No proposal for setting up of thermal power project in the state of Madhya Pradesh is pending for clearance with the Government. As per Electricity Act, 2003 "any generating company may establish, operate and maintain a thermal power generating station without obtaining licence under this Act if it complies with the Technical Standards relating to connectivity with the grid". As such, no techno-economic clearance from CEA is required for thermal power projects.

However, Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company (MPGENCO) has proposed to set up a coal based Malwa Power Project of 4x500 MW (ultimate capacity) at Pumi, Dongalia in Khandwa District of Madhya Pradesh out of which 2x500 MW units are expected to be commissioned in the 11th Plan Period. MPGENCO is making necessary efforts to tie-up various inputs. The first unit of the project is proposed to be commissioned in 2010-11 and second unit in 2011-12.

#### **Duty Free Shops at International Airports**

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

(a) whether the Government has taken a decision to allow the sale of various goods in Indian rupees from the Duty Free Shops situated at International Airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any, ceiling has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Resident Indian Nationals undertaking visit abroad have been allowed to buy goods from the Duty Free Shops situated at International Airports in India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- per visit per Passenger has been prescribed for such purchase from Duty Free Shops at International Airports in India.

#### **Promotion of Textile Sector**

**462. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Textile Industry is lagging behind in competition at the international level;

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

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

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) :** (a) and (b) Export trends after the removal of quota restrictions from 01.01.2005 indicate that Indian textile exports to the major markets have shown a substantial increase. European Union (EU) and the United States (US) account for nearly 60% of India's overall textile exports. The US trade data shows that textile imports from India into US during the period January-August 2005 have recorded a growth of 26.49% as compared to the corresponding period last year. It also shows that India's growth is higher than that of Pakistan (10.52%) and Bangladesh (20.33%); though it is lower than China's

growth (62.08%). Similarly, despite a decrease (4% in value terms) in EU imports, the EU trade data shows a growth (13.9% in value terms) in imports from India into EU-25 during the period January-August, 2005 as compared to the corresponding period last year.

(c) The Government has been taking a number of steps from time to time to promote textile exports. Some of the important initiatives taken are given as under :-

- (i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.
- (ii) The Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
- (iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.
- (iv) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning & pressing sector.
- (v) To provide the industry with world class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, a new scheme namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks' has been launched by merging existing two schemes i.e. Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) and Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES). Govt. of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores.
- (vi) 'Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES)' was launched with the objective of imparting a

focused thrust for setting up apparel units of international standards at potential growth centres, and to give a fillip to exports. Under APES, 12 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs.191.70 crores.

- (vii) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)' was launched. Under TCIDS, 18 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs.270.80 crores.
- (viii) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.
- (ix) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.
- (x) For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.
- (xi) The national Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

- (xii) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

[English]

#### **Dwellings Constructed under IAY**

463. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of dwellings constructed under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) during 2004-05 against the target fixed;

(b) the reasons for not meeting the targets;

(c) whether these dwellings have been made in accordance with the prescribed specifications; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANYA PATIL) : (a) and (b) As per the Progress Reports received from the State Governments/UTs, 1516222 number of houses have been constructed against the target of 1562356 under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) during the year 2004-05. The shortage is marginal and is due to unspent opening balances with some States/Union Territories.

(c) and (d) As per Guidelines of the Indira Awaas Yojana Scheme, houses are constructed by the beneficiaries themselves with full freedom over choice of design. There is no specification prescribed under the Scheme.

#### **Merger of Research Institutes**

464. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is considering to merge Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI) with Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is considering the consolidation of the core competencies of CMRI and CFRI Dhanbad based on the findings of a Committee of experts. The recommendations of the Committee have now been approved by the Governing Body of CSIR for implementation.

#### **Minimum Support Price of Jute**

465. SHRI AJAY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a section of jute mill owners are not purchasing raw jute from Jute Corporation of India violating the guidelines issued by the JCI and by this move the jute growers are deprived of the Minimum Support Price;

(b) whether the Government is considering to review the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order so that the jute mill owners are subjected to purchase jute compulsorily from JCI; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) This year the raw jute price is ruling well above the Minimum Support Price (MSP) right from the beginning of the current season 2005-2006 (July-June). Therefore, except 239 quintals, JCI has not made any

procurement under MSP in the current jute season. Hence, the question of jute mill owners not buying from JCI does not arise.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

#### Deposits in commercial Banks

466. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the amount deposited in the commercial banks of the country during the current financial year as on date;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir. The deposits of all Scheduled Commercial Banks have increased from Rs. 15,24,546 crore as on 30th June 2004 to Rs. 17,57,846 crore as on 30th June 2005.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Strengthening of Power Transmission System In Madhya Pradesh

467. DR. RAM LAKHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the measures being adopted by the PGCIL for strengthening the transmission and distribution system of power in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the work on strengthening the transmission and distribution system of power is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The following transmission schemes are under implementation by Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) for strengthening the transmission System in Western Region including Madhya Pradesh:

(i) Vindhyachal-III transmission System.

(ii) Sipat-I Transmission System.

(iii) Sipat-II Transmission System.

(iv) Vindhyachal-Korba 400 kV S/C line.

(v) Western Region System Strengthening Scheme-I.

(vi) Bina-Nagda 400 kV D/C line.

(vii) Kahaigaon-II (Phase-I) Transmission System- Western Region portion.

These transmission lines are expected to be commissioned progressively by 2007.

In addition, the following transmission schemes have also been planned for implementation by PGCIL:

(i) North-West Inter-Regional Transmission Scheme.

(ii) Barh Transmission System.

(iii) Western Region System Strengthening Scheme-II.

Development of intra-State Transmission and distribution system is the responsibility of the State power utilities.

[English]

#### Subansiri Hydro Power Project

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

(a) the present status and commission schedule of the lower, middle and upper Subansiri dam projects by NHPC.

(b) whether the MoU with Government of Assam as well as Government of Arunachal Pradesh is yet to be signed towards execution of Lower Subansiri Dam Project;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the time likely by which it will be executed;

(d) whether NHPC has made assessments for the safety and security of the population inhabited in the down stream area of the Subansiri Dam Project indicating the protection of the Dam and at the events of disaster;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the policy adopted for employment of local youths in this projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) The present status and commissioning schedule of the Lower, Middle and Upper Subansiri Hydroelectric Projects of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) are given in the statement.

(b) and (c) A review petition has been filed by Government of Arunachal Pradesh in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India for vacation/modification of its Order dated 19.4.2004. The issue relating to signing of the MoU will be considered by the State Government only on receipt of the outcome of the review petition made by it to the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) and (e) At Environment Impact Assessment stage, the dam Break Analysis has been carried out by NHPC for the worst condition assuming that whole dam gets washed away. A Disaster Management Plan has also been framed which consists of:

- Establishing of effective dam safety surveillance and monitoring programme including rapid and periodic analysis and interpretation of instrumentation and observation data.
- Formulation and implementation of an emergency action plan to minimize to the maximum

extent possible, the probable loss of life and damage to the property in the vent of dam failure. This includes preventive actions, effective communication system, evacuation plans and notifications (alert & warning situation).

An amount of Rs. 1.50 crores has been earmarked for implementation of various measures under Disaster Management Plan. This will include provision for surveillance & monitoring and provision for Satellite Communication System, Wireless & Public Address System.

(f) Recruitment is done by the Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act 1959, read with Rules 1960 notified by the Government. Under these rules National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC) notifies required vacancies of all such posts which fall under Group 'C' & 'D' and carrying scales of pay the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 13,100/-, to the concerned local employment exchanges and conducts recruitment accordingly.

#### Statement

S. Name of the Project		Brief Status
No.		
1	2	3
1. Subansiri Lower Hydroelectric Project (2000 MW Arunachal Pradesh)	Approval of the Government of India was conveyed on 9.9.2003 for implementation of the in the Central sector by NHPC. The project is scheduled for commissioning in September 2010. Contracts for major civil and electro-mechanical works have been awarded by NHPC and the contractors have mobilized their manpower and equipments.	



1	2	3
2. Subansiri Middle (1600 MW), Arunachal Pradesh	Feasibility Report has been prepared by NHPC and submitted to Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for ascertaining commercial viability. NHPC has been advised by CEA to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and take up essential infrastructure work. DPR is under preparation by NHPC. Site clearance rejected by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) on the basis of recommendations of Indian Board for Wild Life (IBWL) in the case of Lower Subansiri that there will be no construction of dam upstream of Subansiri River in future. State Government of Arunachal Pradesh has filed a review petition in Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 27.5.05 for review for its Order of 19.4.2004. The petition of the State Government has been entertained by the Hon'ble Supreme Court and notices have been issued to the respondents.	
	The construction period of the project is 7½ years from the date of investment approval.	
3. Subansiri upper (2000 MW), Arunachal Pradesh	Feasibility Report has been prepared by NHPC and submitted to Central Electricity Authority for ascertaining commercial viability. NHPC has been advised by CEA to prepare the Detailed Project Report (DPR) and take	

1	2	3
	up essential infrastructure work. DPR is under preparation by NHPC. MOEF has declined to consider NHPC's application for site clearance (stage-II) on the basis of recommendation of IBWL in case of Subansiri Upper HE Project. The major conditions include declaration of entire reserved forest in the catchment area of lower Subansiri as National Park and no construction of dam upstream of Subansiri river in future. NHPC has approached MOEF to review the above conditions and to accord site clearance (stage-II).	
	The construction period of the project is 7 years from the date of investment approval.	

#### Textile Workers Rehabilitation fund Scheme

469. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Textile Mills closed as on 31.3.2005;

(b) the number of closed mills whose workers have approached the office of Textile Commissioner to avail the benefits under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS);

(c) whether the Government propose to convene a meeting of the representatives of the State Governments and Trade Union to sort out the issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is considering to amend the criteria of TWRFS;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government has any proposal to grant any interim relief to the workers of these closed mills; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) As on 31.3.2005, 475 Textile Mills are closed in the country.

(b) There are 44 closed mills which are eligible under the Scheme and whose workers have approached the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, to avail the benefits under TWRFS.

(c) and (d) Meetings with the representatives of State Governments and Trade Unions to ensure the smooth operation of TWRFS is a continuous process. In this context, recently, two meetings were convened in Ahmedabad on 13.02.2005 and 31.08.2005, respectively. Further, the Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner is in regular touch with the State Government, Trade Unions, Official Liquidators, Provident Fund Authorities, etc., in their respective regions for the smooth implementation of the Scheme.

(e) and (f) Recently, the eligibility criterion of workers under TWRFS has been modified by enhancing the wage ceiling upto Rs. 3500/-, respectively, for the mills closed on or after 1.4.1993. In addition to this, no other criteria of TWRFS is presently under consideration of the Government.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Concessions to handloom Workers

470. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise number of the applications received by the Government during the last three years from weavers Cooperative societies and other organizations seeking concessions to handloom weavers;

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

(c) the details of the exemptions/relaxations being provided to the handloom weavers at present; and

(d) the year-wise number of handloom weavers of the different States especially those belonging to the tribal areas of Gujarat who have been benefited by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Requests were received by the Government of India seeking exemption from sales tax levied by the State Governments on the inputs used by the handloom sector and/or on handloom products. Since the matter relates to the State Governments, it was taken up with them, but none of the State Governments is known to have agreed to it. Requests have also been received from Weavers Cooperative Societies seeking exemption from payment of service tax and exemption from Central excise duty on Art Silk and Polyester yarn.

During the year 2002-03, representations were received seeking withdrawal of the excise duty (CENVAT) imposed by the Central Government on cotton and cellulosic spun yarn in plain reel hank form, with effect from the 1st March, 2002. The Hon'ble Finance Minister in his Budget Speech 2004-05 has proposed a new tax regime for the textile sector under which the mandatory CENVAT chain stands abolished w.e.f. 9.7.2004.

Requests were also received from the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) for declaring Karur, Kannur, Madurai and Khekhra as centers of handloom export excellence under para 3.3 of EXIM Policy. HEPC had also sought enhancement of the drawback rates for cotton handloom durries as well as for restoration

of drawback rate for undyed cotton handloom durries. These issues were taken up with the appropriate authorities. As per the Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 announced on 31st August 2004 by the Hon'ble Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, handlooms has been identified as a thrust sector and New Towns of Export Excellence with a threshold limit of Rs.250 crore has been notified at Karur and Madurai in Tamilnadu, Kannur in Kerala and Khekhra in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Textiles is implementing a scheme titled, 'Mill Gate Price Scheme' to facilitate the availability of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the handloom weavers through the National handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a Public Sector Undertaking. The expenditure towards transportation of yarn from the Mill Gate to the godown of the handloom agencies is being reimbursed by NHDC to the agencies and then by Government of India to NHDC.

NHDC has supplied yarn under the scheme in the last 3 years, as per details given below:-

Year	Qty. Lac Kgs.	Value (In Lacs Rs.)
2002-03	397.750	33110.71
2003-04	242.768	24071.39
2004-05	202.453	22298.18

Yarn supply in the State of Gujarat in last three years is given below:-

Year	Qty. Lac Kgs.	Value (In Lacs Rs.)
2002-03	0.02	1.79
2003-04	0.611	31.26
2004-05	0.331	40.08

Data on number of handloom weavers benefited

against yarn supplied by NHDC under the Mill Gate Price Scheme are not maintained.

[English]

### Theft of Electricity

471. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Electricity Act, 2003 has stringent provisions to check theft of electricity;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines/directions to the SEBs for the effective implementation of these provisions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, theft of Electricity is a cognizable offence. The Act also provides for setting up of special courts by the State Governments for the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences.

(b) and (c) Central Government has issued order under the provisions of section 183 of the Electricity Act, 2003 which provides for inclusion of measures to control theft in the Electricity Supply Code specified by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission. Relevant extracts of this order are enclosed as statement-I.

Central Government has also notified the Electricity Rules, 2005 under the provisions of section 176 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Rules 11 and 12 of these rules relate to provision for checking theft of electricity. The relevant extracts of these rules are enclosed as statement-II.

The Central Government has written to the States requesting them to take necessary action for setting up the Special Courts. Measures taken by States for controlling theft and pilferage of electricity have also been reviewed in meetings held in the Ministry of Power with

representatives of the State Governments and the State Electricity Boards/State Utilities etc. As per available information, 13 states have already constituted the Special Courts and 5 States have also set up special police stations.

#### **Statement-I**

*Extracts from the Electricity (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2005.*

**Inclusions of measures to control theft in Electricity Supply Code, -**

- (1) The Electricity Supply Code as specified by the State Commission under section 50 of the Act shall also include the following, namely :-
  - (i) method of assessment of the electricity charges payable in case of theft of electricity pending adjudication by the appropriate court;
  - (ii) disconnection of supply of electricity and removing the meter, electric line, electric plant and other apparatus in case of theft or unauthorized use of electricity; and
  - (iii) measures to prevent diversion of electricity, theft or unauthorized use of electricity or tampering, distress or damage to electrical plant, electric lines or meter.
- (2) The above provision in the Electricity Supply Code shall be without prejudice to other rights of the licensee under the Act or any other applicable laws to recover the sum due and to protect the assets and interests of the licensee.

#### **Statement-II**

*Extracts from the Electricity Rules, 2005*

11. Jurisdiction of the courts.- The Jurisdiction of courts other than the special courts shall not be barred

under sub-section (1) of section 154 till such time the special court is constituted under sub-section (1) of section 153 of the Act.

12. Cognizance of the offence- (1) The police shall take cognizance of the offence punishable under the Act on a complaint in writing made to the police by the Appropriate Government or the Appropriate Commission or any of their officer authorized by them in this regard or a Chief Electrical Inspector or an Electrical Inspector or an authorized officer of Licensee or a Generating Company, as the case may be.

(2) The police shall investigate the complaint in accordance with the general law applicable to the investigation of any complaint. For the purposes of investigation of the complaint the police shall have all the powers as available under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(3) The police shall, after investigation, forward the report along with the complaint filed under sub-clause (1) to the Court for trial under the Act.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-clauses (1), (2) and (3) above, the complaint for taking cognizance of an offence punishable under the Act may also be filed by the Appropriate Government or the Appropriate Commission or any of their officer authorized by them or a Chief Electrical Inspector or an Electrical Inspector or an authorized officer of Licensee or a Generating Company, as the case may be directly in the appropriate Court.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, every special court may take cognizance of an offence referred to in sections 135 to 139 of the Act without the accused being committed to it for trial.

(6) The cognizance of the offence under the Act shall not in any way prejudice the actions under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

[Translation]

#### Closure of Hindustan Zinc LTD.

472. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. Dhanbad, Jharkhand are facing hardships due to closure of the factory for the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to revive the Hindustan Zinc Ltd;

(c) if so, the time by which this factory is likely be revived; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Government of India has transferred the management control of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL) in favour of strategic partner on 11.4.2002. The management of HZL has informed that the operations of the Lead Smelter at Tundoo, Dhanbad, have been suspended with effect from 23rd February, 2004 until further orders and in the last 20 months, the company has paid Rs. 3.48 crores to the workmen from time to time in the background of negotiations and consensus reached with the recognized union.

(b) and (d) With management control in the hands of strategic partner, only the Board of HZL can take decision on the restart of the unit. The management of HZL has informed that the plant is over 60 years old and is based on outdated technology, making it inefficient, unviable and loss-making, in addition to major issues on pollution control, water sources, disposal of hazardous waste, etc. and it would be unviable to restart operations without addressing these issues.

[English]

#### Global Challenge to Textile Industry

473. SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to help the Indian textile industry to face the global challenges following the end of the multi-fibre arrangement with effect from January, 2005;

(b) whether steps have also been taken to reform the Indian labour laws to enable the industry to face the stiff challenge of the Chinese textile industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The Government has been taking a number of steps from time to time to promote textile exports. Some of the important initiatives taken are given as under:-

1. 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.
2. The Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
3. The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.
4. To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning & pressing sector.
5. To provide the industry with world class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, a new scheme namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks' has been launched by merging existing two schemes i.e. Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) and Apparel Park for Exports Scheme

(APES). Govt. of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores.

6. 'Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES)' was launched with the objective of imparting a focused thrust for setting up apparel units of international standards at potential growth centres, and to give a fillip to exports. Under APES, 12 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 191.70 crores.
7. For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)' was launched. Under TCIDS, 18 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 270.80 crores.
8. The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.
9. The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.
10. For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFs, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

11. The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

12. Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

(c) and (d) Labour reforms is a continuous process. Government maintains continuous interaction with all the stakeholders to take appropriate action, keeping in view the changed socio-economic environment.

#### **Settlement Scheme for Defunct Companies**

474. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether almost 50 per cent of the companies do not comply with Companies Act provisions resulting in hurting the interest of investors as reported in The Hindu dated the October 20, 2005;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against these defunct companies; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to simplify the settlement for companies found violating the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) and (b) As per available records 303107 companies out

of 641512 registered companies were found to be in default in filing statutory returns with the Registrar of Companies during the year 2003-2004. Such companies are liable for payment of additional fees for delayed filing in addition to other legal action under the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) and (d) In respect of defunct companies, two Simplified Exit Schemes (SES) in 2003 and 2005 were introduced. 26714 companies were struck off under SES 2003, while 26483 companies have applied under SES 2005.

Under Company Law Settlement Scheme, 2000 (CLSS 2000) 1,27,083 companies have availed the scheme and filed the required statutory documents.

[Translation]

#### Externally Aided Projects in Maharashtra

475. SHRIMATI KALPNA RAMESH NARHIRE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the projects being operated in Maharashtra with the assistance from international finance agencies, project-wise and agencies-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government of Maharashtra has requested the Union Government to increase the financial assistance for the said projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) A statement giving details of the projects being operated in Maharashtra, project-wise and agencies-wise is enclosed.

(b) and (d) The Department of Economic Affairs has not received any request from the Government of Maharashtra for increase in financial assistance for these projects.

#### Statement

##### Externally aided Projects in Maharashtra

Name of the Country/ Institution	Name of the Project	Currency	Amount in million
1	2	3	4
<b>Multilateral</b>			
World Bank (IDA)	Mumbai Urban Transport Project	XDR	62.50
	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.	XDR	128.80
World Bank (IBRD)	Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project.	US \$	325.00
	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	US \$	181.00

1	2	3	4
	Mumbai Urban Transport Project.	US \$	463.00
	A Pilot ICT Programme for Rural Areas of Pune Distt.	US \$	0.956
UNFPA	Integrated Population and Development Project	US \$	9.185
<b>Bilateral</b>			
Germany	Basic Health, Maharashtra	Euro	10.226
	Rural Water Supply, Maharashtra.	Euro	1.380
	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.	Euro	22.446
	Minor Irrigation Programme	Euro	23.008
	Watershed Development Programme, Phase III, Maharashtra.	Euro	19.940

#### Assistance to Handloom Weavers

476. SHRI D.P. SAROJ : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the rare art of embroidery is disappearing for want of Government assistance to the families of the handloom weavers possessing this traditional knowledge;

(b) If so, whether the Government has prepared any special package for preserving this art on permanent basis under textile sector as also for the rehabilitation of the traditional weavers; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) No such report has been received from State Governments.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### FDI in Telecom

477. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to increase the ceiling of foreign direct investment in Telecommunications and other departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received requests for not increasing the ceiling of Foreign Direct Investment in Telecommunications and other departments;

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

(e) whether the Government have taken any steps not to increase the ceiling of Foreign Direct Investment after considering the requests received in this regard;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and



(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

[English]

#### State Electricity Boards

478. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details and the names of the States which are yet to reorganize their State Electricity Boards;

(b) whether these States have sought extension for the reorganization of their respective SEBs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) Nine States have not yet reorganized their State Electricity Boards (SEB) and have been requesting the Central Government from time to time for extension of time under the provisions of section 172 (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003. The details, inter-alia, indicating the dates upto which extension of time has been agreed to by the Central Government, are enclosed as statement.

Apart from this, the States of Assam and Madhya Pradesh who have already reorganized their SEBs have requested for some more time for continuance of the SEBs with the limited functions of trading. Central Government has considered these requests and has agreed for extension of time upto 9th June, 2006.

#### Statement

##### Status of Extensions for Reorganisation of SEBs

Sl. No.	Name of State	Date upto which extn earlier agreed to by Central Government
1	2	3
1.	Kerala	9.6.2006

1	2	3
2.	Punjab	9.12.2005
3.	Chhattisgarh	9.12.2005
4.	Bihar	9.3.2006
5.	Tamil Nadu	9.6.2006
6.	Meghalaya	9.12.2005
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.6.2006
8.	West Bengal	9.12.2005
9.	Jharkhand	9.12.2005

#### Right to Information Law

479. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of the news item captioned "banks taking a tough stand on right to information law" appearing in Economic Times dated the October 24th, 2005;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Act to protect banks from banking secrecy & client confidentiality;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has seen the News item captioned "banks taking a tough stand on right to information law" which appeared in Economic Times dated 24th October, 2005. The news item, inter alia, states that banks would not be sharing information with just anybody. The person seeking information would have to establish the purpose.

The news item also states that banks will resist providing information if such information violates the age-old practice of banking secrecy and client confidentiality.

(c) to (e) Keeping in view the fact that the 'Right to Information Law' has come into force only recently, it would be pre-mature to consider amending the Act as of now to protect the banks from banking secrecy and client confidentiality.

#### **Housing Facilities to SCs/STs under IAY**

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

(a) the number of people belonging to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled. Tribe and other weaker sections who have been provided housing facilities under the Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) in the country particularly Karnataka during each of the last three years, Category-wise, State wise and District-wise; .

(b) whether the Government is aware that there are many such poor families in the country who have not been considered for such facilities;

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

(d) the steps taken/to be taken by the Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise, category-wise number of houses constructed for SCs/ STs and other weaker sections under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in the country including Karnataka during last three years is enclosed. However, District-wise data is not maintained at the Central level.

(b) to (d) As per the estimates made available by 2001 Census, the housing shortage in the rural areas is about 148.34 lakhs. However, this Ministry is trying to provide assistance for construction/upgradation of 14-15 lakh houses per annum for rural poor living below the poverty line within the available financial resources. Under the "Bharat Nirman Programme", 60 lakh houses are envisaged to be constructed during the next 4 years.

#### **Statement**

*Category-wise number of houses constructed/provided under the Indian Awaas Yojana during last three years i.e. 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05*

(unit in Nos)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	2002-03				2003-04				2004-05			
		Sche- duled Casts	Sche- duled Tribes	Others	Total	Sche- duled Casts	Sche- duled Tribes	Others	Total	Sche- duled Casts	Sche- duled Tribes	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51127	19433	56277	126837	43100	19190	43005	105295	50915	230425	54699	126039

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3423	0	3423	0	6602	44	6646	0	4162	0	4162
3.	Assam	14004	25334	26249	65587	17977	28536	32239	78752	29695	48997	50803	129495
4.	Bihar	100521	5301	66702	172524	103714	5309	74769	183792	141564	7342	103120	252026
5.	Chhattisgarh	3152	8047	5056	16255	3341	9374	5587	18302	3404	10254	6476	20134
6.	Goa	8	0	261	269	10	1	222	233	15	16	397	428
7.	Gujarat	7395	12456	7202	27053	7825	12982	10382	31189	7340	14305	12006	33654
8.	Haryana	6273	0	3567	9840	5840	0	3335	9175	5725	0	3120	8845
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1644	181	1588	3413	1829	116	1896	3841	2240	308	2201	4749
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	5749	5749	0	0	8412	8412	0	0	7252	7252
11.	Jharkhand	10594	19436	10452	40482	13608	28059	18623	60290	17398	28192	20491	66081
12.	Karnataka	18824	6166	17462	42452	21639	7554	20640	49833	22880	7339	20488	50707
13.	Kerala	16210	1492	14405	32107	20508	2431	16886	39825	22071	2002	15758	39831
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20883	21024	21784	63691	20660	23351	21757	65768	23594	27052	24719	75365
15.	Maharashtra	30427	23079	32464	85970	34555	29793	38787	103135	37504	27620	40325	105449
16.	Manipur	65	2101	405	2571	95	1367	204	1666	122	5250	448	5820
17.	Meghalaya	123	3100	82	3305	252	6015	198	6465	93	4533	39	4665
18.	Mizoram	0	1305	0	1305	0	2202	0	2202	0	2052	0	2052
19.	Nagaland	0	6698	0	6698	0	5966	0	5966	0	5099	0	5099
20.	Orissa	191759	65612	187298	444669	60495	32747	60963	154205	33643	23917	32331	89891
21.	Punjab	4976	0	675	5651	5093	0	957	6050	3806	0	654	4460
22.	Rajasthan	17181	6764	13647	37592	16837	10213	14838	41888	13374	6951	10745	31070

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23. Sikkim		128	410	611	1149	120	859	1062	2041	221	604	759	1584
24. Tamil Nadu	49291	1487	12210	62988	33304	2109	21656	57069	35306	1425	21956	58687	
25. Tripura		2234	4492	3595	10321	3395	7080	4528	15003	2386	5359	4387	12132
26. Uttar Pradesh	110896	10	66284	177190	117404	96	73450	190950	120411	560	78128	199096	
27. Uttaranchal	5734	666	5399	11799	10743	1586	9337	21666	116887	2304	12385	26376	
28. West Bengal	44948	9084	32677	86709	47025	11074	32502	90601	74027	20652	55836	150515	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	402	130	532	0	402	269	671	0	217	120	337	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	54	0	54	0	14	0	14	0	108	0	108	
31. Daman and Diu	0	26	22	48	0	2	5	7	0	8	1	9	
32. Lakshadweep	0	5	0	5	0	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	
33. Pondicherry	235	0	168	403	104	0	160	264	53	0	35	88	
Total	708632	247588	592421	1548641	589473	255044	516713	1361230	659474	277072	579676	1516222	

#### Power from Garbage

481. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government have submitted project proposals for setting up garbage based power plants to augment power supply through Non Conventional Energy Sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(c) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has introduced an Accelerated Programme on Recovery of Energy from Urban Wastes, which includes a provision of Financial Assistance to promote the setting up of projects based on different technologies for recovery of energy from garbage subject to eligibility and other terms and conditions. The Programme is open to all States and Union Territories.

#### Provident Fund

482. SHRI P. MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total accumulation of funds in General Provident Fund (GPF) during 2004-05;

(b) whether GPF amount is invested in any Government and Private Securities/Bonds;

(c) the percentage of investment made thereto;

(d) whether any profit made from the investment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The net accumulation of funds in General Provident Fund (GPF) during the year 2004-05 was Rs.3206.77 crores (unaudited).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) In view of (b) above, this does not arise.

#### Textile Export

483. SHRI B. MAHTAB :

SHRI JUAL ORAM :

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH :

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian textile exports have increased in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details of exports during the last three years;

(c) whether finished products in textile export basket is on the rise;

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

(e) names of the countries to which textile export has declined; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to boost the textile export?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. As per *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S)*, Kolkata, India's export of textile items during April-August, 2005 has increased to Rs. 25655.61 crore from Rs. 24385.41 crore during the corresponding period of previous year showing an increase of 5.2%. The details of textile exports category-wise during last three years are enclosed statement.

(e) The names of ten countries by export where India's textile exports during April-July, 2005 as per DGCI&S have shown a decline over the corresponding period of previous year are UAE, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Africa, Malaysia, Israel and Taiwan.

(f) The following steps have been taken by the Government to boost the textile exports:-

(i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.

(ii) The Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.

(iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

(iv) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning & pressing sector.

(v) To provide the industry with world class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, a new scheme namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Park' has been launched by merging existing two schemes i.e. Textile

Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) and Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES). Govt. of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores.

(vi) 'Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES)' was launched with the objective of imparting a focused thrust for setting up apparel units of international standards at potential growth centres, and to give a fillip to exports. Under APES, 12 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 191.70 crores.

(vii) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the 'Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)' was launched. Under TCIDS, 18 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs.270.80 crores.

(viii) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole

value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.

(ix) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.

(x) For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

(xi) The national Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.

(xii) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

### Statement

#### Textile Exports at a Glance (Provisional)

(Rs. in Crore)

Category Wise	Apr.- Mar. 2002-03	Apr.- Mar. 2003-04	% Change	Apr.- Mar. 2004-05 (P)	% Change	Apr.- Aug'04	Apr.- Aug'05	% Change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Readymade Garment	25815.4	26589.1	3.0%	24719.1	-7.0%	10506.86	11834.96	12.6%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RMG of cotton including accessories	21510.0	22009.11		20521.11		8770.8	9697.2	
RMG of Man-made fibre	3520.3	3529.92		3140.49		1329.3	1583.1	
RMG of other textile material	785.1	1050.10		1057.50		406.8	554.7	
<b>Cotton Textiles</b>	<b>16267.8</b>	<b>16542.2</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>14753.8</b>	<b>-10.8%</b>	<b>6181.84</b>	<b>6200.81</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Cotton raw including waste	50.3	942.4		364.5		211.4	475.3	
Cotton yarn, fabrics and madeups	16217.5	15599.9		14389.3		5970.5	5725.5	
<b>Man-made textiles</b>	<b>6860.0</b>	<b>8368.8</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>8738.1</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>3636.06</b>	<b>3041.48</b>	<b>-16.4%</b>
Manmade staple fibres	220.6	276.1		384.9		79.0	113.6	
manmade yarn, fabrics and Madeups	6639.4	8092.8		8353.1		3557.1	2927.9	
<b>Wool and Woolen textiles</b>	<b>1303.5</b>	<b>1553.1</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>1856.0</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>712.54</b>	<b>749.92</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
RMG of Wool	1057.1	1285.3		1557.4		602.7	606.6	
Wool Yarn, fabrics and madeups	246.4	267.8		298.5		109.8	143.3	
<b>Silk</b>	<b>2184.1</b>	<b>2505.3</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>2625.1</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1016.03</b>	<b>1103.84</b>	<b>8.6%</b>
RMG of Silk	664.0	760.0		800.9		311.9	385.2	
Natural silk yarn, fabrics and madeups	1504.4	1740.0		1823.1		703.4	715.5	
Silk waste	15.8	5.3		1.1		0.7	3.1	
<b>Total Textiles</b>	<b>52430.8</b>	<b>55558.6</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>52692.0</b>	<b>-5.2%</b>	<b>22053.32</b>	<b>22931.01</b>	<b>4.0%</b>
<b>Handicrafts</b>	<b>6378.1</b>	<b>4987.4</b>	<b>-21.8%</b>	<b>4222.7</b>	<b>-15.3%</b>	<b>1675.01</b>	<b>1973.31</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
Handicrafts (excluding handmade carpets)	3800.8	2296.1		1543.3		742.1	780.8	
Carpets (excluding silk) handmade	1940.8	2571.0		2556.9		902.2	1164.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Carpets (excluding silk) Millmade	540.6	0.0		0.0				
Silk carpets	96.1	120.2		122.6		30.7	28.2	
Coir and Coir Manufacturers	355.0	357.4	0.7%	456.4	27.7%	182.23	211.40	16.0%
Coir and Coir Manufacturers	355.0	357.4		456.4		182.2	211.4	
Jute	907.8	1114.0	22.7%	1213.5	8.9%	474.85	539.88	13.7%
Floor covering of Jute	122.4	164.3		217.2		82.0	102.6	
Other Jute manufactures	222.0	306.3		241.0		107.0	113.2	
Jute yarn	214.0	233.3		333.2		111.2	107.9	
Jute hessian	349.3	410.1		422.1		174.6	216.3	
Total Textiles Exports	60071.7	62017.3	3.2%	58584.5	-5.5%	24385.41	25655.61	5.2%

Source : Foreign Trade Statistics of India (PC&C), DGCIS, Kolkata

(P) - Provisional

#### Setting up of Kerala High Court Bench

concerned. However, no such complete proposal in this regard has been received.

484. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : Will the minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Kerala for setting up of a Bench of the Kerala High Court at Thiruvananthapuram; and

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) and (b) Setting up of a Bench of a High Court is considered on receipt of a complete proposal from the State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court

#### Textiles Parks

485. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH :

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :  
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :  
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL :  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government proposes to set up integrated textile parks in the country;

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



(c) whether the government has signed an MOU for the newly launched scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the criteria for selection of sites for setting up of such parks in the country; and

(f) the funds allocated for these parks?

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) :** (a) To provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, Government has launched the 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) by merging the 'Scheme for Apparel Parks for Exports (APE)' and 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)'. This scheme is based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and would facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards.

(b) So far no project has been sanctioned under the SITP.

(c) and (d) Government has signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services (IL&FS) as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for implementing the Scheme. PMC will discharge the following functions:

- (i) Identifying the locations for setting up the Integrated Textile Park based on a scientific assessment of the demand and potential of the area.
- (ii) Facilitating formation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) at each project level with the participation of local industry.
- (iii) Preparation of Project Plan including the setting of standards for infrastructure.
- (iv) Structure and appraise the projects and submit the same for consideration of Project Approval Committee (PAC).

(v) Assist the SPV in selection of agencies for preparation of bid documents, construction, operation and maintenance of the facilities in the Project.

(vi) Assist the SPV in achieving financial closure.

(vii) To liaise with the State Governments to resolve state-related problems.

(viii) Ensure timely completion of project(s) as fixed by the PAC.

(e) The criteria for selection of sites for setting up of such parks *inter alia*, include potential investment, employment generation, and viability of projects.

(f) The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity is limited to 40% of the project cost, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore. However, the combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, shall not exceed 49%.

[Translation]

#### Inflation Rate

486. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :

SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have anticipated the inflation rate of 5 to 5.5 per cent in the year of 2005-2006.

(b) if so, whether the RBI have expressed its concern about the above mentioned inflation rate;

(c) if so, whether the Government have fixed targets to bring down the inflation rate;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken so far to achieve the above targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) In the Mid-Term Review of Annual Policy Statement for the Year 2005-06 announced on October 25, 2005, the Reserve Bank of India has indicated that "the full effects of the pass-through of the increase in international oil prices have so far been dulled and the underlying inflationary pressures have been contained. Crude prices continue to remain the most critical factor in the outlook on domestic inflation. In the remaining part of the year, inflation conditions will warrant continuous vigil in view of the heightened uncertainties surrounding international crude prices and the eventual pressures for fuller pass-through into domestic inflation." The RBI has further indicated that "given the outlook for inflation primarily in the context of the oil economy in India, however, it may be difficult to contain the inflation in the range of 5.0-5.5 per cent projected earlier without an appropriate policy response."

(c) to (e) The Government does not have separate target for the rate of inflation. Anti-inflationary policies of the government include strict fiscal and monetary discipline, rationalisation of excise and import duties of essential commodities so that there is no under burden on the poor, effective supply-demand management of sensitive items through liberal tariff and trade policies, and strengthening of the public distribution system.

[English]

#### State Electricity Boards

487. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether power utilities in 11 States including Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal have managed to reduce commercial losses due to power reforms;

(b) If so, whether some States have also managed to do so without increasing tariffs;

(c) whether the Southern States such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have effected the highest reduction in losses in revenue terms;

(d) If so, the amount of revenue losses reduced by these States, State-wise; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the power situation in these States?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) The trend of increasing commercial losses of Power Utilities has been arrested after 2001-02. The commercial losses (without subsidy) in State Electricity Boards had increased from Rs.4,560 crores during 1992-93 to Rs.25,259 crores during 2000-01. According to data compiled by Power Finance Corporation, the losses of Utilities have reduced from Rs.27,068 crores in 2001-02 to Rs.20,623 crores in 2003-04.

(b) The States of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa have not increased the tariff during the last three years.

(c) and (d) The details of commercial losses in various States is given in the statement enclosed.

The States of Goa, Meghalaya, Orissa and Pondicherry have earned profits in the year 2003-04. This State of Chhattisgarh has earned profits during the years 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04. It can be seen that the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal have been able to reduce their Commercial Losses.

(e) The following major initiative have been taken by the Government of India to improve the power situation in the country:

(i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 in State Sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector with the component of hydro, thermal and nuclear being 14,393 MW, 25,417 MW and 1,300 MW respectively.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (ii) Maximization of generation and increase in plant load factor (PLF) of thermal power stations.<br>(iii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units.<br>(iv) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.<br>(v) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance corporation. | (vi) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.<br>(vii) Enhancement of inter-state and inter-regional power by strengthening of inter-regional transmission links eventually leading to formation of National Grid.<br>(viii) Strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission & distribution system. |
|---|---|

### Statement

#### State-wise details of Commercial Profit/Loss of Power Utilities

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	SEBs	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Loss reduction (-)/increase	
					In 2002-03 from 2004-02	In 2003-04 from 2002-03
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-2948	-1209	-1400	-1739	191
2.	Assam	-696	-776	-655	80	-121
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-93	-117	-82	24	-35
4.	Bihar	-896	-1095	-980	199	-115
5.	Chhattisgarh	204	792	587	*	*
6.	Delhi	NA	-733	-1774	—	1041
7.	Goa	-7	130	153	*	*
8.	Gujarat	-3102	-2250	-3020	-852	770
9.	Haryana	-947	-804	-769	-143	-35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	-107	-53	-46	-54	-7
11.	Jharkhand	-255	-397	-522	142	125
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	-1242	-1229	1277	-13
13.	Karnataka	-1844	-1568	-1235	-277	-332

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Kerala		-1254	-935	-915	-319	-20
15. Madhya Pradesh		-1347	-822	-1230	-525	408
16. Maharashtra		-540	-255	-549	-285	294
17. Manipur		-129	-128	-125	-1	-3
18. Meghalaya		-38	-19	64	-19	*
19. Mizoram		-30	-34	-49	4	15
20. Nagaland		-52	-55	-42	3	-13
21. Orissa		-252	-928	215	676	*
22. Punjab		-1868	-1386	-663	-482	-723
23. Pondicherry		-44	34	38	*	*
24. Rajasthan		-1324	-1738	-1777	414	39
25. Sikkim		-10	-30	-15	20	-15
26. Tamil Nadu		-5175	-2100	-1416	-3075	-684
27. Tripura		-100	-94	-5	-6	-89
28. Uttar Pradesh		-2518	-2374	-2848	-144	474
28. Uttaranchal		-27	32	-35	*	67
30. West Bengal		-1705	-914	-296	-791	-618
Total		-27068	-21064	-20623		

\*Earned profits.

Source : "Report on the Performance of the State Power Utilities for the Years 2001-02 to 2003-04" by Power Finance Corporation.

[Translation]

Violation of Rules in Construction of  
Indira Awas

488. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be  
pleased to state :

(a) the total number of people living Below Poverty  
Line (BPL) at present in the country;

(b) whether the Government has noticed that the

rules meant for construction of Indira Awas are being violated openly;

(c) if so, the number of such cases noticed during the last three years and current year;

(d) whether any action has been taken against any person till date in connection with bungling in construction work;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) According to the latest Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 1999-2000 (55th Round), the total number of persons living below the poverty line at all India level were estimated to be 260.2 million persons of which 193.2 million were in rural areas and 67.0 million were in urban areas.

(b) to (f) The scheme is functioning satisfactorily, but whenever complaints in respect of any violation of rule/regulation in implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana is brought to the notice of the Ministry, the matter is immediately taken up with the concerned State Governments/UTs Administration, for taking appropriate action. The details of the complaints received with regard to violation of rules/regulations in implementation of IAY and action taken thereon during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as statement.

#### **Statement**

*Complaints received on violation of Rules/regulation in implementation of the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)*

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

#### **Complaint**

- (i) A complaint was received from Smt. Renuka Chaudhury, MP (Lok Sabha), Khammam District

of Andhra Pradesh regarding irregularities in the selection of beneficiaries. In the complaint, it has been alleged that in the selection of beneficiaries, Gram Sabha is rarely consulted and District Collector is mis-using his power in the allotment of houses in a partisan manner.

#### **Action Taken**

The matter was taken up with the Government of Andhra Pradesh and they have informed that the IAY houses were sanctioned in Khammam District to the poorest among poor families like Primitive Tribal Groups i.e. Kondareddies, Koyar ST Lambadas and Fire/Flood victims, Widows Headed families. Physically handicapped and Ex-servicemen as per the IAY Guidelines. The Selection of beneficiaries was done by Gram Sabha only. In this regard, MP was informed accordingly.

#### **Bihar**

#### **Complaint**

- (i) A complaint was received from Shri Sharad Yadav, the then Union Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution regarding mis-utilization of funds in the implementation of IAY Madhepura District of Bihar.

#### **Action Taken**

A National Level Monitor (NLM) was deputed to inquire into the matter. The Report submitted by the NLM was forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action. Shri Sharad Yadav, the then Union Minister was accordingly informed in this regard.

#### **Complaint**

- (ii) A complaint was received from Shri Nawal Kishore Rai, MP (LS) regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Sitamarhi District of Bihar.

#### **Action Taken**

A National Level Monitor (NLM) was deputed to inquire into the matter. The Report submitted by the

NLM was forwarded to the State Government for appropriate action. Shri Rai, MP was accordingly informed that action against the erring officers has already been initiated by the State Government.

#### Complaint

- (iii) A complaint of Shri Tarkeshwar Singh, MLA (Bihar) forwarded by Shri Jai Narayan Prasad Mishra regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Saran District was received in 2005.

#### Action Taken

The complaint has been forwarded to the State Government calling for Action Taken Report (ATR). As per State Government's ATR, an FIR has been lodged against 10 erring officials.

#### Complaint

- (iv) A complaint was received from Shri Ishwar Sahay Ram, Executive Engineer, Araria (Bihar) in 2005 regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in the said district. The complaint was forwarded to the State Government for Action taken Report.

#### Action Taken

As per State Government's Report, an FIR has been lodged against accused Engineers in the local Police Station.

#### Uttar Pradesh

#### Complaint

- (i) A complaint received from Shri Surya Pratap Shahi, former Minister, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh regarding irregularities in the implementation under IAY in Pathardeva Block of Deoria District, Uttar Pradesh.

#### Action Taken

A National Level Monitor has been deputed to inquire into the matter.

#### Complaint

- (ii) A complaint was received from the villagers of Jola Dindoli, Block Nagal, Tahsil Deoband, District-Saharanpur (UP) regarding irregularities in selection of beneficiaries under IAY. It was alleged that no meetings of Gram Sabha were held for selection of beneficiaries under IAY and ineligible people were provided with the funds for construction of houses by Gram Pradhan and State Government officials.

#### Action Taken

The complaint was forwarded to the State Government for taking appropriate necessary action. The State Government has informed that in selection of the beneficiaries, concerned Gram Panchayat has not maintained criteria of priority and has identified ineligible villagers. Necessary directives to recover the funds given to ineligible people have been given and necessary action has been initiated against the erring Gram Panchayat Pradhan and Gram Panchayat officers concerned.

#### Orissa

#### Complaint

- (i) A complaint was received from Shri Prabhat Samantray, EX-MP regarding misappropriation of funds in the implementation of IAY in Kendrapara District (Orissa).

#### Action Taken

A National Level Monitor was deputed to inquiry into the matter. The Report submitted by the NLM has been forwarded to the State Government for necessary action/comments.

#### Complaint

- (ii) A complaint received in 2005 from Shri Gouri Pandi of Village Karva Munda in Bolangir district of Orissa regarding irregularities in the implementation of IAY in Bolangir district.

**Action Taken**

The complaint was got investigated by NLM and as per the report submitted, allegations of corruption were found correct. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the State Government of Orissa for necessary action/comments.

**Uttaranchal****Complaint**

- (i) A complaint from the President (BJP), Barakotta, District Champawat, Uttaranchal regarding irregularities in the implementation of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) in the district of Champawat was forwarded by Shri Bachhi Singh Rawat, MOS for Science & Technology for necessary action.

**Action Taken**

The complaint was got investigated by the Area Officer of this Ministry and as per the report submitted by the Area Officer, no major irregularities were noticed. Shri Rawat was informed accordingly.

[English]

**Sale of NTC Land**

489. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA :  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government planned to revive certain textile mills by selling some of the assets and land of those textile mills under textile corporation which have been closed and situated in Metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the capital likely to be generated by selling of these mills;

(c) whether the Government are aware that Mumbai High Court has set aside the contract of selling of some of the mills of public and private sector of Mumbai;

(d) if so, the loss of amount due to rejection of this scheme and the way it has hampered the future plan;

(e) whether the Government in the light of the order of Mumbai High Court is trying to find out any way to dispose off the land and assets of these closed mills; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Board of Industrial Financial Restructuring (BIFR) has approved Rehabilitation Schemes for NTC companies consisting sale of surplus ands for generating funds for rehabilitation of the companies.

(b) The total cost of the rehabilitation schemes is Rs. 3937 crores and the entire amount is projected to be generated by sale of assets of the closed mills and the surplus assets of mills identified as viable.

(c) to (f) Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai, in a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by the Mumbai Environmental Action Group (BEAG) against the Govt. of Maharashtra , NTC and others, held that the sale of the 5 mills' lands carried out by NTC are contrary to the BIFR scheme and the Hon'ble Supreme Court Orders dated 27.9.2002 and 11.5.2005. NTC has challenged this order before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and it has been admitted for hearing. The matter is currently sub-judice.

**Rural Electrification**

490. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by the Government for making villages self dependent with regard to availability of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of villages in the country where electrification is possible only through non-conventional energy sources, as grid connectivity is not feasible;

(d) whether any proposal have been received from Jammu & Kashmir for electrification by non-conventional source of energy in remote and border areas of Kashmir;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) A programme for electrification of remote unelectrified census villages using locally available non-conventional energy sources is being implemented by the Ministry. The remote villages which cannot be electrified through grid extension because of unfeasibility or cost ineffectiveness will be taken up under the Programme. The non-conventional energy sources used for electrification include biomass, solar energy, small hydro, etc. The Ministry provides upto 90% of benchmark costs for deployment of these technologies for electrification under the Programme.

(c) The initial estimates of the number of remote villages where electrification through grid connectivity may not be feasible were made based on the inputs provided by the states. These indicated that there may be around 25000 such villages. However, during 2005-06, with a view to avoid duplication with Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, a single point responsibility for identification of such villages has been entrusted to the Rural Electrification Corporation.

(d) to (f) Proposals for electrification of 140 remote villages were received from Jammu & Kashmir Energy Development Agency. These were sanctioned by the Ministry and electrification work in 90 villages has been completed. In the remaining 50 villages, the work is under progress. In addition, initial proposals from Ladakh Renewable Energy Development Agency for providing 18000 homelighting systems and from Renewable Energy Development Agency, Kargil for electrification, have also been received. The agencies have been advised to formulate the proposals in accordance with the guidelines of the Programme for the year 2005-06.

[Translation]

### Policy for Disinvestment

491. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID :  
SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has any concrete policy to disinvest the Government companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government desire to disinvest profit-making companies and navratna companies earlier than loss-making companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) adopted by the Government outlines the policy of the Government with respect to the Public Sector, including disinvestment of Government's equity in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). The salient features of the NCMP in this regard are as follows:-

(i) The Government is committed to a strong and effective public sector whose social objectives are met by its commercial functioning. But for this, there is need for selectivity and a strategic focus. The Government is pledged to devolve full managerial and commercial autonomy to successful, profit-making companies operating in a competitive environment. Generally profit-making companies will not be privatised.

(ii) All privatisations will be considered on a transparent and consultative case-by-case basis. The Government will retain existing "navratna" companies in the public sector while these companies raise resources from the capital market. While every effort will be made to modernize and restructure sick public sector companies and revive sick industry, chronically loss-making companies will either be sold-off, or closed, after all workers have



got their legitimate dues and compensation. The Government will induct private industry to turn around companies that have potential for revival.

The Government believes that privatisation should increase competition, not decrease it. It will not support the emergence of any monopoly that only restricts competition. It also believes that there must be a direct link between privatisation and social needs - like, for example, the use of privatisation revenues for designated social sector schemes. Public sector companies and nationalized banks will be encouraged to enter the capital market to raise resources and offer new investment avenues to retail investors.

(c) and (d) Disinvestment decisions are taken by the Government on a case by case basis in accordance with the policy mentioned above. While chronically loss making companies will either be sold off or closed, small portions of equity in profit making non-navratna public sector companies are proposed to be disinvested in order to raise resources for the National Investment Fund.

#### Implementation of SGRY

492. SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :

SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is functional in all the States as on date;

(b) if so, the details of Districts covered thereunder, State-wise;

(c) the funds allotted and utilized under SGRY during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(d) the total number of beneficiaries and mandays of employment targeted to be generated and the actual number of beneficiaries and mandays generated under SGRY during the said period, State-wise;

(e) the details of work completed so far under SGRY during the said period, State-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the government for effective implementation of the Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) is functional in all States/ Union Territories of the country except Chandigarh and Delhi.

(b) All the districts of the States/Union Territories except those of Chandigarh and Delhi are covered under the SGRY.

(c) The details are enclosed as statement-I.

(d) and (e) Under the SGRY, the details of beneficiaries/details of works are not maintained at the Centre. Since the SGRY envisages providing additional wage employment as per local need, no target is fixed under this programme. However, number of mandays generated and number of works completed during the said period, State-wise, are enclosed as statement-II.

(f) For effective monitoring of the Programme, the State Governments are required to ensure that the officers of the State, District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels closely monitor all aspects of the Programme through visits to work sites in the interior areas. Besides, Monitoring Committee of the villagers for each work under SGRY is mandatory which monitor the progress and quality while work is in progress. The Ministry of Rural Development also monitors the Programme through written reports from States and also by field visits. The Ministry has introduced an Area Officer's Scheme to oversee quality of work, proper utilization of funds and achievement of physical and financial targets through field visits. With a view to ensuring transparency and efficacy in the implementation of Rural Development Programmes, the Ministry has prepared a panel of National Level Monitors to monitor the policy and implementation environments of the programmes at the grass root level.

## Statement-I

Allocation, release and utilization of SGRY funds during 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2005-06

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03			2003-04			2004-05			2005-06			(Rs. in lakh)
		Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	Allocation	Release	Utilisation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18977.31	24380.17	28944.18	22014.18	23995.5	33965.38	23487.18	24049.88	22317.62	28139.33	16883.63	13507.54	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	986.98	824.26	1427.27	1142.85	1560.75	1257.74	1246.98	1368.64	685.09	1524.09	914.46	180.75	
3.	Assam	25626.43	22496.96	27332.23	29673.53	29681.01	41422.14	32368	32124.06	39533.75	39560.89	23736.54	17611.54	
4.	Bihar	36327.51	26727.42	44312.74	42137.71	34203.1	48593.41	46512.14	49196.29	63479.623	55724.88	33434.91	16619.79	
5.	Chhattisgarh	9286.06	12013.04	15827.2	10769.37	12023.34	16805.85	13108.64	12931.67	17757.39	15705.09	9423.11	6712.43	
6.	Goa	158.36	75.04	70.57	183.93	110.36	78.92	336.74	292.55	282.73	403.44	242.07	7.04	
7.	Gujarat	7728.31	6942.87	9069.84	8966.17	9654.67	13596.1	10283.3	9941.23	14856.35	12320.13	7757.1	5840.5	
8.	Haryana	4290.25	5610.37	9206.71	4976.97	5599.45	7442.93	5417.38	5567.67	6794.277	6490.41	3894.25	3010.871	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1806.79	2046	1827.04	2096	2394.67	3256.44	2281.48	2259.63	3683.45	2733.38	1474.03	1559.45	
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	2154.84	2051.61	3894.86	2499.61	10803.04	4195.3	2681.02	2715.61	4197.5	3212.07	1876.48	306.65	
11.	Jharkhand	24828.98	17584.68	32556.044	28803.56	26675.15	40280.58	31543.52	27394.54	39485.112	37791.4	24790.99	6096.253	
12.	Karnataka	14098.08	17429.04	24293.34	16353.72	19428.39	24748.91	17539.74	18290.28	26682.09	21013.87	12608.32	9370.12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13. Kerala		6325.52	7665.17	7710.51	7337.56	8696.74	10065.14	7870.1	7866.56	13565.39	9428.94	6516.11	46561.85
14. Madhya Pradesh		21841.08	26872.02	33324.5	25338.23	269705.26	38744.86	28308.64	28713.84	40023.35	33915.78	20349.49	17832.34
15. Maharashtra		28002.67	28960.58	38213.83	32483.24	31212.1	47411.11	34672.18	33657.28	49000.74	41539.76	25238.24	15430.76
16. Manipur		1719.36	669.8	1257.14	1990.89	1331.4	1071.19	2172.42	2123.41	2387.2	2655.18	1593.1	363.69
17. Meghalaya		1926.22	1905.92	1833.13	2230.43	2055.44	2716.95	2433.74	2439.01	3199.36	2974.57	1148.08	928.29
18. Mizoram		445.73	573.88	869.41	516.13	757.86	801.684	563.18	574.44	557.19	688.33	413	136.12
19. Nagaland		1321.29	667.28	1111.86	1529.96	1168.08	1170.55	1669.4	1637.97	1433.7	2040.38	1224.23	
20. Orissa		21353.15	27406.55	32947.22	24769.56	24743.95	38608.74	26567.3	26939.86	36291.37	31829.53	20804.87	13852.31
21. Punjab		3461.06	3848.98	4157.25	4017.63	4620.08	6055.59	6025.6	5818.55	6215.06	7219.1	4331.48	2474.72
22. Rajasthan		10710.59	14904.76	20514.24	12424.25	13860.68	22075.62	13318.66	14564.97	20437.32	15956.71	11377.16	10217.66
23. Sikkim		493.5	439.18	478.25	571.44	703.55	760	623.52	685.88	771.95	762.08	457.25	447.05
24. Tamil Nadu		16564.43	21161.09	27467.54	19214.77	23318.54	33602.528	20538.1	22470.43	30960.67	24606.12	24366.15	16091.147
25. Tripura		3104.49	3850.07	4211.478	3594.77	3991.89	5959.21	3922.76	4079.04	5891.076	4794.48	2876.69	1721.76
26. Uttaranchal		4258.87	4398.54	5031.26	4940.35	5355.75	7492.65	5242.62	5361.66	8502.94	6281.04	4116.95	3596.93
27. Uttar Pradesh		63243.32	66092.08	91865.03	73362.27	65695.85	111863.13	78495.06	79279.95	106468.4	94042.72	56696.13	39909.32
28. West Bengal		23729.76	20649.89	30040.03	27526.41	21453.96	31604.04	29524.26	26731.84	32836.27	35372.18	21223.3	14078.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	139.88	42.32	0	162.34	97.4	23.77	220.94	65.35	264.7	0	101.16		
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	109.27	61.4	0	126.77	41.13	0	145.46	87.28	0	174.27	0		
31. Daman and Diu	30.27	0	0	35.17	0	0	70.5	0	0	84.46	0	0	
32. Lakshadweep	48.16	0	5.79	55.95	28.57	2.59	110.5	28.57	11.37	132.39	79.43		
33. Pondicherry	154.5	112.61	200.97	179.28	136.13	101.69	223.94	205.09	34.06	268.3	0	69.29	
All India	355253.02	368463.58	500001.46	412025	412103.79	595774.742	449525	449618.62	598407.748	539650	339847.55	222735.35	

**Statement-II****Mandays generated and works completed under SGRY during 2002-03, 2004-05 and 2005-06**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06 (upto Sept. 05)	
		Mandays generated (in lakhs)	No. of works completed	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	No. of works completed	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	No. of works completed	Mandays generated (in lakhs)	No. of works completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	392.09	88119	445.55	89062	336.26	84171	180.95	36491
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.62	2411	18.42	3426	8.53	1491	3.22	456
3.	Assam	483.5	40517	637.2	84781	626.02	96475	318	35865
4.	Bihar	442.44	66876	489.85	70077	605.32	80623	162.26	31254
5.	Chhattisgarh	377.68	37215	308.55	50152	348.85	56147	118.03	21748
6.	Goa	0.68	27	0.49	18	3.57	45	0.05	18
7.	Gujarat	201.4	20884	323.19	50477	264.68	78404	71.27	24481
8.	Haryana	119.184	29933	68.87	40302	70.118	17004	29.48	5192
9.	Himachal Pradesh	21.74	8761	39.06	17849	40.18	18954	13.9	7780
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	47.1	17419	47.89	20481	43.73	18060	1.85	1058
11.	Jharkhand	283.85	39153	386.05	46017	303.88	47007	52.69	11785
12.	Karnataka	519.6	126445	566.07	112144	419.24	116254	161.54	37330
13.	Kerala	70.95	12999	100.86	12257	118.91	15021	43.43	4242
14.	Madhya Pradesh	531.52	161574	585.21	175147	581.39	169110	237.52	39759
15.	Maharashtra	490.38	72068	630.96	87761	674.69	99929	195.82	30799
16.	Manipur	14.91	4278	14	3281	31.93	6923	4.374	397
17.	Meghalaya	24.43	2952	34.37	5458	36.96	5545	12.4	1418
18.	Mizoram	12.99	5277	15.38	6019	6.54	2644	0.22	716

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19. Nagaland	16.39	474	398.99	0	36.71	2818	36.71	2818	
20. Orissa	599.03	96868	618.57	114536	553.94	59808	236.27	14229	
21. Punjab	25.93	17227	46	18076	33.39	26053	11.88	2622	
22. Rajasthan	377.84	57073	268.62	63643	219.48	49458	89.67	15254	
23. Sikkim	6.28	778	8.21	850	5.34	1339	3.15	575	
24. Tamil Nadu	491.96	79225	512.06	153846	519.41	137100	295.66	30805	
25. Tripura	99.46	13921	126.96	25414	108.46	24849	67.06	8842	
26. Uttaranchal	62.1	4654	91.44	26937	94.29	33881	46.73	10986	
27. Uttar Pradesh	1335.11	253913	1330.53	270985	1750.45	277648	502.48	81300	
28. West Bengal	414.39	154857	445.04	139387	377.56	112659	215.04	41483	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.42	13	3.01	131	3.79	185	
30. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
31. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
32. Lakshadweep	0.1	0	0.01	0	0.13	4	0		
33. Pondicherry	3.28	198	1.42	197	0.13	64	0.76	122	
All India	7482.93	1416096	8560.24	1688593	8223.09	1639619	3116.2	500210	

[English]

### Collaboration In Agricultural Bio- Technology Research

493. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and the US agreed in June, 2004

to expand collaboration in agricultural bio-technology research and development to improve crop varieties resistant to disease, drought and pests;

(b) whether Minister for Science and Technology agreed to constitute a Joint Steering Committee to formulate a plan to cooperate in Science and Technology;

(c) whether a statement of intent to support joint

R&D projects was signed by Israel's Vice Prime Minister and India's Minister for Science and Technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made so far in this regard with the present status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A letter of intent has been signed in the month of June 2004 between the Government of India and the United States of America to expand cooperation in agricultural biotechnology research and development. The programme will encourage the creation of partnership to bring together Indian and US institutions to pursue agricultural biotechnology research projects of mutual interest. The objective of these projects is to increase the range of safe and environmentally sound technological options for producing improved crop varieties with pest and disease resistance and drought tolerance.

(b) An Indo-US Joint Working Group has been constituted to implement the programme. The first meeting of the JWG was held on December 8-9, 2004 at New Delhi. The JWG identified development of biotic and abiotic stress tolerance and nutritional enhancement in crops as important areas of collaboration. Recently, a collaborative project on development of drought and salinity tolerance in rice has been initiated.

(c) Yes, Sir. A Statement of Intent on India-Israel Industrial R&D Cooperation Initiative was signed on 8th Dec., 2004 in New Delhi by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science & Technology and Ocean Development, Govt. of India and the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Industry, Trade and Labour on behalf of Government of Israel.

(d) The Statement of Intent envisaged to establish an India-Israel Industrial R&D Cooperation Initiative

(IIRDCI) with the main objective of providing support for approved joint industrial R&D projects between entities of India and Israel involving at least one industrial partner from each side, aimed at the development of products or processes to be commercialized in the global market. It was also envisaged that a Memorandum of Understanding on IIRDCI was to be signed soon.

(e) As a follow up of the Statement of Intent, a Memorandum of Understanding on Industrial R&D Cooperation Initiative was signed on 30th May, 2005 at Jerusalem by Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science & Technology and Ocean Development on behalf of Government of India and the Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Industry, Trade and Labour on behalf of Government of Israel. To begin with five areas have been identified through mutual consultations namely - Biotechnology, Nanotechnology, Water Management, Space and Aeronautical Science & Technology and Non-Conventional Energy Resources particularly solar energy.

#### **Banking Potential in Rural Areas**

494. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is immense potential for the banking in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for tapping this immense banking potential in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) With a view to provide banking services to all segments of the people, particularly poor, the Reserve Bank of India has issued circular to the banks in 11.11.2005 on the need to make available a basic banking 'no frills' account either with 'nil' or very low minimum balances as well as charges that would make such accounts accessible to vast sections of population. The nature and number of

transaction in such accounts could be restricted, but made known to the customer in advance in a transparent manner.

#### **Performance of Public Sector Banks**

495. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has worked upon a plan to review the performance of public sector banks;

(b) if so, by when and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to make banking more customer friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The Public Sector Banks have submitted to the Govt. a 'Statement of Intent on Annual Goals' for the financial year 2005-06 indicating quantitative and qualitative targets on various performance parameters viz. Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR), Earning per share, Growth in business, Priority Sector Lending, NPAs, Profitability, Improvement in risk management practices, Use of technology, Special efforts in reaching out to the under-privileged etc. The Statements of Intent on Annual Goals submitted by the PSBs are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Wherever the progress is found to be lagging behind as compared to the Annual Goals, the banks are advised to take effective steps to ensure achievement of the target.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to make banking more customer friendly viz. introduction of Core Banking Solutions (CBS), installation of ATMs, enhanced working hours, simplification of procedure and forms, IBA guidelines on Fair Practice Code, RBI guidelines on credit card operations etc.

#### **Misuse of Export Promotion Schemes**

496. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of cases of cheating the Government by companies by misusing export promotion schemes such as duty drawback scheme, debit free replenishment certificate scheme and duty entitlement pass book scheme are on the rise in the country;

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

(c) the monitoring and checking procedure adopted by Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of cases that came up in this regard during the last three years, year-wise, Scheme-wise?

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

#### **Outstanding Dues of NTPC**

497. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a huge amount is payable by Railway and public sector coal companies to NTPC;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for non-realization of dues from these PSUs; and

(c) the manner in which the NTPC is likely to realize its dues from these PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) There is no outstanding dues payable by Railways to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) towards power supply. Further, NTPC does not supply power to coal companies directly.

[Translation]

#### **Licence to Power Companies**

498. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :



(a) whether the Government have issued licence to many power trading companies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any criteria has been fixed by the Government for the establishment of these companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) As per the provision of the Electricity Act, 2003, the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) is empowered to issue licence for inter-State trading in electricity and also to specify the requirements for being an electricity trader. The CERC has issued 17 licences so far for inter-State trading in electricity. The list of 17 licences is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) and (d) The CERC has also issued in January, 2004 the Regulations on Procedure, Terms & Conditions for Grant of Trading Licence and Other Related Matters. The salient features of the Regulations are enclosed as statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*List of company/firms who have been granted licence for inter-state trading in electricity*

Sl. No.	Name of applicant	Date of issue of Licence/Status/Category
1	2	3
1.	Lanco Electric Utility Limited, LANCO House 141, Avenue 8, Banjara Hills Hyderabad-500 034	23.7.2004 "C" Category

1	2	3
2.	Vinergy International Private Limited, 403, Arun Chambers, Tardeo Main Road, Mumbai-400 034	12.7.2004 "B" Category
3.	Tata Power Trading Company Ltd., 34, Sant Tukaram Road Camac Bunder Mumbai-400 009	9.6.2004 "F" Category
4.	PTC India Limited 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-110 066.	30.6.2004 "F" Category
5.	DLF Limited, DLF Galleria, 12th Floor, DLF City Phase-IV, Gurgaon-122 002 (Haryana)	2.11.04 "A" Category
6.	Adani Exports Ltd., 13, Palam Marg Vasant Vihar New Delhi-110 057	9.6.2004 "F" Category
7.	Reliance Energy Trading Ltd., Reliance Energy Centre Santa Cruz (E) Mumbai-400 055	30.6.2004 "F" Category
8.	NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd., 7th Floor, Core-6, Scope Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003	23.7.2004 "F" Category
9.	Chhattisgarh Electricity Company Ltd., Industrial Growth Centre Sittara, Raipur-493 111	3.11.2004 "A" Category

1	2	3
10. MMTC Limited	23.7.2004	
Core-1, SCOPE Complex, 7, Institutional Area, Lodhi Road New Delhi-110 003	"C" Category	
11. GMR Energy Limited	9.11.2004	
Skip House 25/1, Museum Road Bangalore-560 025	"A" Category	
12. Jindal Steel & Power Limited	2.11.04	
Jindal Centre 12, Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi-110 066.	"A" Category	
13. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Limited, KCT Block, Rishyamook Building 85-A, Panchkuin Road, New Delhi-110 001.	'A' Category 27.1.2005	
14. Subhash Kabini Power Corporation Ltd. 8/2, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore-560 042	'A' Category 26.5.2005	
15. Special Blasts Ltd. Nathani Building, Shastri Chowk, Raipur-492 001 (Chhattisgarh)	'A' Category 21.7.2005	
16. Maheshwary Ispat Limited P-5, Kalakar Street, Ground Floor, Kolkatta-700 007	'A' Category 19.7.2005	
17. Instinct advertisement & Marketing Pvt. Limited. C-201, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110 028	'A' Category 7.9.2005	

**Statement-II**

**Salient features of the Regulation on Procedure, Terms & Conditions for Grant of Trading Licence and Other Related Matters issued in January, 2004**

- \* The applicant for grant of licence for inter-State trading in electricity is required to be a resident of India, or a partnership firm registered under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 or a Company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 or an association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not or an artificial juridical person subject to Indian laws.
- \* **Technical requirement** - The applicant is required to have at least one full-time professional having experience in each of the following disciplines, namely, (i) Power System Operations and commercial aspects of power transfer, and (ii) Finance, commerce and accounts.
- \* **Capital adequacy requirement and creditworthiness** - Considering the volume of inter-State trading proposed to be undertaken, the net worth of the electricity trader at the time of application shall not be less than the amounts specified hereunder :

Sl. No.	Category of the Trading Licence	Volume of Electricity proposed to be traded (in Kilo-Watt Hours)	Net worth (Rs. in crore)
1.	A	Upto 100 million	1.50
2.	B	100 to 200 Million	3.0
3.	C	200 to 500 million	7.5
4.	D	500 to 700 million	10.0
5.	E	700 to 1000 million	15.00
6.	F	Above 1000 million	20.00

[English]

**Implementation of Provision of Urban Amenities  
in Rural Areas (PURA)**

499. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of States which have submitted proposal for the PURA Scheme;

(b) whether the Government has taken any decision thereon and for the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) Twenty States have submitted the Detailed Project Report (DPR) for consideration of Government for inclusion in the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) scheme. These states are Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal and West Bengal.

(b) and (c) The Government has decided as of now to implement the Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) Scheme on pilot basis in seven States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

[Translation]

**Training to Unemployed Youth of Rural  
Areas under CAPART**

500. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has formulated and

implemented any scheme to provide training to unemployed of rural areas through Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) with a view to provide them employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of rural people who have been provided training under this scheme and the number out of them employed as on date as a result thereof, region-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken assistance from NGOs also to implement this scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure incurred till now on this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (e) The Ministry of Rural Development has sanctioned a Special Project under Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) to impart demand based skill development training to one lakh unemployed rural youth belonging to Below Poverty Line households at a total cost of Rs.1200.21 lakh covering 50 districts in 22 States. An amount of Rs.480.08 lakh was released as 1st instalment to CAPART on 11.03.2005. The market survey for these selected 50 districts is to be conducted by IAMR and the trainer NGOs are to be identified and an orientation training is to be given on the scheme. The training is to be imparted by the trained NGOs at local level after identifying the rural poor through a local committee chaired by the Regional Representative, CAPART. The rural poor after completion of the training are to be linked to other agencies/banks for gainful wage/self employment. Market surveys for 37 out of 50 districts selected for the training to unemployed rural youth programme have been completed and 48 representatives from 29 NGOs (Trainer NGOs) have been trained under the scheme. 17 proposals

have since been received so far for the training of rural poor by these NGOs.

NGOs are to be selected and trained by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR) to orient them on the programme of providing skill training to the beneficiary trainees in their district. Till date an amount of Rs.47.88 lakhs have been released to IAMR towards meeting the cost of market survey of the 50 districts and the orientation training of the NGOs.

#### IT Raids

501. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money recovered during the raids by the Income Tax Department during the current year alongwith the details thereof;

(b) the number of raids conducted at the premises of the Government officers out of the above alongwith the names and details of such officers and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the income-tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The Details of Search & Seizure operations conducted by the Income Tax Department and the assets seized during the period 1.4.2005 to 31.10.2005 are as under:

No. of war- rants executed	Value of Assets Seized (Rs. in lakhs)			
	Cash	Jewellery	Other Assets	Total
1308	9935.15	2471.29	5061.42	17467.86

However, the above figures are provisional.

(b) No searches were conducted at the premises of the Government Officers. However, cash amount of Rs. 21 lakhs was seized on 4.9.2005 from Shri G. Anantharamu, IAS, Director of Technical Education, Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad Airport, u/s 132A of the Income Tax Act. The action taken in this case consists of investigations/enquiries as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act.

(c) The Government is continuously making efforts to prevent evasion of tax and generation of black money. In this regard various steps are being taken including undertaking search and seizure and surveys, scrutiny of Income Tax Returns, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. The Tax Information Network has been set up as a repository of important Tax Information Network in order to find new taxpayers and check tax evasion. From Financial Year 2005-06 onwards, specified persons are required to furnish Annual Information Return (AIR) in respect of certain specified high value transaction entered into or registered before them from 1.4.2004 onwards.

The Finance Act 2005 has introduced two anti-tax evasion measures. A "Banking Cash Transaction Tax" has been levied from 1.6.2005 onwards in respect of withdrawals of cash above specified amounts from bank accounts, other than savings accounts, and on encashment of time deposits above specified amounts from banks. It has also become obligatory upon banks to report to the Government all deposits which are exempt from TDS on interest.

[English]

#### Smuggling Activities

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

(a) the number of persons arrested on charges of smuggling through different routes during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of gold, diamond, narcotics etc.

recovered from them and the number of convictions during the above period;

(c) whether the Government is aware of large amount of smuggling of narcotics including through the channel of foreign post offices;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to enact stringent laws to deal with smuggling cases of all varieties; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The details are furnished as statement-I enclosed,

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The details are furnished as statement-II enclosed.

(e) To deal with smuggling cases, stringent provisions exist in the Customs Act, 1962, NDPS Act 1985, PITNDPS Act, 1985 etc.

(f) The question does not arise, in view of the reply to (e) above.

#### Statement-I

(1) Year	(2) Number of Persons Arrested	(3) Number of Persons Convicted	(3) Value of the Goods seized (Rs. in Crores)		
			Gold	Dia- monds	Narcotic Drugs
2002-03	501	124	6.73	3.60	30.58
2003-04	415	131	2.04	42.59	26.64
2004-05	400	131	1.24	8.18	80.44
2005-06 (Upto Oct. 2005)	191	59	1.67	1.98	55.69

#### Statement-II

Year	Total seizures of Narcotic Drugs		Seizure of Narcotic Drugs at FPOs	
	Number of cases	Value (Rs. in Crores)	Number of cases	Value (Rs. in Crores)
2002-03	464	32.99	10	0.07
2003-04	647	29.36	6	0.10
2004-05	696	87.04	43	0.38
2005-06 (Upto Oct. 2005)	347	61.48	65	8.19

#### Modernisation of NTC Mills

503. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which modernization of NTC mills is likely to be completed;

(b) the names of the mills in Mumbai where surplus lands have been sold; and

(c) the steps Government have taken about the NTC workers who have not opted for VRS?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) 1st Phase modernisation of the NTC mills is expected to be completed in 2006-07 depending on the availability of funds from sale of surplus lands.

(b) NTC have sold surplus lands of following mills located in Mumbai

(i) Jupiter Textile Mills

(ii) Mumbai Textile Mills

(iii) Kohinoor Textile Mills No.3

(iv) Elphinstone Mills

(v) Apollo Textile Mills

(c) Workers in the mills identified for closure who do not opt for VRS would be paid compensation as per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

#### Rescheduling of Loan of Farmers

504. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that due to rains and floods in Andhra Pradesh recently, the crops were swept away causing havoc to farmers;

(b) if so, whether the farmers who took loans from bank are requesting for rescheduling of the loans;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government propose to direct the banks to waive loans given to farmers in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by Andhra Bank, Convener of the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) for Andhra Pradesh, the Department of Disaster Management of Govt. of Andhra Pradesh has furnished the information to SLBC during first week of October, 2005 on damage to crops due to floods/cyclone in the State. Andhra Bank had convened a Special Steering Committee

meeting on 4.10.2005 and advised the member banks to initiate necessary relief measures, including rescheduling of loans, as per the extant RBI guidelines in the areas affected by flood/cyclone in the State.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Damage to Hydro Power Projects

505. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent earthquake has caused any damage to the existing and upcoming Hydro Power Project in Jammu & Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to repair these power projects?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) No damage has been reported in the on-going Central Sector Hydroelectric Projects in the State of Jammu & Kashmir on account of the recent earthquake in the region. However, certain damages have been caused to the approach road, some office and residential buildings at the Uri Stage-II HEP of National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), which is under construction.

Damages have been reported in the case of the existing hydroelectric projects in the State Sector in Jammu & Kashmir. The details of the damages and steps taken to repair them are given below:

Sl.No.	Detail of the Damages	Steps taken for restoration
1	2	3
1.	Lower Jhelum Hydrel Station (105 MW), District Baramulla	The 132 MV Minimum oil circuit breakers have been made operational by cannibalizing spares from non-functional circuit breakers.

1	2	3
a)	Breakdown of 4 Nos. 132, KV Minimum Oil Circuit Breakers.	Struts have been placed in position in various civil structures to avoid failure of the buildings. This is a temporary arrangement and steps are being taken for permanent restoration of works by Jammu & Kashmir Power Development Corporation (J&K PDC).
b)	Cracks in Power House building and other civil structures at Power House site.	
c)	cracks to Store Complex at Gantamulla-Uri, residential quarters.	
d)	Damages to office, residential and other buildings at Baramulla/Headworks.	
2.	Upper Sindh Stage-I Hydel Power Station (22.6 MW), District Srinagar	J&K PDC has taken up repair work of the damages to the civil structures.
	<b>Damages to civil structures</b>	
3.	Ganderbal Power Station (15 MW), District Srinagar	J&K PDC has taken up repair work of the damages to the civil structures
4.	Karnah Hydel Power Project (2 MW), District Srinagar	The activities for restoration works are yet to be taken up by J&K PDC. The area is inaccessible during winter period and the damages are quite massive.
5.	Mini Hydel Project (1.5 MW) Bhadewah, District Doda	Repair to damages of water conductor has been taken up which requires plugging of cracks at various locations.
6.	(i) Marpachoo (0.75 MW)	Restoration of damages to the civil structures has been taken up by J&K PDC.
	(ii) Iqbal (3.75 MW)	
	(iii) Haftal (1.0 MW)	
	<b>District Kargil</b>	
	<b>Damages to civil structures</b>	
7.	(i) Dumkhar (0.50 MW)	Restoration of damages to the civil structures has been taken up by J&K PDC.
	(ii) Stakna (4.0 MW)	
	(iii) Hunder (0.40 MW)	
	<b>District Leh</b>	
	<b>Damages to civil structures.</b>	

### **Tsunami Warning System**

506. SHRI L. GANESAN : Will the Minister of OCEAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has studied the viability of Canada Model Tsunami Forewarning System;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether other South Asian countries in the neighborhood have also been consulted for a joint action; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) The systems existing in Canada, USA and for other Pacific rim nations were reviewed and a Tsunami and Storm Surge Early Warning System was envisaged for India. In a brainstorming session held by Department of Science & Technology (DST) and DOD on 21st & 22nd Jan. 2005, it was endorsed that the Indian Ocean need to be monitored for generation and propagation of tsunami in this region. Details of monitoring and instrumentation were worked out and subsequently, a project on Early Warning of Tsunami and Storm Surges has been approved by the Government of India. It is specifically designed for Indian needs. Models as they exist in Pacific region are considered to be not applicable for Indian Ocean.

(c) No Sir. India is setting up its own Tsunami Warning System.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Augmentation of Capital**

507. DR. K. DHANARAJU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Finance met the bankers to review the performance of public sector banks and also had discussed the way of augmenting their capital; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In view of the Basel II prescription, the banks are required to maintain adequate capital commensurate to their Risk Weighted Assets. In the FM's meeting with the CEOs of public sector banks held on 18.11.2005, the public sector banks were advised to augment their capital base by raising additional capital in accordance with the statutory provisions and RBI guidelines.

### **Sale of Chinese Garments**

508. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the China made garments are sold in Indian market at very low rate;

(b) whether this has very adverse effect on Indian Textile Industry; and

(c) If so, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (c) Chinese garments are sold in Indian market at a competitive price as China has certain edge over India in respect of infrastructure, raw material costs, tariff structure, power-rates, etc. However, the import of Chinese garments into the country has posed no considerable threat to the domestic industry as no complaint has been received from the Indian Textile Industry in the regard. India's import of garments from China in 2004-05 has actually declined to Rs.22 crore from Rs.23 crore in 2003-04.



*[Translation]***Deposits in Cooperative Banks**

509. SHRI CHHATAR SINGH DARBAR :  
 SHRI JIVABHAI A. PATEL :  
 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount deposited in the co-operative bank of the country during last one year;

(b) the amount of loans disbursed by them during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether there is no security to deposits of the people in the co-operative banks;

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding non-repayment of the deposits by the co-operative bank to the depositors during the last two years; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) State-wise total amount deposited and disbursed by the Cooperative Banks [District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), State Cooperative Banks (SCBs), Primary Cooperative and Agriculture Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs), State Cooperative & Agriculture Rural Development banks (SCARDBs)] excluding Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) during 2003-04 and 2004-05 are given in statement-I to IV enclosed. Total deposits of UCBs have gone up from Rs. 1,04,256 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 1,05,017 crore in the year 2004-05, whereas advances by UCBs amounted to Rs.67,930 crore in year 2003-04 and Rs. 66,905 crore in 2004-05 (as per provisional data compiled by RBI).

(c) and (d) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) provides insurance to the deposits upto Rs.1 lakh with Cooperative banks.

(e) and (f) Government keeps on receiving complaints from customers of the Cooperative Banks on different aspects of functioning of Cooperative Banks on a continued basis, including those related to non-repayment of deposits. The complaints are take up with respective banks through NABARD/RBI for redressal.

**Statement-I****Deposits (As on 31 March)**

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	SCBs		DCCBs	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19060	20324	*	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	167794	186764	258360	237625
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19224	20689	*	*
4.	Assam	52353	54063	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Bihar	75136	93918	76596	73413
6.	Chandigarh	12552	11378	.	.
7.	Chhattisgarh	78484	88296	129337	131564
8.	Delhi	57494	58475	.	.
9.	Goa	55321	57480	.	.
10.	Gujarat	276061	230972	675839	649075
11.	Haryana	111769	110631	230641	242106
12.	Himachal Pradesh	164951	186200	218624	241538
13.	Jammu-Kashmir	28672	30538	71957	76650
14.	Jharkhand	.	.	43537	50641
15.	Karnataka	191755	197749	359870	368230
16.	Kerala	242747	241530	630212	590223
17.	Madhya Pradesh	150883	154843	365865	385013
18.	Maharashtra	1329987	1340403	2388800	2482269
19.	Manipur	3959	3480	.	.
20.	Meghalaya	38750	44916	.	.
21.	Mizoram	12042	13073	.	.
22.	Nagaland	14318	14216	.	.
23.	Orissa	102601	107851	174714	183599
24.	Pondicherry	16591	18356	.	.
25.	Punjab	113715	118440	391804	417988
26.	Rajasthan	102205	113926	205074	226734
27.	Sikkim	1223	1537	.	.
28.	Tamil Nadu	311987	306258	669155	688636

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Tripura	19694	19921	*	*
30.	Uttar Pradesh	329223	318103	545701	565787
31.	Uttaranchal	2379	22533	160652	175035
32.	West Bengal	248033	246990	277192	315154
All India		4350962	4433852	7873932	8101279

Note : Data for the year 2004-05 is provisional.

\*No DCCBs in the state.

**Statement-II**

**Loans Issued (As on 31 March)**

(Rs. Lakh)

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	SCBs		DCCBs	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2327	2099	*	*
2.	Andhra Pradesh	328670	362865	272591	237479
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1238	2658	*	*
4.	Assam	18730	NA	*	*
5.	Bihar	18965	27897	8707	27705
6.	Chandigarh	293	516	*	*
7.	Chhattisgarh	19846	17493	41329	42349
8.	Delhi	6724	7040	*	*
9.	Goa	21961	22118	*	*
10.	Gujarat	137946	245469	493050	471058

1	2	3 *	4	5	6
11.	Haryana	314105	331191	435508	517034
12.	Himachal Pradesh	32216	32274	82283	23279
13.	Jammu-Kashmir	1348	1725	8286	9250
14.	Jharkhand	.	.	5504	6044
15.	Karnataka	172462	150585	286029	282923
16.	Kerala	125810	167176	383305	458144
17.	Madhya Pradesh	167023	183997	197374	219034
18.	Maharashtra	694557	690641	1326897	799413
19.	Manipur	843	955	.	.
20.	Meghalaya	2359	4270	.	.
21.	Mizoram	2719	3395	.	.
22.	Nagaland	1722	2374	.	.
23.	Orissa	101982	104624	128674	147149
24.	Pondicherry	15798	2356	.	.
25.	Punjab	326822	338331	571111	585232
26.	Rajasthan	110232	175266	164330	274108
27.	Sikkim	615	792	.	.
28.	Tamil Nadu	230464	414038	921500	876086
29.	Tripura	3902	2418	.	.
30.	Uttar Pradesh	401963	468606	367548	382304
31.	Uttaranchal	1098	6242	80298	87428
32.	West Bengal	50716	62518	122103	130364
All India		3317458	3831929	5896427	5576383

Note : Data for the year 2004-05 is provisional.

\*No DCCBs in the state.

**Statement-III****Deposits**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	State	SCARDBs		PCARDBs	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	37	15	*	*
2.	Bihar	1963	150	*	*
3.	Chhattisgarh	3244	2728	2621	*
4.	Gujarat	7589	7248	*	*
5.	Haryana	3985	3484	228	328
6.	Himachal Pradesh	719	991	—	—
7.	Jammu-Kashmir	332	222	*	*
8.	Karnataka	3682	2260	8015	7667
9.	Kerala	1711	—	26	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14321	15601	2544	—
11.	Maharashtra	119	—	1802	—
12.	Manipur***	—	—	*	*
13.	Orissa	318	316	736	—
14.	Pondicherry	377	664	*	*
15.	Punjab	4102	6929	—	—
16.	Rajasthan	6306	347	282	—
17.	Tamil Nadu	5332	5433	—	—
18.	Tripura	—	—	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Uttar Pradesh	615	482	*	*
20.	West Bengal	6700	4914	8810	8810
All India		60451	51784	25064	16805

Note : Data for the year 2004-05 is provisional.

\*No PCARDBs in the state.

\*\*\*Manipur SLDB is under liquidation

\$2004 data repeated for 2005

**Statement-IV****Loans issued during the year**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sr. No.	State	SCARDBs		PCARDBs	
		2003-04	2004-05	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	22	43	*	*
2.	Bihar	1002	1053	*	*
3.	Chhattisgarh	3980	3928	4043	4089
4.	Gujarat	5992	7009	*	*
5.	Haryana	41474	49673	42725	49511
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5720	5278	1618	2256
7.	Jammu-Kashmir	120	22	*	*
8.	Karnataka	8377	11914	12810	16247
9.	Kerala	26854	33286	26683	33956
10.	Madhya Pradesh	22750	30038	23069	30480

1	2	3	4	5	6
11. Maharashtra	—	—	195	—	
12. Manipur***	—	—	.	.	
13. Orissa	1013	754	1088	—	
14. Pondicherry	426	867	.	.	
15. Punjab	45779	72501	51405	76440	
16. Rajasthan	18932	21741	20222	21756	
17. Tamil Nadu	19007	1202	18745	1244	
18. Tripura	358	411	.	.	
19. Uttar Pradesh	71052	70755	.	.	
20. West Bengal	21350	13006	17049	15767	
All India	294208	323481	219652	251746	

Note : Data for the year 2004-05 is provisional.

\*No PCARDBs in the state.

\*\*\*Manipur SLDB is under liquidation

\$2004 data repeated for 2005

#### Rural Electrification

510. SHRI SHISHUPAL N. PATLE :  
 PROF. MAHADEORAO SHIWANKAR :  
 SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KUSHAWAHA :  
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT :  
 SHRI MUNSHI RAM :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to seek assistance from the Asian Development Bank to achieve the target set for rural electrification;

(b) if so, whether the said bank has given its nod to provide assistance for the purpose;

(c) if so, the total amount to be made available; and

(d) the details in regard to amount to be provided each year?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of above, question do not arise.

[English]

#### New Centres for Science & Technology

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to open new Science and Technology Centres in the State of Gujarat during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of policy of the Government for opening of Technology Institutes and their development; and

(e) the schemes of the Government for modernisation and upgradation of existing Technology Institutes in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Pending Proposals under CAPART

512. SHRI M. ANJAN KUMAR YADAV :

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of proposals, sent to Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) by various agencies/NGOs for consideration during each of the last three years and current year, State-wise;

(b) whether these proposals have yet not been considered;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the status of the proposals of Lok Vikas Kendra, Bihar and India Development Foundation as on date; and

(e) the time-limit fixed for the disposal of the proposals by CAPART indicating the time by which all such proposals are likely to be considered?

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

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) A statement showing the state-wise number of proposals sent to CAPART by NGO's during each of the last three years and current year (till 21.11.2005) is enclosed. A total number of 13048 proposals were received from the NGOs during these years.

(b) Out of these 13048 proposals, only 2649 proposals are pending in CAPART as on date.

(c) The reasons are being ascertained from CAPART.

(d) The proposal of Lok Vikas Kendra, Bihar on housing scheme was rejected in September, 2005 due to non response of the VO to the correspondence made by CAPART. The decision was communicated to the organization by the Regional Committee-CAPART, Patna vide letter dated 23.9.2005. There is no project proposal pending in CAPART relating to the India Development Foundation, as on date.

(e) The time frame for disposal of all such cases is being ascertained from CAPART.

#### Statement

*State-wise number of proposals sent to CAPART by NGOs during each of the last three years and current year*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of project proposals sent by NGOs				Total
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	494	658	390	234	1776
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	6	0	2	13
3.	Assam	47	51	45	24	167
4.	Bihar	393	360	110	139	1002
5.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Chhattisgarh	8	18	15	6	47
7.	Delhi	14	23	13	13	64
8.	Gujarat	22	98	77	71	268
9.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	76	73	67	27	243
11.	Haryana	197	191	147	85	620
12.	Jharkhand	98	87	21	18	224
13.	Jammu-Kashmir	27	65	55	25	172
14.	Kerala	78	174	130	88	470
15.	Karnataka	136	237	180	105	658
16.	Madhya Pradesh	45	142	82	58	327
17.	Maharashtra	93	326	77	52	548
18.	Manipur	139	133	86	60	418
19.	Mizoram	30	12	3	3	48
20.	Meghalaya	7	4	31	2	44
21.	Nagaland	31	54	9	20	114
22.	Orissa	262	296	179	75	812
23.	Punjab	19	26	18	12	75
24.	Rajasthan	170	268	168	81	727
25.	Sikkim	6	0	0	2	8
26.	Tripura	20	16	8	33	77
27.	Tamil Nadu	293	316	156	68	833
28.	Uttar Pradesh	520	702	592	226	2040
29.	Uttaranchal	68	115	84	30	297



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	West Bengal	272	380	221	79	952
31.	Pondicherry	0	1	1	0	2
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
Total		3571	4854	2985	1638	13048

*[English]***Dabhol Power Project**

513. SHRI DEVIDAS PINGLE :

SHRIMATI KALPANA RAMESH NARHIRE :

SHRI TUKARAM GANGADHAR GADAKH :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the present status of Dabhol Power Project (DPP);

(b) whether any decision has been taken by the Government to set up a company in the name of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to look after the work and progress of DPP;

(c) if so, the details of the shareholding pattern of SPV;

(d) the share percentage/proportion of Maharashtra Government and other Government bodies;

(e) the total power generating capacity of the project and the time by which it is likely to be started;

(f) whether keeping in view the power crisis in Maharashtra and adjacent States, Government propose to expedite the process; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) The High Court of Judicature at Mumbai has on 22.09.2005 passed its order in the Consent Petition No.1116 of 2005 for the transfer of assets of Dabhol Power Company to Ratnagiri Gas and Power Private Ltd. (RGPPL). RGPPL has taken over the physical possession of assets from the Court Receiver on 6.10.2005 and has initiated actions for completion and restart of the erstwhile Dabhol Power Project.

(b) Yes, Sir, under the overall framework for revival and restructuring of the project approved by the Government after detailed deliberations with concerned stakeholders, the RGPPL has been set up as the project Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to acquire, complete and operate the assets of Dabhol Power Project.

(c) and (d) The shareholding pattern of RGPPL is indicated below:

NTPC Ltd.	28.33%
Gas Authority of India Ltd.	28.33%
IDBI Ltd.	10.65%
ICICI Bank Ltd.	7.14%

State Bank of India	8.67%
Canara Bank	1.87%
MSEB Holding Co. Ltd.	15.01%

(e) The total power generation capacity of the project is estimated to be 2150 MW. Subject to the availability of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), the power generation from one block (of total three blocks) is likely to commence by July, 2006. All three blocks are likely to be declared commercial by November, 2006.

(f) and (g) In order to bridge the power shortages during peak summer, efforts are under way to advance the activities at the site so that one power block could start supplying power by May, 2006 subject to concurrent completion of all related activities including supply of LNG.

#### Funds to Courts

514. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Central Aid given to various High Courts during the last three years of infrastructure development;

(b) whether Kerala High Court has been given funds for construction of court building; and

(c) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) to (c) Statement is attached.

#### Statement

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Amount released during 2002-03	Amount released during 2004-05
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	695.26	283.92

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	106.25	0
3.	Assam	505.25	0
4.	Bihar	489.51	526.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	317.28	234.00
6.	Goa	55.00	0
7.	Gujarat	308.80	324.09
8.	Haryana	129.00	137.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	68.00	53.20
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	74.60	60.80
11.	Jharkhand	271.52	112.36
12.	Karnataka	436.50	339.26
13.	Kerala	283.86	216.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	432.70	0
15.	Maharashtra	618.60	708.00
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	106.25	114.00
19.	Nagaland	106.25	114.00
20.	Orissa	360.25	166.35
21.	Punjab	171.89	177.67
22.	Rajasthan	258.82	300.07
23.	Sikkim	106.25	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	579.53	416.54
25.	Tripura	106.25	152.00

1	2	3	4
26. Uttaranchal	176.00	76.00	
27. Uttar Pradesh	1277.12	1090.86	
28. West Bengal	857.85	878.07	
Total	9198.69	6481.56	
<b>Union Territories</b>			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	63.00	60.80	
2. Chandigarh	63.00	167.20	
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	30.00	0	
4. Daman and Diu	30.00	0	
5. Delhi	528.70	304.00	
6. Lakshadweep	0	0	
7. Pondicherry	75.00	152.00	
Total	789.70	684.00	
All India	9988.39	7165.56	

Note: No funds were released during 2004-05 for construction of court buildings.

[Translation]

#### Control of Fluorosis

515. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware of excess fluoride in water in tribal areas which has created problem of potable water supply and given birth to fluorosis in these areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government has identified fluoride affected areas in tribal dominated areas in the country;

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

(d) whether the Government has prepared any plan to control fluorosis disease in these areas and ensure supply of potable water; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Fluoride affected areas have been identified in the country. Some of these areas are tribal dominated. The details, as reported by the State Governments, are given in the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supports the State Governments in this endeavour by giving financial and technical assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Programme, namely, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). For tackling drinking water quality problems due to chemical contamination, a Sub-Mission programme was introduced in 1992-93 to tackle water quality problems in the affected habitations. 15% of ARWSP funds released to States are earmarked for tackling water quality problems, and 5% for taking up source sustainability measures like rainwater harvesting and water recharging, which inter-alia reduce contamination of ground water based drinking water sources. Fully covered States can utilize more funds for tackling water quality problems with the approval of Government of India. As per ARWSP Guidelines, the States/UTs are required to earmark and utilize at least 25% of the ARWSP funds for drinking water supply to the Scheduled Castes and another minimum 10% for the Scheduled Tribes. Where the percentage of SC or ST population in a particular State is considerably high warranting earmarking/utilization of more than

stipulated provisions, additional funds can be utilized. With effect from 1/4/1998, the powers to sanction projects under Sub-mission programme were delegated to the State Governments. State Governments have been sanctioning projects for tackling fluoride problem which inter-alia includes installation of defluoridation plant at domestic and community level, hand pump attachable defluoridation units, units attached with Ground Level Reservoir (GLR), supply from alternate safe sources-surface or groundwater based.

Drinking water supply is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman, which has been conceived as a plan to be implemented for development of rural infrastructure in four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09. The various activities to be completed under drinking water components of Bharat Nirman include coverage of quality-affected habitations.

#### Statement

*Details of fluoride affected Tribal dominated Districts in India*

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of the District
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Mahbubnagar 2. Adilabad 3. Warrangal 4. Visakhapatnam 5. West Godavari
2.	Chhattisgarh	1. Dantewada
3.	Gujarat	1. Surat 2. Bharuch 3. Valasad 4. Panchmahal and Dahod

1	2	3
		5. Vadodora 6. Sabarkantha 7. Banaskantha 8. Narmada 9. Navsari
4.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Betul 2. Dhar 3. Jhabua 4. Balaghat 5. Mandla 6. Dindori 7. Seoni 8. Chhindwara
5.	Maharashtra	1. Thane 2. Nashik 3. Nandurbar 4. Gadchiroli 5. Amaravati 6. Pune 7. Jalgaon 8. Yectmal 9. Nagpur 10. Chandrapur 11. Nanded

1	2	3
6.	Orissa	1. Malkangiri 2. Nawarangpur
7.	Rajasthan	1. Banswara 2. Dungarpur 3. Sirohi 4. Chittorgarh 5. Udaipur
8.	Jharkhand	15. Habitations

**Schedule Status for Urban Co-operative Banks**

516. SHRI VIJOY KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Urban Co-operative Banks which have requested for their conversion into Scheduled Banks;

(b) whether any the said banks has been declared as Scheduled Bank, so far;

(c) if so, the number thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons for not including any of the said bank on the category of Scheduled Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) have been included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 so far. Applications received from 34 UCBs have not been favourably considered by RBI.

(d) The said 34 UCBs have not been included in Second Schedule mainly because their financial position as reflected in the level of non-performing assets (NPAs) was not considered satisfactory enough. Further, as per the Annual Monetary and Credit Policy for the

year 2004-05, the Reserve Bank of India has decided to consider issuance of fresh licences only after a comprehensive policy on UCBs including an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for the sector is put in place and a policy for improving the financial health of the urban co-operative banking sector is formulated.

**Land Reforms**

517. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether land reforms marked in the Tenth Plan have been considered as an important policy measure for eradication of poverty in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government if the progress is not satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Statements showing the State-wise progress of Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land, Govt. Wastelands and Bhoodanland, and Conferment of Ownership Rights on Tenants, Alienation and Restoration of Tribal Land and Consolidation of Land Holdings are enclosed statement I, II, III, IV, V and VI respectively.

Land and its management comes under the exclusive jurisdiction of States. Ministry of Rural Development plays an advisory and coordinating role in the field of land reforms. Land Reform is a continuous process. Ministry of Rural Development plays the role of evolving a national consensus for initiating effective land reforms. It organizes conferences of Chief Ministers and Revenue Ministers from time to time and monitors conferment of ownership rights on tenants, restoration as well as prevention of alienation of Tribal Land, consolidation of land holdings, distribution of Government wasteland, ceiling surplus land and Bhoodanland etc.

**Statement-I****Distribution of Ceiling Surplus Land (Area in Acres)**

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area Declared Surplus	Area taken Possession	Area Distributed to Individual Beneficiaries	Total No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	855943	649417	587920	531702
2.	Assam	613406	575337	545875	445862
3.	Bihar	415447	390752	308964	379528
4.	Gujarat	226043	161716	146578	33312
5.	Haryana	105783	101932	101166	29349
6.	Himachal Pradesh	316556	304895	6167	6259
7.	Jammu-Kashmir	8836	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Karnataka	268478	164675	123412	33727
9.	Kerala	141427	96851	68745	166814
10.	Madhya Pradesh	219927	189586	133883	46867
11.	Maharashtra	708140	650073	614461	135472
12.	Manipur	1830	1685	1682	1258
13.	Orissa	180301	168035	158030	141155
14.	Punjab	223115	105858	104257	28582
15.	Rajasthan	613034	570395	464295	82938
16.	Tamil Nadu	205494	197025	186503	147733
17.	Tripura	1995	1944	1598	1424
18.	Uttar Pradesh	366147	335525	260509	300163
19.	West Bengal	1396943	1306776	1098537	2800120
20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NR	NR	7267	3749
21.	Delhi	1132	394	394	654
22.	Pondicherry	2326	1286	1070	1464
<b>Total</b>		<b>6872302</b>	<b>5974457</b>	<b>4919313</b>	<b>5318132</b>

**Statement-II****Distribution of Government Wastelands**

S. No.	Name of State/UT	Area Distributed (in Lakh Acres)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.02
2.	Assam	5.89
3.	Bihar*	13.21
4.	Gujarat	13.81
5.	Haryana	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.17
7.	Karnataka	13.72
8.	Kerala	4.57
9.	Madhya Pradesh#	0.79
10.	Maharashtra	10.23
11.	Manipur	0.32
12.	Punjab	1.10
13.	Orissa	7.26
14.	Tamil Nadu	2.07
15.	Tripura	1.32
16.	Uttar Pradesh@	24.89
17.	West Bengal	4.32
18.	Goa	0.05
19.	Mizoram	0.74
20.	Rajasthan	0.93

1	2	3
21.	Delhi	0.06
Total		147.47

\*Including Jharkhand.

#Including Chhattisgarh, \$Including Uttaranchal.

**Statement-III****Distribution of Bhoodanland**

(Area in lakh acres)

Sl. No.	States	Area		
		Donated	Distributed	Balance
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.52	1.10	1.42
2.	Assam	0.01	0.01	Nil
3.	Bihar*	21.18	7.23	13.95
4.	Gujarat	0.34	0.27	0.07
5.	Haryana	0.02	0.02	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
7.	Jammu-Kashmir	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
8.	Karnataka	0.11	0.05	0.06
9.	Kerala	0.02	0.02	Nil
10.	Madhya Pradesh#	1.72	1.41	0.31
11.	Maharashtra	1.04	0.27	0.77
12.	Orissa	6.39	5.80	0.59
13.	Punjab	0.05	0.01	0.04@
14.	Rajasthan	1.15	1.14	0.01

1	2	3	4	5
15. Tamil Nadu	0.24	0.21	0.03	
16. Uttar Pradesh%	4.37	4.21	0.16	
17. West Bengal	Neg	Neg	Neg	
Total	39.16	21.75	17.41	

©Area not taken possession. \*Including Jharkhand.

#Including Chhattisgarh %Including Uttaranchal

#### Statement-IV

*Number of Tenants Conferred Ownership Rights (or Rights Protected) and Area Accrued to them.*

Sl. No.	States	No. of Tenants (in lakhs)	Area Accrued (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.07	5.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	System not prevalent	
3.	Assam	29.08	31.75
4.	Bihar*	NR	NR
5.	Gujarat	12.76	25.92
6.	Goa	NR	NR
7.	Haryana	System not prevalent	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.01	NR
9.	Jammu-Kashmir	6.10	NR
10.	Karnataka	6.05	26.32
11.	Kerala	28.42	14.50

1	2	3	4
12. Madhya Pradesh#	System not prevalent		
13. Maharashtra	14.92	42.90	
14. Manipur	NR	NR	
15. Meghalaya	NII	NII	
16. Mizoram	NII	NII	
17. Nagaland	NR	NR	
18. Orissa	1.65	0.98	
19. Punjab	NR	NR	
20. Rajasthan	0.18	NR	
21. Sikkim	NR	NR	
22. Tamil Nadu	4.98	6.95	
23. Tripura	0.14	0.39	
24. Uttar Pradesh©	NR	NR	
25. West Bengal	14.60	NR	
Union Territories			
26. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NII	NII	
27. Chandigarh	NR	NR	
28. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.26	0.64	
29. Delhi	NR	NR	
30. Daman and Diu	NR	NR	
31. Lakshadweep	Neg	Neg	
32. Pondicherry	Neg	Neg	
All India	124.22	156.30	

NR - Not reported., \*Including Jharkhand,  
#Including Chhattisgarh, ©Including Uttaranchal.



**Statement-V****State-wise Information on Alienation and Restoration of Tribal Lands**

(Area in acres)

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases filed in the Court	Area	Cases Disposed of by the Court	Area	Cases Rejected	Area	Cases Decided in favour of Tribals	Area	Cases in which land was restored to Tribals	Area	Cases Pending in Court	Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65875	287776	58212	256452	31737	150227	26475	106225	23383	94312	7663	31324
2.	Assam	2042	4211	50	19	—	—	50	19	50	19	1992	4192
3.	Bihar*	86281	104893	76518	95151	31884	49730	44634	45421	44634	45421	9773	9742
4.	Gujarat	47926	140324	40400	120691	119	497	40281	120194	39503	118259	7526	19633
5.	Himachal Pradesh						NEGLIGIBLE						
6.	Karnataka	42582	130373	38521	115021	16687	47159	21834	67862	21834	67862	4061	15352
7.	Madhya Pradesh#	53806	158398	29596	97123	29596	97123	NR	NR	NR	NR	24210	61275
8.	Maharashtra	45634	NR	44624	99486	24681	NR	19943	99486	19943	99486	1010	NR
9.	Orissa	1431	1712	594	816	152	204	442	612	212	455	837	896
10.	Rajasthan	651	2300	240	774	53	187	187	587	187	587	411	1526
11.	Tripura	28926	25295	28888	25274	20084	18366	8804	6908	8551	6732	38	21
Total		375164	855282	317643	810807	154993	363493	162650	447314	158297	433133	57521	143961

\*Including Jharkhand, #Including Chhattisgarh, ●figures inclusive.

**Statement-VI****Consolidation of Land Holdings Statewise**

(Area in lakh Acres)

S.No.	States/UTs	Area Consolidated
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.18*
2.	Bihar	96.05*
3.	Gujarat	69.98*
4.	Haryana	104.38
5.	Himachal Pradesh	29.91
6.	Jammu-Kashmir	1.37*
7.	Karnataka	26.76#
8.	Madhya Pradesh	95.53
9.	Maharashtra	526.50\$
10.	Orissa	26.74
11.	Punjab	121.81
12.	Rajasthan	42.30@
13.	Uttar Pradesh	481.63
14.	Delhi	2.33
Total		1633.47

\*Scheme has been discontinued (In Andhra Pradesh from 1966, in Bihar and Gujarat from 1992.

#Consolidation of holding Act, 1966 has been repealed in 1991.

@Scheme discontinued from 1965.

\$Implementation of the scheme stopped w.e.f. 1.4.93

**Losses to Banks in Earthquake  
Affected Areas**

518. KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH :  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU  
YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of banks in the Jammu-Kashmir area damaged during the recent earthquake and the losses incurred by them;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to compensate the losses;

(c) whether the Indian banks in Pakistan suffered major losses during the recent earthquake; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

**Standard Mark for Handloom Products**

519. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any standard mark for handloom products to prevent duplication;

(b) if not, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the strategies and preparation made by the Government to cop with the challenges to exports in the post quota market;

(d) whether the Government has provided funds for setting up design centres; and

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

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

(b) The Development of handloom mark on the lines of silk Mark and wool mark has been entrusted to Textile Committee of Ministry of Textile.

(c) The Strategies being adopted by Govt. are as follows:

A trade mark for handlooms is being developed on lines similar to "woolmark", which will enable handloom products to develop a distinct identity.

- \* In the International market USP of the handloom should be projected as unique, exclusive, custom designed, niche product. The high-end segments of developed countries continue to be potential market for the growth of handloom exports.

- \* Efforts are being made to focus on the unexplored countries. There will be a special thrust on the development and promotion of new and potential product ranges such as garments, lifestyle products, accessories, made-ups, gifts, nature fibre, natural dyed products, organic textiles, etc.

Tariff exemption will be sought for handloom products through WTO negotiation by treating handloom as heritage product and also on the ground that its sustenance and growth will mitigate unemployment and reduce poverty.

(d) and (e) No Sir, However, 25 Weavers Service Centres are functioning in the Country to inter-alia provide textile designs to the weavers.

### Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

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

(a) the details of rules governing appointments on compassionate grounds in nationalised banks;

(b) the details of applications received during the last three years from different regional offices of that zone, the action taken thereon and the reasons for rejections;

(c) whether some rejected cases from Meerut regions have been approved by the Punjab National Bank upon reconsiderations; and

(d) If so, the reasons for discriminatory yardsticks in similar case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANIC'AM) : (a) to (c) In the light of the principles laid down by the Supreme Court, the appointment on compassionate grounds to the dependent of an employee who died in harness is admissible only if the family of the deceased employee is driven to penury/indigence. Thus, the subject of granting compassionate employment is to enable the family to tide over the crisis and not to give a post. Keeping this perspective in view and to bring about a balance between the business objectives of the banks and their social obligations towards the families of employees dying in harness, a model scheme for payment of exgratia lump sum amount in lieu of appointment on compassionate grounds, was circulated by Indian Banks' Association in July 2004, to all Public Sector Banks (PSBs) for framing their own Schemes with the approval of their Boards. Accordingly, the Punjab National Bank (PNB) replaced its old Scheme w.e.f. 29.10.2004 by a new Scheme for payment of exgratia (Lump-sum) amount as per IBA's model Scheme as stated above. The details of applications received by PNB during the last three years in the Meerut zone, the action taken thereon and the reasons for rejections are as under:-

Year	No. of cases considered	No. of cases approved	No. of cases declined
2002	14	7	7
2003	10	4	6
2004	10	1	.

Thus, in the Meerut Region of the PNB between 2002-2004, 12 cases were approved, out of which 3 cases were approved on reconsideration. Also, in the years 2002 & 2003, 13 cases were declined as the financial condition of the families of the deceased employees was not considered to be indigent.

\*As regard the remaining 9 cases, (excluding the 3 cases already sanctioned, on reconsideration as mentioned above) the same are now being considered under the scheme for payment ex-gratia.

(d) There was no discrimination and each case of compassionate appointment was considered on merits, keeping in view the financial position of the family. As regards the cases that have been approved on reconsideration, some changes in the financial position of the concerned families were reported necessitating reconsideration.

#### CAG Report on Indian Jute Industries Research Association

521. SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has observed in its report for 2004 that deficient planning and management failure of Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata delayed a Project of jute diversification by 12 years despite an expenditure of Rs. 1.34 crore;

(b) If so, reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (c) The Report of Comptroller & Auditor General of India (No. 4 of 2004) makes an observation that the annual accounts/information in respect of 77 bodies were not furnished by the concerned bodies, which includes Indian Jute Industries Association (IJIRA). The Report of C&AG of India (No. 4 of 2001) has an Audit Para regarding the delay in commencement of a project by IJIRS. In this regard, it has been clarified to C&AG that any development project in general, and R&D project in particular, has an inherent element of risk. The risk is directly proportionate to the venture interests of the industry partner in the project who, in the ultimate analysis, is the beneficiary of the project. Based on the recommendations of several Expert Groups, the Government decided to help the jute industry by taking up jute product diversification projects. IJIRA submitted a report to the Ministry in this regard. The industrial partner, who provided land, etc., lost interest as, after the trial runs, it was found by them that the results of the research project could not take off commercially. The implementation or the project was to be undertaken in various stages. The trial runs of the project were completed within time, but the results of the project were found unviable by the industry. In view of the foregoing facts, it would not be correct to say that there was a delay of 12 years in commissioning the project.

#### Training Centres for Weavers

522. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to create new skill training centers, for weavers in the country, specially in Karnataka;

(b) If so, the details thereof, location wise;

(c) whether the centers would be equipped with modern and latest technology;

(d) If so, the extent to which these centers are likely to be helpful for weavers; and

(e) the details of existing training centers in the country, location-wise?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) Presently, 25 Weavers' Service Centres are functioning in the country to inter-alia provide training to the weavers. These Centres are located at Delhi, Meerut, Panipat, Chamoli, Jaipur, Varanasi, Srinagar, Chennai, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Salem, Kancheepuram, Kannur, Bangalore, Mumbai, Nagpur, Indore, Raigarh, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Kolkata, Bhagalpur, Bhubaneswar, Imphal and Agartala.

#### Watershed Development Projects

523. SHRI PARSURAM MAJHI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of watershed development projects launched in the country as on date and the amount spent thereon, State-wise;

(b) whether these watershed projects have achieved desired results;

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

(d) the steps taken to plug loopholes so that the main objectives of launching these projects are achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) The Department of Land Resources is implementing three Area Development Programmes namely Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) on watershed basis in the country. Since 1.4.1995, 1225 IWDP, 24353 DPAP and 13476 DDP projects have been sanctioned to the States. State-wise funds released to these projects from 1.4.1995 till 18.11.2005 is given in statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Impact Evaluation Studies carried out for completed projects in 16 States have revealed that overall productivity of land has increased, water table has gone up and there has been a significant positive impact on overall economic development of the inhabitants of the project areas.

(d) Monitoring of projects is carried out regularly through quarterly progress reports, auditing of yearly accounts, Mid-term evaluations by independent evaluators, visits of the Area Officers, National Level Monitors and through the constituted Vigilance and Monitoring Committees of Monitoring Division of the Ministry of Rural Development.

#### Statement

*Statewise release of funds under IWDP, DPAP and DDP during the period 1995-96 to 2005-2006 (As on 18.11.2005)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	IWDP		DPAP		DDP		Total	
		No. of Projects	Total Releases (Rs. in crores)	No. of Projects	Total Releases (Rs. in crores)	No. of Projects	Total Releases (Rs. in crores)	Project Area (in lakh ha.)	Total Releases (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	155.11	3882	3514.93	906	93.76	28.82	3763.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Bihar	37	16.45	453	29.47			3.26	45.93
3.	Chhattisgarh	43	52.38	1020	69.47			6.93	121.85
4.	Goa	4	1.07	0	0			0.10	1.07
5.	Gujarat	62	88.14	2149	179.56	2642	287.25	27.61	554.96
6.	Haryana	20	30.41			1030	111.98	6.03	142.39
7.	Himachal Pradesh	47	72.62	365	28.56	504	49.90	7.37	151.08
8.	Jammu-Kashmir	22	24.61	483	26.23	667	80.92	6.56	131.76
9.	Jharkhand	20	10.12	1453	51.89			8.04	62.01
10.	Karnataka	59	101.96	2105	178.1	1362	97.69	20.62	377.75
11.	Kerala	18	15.30					0.45	15.30
12.	Maharashtra	58	66.04	3170	187.50			18.93	253.54
13.	Madhya Pradesh	82	156.11	2934	324.72			19.35	480.82
14.	Orissa	61	83.89	1146	70.46			8.69	154.35
15.	Punjab	13	5.61					0.30	5.61
16.	Rajasthan	62	93.84	987	106.46	6290	642.11	39.60	842.41
17.	Tamil Nadu	64	90.12	1414	127.04			9.85	217.15
18.	Uttar Pradesh	83	143.77	1576	141.83			13.29	285.59
19.	Uttaranchal	36	35.95	737	35.52			5.32	71.47
20.	West Bengal	14	4.60	479	21.35			2.69	21.35
	Total	879	1248.09	24353	1963.15	13476	1363.61	234.19	4574.86
	Others	0			11.17				11.17
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	20.74					1.68	20.74
2.	Assam	112	108.45					5.49	108.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Manipur	33	28.91					1.89	28.91
4.	Meghalaya	29	14.02					0.77	14.02
5.	Mizoram	44	47.98					2.34	47.98
6.	Nagaland	39	89.62					3.16	89.62
7.	Sikkim	20	19.05					1.12	19.05
8.	Tripura	16	8.20					0.47	8.20
	Total of NE	346	336.95					16.92	336.95
Grand Total		1225	1585.05	24353	1974.32	13476	1300.82	236.11	4860.18

#### Export of Textiles

524. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM :

SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's textile exports has registered an all time high figure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expected increase of foreign exchange due to increased textile exports;

(c) the target of textile exports fixed for the next five years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make India a 'trend setter' in textile exports in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the *Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S)*, Kolkata India's export of textile items during April-August, 2005 has increase to US\$ 5885 million from US\$ 5369.5 million during the corresponding period of previous year showing an increase of US\$ 515.5 million.

(c) The target of textile exports (textile & clothing) given to the Export Promotion Councils for the next five years is as follows:-

(In US\$ billion)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Clothing	9.01	11.77	15.37	20.12	26.32	34.49
Textiles	5.56	5.59	8.02	9.95	12.64	16.36
Total	14.57	18.36	23.39	30.07	38.96	50.85

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Government to make India a 'trend setter' in textile exports in the global market :-

- (i) 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.
- (ii) The Government has de-reserved readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
- (iii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from

1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.

- (iv) To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of the ginning & pressing sector.
- (v) The Ministry of Textiles has recast the Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS) and Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES), for speeding up the implementation of the Schemes and to actualize the vision of attaining the export target of \$50 billion by 2010. This scheme is based on Public-Private Partnership (PPP), and envisages the engagement of a professional agency for project execution.
- (vi) The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalized to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given the option of excise exemption.
- (vii) The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.
- (viii) Duty-free imports of 21 items of trimmings and embellishment items are allowed to the garment exporters, upto 3% of their actual export performance during the previous year.
- (ix) For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy

scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

- (x) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.
- (xi) Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

[Translation]

#### Power Generation Capacity

525. SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

- (a) whether installed power generation capacity of the power plants, which supplies power in Maharashtra has not been augmented during the last two years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) to (c) The installed power generation capacity of the power plants supplying power in Maharashtra has been augmented during the last two years as per the details given below:

- (i) Renovation & Modernization (R&M) and Upgrading of Tilara H.E. Project (Installed Capacity 1x60 MW) completed during the year 2004-05 resulting in uprating of installed capacity of the unit from 60 MW to 66 MW.
- (ii) R&M & Upgrading of Koyna Generating Complex Stage-I to III (Installed Capacity 4x70MW + 4x80



MW + 4x80 MW) completed during 2004-05 resulting in improvement in reliability/availability of the project.

2. Further, certain R&M works of the following three hydro electric power projects are presently in progress and are likely to be completed by the end of the 10th Plan:

- (i) Koyna I & II (Installed Capacity 4x80 MW + 4x80 MW)
- (ii) Vaitarna (Installed Capacity 1x80 MW)
- (iii) Koyna III (Installed Capacity 4x80 MW)

#### **Expenditure on Rural Development**

526. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent every year on rural development in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government proposed to increase the amount in the desert districts;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be increased; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) Total funds allocated and released to the State of Rajasthan for implementation of Rural Development Schemes during the last three years i.e. 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05 and current year 2005-06 are given below:

Year	Funds Released (Centre + State) (Rs. in crore)	Foodgrains released under SGRY and NFFWP (Unit in Tonnes)
1	2	3
2002-03	866.80	183856

1	2	3
2003-04	841.10	224972
2004-05	1449.94	196871*
2005-06	844.46	122580*
	(up to Oct. 2005)	

SGRY : Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana

NFFWP : National Food For Work Programme

\* : Including NFFWP

(b) to (d) The funds under the major Rural Development Programmes are allocated on the basis of the incidence of poverty in the States including Rajasthan as per the estimates prepared by the Planning Commission on the basis of the results of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) survey. Besides other parameters like absorption capacity, proportion of rural poor in a State, to the total rural poor, housing shortage are also given weightage as per the specific programme guidelines.

[English]

#### **SBI Cap Securities**

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

(a) whether State Bank of India has started its SBI Cap Securities;

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

(c) whether SBI proposed to converge domestic and international banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the SBI in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) SBI Cap Securities Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of SBI

Capital Markets Limited and has been incorporated on 19.08.2005.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Bio Fuel Policy

528. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the researchers at TERI in New Delhi have proven that they can grow Jatropha even in the arid Rajasthan soil;

(b) if so, whether technologies exist in India to produce ethanol from agricultural wastes like rice husk and sugarcane bagasse to drive cars;

(c) whether the Government has a plan to set an ambitious target for obtaining minimum 50% of automobiles fuels from renewable bio-fuels by 2025; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) The energy and Resource Institute (TERI) have informed that they have taken up demonstration of Jatropha on 90 hectares of wasteland at Sardarsamand near Jodhpur (Rajasthan) since 2003-2004.

(b) Technologies for producing ethanol from agricultural wastes like rice husk and sugarcane bagasse are not available on commercial scale, in India.

(c) and (d) No Sir.

[English]

#### Cultivation of Jatropha

529. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI :

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN :

SHRI B. MAHTAB :

SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY :

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Committee to promote the cultivation of Jatropha and other trees used for the production of bio-diesel;

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

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to be constituted; and

(d) the steps taken to promote the cultivation of Jatropha and for the utilization of bio-diesel as an alternative to petrol/diesel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. NARENDRA) : (a) to (c) The Committee set up by the Planning Commission on the Development of Bio-fuel has submitted its Report in April 2003. The Committee recommended launching of a National Mission on Bio-Diesel with special focus on the plantation of Jatropha, the seed of which forms the feedstock for production of bio-diesel. The Ministry of Rural Development has been identified as the nodal ministry for launching the National Mission. For this purpose, a Detailed Project Report (DPR) was submitted for the "in-principle approval" of the Planning Commission/.

(d) The DPR proposed a Demonstration Project for promotion of Jatropha cultivation in forest and non-forest areas (2.00 lakh ha non-forest lands and 2.00 lakh ha forest lands), especially in wastelands, over a period of 5 years. For utilization of bio-diesel, the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas has announced a Bio-Diesel Purchase policy on 9th October 2005. Under this policy, with effect from 1.1.2006, the public sector oil marketing companies will purchase bio-diesel at a uniform price of Rs.25 per litre, which meets the fuel quality standard

prescribed by the Bureau of Industrial Standards (BIS) specification formulated vide PCD3(2242)C dated 26.7.2004. The uniform price once fixed shall be in operation for six months, at the end of which it would be reviewed.

**Pension Scheme for Retired Employees of  
National Textiles Corporation**

530. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the employees retired from the Holding Company of the National Textiles Corporation in July, 2004 has been sanctioned pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the time by which all such retired employees would be sanctioned their pension?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (c) 83 employees of the National Textile Corporation Holding Company, New Delhi have taken MVRS in July 2004.

(i) Out of 83 cases 2 employees were not the members of Family Pension Scheme/Pension Scheme.

(ii) 53 cases have been settled directly by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner New Delhi.

(iii) 22 employees have not submitted the application for pension.

(iv) 6 cases are still pending in Regional Provident Fund Commission office New Delhi for want of clarification from employees.

(d) National Textile Corporation forwards the application of the ex-employees duly verified to the office of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner New Delhi, for

fixing the pension. Thereafter the Regional Provident Fund Commission New Delhi, processes the papers and fixes the pension under intimation to the individual concerned directly. No applications are pending with NTC for verification.

[Translation]

**Fast Track Courts**

531. DR. RAJESH MISHRA :

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA :

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

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

(a) whether Supreme Court has recently criticised the States which have defaulted in setting up of the requisite number of Fast Track Courts despite procuring full Central grant for the purpose;

(b) if so, the States which have defaulted in setting up of the requisite number of Fast track Courts; and

(c) the time by which these States are likely to set up the Fast Track Courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) In the case of Brij Mohan Lal vs UOI and others, the Supreme Court in its order dated 29th April, 2004 and 29th July, 2005 observed that many State Governments did not file their replies despite Apex Court's direction about setting up of Fast Track Courts.

(b) The State Governments in default in setting up of requisite number of Fast Track Courts are Bihar, Haryana, J&K, Kerala, MP, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal.

(c) The term of FTCs which were functional and whose term expired on 31.3.2005 were further made operational for a period of five years till 31.3.2010 with 100% Central funding. Only these FTCs (1562) which were

made functional by State Governments were taken into consideration for extending their term.

**Instructions by I.T. Department**

532. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has issued instructions to banks to keep a track on transactions in individual PAN card holders bank accounts where huge transactions are taking place;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this had led to a situation where by several account holders have started closing their bank accounts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Under the Banking Cash Transaction Tax Rules, 2005, every branch of a scheduled bank is required to maintain the particulars of taxable banking transactions entered into that branch. The scheduled banks are also required to furnish periodically to the Income Tax Department details of the taxable banking transactions in the manner prescribed under the Rules.

Under Section 285BA of the Income-tax, Act, 1961 and Rules made thereunder, banks are required to furnish an Annual Information Return in respect of cash deposits of Rs.10 lacs or more in a year in any savings account of a person maintained in that bank.

(c) No such instance has come to the notice of the Government.

(d) Not applicable, in view of reply to part (c) above.

**Kisan Credit Card**

533. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :  
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY :

SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRIMATI SUSHEELA BANGARU LAXMAN :

DR. K. DHANARAJU :

SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for issuing Kisan Credit Card to the farmers;

(b) the number of Kisan Credit Cards issued to the farmers in each State/U.T. alongwith target set during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the Government has recently made any assessment of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a), (c) and (d) The scheme was primarily intended to cater to the short-term credit requirements of the farmers and the banks issued the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to farmers who were eligible for sanction of production credit for cultivation purposes.

A National Impact Assessment Survey of KCC Scheme was commissioned by the RBI through National Council of Applied Economic Research. Some of the positive features of the scheme brought out by the study are as under :-

- Reduction in cost of borrowing.
- Significant reduction in time for processing the loan applications.
- Decline in borrowings from informal sources (money lenders, etc.)
- Decrease in operational expenses of banks, etc.

The study also identified some weaknesses in the scheme such as:-

- \* Non provision of cheque book withdrawal facility to KCC holders.
- \* Inability of farmers to use the KCC outside the normal limited area of operation.
- \* Restriction on number of transactions.
- \* Variations in service as well as inspection charges levied by banks.

The scope of the scheme has since been widened to cover other related purposes like term loan/working capital for agriculture and allied activities and a component for consumption. Moreover, all the new eligible borrowers including tenant farmers, oral lessees, share croppers and defaulters can be covered under KCC.

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

#### Mobilisation of Money from NRIs

534. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :  
SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government purposes to mobilize money from NRIs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the purposes for which the said amount is likely to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Various facilities are available to NRIs for investments in India under FDI Scheme and Portfolio Investment Scheme with repatriation benefits. Apart from investment opportunities, various Bank Deposits for NRIs are also operative, like FCNR (B) Deposit Scheme, NRE Rupee Deposit Scheme.

No proposal is under consideration of the Government

to mobilize money from NRIs for utilization by the Government alone.

[English]

#### Power Crisis in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

535. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government is aware of acute power shortage in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reason therefore; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by the Government and the Administration in A&N Islands to improve the power situation in the islands?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) There is no power shortage at present in the Union Territory of A&N Islands.

(c) Due to the Earthquakes & Tsunami on 26th December, 2004, twenty two (22) of the thirty six (36) Power Houses in A&N Islands were damaged/washed away. Around 37 MW generating capacity out of a total of 65 MW capacity all over the Islands was dislocated and were under shutdown due to the same. Generating capacity of 30.75 MW has since been revived and 5 MW Diesel Generator Capacity has since been added. Power supply to all the major inhabited islands has since been restored including that at intermediate shelter locations.

#### Opening Indian Banks in Pakistan

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

(a) whether India and Pakistan have decided to set up bank branches in each other's country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether safety and security aspects of setting up of bank branches in Pakistan have been assessed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the extent to which this decision would be mutually beneficial to both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (e) As approved by Inter-Departmental Committee (IDC), Reserve Bank of India has issued a Press release on 7th November 2005 on granting permission for opening two branches of banks from India in Pakistan and two branches of banks from Pakistan in India, on a reciprocal basis. The specific banks to be permitted to open the branches would be mutually agreed upon by the RBI and the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) keeping in view their respective regulatory policies and procedure. The licensing of subsequent or additional branches of the banks would be decided by RBI and SBP as per their policy and licensing norms applicable to foreign banks from time to time. The decision would benefit in enhancing trade and bi-lateral relations between the two countries.

#### World Bank Loan

537. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any agreement has been reached by the Government with World bank for loan of \$325 million to Maharashtra in recent months;
- (b) if so, the terms and conditions laid down by the World Bank;
- (c) the projects to be undertaken under this loan; and
- (d) the time by which these projects are likely to be commenced?

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

(b) The loan from International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) is payable in 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 5 years. The interest rate is determined based on 6 months LIBOR plus a variable spread.

(c) The components under the Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project are:

- (i) Water Sector Institutional Restructuring and Capacity Building
- (ii) Improving Irrigation Service Delivery and Management
- (iii) Innovative Pilots, and
- (iv) Project Management

(d) The project has been declared effective from September 29, 2005.

#### Leasing out of NTC Mills

538. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government proposes to allow the National Textiles Corporation to lease out its mills to private sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of mills to be leased out; and
- (d) the details of NTC mills to be modernized and to be operated by NTC itself?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. With a view to quicken the modernization process, the Government has decided to seek private partnership to take over, modernize and run some of its mills on lease basis. An Expression of

Interest in this respect has been published in the leading newspapers on 16.11.2005.

(c) 29 mills have been identified for leasing out subject to approval by BIFR.

(d) NTC Ltd. proposes to modernize and operate by itself 22 mills by meeting the cost from funds generated through sale of surplus assets of NTC mills. A list of such mills is enclosed as statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of 22 mills (out of 52) to be modernised*

S.No.	Name of the Mills	Location
1	2	3

#### **A. 15 Mills to be Modernised in First Phase**

##### **NTC (APKKM) LTD.**

###### **Karnataka**

1. Minerva Mills Bangalore

###### **Kerala**

2. Algappa Textile Mills Alagappanagar

3. Cannanore Spg. and WVG. Mills Cannanore

4. Kerala Laxmi Mills Trichur

5. Vijayamohini Mills Trivandrum

###### **Mahe**

6. Cannanore SPG. and WVG. Mills Mahe

##### **NTC (MN) Ltd.**

###### **Maharashtra**

7. Podar Mills Mumbai

1	2	3
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##### **NTC (SM) Ltd.**

###### **Maharashtra**

8. Barshi Textile Mills Barshi

9. Finlay Mills Mumbai

##### **N.T.C. (TN & P) Ltd.**

###### **Tamil Nadu**

10. Cambodia Mills Coimbatore

11. Coimbatore Murugan Mills Coimbatore

12. Pankaja Mills Coimbatore

13. Pioneer Spinners Mills Kamudakudi

14. Sri Rangavilas S. & W. Mills Coimbatore

15. Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit Kalayarkoil

#### **B. 7 Mills to be modernised in Addition to above 15 Mills**

##### **NTC (DPR) Ltd.**

###### **Rajasthan**

1. Udaipur Cotton Mills Udaipur

##### **NTC (GUJ.) Ltd.**

###### **Gujarat**

2. Rajnagar Textile Mill No. 1 Ahmedabad

##### **NTC (MN) Ltd.**

###### **Maharashtra**

3. Tata Mills Mumbai

4. India United Mill No. 5 Mumbai

1	2	3
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**NTC (WBABO) Ltd.**

West Bengal

5. Arati Cotton Mills                      Dass Nagar

**NTC (MP) Ltd.**

Madhya Pradesh

6. Burhanpur Tapti Mills                      Burhanpur

7. New Bhopal Textile Mills                      Bhopal

### **Co-Operative Credit System**

539. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the co-operative credit system in the States has failed to achieve the targeted Gross Domestic Product growth;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new initiatives to be taken to strengthen co-operative credit systems in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) GDP growth is influenced by many factors and cooperative credit is only one of them. In order to revitalize the co-operative credit structure, the report of the Task Force under Prof. A. Vaidyanathan with regard to short term credit structure has been accepted in-principle for implementation in consultation with State Governments.

[Translation]

### **VRS in Public Sector Banks**

540. SHRI SURAJ SINGH :

**SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduction of any Voluntary Retirement Scheme for the employees of nationalised banks including State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new scheme is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Under the existing Pension Rules/Regulations in the Nationalised banks and State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks, an employee who has completed 20 years of qualifying service can seek voluntary retirement from service, by giving a notice to the appointing authority of not less than 3 months in writing. There is, however, no proposal under consideration to introduce Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme for the employees of the nationalized banks and State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks.

[English]

### **Post of Notary Public**

541. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of posts in Notary Public are lying vacant in various courts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of the posts lying vacant, district-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill-up those posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) and (b) It has been prescribed by the Notaries Rules, 1956 that maximum number of notaries to be appointed by the



Central Government in respect of West Bengal State is 450 and out of which 137 notaries have been appointed by the Central Government so far. No quota has been specified for district-wise.

(c) On the receipt of an application, it shall be examined by the Competent Authority and if he is satisfied that the applicant does not possess the qualifications specified in Rule 3, or that any previous application of the applicant for appointment as a notary was rejected within six months before the date of application, shall reject it and inform the applicant accordingly. If the Competent Authority does not reject the application, he may if he thinks fit, seek comments from Bar Council, Bar Association etc. in the area where the applicant proposes to practice objections if any to the appointment of the applicant as notary and seek an affidavit from applicant. The number of application being large, processing in respect of each application takes sometime. Moreover, a separate Notary Cell has also been set up to expeditiously process applications for appointment of notaries.

#### Value of Indian Rupee

542. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEV GAIKWAD :  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :  
SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the value of Indian rupee has been declining continuously against American Dollar and Euro;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last six months;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the fiscal measures to be taken for toning up the value of Indian rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) No,

Sir. The value of the Indian rupee has not been declining continuously against American Dollar and Euro. The exchange rate of the rupee against these two currencies shows a mixed trend during the first seven months of the current financial year (i.e. April-October 2005-06). The movements in the value of the rupee vis-a-vis other currencies is determined by the forces of demand and supply in the domestic foreign exchange market. No fiscal measure in relation to the exchange rate of the rupee is presently under consideration.

#### Agreement Between India & US

543. PROF. M RAMADASS :  
SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI :

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

(a) whether India and the United States of America have signed a landmark agreement on science and technology;

(b) if so, the details of wide range of scientific and technical cooperation effected by this agreement;

(c) whether this agreement would ensure shared responsibility and equitable contributions and benefits; and

(d) if so, the details of such responsibilities, contributions and benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. an Inter Governmental Agreement for Science and Technology Cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United States of America has been signed at Washington DC on October 17, 2005. This is an umbrella Agreement that provides different modes of cooperation in the course of implementation of the Agreement.

(c) and (d) Cooperation under this Agreement shall be based on shared responsibilities and equitable contributions and benefits, commensurate with the Parties' respective scientific and technological strengths and resources. Responsibilities, contributions and benefits to the Parties through cooperation activities will be on a case-to-case basis.

[Translation]

#### Review of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

544. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE :

SHRI JOACHIM BAXLA :

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO :

SHRI RANEN BARMAN :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country at present and the number of families out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has set the target for uplifting all such families by 2009;

(c) if so, the number of families targeted to be brought Above Poverty Line (APL) every year till 2009;

(d) whether any review of implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes has been made during the last and current Five Year Plans;

(e) if so, the details of success achieved in this regard, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government propose to spend more funds under these programmes during the current Plan, particularly in backward States; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith new schemes to be taken up for uplifting the poor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Based on the information furnished by the Planning Commission, the estimates of poverty at national and State level are made from the large sample survey on 'Household Consumption Expenditure' conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years and these estimates of poverty are done for persons and not families. According to the latest such survey conducted in 1999-2000 (55th Round), the State-wise data on the percentage and number of persons living below the poverty line at all India level and the percentage of SC/ST population living below the poverty line is given in enclosed statement-I & II.

At the All India level, the Tenth Plan document has projected that the proportion of people living below poverty line is expected to decline to 19.3% by 2006-07, as compared to 26.1% in 1999-2000.

(d) to (g) The review of implementation of various poverty alleviation Programmes is undertaken by the Ministry constantly through a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanism. The outcome of these reviews is utilized for necessary policy interventions at different levels. The Planning Commission also undertakes the review of these programmes from time to time. The present self employment programme i.e. Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and wage employment programme i.e. Sampurna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY) were restructured on the basis of the outcome of such reviews.

The increased allocation of Rs. 76,774.00 crore has been made for the rural development and poverty alleviation programmes for the Xth Plan as compared to IXth Plan allocation of Rs. 42873.80 crore. Besides the increased allocation a new programme i.e. National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP) was launched during 2004-05 in 150 most backward districts of the country with the objective to supplement the efforts to generate more

wage employment opportunities in these areas. The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 has also been passed under which a National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme will be implemented in 200 districts (including 150 NFFWP districts). The national Rural

Employment Guarantee Act provides livelihood security for the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

**Statement-I**

**No. and Percentage of Population of Below Poverty Line by States – 1999-2000**

Sl.No.	States	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	% of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	16.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.80	40.04	0.18	7.47	3.98	33.47
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.65	42.60
5.	Goa	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu-Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14.49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0.51	5.75
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.14
29.	Daman and Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.40	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	21.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
Total		1932.42	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.10

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
3. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep.
4. Poverty Ratio of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Goa.
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab is used for both rural and urban Poverty of Chandigarh
6. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and Expenditure distribution of Jammu and Kashmir is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Jammu and Kashmir.
7. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and Expenditure distribution of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is used to estimate Poverty Ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
8. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman and Diu

**Statement-II****Percentage of SC/ST Population Below Poverty Line by States for 1999-2000**

S.No.	States	Rural		Urban	
		Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.49	23.82	41.42	44.99
2.	Assam	44.00	38.73	19.99	2.70
3.	Bihar	59.81	59.68	51.91	39.47
4.	Gujarat	17.77	29.11	29.13	36.66
5.	Haryana	19.03	—	25.38	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	13.15	5.73	6.74	—
7.	Karnataka	26.22	25.49	47.01	51.37
8.	Kerala	14.64	24.20	24.15	—
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41.29	56.26	54.24	52.59
10.	Maharashtra	33.27	43.56	39.88	42.98
11.	Orissa	51.83	73.93	70.59	59.59
12.	Punjab	12.39	17.99	11.30	12.95
13.	Rajasthan	19.62	25.27	41.82	20.71
14.	Tamil Nadu	32.59	43.20	44.94	5.22
15.	Uttar Pradesh	43.65	34.06	43.51	13.27
16.	West Bengal	35.10	50.02	28.15	31.88
All India		36.25	45.86	38.47	34.75

1. The Poverty Line for all population is used for SCs and STs.
2. All India poverty ratio is worked out from the NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) of all India Poverty Line.

[English]

### Modernisation of Textile Industry

545. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps the Government propose to take to modernize its textile industry and capture a large share of international trade before the restrictions on China are removed in 2008; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The Government has been taking a number of steps from time to time to promote textile exports. Some of the important initiatives taken are given as under:-

1. 100% Foreign Direct Investment is allowed in the textile sector under the automatic route.
2. The Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from the SSI sector.
3. The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.
4. To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC). Incentives are provided for better farm practices, quality seeds, improvement in market infrastructure and modernisation of ginning & pressing sector.
5. To provide the industry with world class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units, a new scheme namely, the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks' has been launched by merging existing two schemes i.e. Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme

(TCIDS) and Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES). Govt. of India support under the scheme by way of grant or equity shall be limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores.

6. 'Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES)' was launched with the objective of imparting a focused thrust for setting up apparel units of international standards at potential growth centres, and to give a fillip to exports. Under APES, 12 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 191.70 crores.
7. For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centres, the 'Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)' was launched. Under TCIDS, 18 projects have been sanctioned with an estimated support from Government of India of Rs. 270.80 crores.
8. The fiscal duty structure has been generally rationalised to achieve growth and maximum value addition within the country. Except for mandatory excise duty on man-made filament yarns and man-made staple fibres, the whole value addition chain has been given an option of excise exemption.
9. The import of specified textiles and garment machinery items has been allowed at a concessional rate of customs duty to encourage investments and to make our textile products competitive in the global market. The cost of machinery has also been reduced through fiscal policy measures.
10. For the speedy modernisation of the textile processing sector, Government has introduced, w.e.f. 20.4.2005, a credit linked capital subsidy scheme @10% under TUFS, in addition to the existing 5% interest reimbursement.

11. The National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its seven branches, and the Apparel training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet the skilled manpower requirements of the textile industry, especially apparel, in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.
12. Facilities like eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get garments/textiles pre-tested so that they conform to the requirements of the importing countries.

(a) and (b) The Bokaro 'A' Thermal Power Station is closed since July, 2000 due to non-fulfillment of pollution control norms and non-installation of Electrostatic Precipitators.

(c) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) is considering to revive this plant.

(d) The notice for inviting tender for installation of Electrostatic Precipitators (ESPs) has already been issued. According to Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) the plant is likely to be opened by March, 2008.

[Translation]

#### Bokaro Thermal Power Plant

546. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro Thermal Power Station No. A is closed down for many years;

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to re-open this plant; and

(d) if so, the time which it is likely to be re-opened?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

#### Textile Production

547. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of textiles produced in the country during each of the last three years alongwith its percentage at international level;

(b) whether production of textile and its percentage at international level have decreased in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) The quantity of textile produced in the country alongwith its share during last 3 years i.e. 2001, 2002 and 2003 are as under:-

(Mn.Kg.)

Item	Production			% of India to World		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Raw Cotton*	—	2312	3009	—	12	15
Viscose staple fibre	190	234	218	12	14	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cellulosic	62	62	66	13	13	14
Synthetic Fibre	652	666	715	6	6	6
Synthetic Filament Yarn	913	1093	077	6	7	6
Raw wool (Greasy)	50	51	49	2	2	2
Jute#	1890	2061	1978	61	65	65

Source : WTO, ITMF, ICAC, ISA, JMDC, AMFI, ASFI,

\* : Refers to financial year 2002-03, 2003-04.

# : Refers to financial year 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04.

(b) Production of textile and its percentage in the country compared to world showed more or less same trend during the year 2001, 2002 and 2003.

(c) Dose not arise.

[English]

#### Satellite Data for Earthquake

548. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :  
SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

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

(a) whether the French, Japanese and Scientists of few other countries have been applying satellite data for earthquake prediction;

(b) if so, whether there is a need for disaster prediction, prevention and mitigation;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any plan for development of warning system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) The satellite data have been used by geoscientists in different countries in research and development related to earthquakes. Satellite data have proved inadequate in earthquake prediction. At present there is no scientific technique available anywhere in the world to predict the occurrence of earthquake with reasonable degree of accuracy in terms of space, time and magnitude. However, losses due to earthquake may be considerably reduced through proper planning and adoption of building codes prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards.

(c) and (d) At present the scientific knowledge for predicting earthquakes is inadequate. It is not feasible to establish a warning system for earthquakes.

[Translation]

#### Delimitation Commission

459. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of progress made till date regarding



delimitation of Lok Sabha Constituencies and State Legislative Assemblies all over the country;

(b) whether the work of delimitation is in its last stage;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the work of delimitation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (f) The Delimitation Commission has completed its work for the States of Goa, Mizoram, Kerala, Pondicherry and Tripura and furnished its final orders in respect of these States to the Government. The Delimitation Commission has reported that the delimitation work for the States of Rajasthan, Sikkim and West Bengal are in its final stages.

2. The Delimitation Commission was constituted in July, 2002 for the purpose of delimiting the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly constituencies all over the country as per the provisions of the Delimitation Act, 2002. The Commission became functional in November/December 2002. The Commission in terms of the constitutional provisions was to delimit the constituencies on the basis of 1991 census figures. By June, 2003, the Commission had completed almost 60% of its work based on the population figures of 1991 general census. However, the work had to be stopped since the Parliament through the Eighty-seventh Amendment dated 22nd June, 2003 amended the Constitution of India to provide for delimitation of constituencies on the basis of population figures of 2001 census and not on 1991 census figures. As a consequence, the work done by the Commission on the basis of 1991 Census became non-est by the operation of law. Although the Commission started the delimitation exercise afresh with provisional figures of 2001 census after the passing of the Act, it could not proceed fast since

the provisional 2001 census figures relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not available. The 2001 census figures were published on December 31st 2003. Thereafter, the Commission took up the work of collecting data and tabulating the same. While the process was going on, the Lok Sabha was dissolved and fresh elections were declared.

3. The Commission has five Lok Sabha members from each State as its Associate Members. Where the number of MPs in a State is less than five, all are Commission's members. With the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, the Associate members ceased to be Members by operation of law. Even otherwise during the elections, the fieldwork by the Commission was almost stopped. After the constitution of the fourteenth Parliament the Commission requested the Hon'ble speaker to nominate Associate Members to the Delimitation Commission from each State. After receipt of the nominations the Commission restarted the delimitation work, which is progressing on a tight schedule.

4. The delimitation of the Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies in the all States is a time consuming work. Under the scheme of the Act, Associate Members are to be associated with the delimitation work from the very beginning. As a consequence there have to be more than one meeting with the Associate members from each State. Thereafter, the final delimitation draft is published in newspapers and suggestion and views are invited from the public. Finally public meetings are held by the Commission in all the States and the draft finalized. The Delimitation Commission has further stated that the delimitation work is proceeding in full swing, on a tight schedule and the Commission will endeavor to complete the work at the earliest.

5. The Delimitation Commission was initially given a term of two years to complete the work of delimitation in all States and Union Territories but due to many factors such as amendment in the Delimitation Act, 2002 replacing figures of census 1991 with that of census 2001, dissolution of Lok Sabha and consequent re-nomination

of Associate members, etc. the term of the Commission was extended twice. The present term of the Delimitation Commission is upto 31st July, 2006. However, the Delimitation Commission has stated that it is expected that the work of the Delimitation Commission is likely to be completed by December, 2006.

[English]

### Electoral Rolls

550. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has given instructions to all State Governments to keep the electoral rolls updated;

(b) if so, the States which have completed the work; and

(c) the status in each State for issuing of photo identity cards to voters?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b) As per the provisions of article 324 of the Constitution, the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State is vested in the Election Commission. Hence the question of Government issuing any instruction to the State Governments on keeping of electoral rolls up-to-date does not arise. However, the Election Commission has informed that the electoral rolls are revised/updated as on 1st January, 2005 as the qualifying date in respect of all the States and Union territories except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and have since been finally published. The electoral rolls of the State of Jammu and Kashmir are due for final publication on 30th November, 2005. However, no revision could be taken up by the Commission in the State of Arunachal Pradesh as on 1st January, 2005 as the qualifying date due to certain reasons.

(c) A Statement showing the status in each State for issuing of photo identity cards to voters is enclosed.

### Statement

#### Election Commission of India Status for the progress of Elector's Photo Identity Card

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Total electors w.r.t. 1.1.2005 roll	Electors issued with Identity Cards	% of EPIC issued
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52,215,678	38,889,946	74.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	624,086	304,822	48.84
3.	Assam	14,995,084	67,479	0.45
4.	Bihar	51,144,882	40,701,930	79.58
5.	Chhattisgarh	13,904,884	9,620,499	69.19
6.	Goa	952,723	776,688	81.52
7.	Gujarat	33,847,275	24,807,957	73.29
8.	Haryana	12,642,552	11,187,854	88.49
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4,159,962	3,053,116	73.39
10.	Jammu-Kashmir	6,345,696	3,198,936	50.41
11.	Jharkhand	17,736,462	10,635,945	59.97
12.	Karnataka	39,947,927	32,517,985	81.40
13.	Kerala	20,824,302	20,824,302	100.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	38,386,651	27,254,099	71.00
15.	Maharashtra	62,667,450	44,455,999	70.94

1	2	3	4	5
16. Manipur	1,667,729	2,841	0.17	
17. Meghalaya	1,335,812	723,657	54.17	
18. Mizoram	559,132	401,814	71.86	
19. Nagaland	1,040,347	723,749	69.57	
20. Orissa	26,231,561	20,701,672	78.92	
21. Punjab	16,659,243	12,025,689	72.19	
22. Rajasthan	34,751,347	26,900,347	77.41	
23. Sikkim	288,674	220,297	76.31	
24. Tamil Nadu	46,288,197	35,026,156	75.67	
25. Tripura	2,130,299	1,427,146	66.99	
26. Uttar Pradesh	114,012,751	63,895,986	56.04	
27. Uttaranchal	5,640,034	3,938,864	69.84	
28. West Bengal	48,085,522	40,862,587	84.98	
29. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	250,191	214,282	85.65	
30. Chandigarh	563,610	301,688	53.53	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	126,256	83,615	66.23	
32. Daman and Diu	80,961	59,847	73.92	
33. Lakshadweep	39,892	36,506	91.51	
34. NCT of Delhi	9,337,971	6,007,549	64.33	
35. Pondicherry	638,099	638,099	100.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>680,123,242</b>	<b>482,489,948</b>	<b>70.94</b>	

### National Research Institutes

551. SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had submitted any proposal for setting up of a National Research Institute at Trivandrum for conducting research works in electronics and nanotechnology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has offered/ provided land for setting up this institute;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be given final approval; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) No proposal for setting up a National Research Institute for electronics and nanotechnology at Trivandrum has been received.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

### Insurance for Auto Rickshaw

552. SHRI P. MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions were issued to General Insurance Companies by the Government not to accept renewal of Insurance Policy for Auto-Rickshaw;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the insurance policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Energy Cooperation with Russia

553. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have been going on with Russia at different levels for energy cooperation, including oil sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the accord or understanding, if any, reached as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) to (c) Energy is one of the areas on which discussions have been taking place in the Indo-Russian Inter-Governmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC). Under the aegis of this Commission, there is a Working Group on Energy. In its last meeting, the Working Group discussed the cooperation in Oil & Gas sector and Power Sector. Following priority tasks have been identified for cooperation in Hydrocarbon sector:

- Concretize bilateral cooperation on prospective oil and gas projects in India, Russia and third countries.
- Actively encourage progress in implementation of MOUs signed between Rosneft & OVL and GAIL & Gazprom.
- Actively Support participation of Russian oil and gas companies in India's 6th round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VI).

- Organize 2nd Energy Seminar in Russia to explore opportunities for stepping up bilateral energy cooperation.

- OVL and Rosneft to explore ways to derive maximum value from Sakhalin-I gas by jointly studying various alternatives including it in LNG form to India either directly or through swap arrangement.

There is a longstanding cooperation with Russia in development of Hydropower projects.

There is also ongoing cooperation with Russia in the sphere of civil nuclear power. Two units of nuclear plants of capacity 1000 MW each are under construction at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu with Russia assistance.

#### Education Loan by Private Banks

554. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :

SHRI P. RAJENDRAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is aware that most of the new generation private banks are not extending education loan to the students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India had advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks (including new generation private bank) to implement the new education loan scheme prepared by Indian Banks Association (IBA). New generation private banks as well as other banks do offer education loans to students.

#### Hi-tech Notes

555. SHRI SUGRIB SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether RBI propose to print hi-tech currency notes to check fake notes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred by RBI to manufacture the printing plates for the new denomination notes by such technology; and

(d) the time by which high-tech currency notes are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to combat the menace of counterfeiting, Government of India had constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) in the year 2000 to look into the entire gamut of counterfeiting of bank notes. Based on the recommendations of the HLC, it has been decided by the Government of India and RBI to introduce bank notes with new/additional security features.

(c) The cost of the Intaglio printing plates will be of the order of Rs.1 lakh.

(d) The banknotes with new/additional security features of Rs.50/- & Rs.100/- were issued in August, 2005 and the bank notes of Rs.500/- and Rs.1000/- were issued in October, 2005. The new banknotes of Rs.10/- and Rs.20/- will be issued in 2006.

[Translation]

#### Interest on It Rebate

556. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :  
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :  
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount paid by Income Tax Department in the form of interest due to delay in repayment of IT refund during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken for speedy disposal of cases of refund of income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The amount paid during the last three financial years is as under :-

F.Y.		(Rs. In crores)
2002-03	—	6,268.07
2003-04	—	4,701.16
2004-05	—	3,865.98

(b) The Departmental guidelines are that the returns received claiming refunds should be processed within 4 months of receipt of the returns. Normally the time limit prescribed in the guidelines is adhered to. The process of issue of refunds is monitored by the higher authorities.

[English]

#### Steering Committee for Development of Rural Insurance

557. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has decided creation of national level steering committee to oversee the development of rural insurance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to give its recommendations; and

(d) the steps taken/to be taken to implement the same for rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) No decision has been taken

by Ministry of Rural Development to create national level Steering Committee to oversee the development of rural insurance.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### High Cost Loans

558. SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has allowed States to pay in advance the high cost negotiated loans from financial institutions and Insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details of the States loans from these institutions, State-wise for the year 2004-05;

(c) whether the financial institutions and Insurance companies have opposed this pre-payment loan plan; and

(d) if so, the details and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. States have been permitted to pre-pay their outstanding high cost loans by raising fresh low interest bearing loans from Banks/FIs and by allocating them additional open market borrowing.

(b) A statement to this effect is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Though no financial institution has opposed prepayment of loans, they have their own policy on prepayments, keeping in view the financial health and implication of prepayments. Most of the financial institutions charge a premium on prepayments while few of them have a policy not to extend further loan to a State in the year of prepayment.

#### Statement

*Indicating the amounts permitted to be raised through Market Borrowings and consent given to States under Article 293(3) of the Constitution of India for pre-payment of their high cost Institutional loans during 2004-05*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Additional Market Borrowings	Article 293(3) permission for funds from Banks/ Financial Institutions
1.	Gujarat	—	390.21
2.	Kerala	327.19	—
3.	Madhya Pradesh	337.25	—
4.	Maharashtra	941.86	—
5.	Meghalaya	49.21	—
6.	Mizoram	46.82	—
7.	Nagaland	8.93	—
8.	Orissa	37.47	—
9.	Rajasthan	—	893.90
10.	Sikkim	19.48	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	*964.97	—

\*The State of Uttar Pradesh was permitted to raise Market Borrowings of Rs. 964.97 crores for pre-payment of RIDF loans to NABARD. The amount could not be raised by RBI due to poor response.

#### Selection of Districts under SGSY

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government in implementing Inter-Ministerial Group recommendations for launching pilot programme under Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana for unemployed youth in rural areas for 2005-07;

(b) the name of districts selected for launching the programme in the 1st and 2nd phase; and

(c) the amount allocated for the project for the year 2005-06?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) to (c) Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) had recommended that a demand-driven skill development programme may be designed to equip the unemployed rural youths from the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households with marketable skills which would enable them to either secure placement in the organized establishments or secure sustainable self-employment through micro enterprise. Subsequent to the recommendations of IMG, the Government decided to launch a pilot programme for skill development under SGSY for the unemployed youths from BPL families in the rural areas. The guidelines of the pilot scheme has been issued and circulated to the states.

During the pilot phase of the scheme (2005-2007) it is proposed to cover at least 1000-2000 rural youth per year in 100 selected districts. These pilot projects would be funded as Special Projects under SGSY, with the same pattern of assistance (75:25) applied mutatis mutandis to the training programme. So far no such special projects have been received from the State Government.

#### Hydro Power Generation

560. DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :  
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of potential/untapped source of Hydel power in the country;

(b) whether the Government is aware that Hydel power could be generated by harnessing the west flowing river waters in certain regions of the country;

(c) if so, the rivers where Hydel power generation is possible after harnessing their water;

(d) whether the Government propose to take steps to harness these river waters to generate energy at affordable cost; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) to (c) The re-assessment studies of hydro-electric potential of the country, completed by Central Electricity Authority in 1987, have placed the economically exploitable hydro power potential at 84,044 MW at 60% load factor, when fully developed would result in an installed capacity of about 1,50,000 MW on the basis of probable average load factor. A total of 845 hydro-electric schemes have been identified in the various basins. So far, 28,625 MW (19.2% has been developed and 13,382 MW (9.0%) is under development. The status of Basin wise Hydro Electric Potential development in the country in terms of potential at 60% load factor is given in the statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had conducted a Ranking Study in 2001-02 in which 399 schemes with an aggregate capacity of 1,06,910 MW were prioritized on the basis of various aspects involved in the development of hydro schemes. Based on the Ranking Studies the 50,000 MW Hydroelectric Initiative was launched by Government of India during 2003-04 under which Preliminary Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 162 attractive hydroelectric projects in 16 states have been prepared. Based on the results of the Pre-feasibility Reports, 77 schemes aggregating to an installed capacity of 33,951 MW, whose first year tariff works out below Rs.2.50/ Kwh, have been taken up for detailed survey &

investigation and preparation of DPRs and eventual Implementation. This exercise would provide a shelf of bankable DPRs for development of hydroelectric schemes which would yield benefits during 11th Plan period and beyond.

In addition to above, the Government has taken the following steps to harness the untapped hydro potential:

- (i) A Hydro Policy was announced by the Government in August, 1998 incorporating several steps and measures to facilitate accelerated development of hydro power. The Policy also encourages greater participation by private sector.
- (ii) A number of hydro Power Corporations in the Central Sector and Joint Ventures with State Governments have been created for development of hydro power.
- (iii) The Government has also approved a Three-Stage Clearance procedure for expeditious

execution of hydro electric projects in the Central Sector. Other procedural reforms have also been undertaken.

- (iv) To meet the all India peak demand and energy requirement at the end of 11th Plan, based on the demand projections as per 16th Electric Power Survey (EPS), advance action has been taken to identify hydroelectric schemes for inclusion for benefits in the 11th Plan period.
- (v) The Electricity Act, 2003 has been enacted from 10th June, 2003 which establishes direct commercial relationship between generating companies and consumers/electricity traders. The right to open access to the State and Central transmission network for wheeling of electricity has been allowed. Statutory Bodies like Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), State Regulatory Commissions (CRC) and Appellate Commission to fix tariff in an objective and transparent manner have been set up.

### Statement

#### Status of H.E. Potential Development (Basin-wise)

As on 01.11.2005

River Basin	Potential Assessed at 60% Load Factor (MW)	Potential Developed at 60% Load Factor (MW)	% Developed	Potential Under development (MW)	% Under Development	% developed + Under Development	CEA cleared Potential at 60% Load Factor (MW)	% CEA cleared Potential	% Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indus	19988.00	3730.85	18.67	1475.42	7.38	26.05	948.75	4.75	30.79
Ganga	10715.00	1969.08	18.38	1298.88	12.12	30.50	526.47	4.91	35.41
Central Indian Rivers	2740.00	1751.68	63.93	455.28	16.62	80.55	190.50	6.95	87.50



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
West Flowing Rivers	6149.00	3704.17	60.24	82.03	1.33	61.57	415.80	6.76	68.34
East Flowing Rivers	9532.00	4215.23	44.22	126.85	1.33	45.55	212.70	2.23	47.78
Brahmaputra Basin	34920.00	660.83	1.89	1138.63	3.26	5.15	409.00	1.17	6.32
All India	84044.00	16031.85	19.08	4577.10	5.45	24.52	2703.22	3.22	27.74

### Setting up of a National Power Grid

561. SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Government so far in developing of a National Power Grid through integration of all the regional transmission system in the country; and

(b) the total funds spent thereon till date?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) The present inter-regional transmission capacity is 9,500 MW which is likely to increase to over 30,000 MW by 2012. Formation of National Power Grid through the process of integration of the regional grids is an evolutionary process. At present, all the five existing regional grids have been linked through either synchronous or asynchronous inter-connections.

Eastern, North-Eastern and Western Regions are integrated through synchronous linked with a capacity of 1250 MW between Eastern Region and North-Eastern Region and 1800 MW between Eastern Region and Western Region.

Northern Region is currently connected through asynchronous radial mode and HVDC back-to-back inter-regional transmission connectivity of 600 MW with the Eastern Region and 1000 MW with the Western Region.

Southern Region is connected through HVDC Bipole, Back-to-Back and radial links of 3100 MW capacity with Eastern Region and through 1700 MW asynchronous links with Eastern Region.

(b) Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (PGCIL) has made a total investment of about Rs.21,500 crore upto March, 2005 on power evacuating, grid strengthening, inter-regional, and inter-regional transmission schemes for development of National Grid.

[Translation]

### Generation of Power in Uttaranchal

562. SHRI BACHI SINGH RAWAT "BACHDA" : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of power being generated in Uttaranchal as of now and the States to which this State is supplying electricity<sup>†</sup> and the rates at which it is being supplied; and

(b) the details of the scheme being formulated to ensure proper supply of electricity in Delhi along with details thereof from Uttaranchal?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) During the current year (April-October, 2005), 2968 MUs power were generated in Uttaranchal (including generation from central sector), The details of energy supplied by Uttaranchal during the period (April-October, 2005) to other states are as under:-

State	Energy Supplied (MU)	Remarks
Haryana	84.8	82.0 MU against banking arrangement
Himachal Pradesh	333.8	Against the share of HP in Uttaranchal projects
Punjab	94.0	Against banking arrangement
Uttar Pradesh	96.4	Against bilateral sale at Rs.2.70/kWh with 2% rebate for off-peak power through PTC during April and May, 2005.

(b) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State is in the purview of the State Government/State Power Utility concerned. Government of India only supplements the efforts of State Government (s) by commissioning power projects through Central Public Sector Undertakings. However, the following steps are being taken by the Government to ensure proper supply of electricity in Delhi:

- (i) A target of 225.78 MW of capacity addition in Delhi (Pragati CCGT) was fixed during 10th Plan which has since been achieved in the year 2002-03. Further, a number of new units/projects in the central sector such as 500 MW Rihand Stage-II (located in UP), 3x130 MW Dulhasti (located in J&K, 210 MW Unchahar-III (located in U.P.), 220 MW Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant Unit 5 (located in Rajasthan) and 4x250 MW Tehri HPS (located in Uttaranchal) are under implementation in which, Delhi will have share as per its entitlement.
- (ii) Under the Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP) launched by the Government of India for improvement of sub

transmission and distribution system, projects amounting to Rs.922.61 crores have been sanctioned and Rs.105.51 crores have been released to Delhi till date.

#### APDRP

563. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :

SHRI G.M. SIDDESWARA :

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had launched an Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme few years back to expedite reforms in the power sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date on which the said programme was launched and the total amount spent under this programme till 31st March, 2005;

(c) whether a need for revamping of the said programme is being felt;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government so far for revamping of the said programme?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government had launched Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) in the year 2002-03 in order to reduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses, improving quality of supply of power, increasing revenue collection and improving consumer satisfaction. The said programme has two components viz. (i) investment component; and (ii) incentive component. Under investment component, funds are released as Additional Central Plan Assistance to the States for strengthening and upgradation of sub-transmission and distribution system. Under the incentive component of APDRP, 50% of the actual cash loss reduction

effected is given as grant to such Utilities that reduce cash losses over the base year of 2000-01. The Government has sanctioned projects amounting to Rs.19182.33 crores under investment component of APDRP so far, out of which APDRP component is Rs.11279.87 crores and the Government has already released an amount of Rs. 5642.56 crores under this component of programme. An aggregate amount of 1471.36 crore has been released as incentive to seven States under incentive component of APDRP.

(c) to (e) Component of independent evaluation has been built in for every project that is completed. So far, independent evaluation was entrusted to Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad, SBI Capital Markets Ltd., Mumbai and TATA Consultancy Services (TCS), New Delhi for 66 projects. Changes in the programme, if any, will depend on the outcome of the evaluation reports.

[English]

#### FDI in Real Estate

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated the guidelines to attract foreign direct investment in real estate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the funds received under FDI be used for both residential and commercial properties; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Presently Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is allowed up to 100% under the automatic route in townships, housing, built-up infrastructure and construction-development

projects (which would include, but not be restricted to, housing, commercial premises, hotels, resorts, hospitals, educational institutions, recreational facilities, city and regional level infrastructure), subject to the following guidelines:

- (1) Minimum area to be developed under each project would be as under:
  - (i) In case of development of serviced housing plots, a minimum land area of 10 hectares.
  - (ii) In case of construction-development projects, a minimum built-up area of 50,000 sq.mts.
  - (iii) In case of a combination project, any one of the above two conditions would suffice.
- (2) The investment would further be subject to the following conditions:
  - (i) Minimum capitalization of US\$10 million for wholly owned subsidiaries and US\$ 5 million for joint ventures with Indian partners. The funds would have to be brought in within six months of commencement of business of the Company.
  - (ii) Original investment cannot be repatriated before a period of three years from completion of minimum capitalization. However, the investor may be permitted to exit earlier with prior approval of the Government through the FIPS.
- (3) At least 50% of the project must be developed within a period of five years from the date of obtaining all statutory clearances. The investor would not be permitted to sell undeveloped plots.
- (4) The project shall conform to the norms and standards, including land use requirements and

provision of community amenities and common facilities, as laid down in the applicable building control regulations, bye-laws, rules, and other regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.

- (5) The investor shall be responsible for obtaining all necessary approvals, including those of the building/layout plans, developing internal and peripheral areas and other infrastructure facilities, payment of development, external development and other charges and complying with all other requirements as prescribed under applicable rules/bye-laws/regulations of the State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned.
- (6) The State Government/Municipal/Local Body concerned, which approves the building/development plans, would monitor compliance of the above conditions by the developer.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Such FDI is allowed both for housing and commercial premises subject to guidelines indicated above.

#### Schemes for Handloom Societies

565. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is considering any scheme to encourage handloom societies to enter into the field of garment manufacturing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Rural Electrification

566. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Electrification Corporation has recently agreed to provide Rs.487 crores for rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has asked for an additional grant of Rs.400 crores for the purpose;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the time by which amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) :

(a) and (b) Based on the project proposals received from Andhra Pradesh, the Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) has approved 4 district based projects with an outlay of Rs.160.95 crore covering electrification of 6.5 lakhs rural households (including 5.2 lakhs BPL Households) under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY).

(c) and (d) The State Government has forwarded additional eighteen district based projects under RGGVY which is under consideration of REC.

(e) The funds are to be released in instalments based on the progress reported by implementing agencies against the schemes. The first instalment is to be released on award of contract by the implementing agencies.

#### Mining Lease by Foreign Companies

567. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether some foreign companies including Australian companies are keen to take mining lease in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mines under consideration for lease; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COAL  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES

(DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) to (c) The following proposals have been received from State Governments for grant of mining lease in favour of Indian companies, which are subsidiaries/ Joint ventures of the foreign companies:

S. No.	Name of the applicant	Minerals	State	Nationality of Promoter foreign company
1.	M/s. Transworld Garnet India Pvt. Ltd.	Garnet	Andhra Pradesh	Canadian
2.	M/s. Transworld Garnet India Pvt. Ltd.	Garnet	Andhra Pradesh	Canadian
3.	M/s Geo Mysore Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Gold, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Silver and all other associated minerals	Andhra Pradesh	Australian

(d) Action has been initiated for examining the proposals in the light of the relevant Act and Rules.

#### Integrated Wool Improvement Programme

568. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the achievements made under the Integrated Wool Improvement Programme during the Tenth Plan in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad has undertaken a concurrent evaluation of the Integrated Wool Improvement Programme. In the first report submitted by the Institute, achievements in regard to utilization of central funds by the States have been indicated as follows :-

Item	State	Year 2003-2004			Year 2004-2005	
		Allotment (Rs.)	Utilisation		Utilisation (2003-05)	
			Amount (Rs.)	% Allotment	Amount (Rs.)	% Allotment*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Funds (Rs.)	Gujarat	13,350,000	1,630,612	21.42	6,249,056	59.02
	Himachal Pradesh	12,505,000	Funds released late		9,963,068	79.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Jammu and Kashmir	37,085,000	14,446.000	38.95	16,724,000	84.05
	Uttaranchal	7,612,000	Board formed in late 2004		5,820,741	76.46

\* Cumulative for both the years 2003-04 & 2004-05.

Note : A further sum of Rs. 43.2 lakh was released to Gujarat for the year 2004-05.

### Development of NCES

569. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to encourage private sector in the field of non-conventional energy sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the response of private entrepreneurs thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Private participation is being encouraged for setting up grid-interactive renewable power projects. To encourage investment in these projects, financial and fiscal incentives are being provided which include capital/ interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and relief from taxes & duties. In addition, preferential tariff is being given to grid-interactive renewable power in most potential states. A higher level of central financial assistance is being provided to special category states and island territories for setting up non-conventional energy projects.

(c) and (d) Renewables contribute about 6 per cent

(6160 MW) of the total installed capacity in the country, as on 31.3.2005. As much as 18 per cent, i.e., 2643 MW of the additional installed power generating capacity has been commissioned during the last 3 years (FY2002-03, 2003-04 & 2004-05). Of this, 13 per cent (1967 MW) has come from wind power, 2 per cent (267 MW) from small-hydro power and around 3 per cent (407 MW) from bio-energy. Over two-third share in the total grid-interactive renewable power installed capacity is that of the private sector and around one-third of the Government.

[Translation]

### Loan by RRB to Farmers

570. SHRI CHANDRABHAN SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small farmers of Scheduled Tribes and backward classes in Madhya Pradesh to whom loans have been given by Regional Rural Banks during the last three years; and

(b) the extent to which the Government has achieved success as a result of measures taken by the Government to remove the difficulties being faced by farmers in getting loan from RRBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) As per information furnished by NABARD, the loans given by RRBs to persons belonging to SC/ST in the last three years in the State of Madhya Pradesh is as under:

Year	Loans Outstanding		Loans Issued	
	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. crore)	No. of Accounts	Amount (Rs. crore)
2003	154582	180.27	16054	47.67
2004	147515	230.05	19046	65.81
2005	144474	264.20	23823	74.34

The existing system does not generate information relating to backward class, separately.

(b) RRBs have been successful in enhancing the outreach of the financial system besides providing loans to individual borrowal accounts. RRBs have also financed 4192 Self Help Groups (SHGs) during the year 2004-05 and cumulatively provided financial services to 17678 SHGs in the State.

[English]

#### LIC Satellite Centre

571. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) has started satellite centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features;

(c) the number of such centres LIC proposes to start during 2005-06, State-wise; and

(d) the criteria fixed for starting such centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has started the Satellite Centers in their 20 offices. The satellite office will collect proposal deposit in respect of medical cases and register the medical proposal and forward it to the parent branch. In respect of non medical cases the

proposal will be registered and completed under green channel and First Premium Receipt (FPR) will be issued across the counter. All the job at satellite office will be done under Single Window concept. The satellite office will also take care of policyholders servicing like premium collection, giving loan/surrender/revival quotes, effecting change of address/nomination/assignment.

(c) The LIC proposes to start 30 satellite centers during the year 2005-06, 5 each in West Bengal, Delhi and Maharashtra, 3 each in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, 2 each in Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh and one each in Chhattis Garh, Kerala and Gujarat.

(d) The criteria fixed for starting such centers are as under:

(1) The Main Branch should be headed by a Chief Manager. (2) The Main Branch should have atleast 15 Development Officers, 600 agents and 1.50 lakh inforce and paid up policies put together. (3) The Main Branch should have completed atleast 10000 policies in the previous financial year. (4) Where the decadal growth in population as per Census 2001 is at least 50% over Census 1991. (5) Where new residential, office blocks and new industrial units have emerged.

#### FDI in Financial and other Sectors

572. SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government plan to allow more FDI in financial and other sectors;

(b) if so, the action plan drawn up for the purpose, sector-wise;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrue therefrom; and

(d) the manner in which it will help in checking the inflation rate and rising prices of essential items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) In terms of FDI Policy, FDI is permitted in the following financial services:

- (i) In NBFC activities, FDI upto 100% is permitted subject to minimum capitalisation norms.
- (ii) In Banking sector, subject to caps.
- (iii) In Asset Reconstruction Companies, subject to caps.

Separately, in Insurance sector FDI is permitted subject to caps.

Review of FDI Policy is an ongoing process. In general, FDI inflows augment domestic investible resources.

#### Cases of Fraud in Central Excise

573. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Department of Central Excise detected 5573 cases of fraud/presumptive fraud involving duty of Rs.4,478 crores during the years 2001-04;
- (b) if so, the details of the companies involved in fraud, and action taken against those companies; and
- (c) the quantum of amount recovered from those companies during the year 2003-04?

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

#### Stamp Duty in SM

574. SHRI PARAS NATH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government of Maharashtra had

decided to impose stamp duty on members of Bombay and National Stock Exchanges and Members have passed on this duty on the investors/arbitrageurs:

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have also imposed stamp duty on the Members of BSE/NSE who have routed through terminals outside Maharashtra State;

(c) if so, the details of those States thereof alongwith the reasons for imposing double stamp duty therefor;

(d) whether his Ministry has issued any instructions to the State Governments that the double charges of stamp duty should be abolished in States on all stock transactions particularly on non-delivery based transactions;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of those States who have implemented those instructions; and

(f) if not, the time by which these instructions are likely to be issued in view to safeguard the interests of the general investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Under the Constitution of India, Stamp Duties (but not including rates of stamp duty) fall under Entry 44 of the Concurrent List. Thus, both the Centre as well as the States have the powers to legislate. Regarding rates of stamp duty, the Central Government has powers to fix the rates in respect of 10 instruments listed in Entry 91 of the Union List, whereas States have the powers in respect of the remaining instruments by virtue of Entry 63 of the State List. The revenue from stamp duty is collected and appropriated by the State concerned. Generally, the stamp duty was being levied by various States on the contract notes, in respect of security transactions, sent by the broker to the principal (investor) in the respective States. The Government of Maharashtra has amended the Bombay Stamp Act, 1958, as a result of which, record of transactions effected by a trading member through a stock



exchange has been subjected to stamp duty, which would also cover transactions taking place through stock exchanges in Maharashtra, but for which the brokers or investors are located outside Maharashtra, thereby resulting in such brokers/investors being subjected to stamp duty by two States, in some cases.

(d) to (f) The constitutional/legal validity of the amendment carried out by the Government of Maharashtra has been challenged by a petitioner in Hon'ble Delhi high Court. The Union of India has also been made party to the case. The matter is presently sub-judice. In view of this, the Central Government has not issued any instructions to the States in this regard.

[Translation]

#### Funds to Court

575. SHRIMATI NEETA PATERIYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal worth Rs.200 crores to the Union Government for approval for construction addition and alteration of court buildings in order to upgrade judicial administration of the State; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government and the time by which approval is likely to be accorded in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI K. VENKATAPATHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### T and D Losses

576. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is incurring losses to the tune of Rs.20,000 crore annually due to theft and un-metered supply of power;

(b) if so, measures taken/proposed to be taken to improve transmission and distribution system;

(c) whether there is huge gap between demand and supply of the electricity in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to reduce the gap between demand and supply giving details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) The commercial losses which include losses due to theft etc. of power utilities during the year 2003-04 were Rs.20623 crores.

(b) The steps taken by the Government to improve the transmission and distribution system include:

- (i) Metering of 11kV feeders and consumer metering;
- (ii) Energy accounting and auditing;
- (iii) Strengthening the provisions, relating to theft of power in Electricity Act, 2003;
- (iv) Upgradation and strengthening of sub-transmission and distribution system under APDRP;
- (v) Incentivising for reduction of cash losses by State power utilities under APDRP;
- (vi) Introduction of High Voltage Distribution System (HVDS); and
- (vii) Introduction of IT applications.

(c) A statement showing the actual power supply position in the country for the period April 2005 to October 2005, State-wise is enclosed.

(d) The following steps are being taken to bridge the gap between demand and supply of power in the country:

- (i) A capacity addition of 41,110 MW has been targeted for 10th Five Year Plan consisting of 22,832 MW in Central Sector, 11,157 MW in State sector and 7,121 MW in Private Sector.

- (ii) Early stabilization of newly commissioned units.
- (iii) Creation of a robust National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transmission of power.
- (iv) To bring about reforms in distribution, Government of India is implementing the Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) for strengthening and up-gradation of sub-transmission and distribution system in States as a major step towards reduction of aggregate transmission and commercial losses and attaining commercial viability of the power sector. Funds are being provided to States for undertaking schemes for sub-transmission and distribution systems under the APDRP.
- (v) Demand side management, energy efficiency and conservation measures.
- (vi) Provided interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation for renovation and modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generating units.
- (vii) Exploitation of hydro potential at a faster pace.

**Statement**

**Actual Power Supply Position**

(Figures in MU net)

State System Region	April, 05 to October, 05			
	Require-	Availability	Surplus/Deficit (-)	
	ment			
	(MU)	(MU)	(MU)	(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Chandigarh	814	812	-2	-0.2
Delhi	13,790	13,602	-188	-1.4

	1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	14,669	13,498	-1,171	-8.0	
Himachal Pradesh	2,375	2,371	-4	-0.2	
Jammu and Kashmir	4,895	4,351	-544	-11.1	
Punjab	23,624	21,515	-2,109	-8.9	
Rajasthan	17,251	16,871	-380	-2.2	
Uttar Pradesh	32,468	25,567	-6,901	-21.3	
Uttaranchal	2,940	2,871	-69	-2.3	
Northern Region	112,826	101,458	-11,368	-10.1	
Chhattisgarh	7,567	7,341	-226	-3.0	
Gujarat	32,636	29,678	-2,958	-9.1	
Madhya Pradesh	18,454	16,612	-1,842	-10.0	
Maharashtra	55,901	47,999	-7,902	-14.1	
Daman and Diu	763	763	0	0.0	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,435	1,435	0	0.0	
Goa	1,345	1,345	0	0.0	
Western Region	118,101	105,173	-12,928	-10.9	
Andhra Pradesh	29,760	29,333	-427	-1.4	
Karnataka	18,361	18,236	-125	-0.7	
Kerala	7,795	7,738	-57	-0.7	
Tamil Nadu	32,526	32,340	-186	-0.6	
Pondicherry	1,005	1,005	0	0.0	

1	2	3	4	5
Lakshadweep#	14	14	0	0.0
<b>Southern Region</b>	<b>89,447</b>	<b>88,652</b>	<b>-795</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Bihar	4,648	4,098	-550	-11.8
DVC	5,713	5,668	-45	-0.8
Jharkhand	2,307	2,230	-77	-3.3
Orissa	8,762	8,655	-107	-1.2
West Bengal	15,195	14,920	-275	-1.8
Sikkim	126	125	-1	-0.8
Andaman and Nicobar#	140	100	-40	-28.6
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>36,751</b>	<b>35,696</b>	<b>-1,055</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
Arunachal Pradesh	121	120	-1	-0.8
Assam	2,382	2,217	-145	-6.1
Manipur	305	296	-9	-3.0
Meghalaya	810	681	-129	-15.9
Mizoram	130	121	-9	-6.9
Nagaland	262	249	-13	-5.0
Tripura	460	413	-47	-10.2
<b>North-Eastern Region</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>4,097</b>	<b>-353</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
All India	361,575	335,076	-26,499	-7.3

# Lakshadweep and A & N Islands stand-alone systems, power supply position of these, does not form part of regional requirement and availability

### Externally Aided Projects

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

(a) The total number of ongoing externally-aided projects, State-wise and cost involved therein; and

(b) the share of Maharashtra out of the total externally-aided projects approved from 1st April, 2001 to 31st March, 2004?

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

(b) The share of Maharashtra out of the total cost of the externally-aided projects approved during the period is 6.22 per cent.

### New Schemes of LIC

578. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of policy holders of Life Insurance Corporation in the country as on date;

(b) the details of business of LIC during the last three years and the expected business during the current year;

(c) whether the LIC proposes to set up world-class data warehousing facility pertaining to its policy-holders;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the LIC proposes to invest more money in stocks and to introduce new schemes during the year;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the amount proposed to be mopped up with the introduction of the new schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The total no. of policy holders of Life Insurance Corporation in the country as on date are 16.78 crores.

(b) The details of business of LIC during the last three years are as follows:

Financial Year	Policies	Sum Assured (Cr.)	FPI* (Lacs)
2004-05	23959703	182860.26	1217411.13
2003-04	26951919	199698.31	856686.58
2002-03	24529946	179683.04	968886.85

The expected business during the current year is as under:—

Financial Year	Policies	FPI* (Lacs)
2005-06	33200000	1689600.00

(\*FPI - First Premium Income)

(c) and (d) yes, Sir. LIC has decided to set up a data ware-housing facility, which would store data at a centralized place about the policies and transactions on policies of all the policyholders spread over the whole country.

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. During the year till October, 2005, LIC invested about Rs.6915 crore in equities through secondary market operations as against the corresponding amount of Rs.6673 Crore last year, showing a small increase of Rs.232 crore only. LIC's equity sales were also higher at Rs.4532 crore as against Rs.3092 crore realizing a profit of Rs.2000 crore as against Rs.1238 crore last year.

(g) There is no separate target for amount to be collected under the new schemes.

[Translation]

### Closure of Mines

579. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mines that have been closed down in the country during the last three years, State-wise specially in Rajasthan;

(b) whether the closed mines are likely to be revived;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be revived; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINERALS (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) Details of number of mines closed down during the last three years, State-wise are mentioned below:—

S. No.	Name of State	Number of mines closed in the year of 2002-03	Number of mines closed in the year of 2003-04	Number of mines closed in the year of 2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	05	01
2.	Assam	00	00	00
3.	Bihar	02	02	61
4.	Chhattisgarh	01	01	62
5.	Goa	01	09	198
6.	Gujarat	27	48	06
7.	Haryana	103	00	00

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	00	00	00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	00	00	00
10.	Jharkhand	01	12	175
11.	Karnataka	01	00	07
12.	Kerala	00	00	02
13.	Maharashtra	00	00	73
14.	Manipur	00	00	00
15.	Meghalaya	00	00	00
16.	Madhya Pradesh	02	00	93
17.	Orissa	00	00	00
18.	Rajasthan	144	21	127
19.	Tamil Nadu	00	00	01
20.	Uttar Pradesh	00	00	00
21.	Uttaranchal	02	00	00
22.	West Bengal	00	00	00
Total		323	98	809

(a) whether Government is required to reduce the tariff pertaining to textiles to 0-5 per cent within 7 years under South Asia Free Trade Agreement which is going to be operational from January 1, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith salient features of the agreement;

(c) whether Government has already offered to remove specific duties on 189 tariff lanes pertaining to textiles and remove another 117 textile items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. South Asia Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed to promote and enhance mutual trade and economic cooperation among Contracting States by, inter-alia;

- (i) eliminating barriers to trade in, and facilitating the cross-border movement of goods between the territories of the Contracting States;
- (ii) Promoting conditions of fair competition in the free trade area, and ensuring equitable benefits to all Contracting States, taking into account their respective levels and pattern of economic development;
- (iii) Creating an effective mechanism for the implementation and application of this Agreement, for its joint administration, and for the resolution of disputes; and
- (iv) Establishing a framework for further regional cooperation to expand and enhance the mutual benefits of this Agreement.

(c) and (d) The Government has offered to remove in phases specific duties on the import of certain textile products under SAFTA in the ongoing negotiations. Based on threat of import from SAFTA countries to India, textiles items with specific duty (on 6-digit HS Classification) have been divided into four categories namely,

(b) to (d) Revival of closed mines depends on a number of factors including availability of mineral resources, revival of demand and improvement in economics of mining. No time frame can be assigned.

[English]

#### Tariff on Textile

580. SHRI RAVICHANDRAN SIPPAPARAI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (i) Minimal Threat Category - 99 items
- (ii) Mild Threat Category - 90 items
- (iii) Medium Threat Category - 39 items
- (iv) Severe Threat Category - 43 items

The Government has also decided to delete 116 textile tariff lines from India's sensitive list of 429 textile tariff lines (on 6-digit HS Classification).

#### Credit to SSI

581. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY :  
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA :  
SHRI P. MOHAN :  
SHRI RAJNARAYAN BUDHOLIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the RBI has decided to encourage flow of credit to medium industries and facilitate coordination between branches of commercial banks and the Small Industries Development bank of India (SIDBI) in the delivery of credit to small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this mode of SSI financing is likely to be introduced;

(d) the extent to which it will be beneficial for the small scale industries sector;

(e) whether the Government proposes to increase the loan amount for small and medium scale industries;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the amount of loan given by public sector banks during the last one year to small scale industries, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) The

Reserve Bank of India (RBI), on 20th May 2005, has advised all Scheduled Commercial Banks and SLBC Convenor Banks to initiate early implementation of a scheme for "Small Enterprises Financial Centres (SEFCs)". Under the scheme, banks are encouraged to establish mechanisms for better co-ordination between their branches and branches of SIDBI which are located in the clusters identified by the Ministry of Small Scale Industries for co-financing of SME sector (including tiny and services sector) on mutually agreeable operational modalities to be worked out by SIDBI and the strategic partner banks. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) had initially decided to implement the scheme in 149 clusters and has so far executed MOU with 9 banks.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Do not arise.

(g) The amount of loan given by Public Sector Banks to SSI during March 31, 2004 state-wise is enclosed as statement.

#### Statement

*State-wise Total Advances to SSI by Public Sector Banks for the Year 2004-Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.581 for 25th November, 2005 Regarding Credit to SS.*

(Rupees in thousands)

States	Total Advances to SSI	
	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3
Haryana	48313	23073619
Himachal Pradesh	17963	2909928
Jammu and Kashmir	7882	1886422

1	2	3
Punjab	99640	45506933
Rajasthan	57663	20864293
Chandigarh	3331	3890335
Delhi	28764	43924710
Assam	25419	3257093
Manipur	2741	231665
Meghalaya	3211	342660
Nagaland	2294	229582
Tripura	7351	299431
Arunachal Pradesh	669	65777
Mizoram	1054	97877
Sikkim	378	51387
Bihar	89544	5928170
Jharkhand	37049	6358953
Orissa	42247	8584646
West Bengal	384499	38470678
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	805	227973
Madhya Pradesh	52712	17151905
Chhattisgarh	14579	5239700
Uttar Pradesh	177325	46517727
Uttaranchal	9274	2627080
Gujarat	56335	34883593
Maharashtra	79802	107686758

1	2	3
Daman and Diu	362	231008
Goa	3077	1455856
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	316	136507
Andhra Pradesh	70564	37339573
Karnataka	66396	34694058
Kerala	96413	17165157
Tamil Nadu	222201	71172364
Pondicherry	1326	607713
Lakshadweep	23	2319
All India	1709522	583113450

[Translation]

#### Taking Over of Banks by SBI

582. SHRI REGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA :  
SHRI ALOK KUMAR MEHTA :  
SHRI BADIGA RAMAKRISHNA  
DR. K. DHANARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has recently acquired 76% equity with management control of PT Monex Bank of Indonesia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of other such foreign banks abroad whose control has been acquired by the SBI so far;

(d) the benefit likely to accrue thereby to State Bank of India; and

(e) the financial position of such banks including that of PT Monex Bank during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has executed transactions with the 'Principal Shareholders' of PT Bank Indo Monex, Jakarta, Indonesia for acquiring 76% equity stake with management control.

(c) SBI has also acquired 51% equity stake with management control in Indian Ocean International Bank Ltd. Mauritius.

(d) These acquisitions provide SBI with an existing client base, branch network, operating systems and a ready access to local markets without having to go through an extended gestation period to build up a business profile.

(e) The financial position of Indian Ocean International Bank (IOIB), Mauritius and PT Bank Indo Monex, Indonesia is as under:—

(Amount in USD Million)

	IOIB, Mauritius			PT Bank Indo Monex		
	Dec.02	Dec.03	Dec.04	Dec.02	Dec.03	Dec.04
Deposits	95.268	97.920	102.963	27.9630	31.0853	33.2247
Advance	52.909	48.352	47.096	19.0779	20.0898	20.4332
Net Profit	1.426	1.377	1.112	0.0522	0.1496	0.2721

[English]

**New Scheme to Combine Flexibility and  
Tax Status of a Partnership**

583. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new scheme to combine the flexibility and tax status of a partnership; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its salient features?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Promotion of Textile Sector**

584. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

SHRI TUKARAM GANPATRAO RENGE PATIL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government proposes to announce several measures including reduction in import duty on man-made fibre yarn to promote textile sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the textile sector in the past few years is facing recession; and

(d) if so, the effective steps to be taken by the Government to promote the textile sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The custom duty on import of man-made fibres & yarns including polyester/nylon chips, yarn, fibre and intermediates of man-made fibres has been reduced from 20% to 15% in the budget



2005-06. The government has also taken the following measures recently for promoting various sectors of textile industry:

- (i) The allocation to TUFs has been enhanced to Rs.435 crores, along with an additional capital subsidy of 10% for the processing sector.
- (ii) 30 items of textile products and hosiery have been identified for dereservation from Small Scale Industry.
- (iii) A cluster development approach has been introduced for uplifting the handloom sector. Bunkar Bima Yojana and Health Insurance Scheme have been introduced for the benefit of handloom weavers.
- (iv) Excise Duty on polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) and Polyester Texturised Yarn (PTY) has been reduced from 24% to 16%.
- (v) Optional CENVAT Scheme has been extended to stand alone Texturising Units at 8% excise duty with CENVAT credit or at nil duty without CENVAT credit.
- (vi) Duties on specified textile machinery items, raw materials and spare parts for manufacturing of such machinery has been brought down from 20% to 10%. The existing concessional duty of 5% on some other machinery is being continued.

(c) The measures taken by the government have accelerated the growth of investment in textile sector and removed recession. It has also helped in reducing the cost of production for maintaining competitiveness of Indian Textiles in the world Market.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Suspense Accounts in Banks**

585. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE :

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :

SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether crores of rupees are lying in suspense account with the Public Sector Banks under the online Tax Accounting System;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether efforts have been made to fix responsibility for this;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the measures propose to be taken to avoid recurrence of such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No amount of direct tax is lying in suspense account with the Public Sector Banks under the online Tax Accounting System.

(b) to (e) Not applicable, in view of reply to part (a) above.

#### **VAT in Punjab**

586. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that rates of VAT are lower in neighbouring States of Punjab than in Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government has received any representation from various Trader organisations of Punjab to review the matter and impose uniform VAT rates in all States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Under Entry 54 of List II (State List) of the Constitution of India, States Sales Tax (as also State VAT, which has

replaced the State Sales Tax) is State subject. An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been constituted to deliberate upon and decide all matters concerning State VAT. The EC has decided the structure of rates of tax under the State VAT implemented w.e.f. 01 April 2005. However, the EC itself has permitted flexibility to the States in certain respects. For instance, each State can exempt upto 10 items from tax, as goods of local importance. Similarly, each State is entitled to notify its own list of industrial inputs which will be subject to 4% tax rate. Such flexibility may result in some limited difference in rates in various States. Further, it is also true that some States have deviated from the EC approved rates in respect of some of the items. However, the EC is closely monitoring this matter, to ensure that all the States adopt EC approved rates in respect of all items.

(c) The Department of Revenue has received some representations from various trade organizations regarding VAT rates in Punjab, which have been referred to the EC for appropriate consideration.

#### Implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes

587. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :  
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO :  
 SHRI SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY :  
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI :  
 SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA :  
 DR. CHINTA MOHAN :  
 SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :  
 SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been complaints against the methodology used in identifying the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in the year 2002;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with action taken to correct the same;

(c) whether the Government is aware that non-availability of the list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) people based on 2002 census is affecting the implementation of poverty alleviation schemes;

(d) if so, whether Government has asked the States to prepare the list of such people on the basis of 2001 census;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the time fixed by Government for submitting such lists to release funds;

(g) the name of States who have submitted list to the Government; and

(h) the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure that poverty alleviation schemes are implemented as per their targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Rural Development had set up an Expert Group to suggest the methodology to carry out BPL Census 2002. The methodology recommended by the Expert Group was finalized after extensive discussions with the State Governments, Central Ministries, Academicians and Professionals in the field. The Ministry has not received any specific complaint against the methodology, however, various doubts expressed by different State Governments/ UT Administrations were clarified from time to time.

(c) to (g) The Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by the States/UTs in implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes in the absence of BPL List based on the results of BPL Census 2002 which could not be finalized because the matter was pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Government has not asked the States to prepare the List of BPL families on the basis of 2001 Census. However, based on the advice of the Ministry of Law, the States/UTs have recently been asked

to finalise the results of BPL Census 2002 within a period of 3-4 months without violating the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 5th May, 2003. The release of funds is not linked to submission of BPL List.

(h) The Ministry of Rural Development has put in place a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system through which the progress of various programmes is reviewed from time to time. The outcome of such reviews reveals that the Schemes are being implemented as per guidelines, by and large, and wherever shortcomings are noticed, appropriate follow up action is taken.

#### Filing of I.T. Returns

588. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR :

MS. INGRID MCLEOD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has recently decided to reduce its work burden by relaxing the salaried class from filing IT returns;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether lakhs of Central Government employees are unduly harassed to file IT returns every year; and

(d) if so, since when filing of IT returns by Central Government employees is likely to be abolished;

(e) whether senior citizens above the age of 72 years are also proposed to given the same exemption; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Law casts an obligation on every person to furnish return of income if his income is above the stipulated threshold limit. However, for the convenience of

salaried taxpayers to furnish their return of income, the Government has taken several steps such as—

(i) designing of a SARAL return;

(ii) designing of TDS-cu-return Form;

(iii) issue of schemes of furnishing of return through—

(a) the employer;

(b) e-intermediary;

(c) internet;

(d) There is no proposal to abolish the requirement for reporting of annual income of an employee liable to income tax. However, there is a simplified scheme for employees to report their income by furnishing a return through their employer. This simplified scheme is applicable to an employee having gross annual salary upto Rs.1,50,000 and not having—

(i) Income from business or profession; or

(ii) income from capital gains; or

(iii) agricultural income; or

(iv) any other income from which tax has been deducted at source by a person other than the employer;

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (d)

#### RRBs Deposits with Sponsor Banks

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

(a) the amount of Regional Rural banks (RRBs) deposited with sponsor banks both in SLR and non-SLR;

(b) the rate of interest offered to RRB by sponsor banks on SLR, non-SLR and special current accounts;

(c) the amount of refinance taken by RRB from Sponsor Banks; and

(d) the percentage of refinance of sponsor bank and NABARD to the total outstanding advance<sup>a</sup> of RRBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) As per the information furnished by NABARD, on the basis of the provisional data provided by the Sponsor Banks the SLR and non-SLR deposits of RRBs as on 31 March 2005 is Rs.1923744.76 lakh and Rs.1517174.89 lakh, respectively.

(b) As per the RBI instructions to sponsor banks, they are required to pay interest, on SLR terms deposits of RRBs held with them, at 0.5 per cent above the maximum term deposit interest rate of sponsor banks. RBI has not prescribed any interest rate payable by sponsor banks on non-SLR deposits of RRBs. However, in respect of current account balances maintained by RRBs with their sponsor banks the interest is paid by sponsor banks at such rates, as may be mutually agreed to.

(c) The amount of refinance taken by RRBs from sponsor banks in the year 2004-05 is Rs.441.37 crore.

(d) The percentage of refinance of sponsor banks and NABARD to the total outstanding advance of RRBs as on 31 March 2005 forms 1.34% and 15.44%, respectively.

#### Indian Stock Market

590. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD :  
SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Stock Market has been going down sharply during the last two months;

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

(c) the investment made by FII's each of the last two months of 2005; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to relieve the stock market and also coming with a regulating policy in respect of FII's?

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

#### Hydro Power Generation

591. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been slow progress in achieving the target fixed for hydro power generation for the year 2005-06;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the present status of 500 MW lignite based Neyveli TPs Exp-II and Barsingsar power projects;

(d) whether the Government has chalked out any time bound programme for the completion of these projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The targets fixed for the hydro power generation in the country for 2005-06 is 91,480 MU and the target for the period April to October, 2005 was 59,681 MU. The actual hydro power generation during April-October, 2005 was 65,886 MU, which is 10.40% more than the target for the period. Thus, there is no slow progress in achieving the target.

(c) to (e) As informed by Central Electricity Authority, Neyveli TPS Exp-II (2x250 = 500 MW) being executed by Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC), main plant order has been placed in August, 2005 on M/s BHEL and works are

in progress with commissioning scheduled being January, 2009 and June, 2009.

Barsingar lignite TPP (2x125 =250 MW) is being executed by NLC. Preliminary investigation works are in progress and funding is being tied up with REC. Bids for Main Plant package were opened on 17.6.05 and the same are under evaluation. Letter of Acceptance (LOA) is likely to be placed by December 2005 and the scheduled commissioning of unit-1 and unit-2 is December 2008 and June, 2009 respectively.

#### Industrial Houses Floating Banks

592. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any proposal to allow industrial houses and Financial institutions to float banks is on anvil;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the depositors of banks floated by the industrial and the financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India is not considering any proposal to allow industrial houses and financial institutions to float new banks at present.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Rural Electrification

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

- (a) the names of States which have achieved their targets for rural electrification during 2004-05 and 2005-06 till date;
- (b) whether due to high cost of electricity, villagers in rural area are unable to use the electricity;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the electricity cost in the country particularly in rural area; and

(e) the time by which all States are likely to be fully electrified in the country?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) Target of electrifying 10,000 villages has been set for 2005-06 for the entire country under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaram Yojana (RGGVY). The scheme is under implementation at various stages in 27 states. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, 1027 villages have already been reported to be electrified. In Bihar the number is 521 and in Uttar Pradesh it is 506.

(b) and (c) The determination of tariff of electricity is the statutory function of Electricity Regulatory Commissions under the Electricity Act, 2003. The National Electricity Policy recognizes the need to give minimum level of support to make the electricity affordable for consumers of poor category. As per the National Policy, consumer below poverty line who consume below a specified level say 30 units per month may receive special support in terms of tariff which are cross subsidized. Such tariff will be at least 50% of average cost of supply.

In addition, the State Governments may give subsidy to the extent they consider appropriate to consumer of particular category in terms of section 65 of the Act in which case necessary budget provision would be required to be made in advance so that utility does not suffer the financial problems that may effect its operations. As per statistics compiled by Central Electricity Authority, 24.13% of the electricity was sold to agricultural consumers in the year 2003-04.

(d) RGGVY has been launched by the Central Government which provides for 90% capital subsidy to the states for creating Rural Electricity distribution Backbone

and village electrification infrastructure. This will bring down the cost of electricity by way of lower fixed costs. Distribution network of adequate capacity will also reduce the distribution losses thereby reducing cost of delivery of power.

One of the main objectives of Electricity Act, 2003 is to promote competition in the sector aiming to achieve efficient cost.

The benefit under Mega Power policy which provides for zero customs duty for import of capital equipment and deemed export for domestic suppliers has been extended to all inter-state projects which fulfill the basic criteria of minimum capacity of 1000 MW for thermal and 500 MW for hydel project.

Further, the Government of India has taken following fiscal measures for the power sector:

- Reduction of the aggregate duty on transmission and distribution equipments from the level of 25% (Basic Customs Duty) + 4% (Special additional duty) to 10% (BCD) + 16% (CVD).
- Reduction of customs duty on electricity meters from 25% to 15%.
- Reduction of customs duty on coal from 25% to 5%.

The Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme (APDRP) has been launched for strengthening and upgradation of distribution network aimed at reduction in aggregate & technical commercial losses which in turn has an effect of reducing the cost of delivered power.

(e) By 2009, all the un-electrified villages in the country will be electrified and also all the rural households will have accessibility to electricity.

[Translation]

#### Expansion of Power Station

594. SHRI TEK LAL MAHTO : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether expansion work of Lal Paniya Power Station in District Bokaro have been initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds to be spend thereon;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of farmers displaced due to construction of this station;

(e) whether the families of these farmers have been rehabilitated and compensated so far; and

(f) if not, the time by which the displaced families are likely to be rehabilitated and the station become functional?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (c) As informed by Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited, Global Tender has been floated for expansion of Tenughat (Lal Pania) Thermal Power Station. The total funds to be spend for the project is stated to be Rs.2,365.82 crores out of which Rs.1,892.00 crores is to be financed through Power Finance Corporation and remaining Rs.473.82 crores is to be met by Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited through its internal resources.

(d) As intimated by Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited, no farmer will be displaced due to expansion of the project.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

#### Misleading Advertisement by Companies

595. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether misleading advertisements are issued by the companies for attracting customers during the festive season fall within the ambit of unfair trade practices under the Monopolies and Restricted Trade Practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the MRTTP has taken action against the companies in the matter of issuing misleading advertisements to attract the customers during festive seasons; and

(d) If so, the details of the last three years in this regard till date including names of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) and (b) Misleading advertisement issued by the companies

for attracting customers during the festival season fall within the ambit of Unfair Trade Practices under section 36A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(c) and (d) During the past three years, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, instituted three enquires for issuing misleading advertisements for attracting customers during the festival season. The details of these enquiries are given in the statement enclosed.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Brief subject matter	Present Status
1.	Spectrum Magazines Limited.	The scheme promoted by the respondent titled "A&M Mega diwali Offer" offering various gifts and prices.	The matter is listed on 07.12.2005 for further proceedings.
2.	M/s. Amba Jewellers.	The advertisement issued by the respondent, on the eve of Karva Chauth up to Diwali offering gold at wholesale rate at retail outlet Rs.5790/- per ten grams and other prizes.	The Commission issued an interim injunction restraining the respondent from continuing with the same or similar advertisement in any form. The matter is listed on 17.01.2006 for further hearing.
3.	L.G. Electronics India Private	The scheme promoted by the respondent company titled "MANGAL HI MANGAL OFFER THIS DIWALI".	The Commission issued an interim injunction restraining the respondent from republishing/continuing the said or similar advertisements in any form and in any media with immediate effect in any form until further orders. The matter is listed for further hearing on 14.12.2005.

[English]

#### Loans to Self Help Group

596. SHRI P. MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the benefit of Self Help Groups all over the country particularly in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) the amount of loan disbursed to SHG in Tamil Nadu during the said period;

(c) whether the procedure to sanction loan has been simplified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the criteria adopted to sanction loan to SHG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The amount disbursed to Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the State of Tamil Nadu and all over the country during the last 3 years is indicated below:—

(Rs. crore)

Year	All India	Tamil Nadu
2002-03	1022.34	222.85
2003-04	1855.53	505.91
2004-05	2994.25	746.47

(c) and (d) Banks provide loans to SHGs without any collateral and many of the State Governments have waived stamp duty on SHG loans. On receipt of loan application from SHGs, banks generally undertake rating (grading) of SHGs as per norms prescribed by the banks. If the SHGs satisfy the grading norms, banks sanction loans in multiple of group savings. Banks usually obtain loan agreement and inter-se agreement.

(e) The criteria adopted for sanction of loans to SHGs, inter-alia, are as under:—

- The group should have been in active existence for at least a period of six months.
- The group should have successfully undertaken savings and credit operations from its own resources.
- The group should maintain proper accounts/ records

— The SHG should be working on democratic lines.

#### 6th Pay Commission

597. SHRI CHENGARA SURENDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fifth Central Pay Commission had recommended that the Sixth Pay Commission should be constituted by 1st January, 2003 to so that its report may come out by January, 2006;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constituting the Sixth Central Pay Commission so far;

(c) whether the Government has also received representations from various quarters in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said recommendation of the Fifth Pay Commission is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The recommendation of the Fifth CPC in this regard has not been accepted by the Government so far, as the recommendations of the Fifth CPC regarding merger of 50% of DA as Dearness Pay has been accepted by the Government. Government servants are also protected against inflation by way of release of two instalments of DA twice in a year in January and July. No rationale exists for setting up of a Pay Commission at this juncture.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Representations in this regard have been received from Associations/Federations of Government employees as well as Staff Side of the National Council of JCM.

(e) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at this juncture.



[Translation]

### Export of Handloom Items

598. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH "LALAN" :

SHRI JASHUBHAI DHANABHAI BARAD :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total exports made in handicrafts and handloom items during the last three years, craft-wise the target fixed;

(b) the extent to which these targets have been achieved; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the exports of handicrafts and handloom items in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) The total target and crafts-wise export of handicrafts items during the last three years is as per statement-I attached. The export data for handloom items is not available since April 2003 onwards due to revision in ITC (HC) code w.e.f. 04.04.2003 which does not provide any, segregated classification for handloom products. However, total yearwise target for the last three years and product group wise export of handloom items for the year 2002-03 is per statement-II attached.

(c) The steps taken to improve export of handicraft and handloom items in the country include: participation in international fairs and exhibitions abroad; organizing buyers sellers meets; overseas publicity; conducting market studies; development of products as per market demand; dissemination of market intelligence amongst exporters; organizing seminars/workshops on export procedure & packaging; opening of showroom/warehouse in Dallas (USA); exploring new markets in CIS, South Africa, Latin American & ASEAN Countries; technical upgradation of looms and various production processes; Technology

Upgradation Fund to upgrade technology: supply of Hank Yarn at Millgate Prices to handloom production centers; organization of Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair at New Delhi and setting up of India Exposition Mart at Greater Noida & Special Economic Zones.

### Statement-I

#### Target and Achievement in Export of Handicrafts.

(Fig. In Rs. Crore)

S.No.	Items	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5
	Target	10470.00	12950.00	14383.00
	Achievement			
<b>A. Carpet &amp; other Floor Coverings</b>				
1.	Woolen	2293.79	2617.85	2389.82
2.	Silk	209.42	120.48	150.11
3.	Synthetic	87.05	41.46	43.69
	Total (A)	2590.26	2779.79	2583.62
<b>B. Other Handicrafts</b>				
(a)	Art Metalware	2165.21	2642.42	3364.93
(b)	Woodwares	511.35	609.07	721.18
(c)	M.P. Textiles Scarves	1466.52	1611.43	1848.76
(d)	Embroidered & Crocheted	2477.75	3286.05	4199.86
(e)	Shawls as Artware	21.70	43.27	53.65
(f)	Zari & Zari goods	159.47	210.54	252.28
(g)	Imitation Jewellery	138.79	161.90	200.56

1	2	3	4	5
(h)	Misc. Handicrafts	1391.62	1900.46	2391.48
	Total (B)	8343.41	10465.14	13032.70
	Grand Total (A+B)	10933.67	13244.93	15616.32

**Statement-II**

**Target and Achievement in Export of Handlooms**

(Fig. In Rs. Lakhs)

S.No.	Product Group Name	2002-03
1	2	3
	Target	266200.00
	Achievements	
I.	Fabrics	
1.	Real Madras Handkerchiefs	1214.00
2.	Lunghies	4022.75
3.	Dhoties	33958.30
4.	Sarees	1093.74
5.	Shirting	5110.79
6.	Furnishings	2341.61
7.	Others	36552.70
	Fabrics Total	84293.89
II.	Made-ups	
1.	bed linen	3951.06
2.	Table linen	4719.12

1	2	3
3.	Toilet & Kitchen linen	4356.93
4.	Bedspreads	11636.62
5.	Curtains	17367.24
6.	Furnishing articles	94071.12
7.	Floor coverings	26102.39
8.	Clothing accessories	6560.66
9.	Others	10267.80
	Made-ups Total	179032.93
	Grand Total	263326.82

The target for the year 2003-04 & 2004-05 has been to the tune of Rs.264200.00 lakhs and Rs.292000.00 lakhs respectively.

[English]

**Bharat Nirman**

599. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO :  
SHRI ANIRUDH PRASAD ALIAS SADHU YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prime Minister has asked Union Finance Minister to direct National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to create a separate financing window to "bridge the funding gap" in the rural roads and irrigation works components of Bharat Nirman;

(b) if so, whether Bharat Nirman is a time bound business plan for four years for rural infrastructure covering roads, electrification, water supply irrigation, housing and telephone connectivity;

(c) whether the Government has made available 30,000 crores for Bharat Nirman from international revenue

mobilization and external existence of fund gap of Rs.4000 crore per annum remains to be bridged;

(d) whether NABARD has been asked to provide this gap; and

(e) if so, the other directions issued by the Prime Minister in this regard and the steps being taken to implement the proposed plans for rural development?

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

#### Export of Jute

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

(a) whether jute exports during the first five months of the current fiscal has increased to a greater extent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this has increased in comparison with the last year; and

(d) the steps taken by the government to boost the exports of jute further in future?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA) : (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The export of jute goods during the first five months of the current fiscal has increased considerably as compared to the same period of last year. The same may be seen the table below:

Qty : 000 M'ton

Value : Rs./Million

US\$/Million

Major categories of jute products	April-August 2005		April to August 2005	
	Qty	Value/Rs.	Qty	Value/Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
Hessian	35.4	978.77	22.7	592.99

	1	2	3	4	5
Sacking		16.8	462.99	12.5	319.01
Yarn		31.8	1105.21	38.5	1043.74
JDPs		—	1024.60	—	522.27
Others		6.3	204.47	5.6	16.34
Total		90.3	3776.04	79.3	2637.35
		=US\$ 86.63		=US\$ 56.96	

Source: Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata

Exports during April-August 2005 is higher by 43 per cent in Indian Rupees as compared to the same period of April - August 2004. In terms of quantity, cumulative export during April - August 2005 is also higher by 14 per cent as compared to same period of April - August 2004.

(d) Government is encouraging export of jute goods through a host of schemes, such as:—

- The External Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme which is in operation since 1988-89 enables the exporters to avail assistance on export of specified jute products at a specified rate on FOB Value.
- The Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) scheme which is in operation from July 2002 enables the exporters to avail benefits on exports of specified jute products.
- The Duty drawback - 2005-06 announced by Ministry of Finance (Dept. of Revenue) includes, among others, specific jute and jute products for duty drawback w.e.f. 5.5.2005.
- The JMDC Incentive Scheme of Modernisation and Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) for modernisation of the jute industry.

- Market promotion schemes of JMDC such as participation in specialized international fairs/exhibitions, holding Buyer-Seller Meets, development of new diversified jute products etc.

**"Reduction in Interest Rates"**

601. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether State Governments have demanded reduction in interest of their borrowings from National Small Savings Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the decision taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (c) Requests have been made and comments given by State Governments from time to time, on issues relating to borrowing from National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) including cost borrowing. These provide valuable inputs in deciding the issues. However, the rate of interest on loans from NSSF to the State Governments depends upon interest paid to the depositors and the management cost paid to the Department of Posts/banks and the small savings agents. As on date, there is no decision to reduce the rate of interest on such loans.

**Weak Cooperative Banks**

602. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has identified the weak cooperative banks in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the reasons for their poor performance; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

State-wise data with regard to State Cooperative Banks and District Central Cooperative Banks not complying with the provisions of Section 11(1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1948(AACS), as on June 30, 2005 is furnished at statement-I enclosed. State-wise details of weak/sick urban co-operative banks (UCBs) decided on the basis of the statutory inspections carried out by the Reserve Bank of India are enclosed as statement-II.

(c) The main reasons for the poor performance of the Cooperative Banks are low volume of business, low resource base, low borrowing membership, lack of democratization and professionalisation of management, poor quality of loans and advances, high NPAs, lack of skilled manpower, high cost of funds, low yield on assets, high transaction costs and inadequate margins.

(d) In order to revitalize the short-term rural co-operative credit structure, the report of the Task Force under Prof. A. Vaidyanathan has been accepted in-principle for implementation in consultation with State Governments. Besides, RBI has come out with a draft 'Vision Document for UCBs and is in the process of evolving a 'Medium Term Framework (MTF)' for UCBs. It envisages a time bound action plan for revival of weak banks and non-disruptive exit of unviable banks through State Level Task Force for UCBs (TAFCUB) and up-gradation of skill and IT in the UCBs. Further, a two tier regulatory regime for asset classification and income recognition norms have been put in place to give the smaller banks longer time to meet the prescribed financial parameters.

**Statement-I**

*Section 11(1) of the banking Regulations Act, (AACS)*

*- The particulars of non compliant SCBs and DCCBs as on June 30, 2005.*

**(a) SCBs**

S. No.	Name of non-compliant SCBs	State
1	2	3
1.	The Arunachal Pradesh State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3
2.	The Assam Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Assam
3.	The Manipur State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Manipur
4.	The Mizoram Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	Mizoram
5.	The Nagaland State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Nagaland
6.	The Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	Tripura

**(2) DCCBs**

S. No.	State	Total No. of DCCBs.	No. of Non-complaint DCCBs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22	10
2.	Bihar	22	18
3.	Jharkhand	8	6
4.	Gujarat	18	6
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	3
6.	Karnataka	21	4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	38	24
8.	Chattisgarh	6	4
9.	Maharashtra	31	11
10.	Orissa	17	4
11.	Punjab	18	0
12.	Rajasthan	27	3

1	2	3	4
13.	Tamil Nadu	24	9
14.	Uttar Pradesh	50	29
15.	Uttaranchal	9	1
16.	West Bengal	17	2
17.	Himachal Pradesh	2	0
18.	Haryana	19	0
19.	Kerala	14	1
Total		366	135

**Statement-II**

**State-wise Classification of weak/sick UCBs  
(As on March 31, 2005)**

State	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
1	2	3	4
Gujarat	87	46	133
Karnataka	118	40	158
Madhya Pradesh/ Chhatisgarh	27	13	40
Orissa	4	2	6
Punjab	2	4	6
Tamil Nadu	54	10	64
Assam	5	5	10
Andhra Pradesh	31	17	48
Rajasthan	4	1	5
Jammu and Kashmir	2	—	2

1	2	3	4
West Bengal	4	6	10
Uttar Pradesh/Uttaranchal	7	8	15
Maharashtra/Goa	124	62	186
Delhi	1	1	2
Bihar/Jharkhand	1	—	1
Kerala	26	13	39
Total	497	228	725

UCB:— Urban Co-operative Banks

#### Black Money

603. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of black money unearthed by Income Tax authorities during the last three years;

(b) measures taken to tighten the rules to ensure non-accumulation of black money henceforth by anyone;

(c) whether it is a fact that filmstars were raided by Income Tax authorities during the last three years and if so, the quantum of black-money unearthed from them; and

(d) action taken against filmstars for evading income tax, filmstar-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) The Income Tax Department undertakes several measures to unearth black money. These include, among others, undertaking search & seizure and survey actions, and scrutiny of returns in appropriate cases. However, the value of black money is ascertainable only after due process of law, including appellate proceedings in Tribunals and/or Courts is completed which may take several years.

The value of assets seized during the search and seizure action of the Department in the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Value of assets seized (In Rs. Crores)
2002-03	515.86
2003-04	231.37
2004-05	202.27

(b) The Government has recently introduced two additional anti-tax evasion measures. From June 2005 onwards, a 'banking cash transaction tax' @ 0.1% is being levied in respect of cash withdrawals from banks above a specified amount, other than from savings accounts. The tax is also levied on encashment of bank deposits above a specified amount. Further, it has become obligatory for all banks to report to the Income Tax Department all deposits which are exempt from Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) on interest.

(c) Search and seizure actions were conducted on film stars. In the last three financial years, total assets seized in these cases was Rs.100.56 lacs and the total amount of tax evasion as per preliminary estimates is Rs.498.18 lacs. Some of these tax proceedings are under further litigation at appellate stage.

(d) The Income Tax Department undertakes several deterrent and punitive measures to combat tax evasion, including search and seizure and survey action, scrutiny of Income Tax Returns, imposition of penalty and launching of prosecution in appropriate cases. These action equally apply to cases of filmstars. Since profession-wise data is not centrally maintained by the Department, it is not possible to furnish this information.

#### ICICI Bank

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

(a) whether ICICI Bank enjoys any special status as the financial institution under the Companies Act;

(Provisional figures)

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is planning to review this status specially in the context of growing foreign holding in the bank; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir. ICICI Bank Ltd. does not enjoy any special status under the Companies Act, 1956. It is a public limited company, incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 and a banking company licensed under Section 22 of the Banking Regulation Act.

(b) to (d) do not arise.

#### Service Tax

605. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the revenue realized by the Government through service tax during the last three years and the share of telephones department thereof;

(b) the revenue expected to be mopped through service tax during the current year;

(c) whether widening of service tax has greatly affected common man and the poor people; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rationalize the service tax sector to facilitate the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) Revenue collected from service tax (all India) and the revenue collected for service provided by a telegraph authority in relation to a telephone connection, during last three financial years, is as under:

Year	From all Services (In Rs. Crore)	From service in relation to telephone connection (In Rs. Crore)
2002-03	4,122	1,576
2003-04	7,891	2,673
2004-05	14,196	3,934

(b) The Budget Estimate for 2005-06 is Rs.17,500 crore.

(c) and (d) All relevant concerns have been taken into account while widening the service tax base. The concerns of small service providers are taken care of by providing full exemption from the levy of service tax in case of service providers whose aggregate value of taxable services provided during the preceding financial year does not exceed Rs.4 lakhs. Services provided by such service providers are exempted from levy of service tax upto an aggregate value of taxable services of Rs.4 lakhs in the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### Allocation of Funds

606. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the fund allocated by the Government to each State for improving the power situation particularly to Rajasthan during the current financial year;

(b) whether the allocated funds have been fully utilized;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government against these States which have not fully utilized their share?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) to (d) For the Annual Plan 2005-06, Planning Commission approved the outlay of Rs.18676.15 crore for States/UTs which includes Rs.1905.76 crore for the Rajasthan State. The State-wise Annual Plan outlays for 2005-06 are enclosed as statement-I

For providing access to electricity to all households in the country by the year 2009, Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana was introduced in April, 2005. During 2005-06, under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, an amount of Rs.740 crore has been released.

In addition, State-wise status of funds sanctioned, released and utilized under Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme upto September, 2005 is given in statement-II enclosed.

#### Statement-I

##### Approved Outlays for Annual Plan 2005-06

(Rs. Crores)

S.No.	State/UTs	2005-06 (Appd.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	515.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80.73
3.	Assam	586.29
4.	Bihar	476.54
5.	Chhattisgarh	100.00
6.	Goa	111.52
7.	Gujarat	830.49
8.	Haryana	445.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	115.83
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1153.41

1	2	3
11.	Jharkhand	401.37
12.	Karnataka	1849.73
13.	Kerala	750.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1322.97
15.	Maharashtra	711.63
16.	Manipur	57.90
17.	Meghalaya	213.00
18.	Mizoram	61.26
19.	Nagaland	63.45
20.	Orissa	795.71
21.	Punjab	955.75
22.	Rajasthan	1905.76
23.	Sikkim	36.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362.36
25.	Tripura	52.34
26.	Uttar Pradesh	710.09
27.	Uttaranchal	327.77
28.	West Bengal	2078.55
	Sub Total (States)	18071.36
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.00
2.	Chandigarh	28.64
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.42
4.	Daman and Diu	12.98
5.	Delhi	486.54



1	2	3
6.	Lakshadweep	8.21
7.	Pondicherry	34.00
	Sub Total (U.T.s)	604.79
	Total (States & UTs)	18676.15

**Statement-II**

*APDRP Investment Status As on 30th September 2005*

Rs. in Crores

S. No.	State	Sanctions	Releases	Total Utilization including counter part fund
1	2	3	4	5

**Non-Special Category State**

1.	Andhra Pradesh	1460.36	566.76	933.22
2.	Bihar	854.05	313.18	182.86
3.	Chhattisgarh	407.70	159.21	133.28
4.	Delhi	922.61	105.51	863.23
5.	Goa	294.01	113.40	96.55
6.	Gujarat	1083.22	400.26	673.15
7.	Haryana	431.95	168.99	210.58
8.	Jharkhand	423.65	153.87	136.90
9.	Karnataka	1186.31	435.45	798.69

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	863.63	230.55	256.67
11.	Madhya Pradesh	663.20	129.87	147.49
12.	Maharashtra	2231.58	268.23	729.56
13.	Orissa	592.22	74.02	48.14
14.	Punjab	715.57	178.74	230.23
15.	Rajasthan	1193.25	385.83	612.36
16.	Tamil Nadu	948.12	441.82	727.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	1091.30	134.52	138.94
18.	West Bengal	442.20	92.92	144.24
	Total	15804.93	4353.13	7063.09

**Special Category State**

19.	Arunachal Pradesh	82.69	36.68	5.60
20.	Assam	650.73	158.85	90.46
21.	Himachal Pradesh	322.77	163.92	152.08
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	1100.13	314.97	233.73
23.	Manipur	141.62	2.67	2.67
24.	Meghalaya	227.44	58.38	25.57
25.	Mizoram	108.74	78.01	28.96
26.	Nagaland	122.27	42.83	23.61
27.	Sikkim	164.19	154.73	126.82
28.	Tripura	146.74	37.64	14.35

1	2	3	4	5
29. Uttaranchal		310.08	240.76	151.30
Total		3377.40	1289.43	855.15
Grand Total		19182.33	5642.56	7918.24

[English]

### Jute Technology Mission

607. SHRI G. KARUNAKARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Govt. has set up Jute Technology Mission to give a momentum to this sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of this Mission; and

(d) the amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir, there is a proposal to set up a Jute Technology Mission. However, this is yet to be approved by the Competent Authority.

(c) The aims & objectives of the proposed Jute Technology Mission are as follows:

- Improve the yield and quality of jute fibre by (i) taking up development of new varieties which have high cellulose content, lower level of lignin in cellulose and finer fibre. (ii) developing short duration crops, and (iii) promoting scientific agronomic practices.
- Strengthen the existing infrastructure for development and supply of quality seeds through public private partnership framework.
- Implement quality improvement programmes with a thrust on ribbon retting, enzyme retting

and the adoption of other innovative extraction technologies.

- Increase the supply of quality raw material to the jute industry at reasonable prices so that the industry meets the growing demand for better quality yarn, twine and fabric for Jute Diversified Products (JDPs)
- Explore the prospects of commercial utilization of sun hemp, ramie, jute and mesta in the pulp and paper industry.
- Establish strong market linkages by improving the available markets as well as establish a rural network of market facilities with available infrastructure facilities for the benefit of jute growers.
- Attempt to modernize plant and machinery of the jute industry, focus on adoption of more resource efficient and energy efficient technology, adopt international standards and upgrade skills and technology to give a fillip to jute diversified products and enhance their quality and competitiveness.
- Take up market promotional activities as well as explore new areas with a view to increasing the consumption of raw jute as well as diversified jute products and increase earnings through export.

(d) The details of the Jute Technology Mission are yet to be approved by the Competent Authority.

### Employment to Tsunami Affected Rural Persons

608. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the steep increase in unemployment in the rural areas of Andaman and Nicobar Islands after the Tsunami devastation.

(b) If so, the steps taken to arrest the same; and

(c) the number of those persons likely to be given employment affected by Tsunami?

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

(b) Andaman & Nicobar Administration has reported that the following steps have been taken to arrest the same:—

1. A UT level coordination committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner to coordinate and monitor all livelihood matters.
2. A livelihood need assessment survey has been conducted by Industries Department with the help of NGOs in various intermediate shelters.
3. A Task Force, which includes representative from Financial Institution, has also been constituted to prepare livelihood plan for people under Non-Farm sector.
4. Necessary steps have been taken for employment generation by various departments and NGOs under various programmes.
5. Ban on filling up of posts has been lifted.

(c) As reported by UT Administration, out of 72.84 lakh mandays expected to be generated, 9.18 lakh mandays have already been generated by various Departments. In addition, employment generation in regular government jobs is expected to be 1460.

#### Policy for Handloom Sector

609. SHRI UDAY SINGH :

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the government propose to announce a separate policy for the handloom sector;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Handloom weavers have been ignored by the Government in the past and they are on the verge of collapse; and

(d) if so, the extent to which the new policy for handloom sector is likely to help in promoting the sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) National Textile Policy was announced in the year 2000. The handloom sector also forms a part of the National Textile Policy 2000.

(b) The details of the National Handloom Policy incorporated in the National Textile Policy 2000 are as under:—

The handloom sector is known for its heritage and the tradition of excellent craftsmanship. It provides livelihood to millions of weavers and craftspeople. The industry has not only survived but also grown over the decades due to its inherent strength like flexibility of production in small quantities, openness to innovation, low level of capital investment and immense possibility of designing fabrics. Government will continue to accord priority to this sector. Steps would be taken to promote and develop its exclusiveness for the global market. Measure will include the following:—

— Training modules will be developed for weavers engaged in the production of low value added items, who may not be able to survive the competition consequent on globalization, with the objective of upgrading their skills to enable them to find alternate employment in the textile or other allied sector;

— Comprehensive welfare measures will continue to be implemented in close cooperation with the State Governments, for better working

environment and the social security of the weavers;

- Effective support systems in research and development, design inputs, skill upgradation and market linkages will be provided;
- The implementation of the Hank Yarn Obligation Order and the Reservation Orders issued under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 will be reviewed keeping in mind the needs of the handloom weavers;
- Weavers Service Centres will be revamped in consonance with the contemporary trends, and using Information Technology for efficacy, their activities suitably dovetailed with activities of centres of design excellence like NIFT and NID;
- As merchandising and marketing will be central to the success of the handloom sector, the present package of schemes for production of value added fabrics will be streamlined; innovative market-oriented schemes will be introduced; and joint ventures encouraged both at the domestic and international levels. Brand equity of handlooms will be commercially exploited to the extent possible.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has been implementing various schemes for the development of handloom sector in the country viz. Deen Dayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, Marketing Promotion Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Workshop-cum-Housing Scheme, Weavers Welfare Scheme, Handloom Export Scheme, Integrated Handloom Training Project, Implementation of Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985. Further more, new schemes of Integrated Handloom Cluster Development (IHCD), Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna and Health Insurance Scheme have been launched in the current financial year. Handloom Mark will be launched soon which will help in development of the handloom sector.

The production of handlooms in the year 2004-05 was 5722 million sq. mtrs compared to 5493 million sq. mtrs in 2003-04 which shows an increase. Also in the first quarter of 2005-06 it has registered a growth of 17.9%.

#### Setting up of Appraisal Committees

610. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA :

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the Government has decided to set up an appraisal committee for assessing mega projects on the basis of public private partnership;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the said committee has submitted its report;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, government has decided to set up an Appraisal Committee on the model of the Public Investment Board with the authority for approving those Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects where the capital cost or the cost of underlying assets of the project exceeds Rs.100 crores. This Committee will comprise of the following:

- (a) Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs (in the Chair)
- (b) Secretary, Planning Commission;
- (c) Secretary, Department of Expenditure;
- (d) Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs; and
- (e) Secretary of the Department sponsoring a project.

The projects appraised by the PPP Appraisal Committee will be put up to the Competent Authority for approval.

(c) to (e) The PPP Appraisal Committee will appraise individual proposals for PPP projects and is not required to submit any report.

#### Non-Utilization of Funds

611. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Power has not fully utilized the Plan outlay of Tenth five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of non-utilization of earmarked funds on the ongoing and future power projects in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) The original Plan outlay of the Ministry of Power for the 10th Plan was Rs.1,43,399 crores and the Mid-term Plan outlay has been assessed at Rs.92,941 crore. In the last three years of the Plan period, the Plan expenditure has been Rs.32,338.11 crores and for the current financial year it is budgeted at Rs.19,140.11 crores. We have still one more year of the Plan i.e. 2006.07

(c) and (d) Due to difficulty in starting a few projects and delay in the execution of a few others, there would be some reduction in the actual utilization of Plan outlay. However, the physical performance of various projects are being constantly monitored by the Ministry for achieving the target as assessed in the Mid-term Plan.

#### Extinction of Banana

612. DR. M. JAGANNATH : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bananas may face extinction in the near future on account of pests and diseases, and

(b) if so, the genetic engineering efforts proposed to save bananas from going extinct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) As per a report in an international journal, New Scientist (January, 2003), a leading researcher has stated that Banana could be wiped out by two diseases, namely, Panama disease and Black Sigatoka, that have struck Africa, South America and Asia. However the reports by American Phytopathological Society (APS) and UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) state that banana is not on the verge of extinction since it is unlikely that these diseases will prove fatal. These diseases can be controlled through use of fungicides and pesticides. In addition, use of germplasm of greater genetic diversity for plantation and developing genetically engineered disease resistant plants will also help in tackling this problem. Studies on genetic engineering and genomics are underway in many research laboratories in India and abroad.

So far, there is no risk of extinction of Banana in the India because bananas are cultivated under polyclonal system, whereas it is grown as monoclonal system in Latin America and Caribbean countries. India harbours a wide range of banana varieties; some of which constitute a valuable gene pool which can be used to develop resistance to major pests and diseases for use in developing improved varieties.

#### Micro-Zoning of Delhi

613. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY :  
SHRI HEMMAL MURMU :  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :  
SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR :  
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL :

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

(a) whether micro-zoning of Delhi on the basis of soil composition has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake similar micro-zoning in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the time by which such study will be conducted and completed by the Government; and

(f) the extent to which heavy damage and loss of life can be minimized thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The first level microzonation studies (on 1:50,000 scale) of National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi based on geoscientific and geotechnical characterization has been completed. As per the study, NCT of Delhi has been grouped into nine units of likely uniform seismic hazard and ground response pattern.

(c) to (e) Similar studies for Guwahati and Bangalore have also been initiated. These are at various stages of completion. It is expected that microzonation work of Guwahati and Bangalore will be completed by 2007 & 2008, respectively.

(f) Microzonation and adoption of building codes will help minimize loss of life and property.

[Translation]

#### Anpara Power Plant

614. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK : Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether fifth unit of 500 MW Anpara Power Plant in U.P. was shut down recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for smooth power supply in the State?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) : (a) and (b) In the recent past, the fifth unit of Anpara Power Plant (500 MW) in Uttar Pradesh was under forced outage for six days (i.e. 7th to 13th September 2005) due to Water Wall Tube Leakage.

(c) The supply and distribution of electricity in a State is the responsibility of the concerned State Government/State Power Utility, which inter-alia decides the priorities of power supply to various categories of consumers/areas in the States. Government of India only supplements the efforts of the State Government by way of generation capacity addition, establishment of bulk transmission system in the central sector through central sector undertakings and by arranging additional assistance from the unallocated quota of the Central Generating Stations. Steps taken by Government of India to assist Uttar Pradesh in improving the power supply in the State are given below:

(i) With the commissioning of Rihand STPS Unit 3 (500 MW) and Dhauliganga HPS (280 MW) in the Central Sector in the recent past, firm share of UP has increased from 2788 MT to 2292 MW.

(ii) Entire output of Tanda TPS (440 MW) and 66 MW from non-firm allocation of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Units 3 & 4 stands allocated in favour of UP.

(iii) Presently, following allocations have been made from the unallocated quota of Central Generating stations;

— 21-276 MW power in different time slots of the day from the unallocated quota of the Central Generating Stations in the Northern Region.

- 11-15 MW power from the unallocated quota of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-3 & 4 in different time slots of the day.
- About 50 MW power from the unallocated quota of the Central Generating Stations in Eastern Region.

(iv) Uttar Pradesh will also get its share of power from Dulhasti HEP (390 MW) of NHPC, Tehri HEP Stage 1 (1000 MW) of THDC, Unchahar-III (210 MW) and Rihand-II (500 MW) of NTPC and RAPP Unit-5 (220 MW) which are under implementation.

(v) Rural Electrifications in Uttar Pradesh:

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has signed Tripartite and Quadripartite agreements in July, 2005 under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. Proposals for 63 districts have been approved at the cost of about Rs.2156 crores out of which about Rs.640 crores have been released by REC for the Rural Electrification works under the scheme till date.

(vi) Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme (APDRP): Under the APDRP scheme, projects amounting to about Rs.1091 crores have been sanctioned for improvement of Sub-Transmission and Distribution (ST&D) system in the State. This includes APDRP component of about Rs.340 crores. Out of this about Rs.130 crores have been released and about Rs.139 crores have been utilized (including counter part funding). An amount of Rs.369.85 crores have been sanctioned as counter part funding component and out of which Rs.84.16 crores have been drawn by Uttar Pradesh.

#### Earthquake Prone Areas

615. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the Foot-hill region of himalaya and Sindh-Ganga region is turning into earthquake prone areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Government in regard to the intensity and velocity of earthquake in the said areas;

(d) if so, the names of the regions categorized as earthquake prone areas alongwith the intensity thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any arrangement for giving prior information of earthquake in the region; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) : (a) to (d) As per seismic zoning map of the country prepared by Bureau of Indian Standards, based on various scientific inputs, namely, tectonic conditions of the area, frequency of earthquakes, their intensity and peak ground acceleration, etc. from a number of agencies, India has been divided into four seismic zones, namely, Zone-II to V. Zone-V is considered as the most seismically active region, while Zone-II is the least. According to this map, the foothill region of the Himalayas and sindh-Ganga region has been classified as falling under seismic Zone-IV & V.

(e) and (f) Prior information on earthquake is not possible as there is no scientific technique available anywhere in the world to forecast the occurrence of earthquake with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude.

[English]

#### Word Bank Aid

616. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the World Bank has agreed to double its aid to India during the current financial year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the World Bank Chief visited India in the month of August and September, 2005;
- (d) if so, whether any agreement has been signed;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the terms and conditions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) The World Bank's country Strategy for India (July 2004-June 2008), mutually agreed between Government of India and the World Bank, envisages up-scaling for Bank's lending to India to US\$ 2.5 to 3 billion per annum in each these four years.

(c) The World Bank President visited India during August 18-20, 2005.

(d) to (f) The 'Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project' for loan amount of US\$ 325 million by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was signed on 19.8.2005 in New Delhi in the presence of the Union Finance Minister and the President, World Bank. The loan is payable in 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 5 years. The interest rate is determined based on 6 months LIBOR plus a variable spread.

#### Increase in Repo Rate

617. SHRI BALASHOWRY VALLABHANENI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether recently Reserve bank of India has increased the fixed reserve repo rate;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the likely impact on the cost of credit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) In view of the current macroeconomic and overall monetary conditions, Reserve Bank of India has increased the fixed reverse repo rate by 25 basis points under the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) effective from October 26, 2005 to 5.25 per cent from 5.00 per cent.

(c) The Repo-rates do not have linear impact on the cost of credit, which is also affected by various factors including Bank Rate, Repo Rates, Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) etc. The Reserve Bank of India takes these monetary measures keeping in view the overall stance of monetary policy consistent with emphasis on price stability, provision of appropriate liquidity to meet genuine credit needs and support export and investment demand in the economy.

#### Production of Cotton

618. SHRI JUAL ORAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

- (a) the total production of cotton in the country during the last three years;
- (b) the total export/import of cotton during last three years;
- (c) whether the cotton growers are not getting minimum support price;
- (d) if so, the steps taken by the government in this regard;
- (e) whether the Cotton Corporation of India is likely to procure cotton directly from the growers and pay MSP; and



(f) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) Total production of cotton in country during last three years is given below:

Qty. in lakh bales of 170 kgs.

Year (Cotton Season)	Quantity
2002-03	136.00
2003-04	179.00
2004-05	243.00

(b) Exports and imports of cotton from the country during last three years were as under:—

Rs. in crore		
Year	Export	Import
2003-04	942.37	1570.03
2004-05	364.49	1099.60
2005-06 (upto August)	475.33	271.74

Source: Foreign Trade Statistics of India, DGCIS, Calcutta.

(c) and (d) It is not true that the cotton growers are not getting Minimum Support Price (MSP) for cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.(CCI) has been undertaking MSP operations whenever the prices of cotton have touched MSP level. In addition to CCI, Government has also appointed NAFED as an additional price support agency to undertake MSP operations.

(e) and (f) The CCI has been purchasing kapas in Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Markets (APMC) directly from the cotton growers or through their commission agents, who are the Licence holders with the APMC in question. However, in Madhya Pradesh, the APMC Act provides for direct purchase from cotton growers

without the involvement of commission agents. The CCI is purchasing kapas directly from cotton farmers in Madhya Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, though the APMC Act provides for purchasing kapas through Licence holder commission agents, from 2005-06 season the State Government has allowed CCO to purchase kapas directly from cotton growers without involving these commission agents. Accordingly, the CCI has initiated direct purchase from cotton farmers in Andhra Pradesh. The CCI has also informed other State Governments to motivate the farmers to sell their produce directly to CCI without involving the commission agents.

#### Fall in Income Tax Collection

619. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that during the first half of the current fiscal there has been a fall in the income tax collection;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures the Government proposes to take to make up the revenue loss during the second half of the current fiscal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No sir, there has been rather an increase of 24.14% in total income tax collections in the first half of the current fiscal, as compared to the income tax collections in the corresponding period of last fiscal.

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

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to para (a) above.

[Translation]

#### Closure of Companies

620. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered under Companies Act closed down during the last three years in the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted enquiry regarding closure of the such companies; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA) : (a) The number of companies which ceased working during the last three years is as under:

(i)	2002-03	951	
	2003-04	498	
	2004-05	:	1777
	Total	3226	
(ii)	Number of Companies Struck off under Simplified Exit Scheme during 25.3.2003 to 31.3.2004	26,714	

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

#### CE Ratio of RRBs

621. PROF. M. RAMADASS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CD ratios of Regional Rural Banks are declining during the last three years;

(b) if so, the trends in CD ratio's of RRBs for the said period;

(c) the measures taken to increase the CD ratio;

(d) whether the Government is considering a proposal of allowing two tier system of CD ratio; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Credit Deposit (CD) ratio of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) has been showing in increasing trend during the last three years. It was 44.23% in the year 2002-03, 46.34% in 2003-04 and 52.89% in the year 2004-05.

(c) Various measures have been taken to increase the CD Ratio of RRBs like Enhancement of Priority Sector lending from 40% to 60% of outstanding advance for RRBs w.e.f. year 2003-04 and doubling of Agricultural Credit. Besides this RBI has reiterated the earlier instructions to RRBs for improving the CD Ratio.

An expert Group was constituted by Govt of India to look into the nature and magnitude of the problem of low credit across States/Regions and to suggest necessary measures. As per the decision taken by the Government, RBI has issued circular number RPCD LBS.BC.No. 47/02 13.03/2005-06 dated 9th November, 2005 to all scheduled Commercial banks including RRBs which is likely to improve the CD Ratio in the RRBs.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration to change the system of computing CD Ratio of RRBs.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings

622. SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK :  
SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN :  
SHRI K.C. PALANISAMY :  
SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS :  
DR. DHIRENDRA AGARWAL :  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government is looking at disinvesting small portion of equity in profit making public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is planning to review the existing FDI policy with a view to further liberalise it; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) and (b) Government has decided, in principle, to list large, profitable Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) on domestic stock exchanges and to selectively sell small portions of equity in listed, profitable CPSEs (other than the navratanas)

Disinvestment decisions are taken by the Government on a case-by-case basis by following the established procedure. Consultations within the Government take place from time to time and formal decisions are taken in the Cabinet/Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

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

[Translation]

#### Losses to Environment Due to Mining Activities

623. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE : Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether great loss is being caused to environment due to excavation of mines;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to cancel the mining lease in cases where guidelines of the Ministry of Environment are not being followed; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far to compensate the losses to environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO) : (a) and (b) It is recognized that mining activity could lead to environmental problems in some cases. In view of this mining leaseholders are required to comply with the requirements of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Violations attract punitive action and a large number of defaulting mines have been ordered to be closed.

(c) No mining lease can be granted to any party, private or public, without a proper mining plan, including the environmental management plan, approved and enforced by statutory authorities.

[English]

#### Subsidy to Textile Parks

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

(a) whether Government is considering to release the subsidy to the textile parks almost alongwith the funds being sanctioned by the banks;

(b) whether the Government is likely make available the subsidy to the promoters;

(c) whether the proposal to advance the release of the capital subsidy to these textile park promoters would in a way serve as a bridge loan for them to meet the fund requirements for starting the park projects without much delay; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA) : (a) to (d) The schedule for release of Government of India (GOI) share, by way of grant or equity, under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) is as under:—

(i) 30% of the total GOI share in advance immediately after approval of the project by

Project Approval Committee (PAC). However, before the 1st instalment is released, it would be seen that the project has been appraised by the Financial Institution as a bankable project and the land for the Integrated Textile Park has been procured by the SPV.

- (ii) 30% of the total GOI share after the utilisation of the 1st instalment and after the proportionate expenditure (i.e. 30% of the share of SPV) has been incurred by the SPV.
- (iii) 30% of the total GOI share after the utilisation of the 2nd instalment and after the proportionate expenditure (i.e. another 30% of the share of SPV) has been incurred by the SPV.
- (iv) 10% of the total GOI share after successful completion of the project and after 25% of the units in Integrated Textile Park starts their production.

#### VAT

625. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether he has written to all Chief Ministers exhorting them to refrain from "rate wars" to capture trade volumes;
- (b) if so, the main details of the FM's letter to all Chief Ministers;
- (c) whether the Empowered Committee on VAT has recommended that violation of uniform floor rates should be prevented by strict administrative action; and
- (d) if so, the response of the State Governments to the letter to FM on VAT implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : (a) to (d) Under Entry 54 of List II (State List) of the Constitution of India, State Sales Tax (as also State VAT, which has replaced

the State Sales Tax systems) is a State subject. An Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC) has been constituted to deliberate and decide upon all matters concerning Sales Tax and State VAT. The EC has decided Uniform Floor Rates (UFR) of sales tax to be adopted by all the States and has been advising the States to follow the same. In the EC meeting held on 09 July 2005, it was decided that all the States should follow UFR in respect of gold/bullion by August 01, 2005 and on all other items by Sept. 01, 2005, failing which the matter would be reported to the GOI for appropriate administrative action. although no formal reference/request was received from the EC in this regard, the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister wrote a D.O. letter to all the Chief Ministers on 31 Aug. 2005, requesting them to align their tax rates with the UFR decided by the EC. Hon'ble Finance Minister stated that the basic objective of implementing UFR was to prevent rate competition among the States, which was resulting in revenue loss to all the States, without any significant commensurate gain to the national economy. The Chief Ministers of some of the States have already responded to the letter of the Hon'ble Union Finance Minister and their response is very positive.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is very very sad for me that I have to go on appealing to you, and even the minimum decency is not shown to the Chair by listening to what the Chair wishes to speak.

Now, I am not going to surrender myself and surrender the rights of this House.

I am adjourning the House till 12 Noon only today when I shall come and conduct the proceedings of the House.

11.17 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Twelve of the Clock*

12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Twelve of the Clock.*

*[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]*

# **RULING BY THE SPEAKER**

**Re: Notices of Adjournment Motion**

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Vijya Kumar Malhotra, Sarvashri George Fernandes, Braja Kishore Tripathy, Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, Anant Geete, K. Yerrannaidu and Yogi Aditya Nath, MPs have tabled notices of Adjournment Motion on the following subject:

"Alleged involvement of Congress Party and its leaders for compromising the interests of the country for monetary gains as revealed by Mitrokhin Archives, the Volker Committee report and Moynihan's book and need for an investigation by the CBI."

It has been ascertained that the Government has set up a single Member Enquiry Authority headed by hon. Justice R.S. Pathak, Former Chief Justice of India and former Judge of the International Court of Justice, to investigate into the findings contained in the Volcker Report. The instant notices in addition to Volcker Report, also refer to Mitrokhin Archives and Moynihan's Book.

Rule 58 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha clearly lays down the conditions of admissibility of a notice of Adjournment Motion and provides, *inter alia*, that the notice should be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence involving responsibility of the Government of India. Further, according to Rule 59, "No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved."

The instant notices submitted by the hon. Members do not refer to one specific issue and there does not appear to be any direct responsibility of the Government in the matter. As stated above, the matter pertaining to Volcker Committee Report is already under investigation by the Pathak Committee.

As the notices relate to more than one matter and even then not very definite, and do not justify adjourning all other business in the House for immediate discussion and further do not relate to a matter for which the Union Government is responsible, over and above not being matters of recent occurrence, under the rules, notices are not eligible for admission by the Chair.

Further, I have already admitted a notice of a Motion under Rule 184 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha submitted by Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra and hon. Shri Santosh Gangwar, hon. Members who have submitted notices for Adjournment Motion regarding what is known as Volcker Committee Report. Although, such discussion even under Rule 184 is precluded because the matter is pending enquiry as mentioned above, in the exercise of my discretion as the Speaker, I have admitted the Motion for discussion under the proviso to Rule 188 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Apart from the reasons I have stated above, as the Motion under Rule 184 is already in the list and is to be taken up immediately after the Question Hour and laying the papers and other matters, I do not admit the notices for Adjournment Motion.

*[Translation]*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would again submit the Motion for Adjournment, but so far our demand for resignation of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and Shri Natwar Singhji...  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh) :  
Adjournment Motion is on what issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Now it depends upon you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : How recklessly they speak here...*(Interruptions)*

English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Manipur University Ordinance, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2842/2005]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKARSINH VAGHELA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

12.05 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*(English)*

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : We had certain discussions.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let us have the Papers laid on the Table.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee — Item No.3

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005.
- (2) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2841/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.A.A. FATMI) : On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1086 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 2005 specifying mandatory packaging of certain commodities in Jute Packaging Materials under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2843/2005]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2844/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE) : On behalf of Shri Suresh Pachouri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:—

- (1) The 54th Annual Report of the Union Public

[Shri Bijoy Handique]

Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (2) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of the cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2845/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Manipur University Ordinance, 2005 (No.3 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 13th October, 2005, together with a Corrigendum thereto (in Hindi version only).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2846/2005]

- (2) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2005 (No.4 of 2005) promulgated by the President on 31st October, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2847/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. SHAKEEL AHMAD) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—
  - (i) The Use of low power equipment in the 335 MHz band for remote control of cranes (Exemption from Licensing Requirement) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 532 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2005.

- (ii) The Use of low power equipment in the Citizen band 26.957-27.283 MHz (Exemption from Licensing Requirement) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 533 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2848/2005]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Centre for the centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2849/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Development Planning Centre of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2850/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:—

- (i) The Coinage of the Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coined to Commemorate "Lalbahadur Shastri Birth Centenary (1904-2004)" Rules, 2005, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 578 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2005.
- (ii) The Coinage of the Bi-Metallic Coin of Rupees Ten coined with the theme "UNITY IN DIVERSITY" Rules, 2005, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 579 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2005.
- (iii) The Coinage of the Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coined to Commemorate "75 YEARS OF DANDI MARCH (1930-2005)" Rules, 2005, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2005.

[Placed In Library. See No. LT 2851/2005]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) S.O. 1195 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of the assessment of import.
- (ii) S.O. 1196 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for

conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of the assessment of import.

- (iii) S.O. 1215 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (iv) S.O. 1327 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (v) S.O. 1407 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of the assessment of import.
- (vi) S.O. 1408 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of the assessment of import.
- (vii) S.O. 1428 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (viii) S.O. 1488 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum



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making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.

- (ix) S.O. 1541 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of the assessment of import.
- (x) S.O. 1542 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of the assessment of import.
- (xi) S.O. 1551 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2001-Cus., (N.T.) dated the 3rd August, 2001.
- (xii) G.S.R. 587 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 55/2001-Cus., dated the 16th May, 2001.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 569 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe concessional customs duty of 5 percent on machinery, apparatus and appliances and components, required for initial setting up of a power project using specified non-conventional

materials, namely, agricultural, forestry, industrial, agro-industrial, municipal and urban waste, bio-waste or poultry litter, subject to certain conditions.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 628 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 25/2002-Cus., dated the 1st March, 2002, so as to extend the exemption to the specified goods.
- (xv) G.S.R. 555 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2005 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 85/2004-Cus., dated the 31st August, 2004.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2852/2005]

- (3) 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. 554 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue the anti-dumping duty imposed on all grades of acrylonitrile butadiene rubber, originating in or exported from Korea R.P., and Germany and imported into India, at new rates, as recommended by the designated authority.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 558 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 109/2000-Cus., dated the 18th August, 2000.

- (iii) G.S.R. 585 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to continue levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of Potassium Permanganate originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China, on the recommendations of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
  - (iv) G.S.R. 590 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend validity of levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of oxo alcohols, originating in or exported from Poland, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iran, United States of America and the European Union, pending completion of sunset review investigations by the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
  - (v) G.S.R. 594 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 128/2000-Cus., dated the 6th October, 2000.
  - (vi) G.S.R. 608 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 36/2005-Cus., dated the 27th April, 2005.
  - (vii) G.S.R. 614 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on Rubber Chemicals namely MBT and MBTs, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China.
  - (viii) G.S.R. 635 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of Polytetrafluoroethylene, originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China.
  - (ix) G.S.R. 636 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 124/2003-Cust., dated 8th August, 2003.
  - (x) G.S.R. 642 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose provisional anti-dumping duty on Pentaerythritol originating in, or exported from the People's Republic of China and Sweden on the recommendations of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
  - (xi) G.S.R. 643 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose final anti-dumping duty on imports of specified rubber chemicals originating in, or exported from, the European Union, People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei and the United States of America, on the recommendations of the Directorate General of Anti-dumping and Allied duties.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2853/2005]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:—
    - (i) G.S.R. 618 (E) published in Gazette of

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India dated the 30th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in two Notifications mentioned therein.

- (ii) G.S.R. 570 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fully exempt machinery, apparatus and appliances and components, required for initial setting up of a power project using specified non-conventional materials, namely, agricultural, forestry, industrial, agro-industrial, municipal and urban waste, bio-waste or poultry litter from Excise Duty, subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2854/2005]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 641 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2005, seeking to specify the form for furnishing return of the CENTAV Credit Rules, 2004 issued under rule 9 of the said Rules.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2855/2005]

- (6) A copy of the Service Tax (6th Amendment) Rules, 2005 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 639 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2005, under sub-section (4) of section 94 of the Finance Act, 1994, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2856/2005]

- (7) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 640 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 2005,

together with an explanatory memorandum specifying the form for the purpose of registration issued under rule 3 of the Service Tax (Registration of Special Category of Persons) Rules, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2857/2005]

- (8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) S.O. 1132 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 709 (E) dated the 20th August, 1998.
- (ii) The Income-tax (22nd Amendment) Rules, 2005 published in Notification No. S.O. 1247 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 2005, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2858/2005]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 2004-2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2859/2005]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI SUBBULAKSHMI JAGADEESAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Scheduled Castes and the

Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 for the year 2003 under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the said Act.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2860/2005]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 for the year 2003 under sub-section (4) of section 15A of the said Act.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2861/2005]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2862/2005]

- (7) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2005-2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2863/2005]

12.06 hrs.

## RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I had received a letter dated 10 October, 2005 from Shri P.A. Sangma, an elected Member from Tura Parliamentary Constituency of Meghalaya, resigning from the Membership of Lok Sabha with immediate effect. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 10 October, 2005.

12.07 hrs.

## ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Fifth Session of Fourteenth Lok Sabha and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 30th August, 2005:—

- (1) The Displaced Persons Claims and Other Laws Repeal Bill, 2005;
- (2) The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (3) The Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (4) The Immigration (Carriers' Liability) Amendment Bill, 2005;
- (5) The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (6) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2005;
- (7) The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2005;

I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha, of the following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President:—

- (1) The Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 2005;
- (2) The National Rural Employment Guarantee Bill, 2005;
- (3) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Bill, 2005.

12.07½ hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

#### Seventh Report

[English]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Ratnagiri) : I beg to present\* a copy of the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Chemicals & Fertilizers on 'Availability and Price Management of Drugs & Pharmaceuticals'.

12.07¾ hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

#### Fifteenth Report

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir I beg to present a copy of Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English

\* The Report has presented to speaker on 28th Sept., 2005 under Direction 71A when the House was not in session and the speaker was pleased to order the printing, Publication and circulation of the Seventh Report under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways (2005-06) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 4th Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Passenger Amenities'.

12.08 hrs.

### STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT, TOURISM AND CULTURE

#### Ninety-first Report

[English]

LT. COL. (RETD.) MANABENDRA SHAH (Tehri Garhwal) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ninety-first Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on 'Functioning of the Archaeological survey of India'.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Can the statements be filed? Do you not want it?

(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi) : No, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let us take up the statement regarding next week's Business and the submission by Members.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : They will not allow to take up next week's business also.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : It would appear in the list...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : If next weeks business is not taken up, then how the House will function?...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI) : Sir, can I lay the statement?...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I should preserve my voice.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing is being recorded without my permission.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, in view of the spirit of accommodation and of definite assurance of co-operation from sides, I am adjourning the House till 3.30 p.m. for the Private members's Business.

12.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty minutes past Fifteen of the Clock*

15.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty-five minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

\*Not Recorded.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Private Member's Legislative Business. Item No. 21, Shri K.C. Singh "Baba"

15.35½ hrs.

### PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS—INTRODUCED

#### (I) Meritorious students (Assistance in Higher Studies) Bill\*, 2005

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for loan facilities to meritorious students for pursuing their higher studies and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for loan facilities to meritorious students for pursuing their higher studies and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' : I introduce the Bill

15.36 hrs.

#### (II) Provision of Social Security to Old Persons Bill\*, 2005

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for social security to old persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 Dated 25.11.2005.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for social security to old persons living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.S. RAO : I introduce the Bill.

15.36½ hrs.

**(III) Inter-caste Marriages (Reservation Provisions) Bill\*, 2005**

[English]

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN (Palani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation in appointments and posts in the services under the State and in educational institutions in favour of persons entering into inter-caste marriages and their offsprings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation in appointments and posts in the services under the State and in educational institutions in favour of persons entering into inter-caste marriages and their offsprings."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S.K. KHARVENTHAN : I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

**(IV) Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill\*, 2005**

[English]

**(Amendment of section 2)**

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 Dated 25.11.2005.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : I introduce the Bill.

15.37½ hrs.

**(v) Eradication of Unemployment Bill\*, 2005**

[English]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a scheme for eradication of unemployment from the country."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE : I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

**(vi) Asiatic Society of Mumbai Bill\*, 2005**

[English]

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (Trichur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 Dated 25.11.2005.

as the Asiatic Society of Mumbai having at present its registered office in Mumbai to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Asiatic Society of Mumbai having at present its registered office in Mumbai to be an institution of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPAN : I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Item No.27

Shri A Krishnaswamy - not present.

Now Shri Santosh Gangwar to present the Eighteenth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

15.40 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Eighteenth Report

SHRI SANTOSH GANGWAR (Bareilly) : Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

15.41 hrs.

## CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2004

(Insertion of New Article 47A) - Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Item No. 28. The time allotted to this was three hours. We have

already exhausted two hours and twenty seven minutes. When the House was adjourned, Shri Ram Kripal Yadav was on his legs.

Now, I request Shri Ram Kripal Yadav to continue. Not present.

Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan please.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Bhatinda) : Noble Laureate economist Amartya Sen has said: "The general asset of any country are its educated and healthy citizen. This asset can transform any country into a super power." Today when we talk about transforming India into a super power, let us see where India stands in the health sector. As per Article 47 of the Indian Constitution, providing basic health care to its nationals is and should be the responsibility of the Constitution. The real picture is present in the Human Development Report, 2004 of the UN organisation development, UNDP. According to this report, India spends only 4.9% of its total income. If we add up the budget of the Central government and my State, it comes out to be 25,000 crore. But on health-care, the government is spending only 11%. The rest is spent by the private sector. The real intention of the private is not to help people but to fleece them. In India, private sector has a strong influence in the health sector. The poor people cannot afford the money needed to be paid to the private doctors or for purchasing costly medicines.

It is really unfortunate that the public health service in India is sub-standard and useless. In Government hospitals and dispensaries, there is acute shortage of basic health care and medicines. Seventy per cent people of India reside in villages but in comparison to urban areas, hospitals and dispensaries in rural areas are abysmally less by 15%. If we talk about Punjab, the rural health-care scene is pitiable. Instead of the patients, the hospitals are ill. In the last four years, no new recruitment of doctors has

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.



[Shrimati Paramjit Kaur Gulshan]

been made. If we talk about only the Machinwara area of Ludhiana. Only two doctors are there for the residents of 117 villages. The hospitals are devoid of doctors and medicines and are singing the dirge of non-existent medical facilities available in rural Punjab. Due to an acute shortage of medicines and non-availability of doctors, people are dying of AIDS. Cancer and heart-disease, Cholera, Malaria and TB are rampant. The poor people are dying unattended but the government is doing nothing for them. Is the government providing basic health care to its citizens? The answer will essentially be a resounding "No". If we fail to provide basic health care to the rural people, people will lose faith in democracy for all times to come.

The need of the hour is to open more and more dispensaries and hospitals in rural India. These hospitals should have latest and state-of-the-art machines. I want to specially draw the attention of the government towards the Malwa belt where thousands of cancer-patients are dying unattended. The water of this area contains such harmful elements that are carcinogenic. So, I request the government to open a fully equipped modern hospital for treating patients in the Malwa belt, so that those cancer patients who have to go to Rajasthan to get themselves treated, could get proper and effective treatment in the Malwa region itself.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill. The objectives of this Bill, lead us to the conclusion that common man has been covered thereunder. Through this Bill our attention has been drawn towards health related problems, it is highly praiseworthy. It seeks an amendment in the Constitution so as to achieve the objectives of the Bill. In this regard, I slightly differ from Shri Sudhakarji as in recent years, the courts have repeatedly made observations that Right to Health still exists in the Constitution. With your kind permission, Sir, I would like

to quote one of the observations. In a judgement Hon'ble Supreme Court has explicitly held that Article 21 provides Protection of life and personal liberty, wherein it has been clearly stated that:

[English]

"No person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law".

[Translation]

Under Article 47, the directive Principles, it has been stated that:

[English]

"The state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.

[Translation]

Moreover, hon. supreme Court, in its various judgements has held health related services or issues equal to Human Rights or Fundamental Rights. While doing analysis of the Constitution or making observation, we arrive at the same conclusion. And the Government have also accepted it. I do not think it needs any kind of Constitutional amendment. However, such issues should be raised frequently through the parliament and brought to the notice of the Government. It is the duty of elected representatives and a common man also. The health service, which is perhaps one of the most important social-services should be strengthened and made available to everyone, especially the poor-ones. And everyone should have a rightful access to it. Everyone should have a right to healthy life and should be provided health services on the lines of Members of Parliament.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our health services have been set up on the basis of recommendations of Bhore

Committee constituted in 1945. After Independence, successive Governments gradually spread health services network throughout the country in accordance with those recommendations. It included Health Centres, Primary Health Centres, district hospitals, Referral Hospitals and speciality centres etc. Successive Governments have made efforts to provide adequate number of doctors and beds in the hospitals from time to time in urban as well as rural areas. Though, efforts have been made in this regard, it look lop sided in two aspects. First, It would like to draw attention of the House towards conditions of health services in our country today. During last 15-20 years, and after Independence, unprecedented progress has been made to make the country economically strong where everyone would be treated equally and be provided equal rights.

Though there have been some shortcomings in the 55 years of our history as a sovereign nation, however, our overall performance is more than satisfactory and every Indian is feeling proud of it. Despite that we are lagging behind in providing health care facilities. As far as the international standards of health care are concerned we stand on a very weak pedestal. Though infant-mortality rate is only a small component of general health care that indicates the number of deaths against per thousand birth of infants upto the age of one year. However, it reflects the over all health condition of a country and hence it is a very important data. The infant mortality rate is an indicator of the fact whether the mother was healthy at the time of pregnancy, whether she was healthy in her childhood, whether she was physiologically fit to conceive and whether she had access to all the treatment and after facilities necessary for the development of the fetus as enshrined in our Constitution, approved by the Parliament and considered essential by the entire health administration of the country. Similarly, whether after delivery she got proper care in hospital and at home in terms of nutritious diet, safe drinking water and sanitation? The infant mortality rate also indicates one more aspect, that is whether we treat both baby girls and baby boys equally

as human being during the first year and pay due attention to them. As far as the infant mortality rate of the country is concerned, we are far behind in comparison to other countries of the world. If one looks at the infant mortality in 160-170 countries of the world, India is some where at 110-130th position. The infant mortality rate in Japan, Canada, and many other countries of Europe and America is about 15-16 per thousand while in our country it has been fluctuating between 60-70. I have heard that it has farther come down from 60. 1990s has been a decade of disease in the course of declining infant mortality rate. The infant mortality rate that kept on declining after 1950 has almost stopped after 1990-92 and the falling graph has taken form of a plateau. It is a matter of grave concerns for the country. The hon. Members from Kerala may understand my point in a way. The infant mortality rate in that state has been around 12-15-16 despite having similar social and economic conditions and they had achieved this target some 10-15 years back. Apart from that the infant mortality rate in neighbouring states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Karnataka has come down to 40 and keeping in view the efforts made by these state governments chances are that it will further decline. If one goes further north whether it is Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar or Orissa the present position in north India is very dismal in terms of infant mortality rate. In some states the infant mortality rate is 80 and some where it is 90 and even 95. There are several districts in which the infant mortality rate has crossed even 100-110. Though the yearly data related to infant mortality rate is not available at the district level but it is certainly reflected by the data collected by the Government of India through registrar. Every year when the data is published it appears that despite all efforts, the Government of India and the state governments have failed to provide basic facilities to the infants and their mothers and the poor people. The society also has a role to play in it. Perhaps the society will have to be made more awakened. The would be mother and father both will have to be well informed as to how to bring up their offspring. Proper attention should be paid to the girls particularly the

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pregnant women. However, it is a different issue. The role of the government in this regard is much below the expected level.

Similarly, as far as the life expectancy is concerned, certainly there has been some gradual progress in this regard year after year. On an average the present life expectancy at birth in India is 60 or 65. That means if a person is born this year or during the last two-four years he or she is expected to survive up to 60 or 65 years of age. For a poor country which got its independence only 45-50 years back, it is a phenomenal progress to increase life expectancy by 20-25 years. If this progress is compared with European Countries, they took 100-150 or 200 years to achieve this goal of enhancing life expectancy by 30-35 years that India achieved in only 30-35 years. However, if our present level of progress is compared with foreign countries we are far behind them in regard like in the area of infant mortality rate. If one goes beyond these two types of figures and looks at the smaller achievements of the programmes being implemented by the Government, he finds that it directly influences the life of the people and its impact is felt by us.

Immunization campaign is being launched in the country for several decades vigorously. Here, I am not talking of polio only. Rather, I am talking of all kinds of vaccinations which are required to be administered to the children in the forms of vaccine or drop. Some of them are required to be administered in the first year, some after nine months, some after six months, some after three months and some after one month of the birth of child. The immunization protects the children from all those fatal disease which can be cured by treatment, however, despite all efforts the success rate in the matter of immunization is far below. If we go through the figures regarding the immunization, we find that in case of first and second doses of immunization achievement rate is 70-80 percent and in some places it goes as high as 95 percent. However, from the view point of complete immunization, this achievement

rate gradually comes down. I would like to say to the extent that in backward states like Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa and Assam, as I feel, the achievement rate is not more than 50-55 percent. I am not talking of Kerala and Tamil Nadu where the said figure may be high. It is very unfortunate. In a way it is a matter of shame for us that though we have achieved grand success in the field of atomic energy and in next 10-18 years we will be able to land on the moon but we have failed to achieve the target of complete immunization. It is not a matter of expenditure. I think, all the Governments have admitted that sufficient quantity of drugs is available in the country, however, we have not been able to make available the vaccines to the children.

I would like to mention one more thing that we had controlled several disease during the last 10-15 years as I felt but these disease are resurrecting and are assuming alarming proportion. It is also a matter of concern. Besides we find a discriminatory attitude towards women in the society. Through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the discrimination being committed against women. Women are discriminated right from the cradle to grave whether it is a matter of feeding or immunization or providing them hospital treatment in the event of illness. Even today baby girls are being discriminated in the society, they do not get equal treatment. Therefore they are lagging behind in the society.

16.00 hrs.

It is a medically proven fact that by and large a baby girl is healthier than the baby boy. In case the life expectancy of a baby boy is 50 years then the life expectancy of a baby girl would be from 55 to 60 years. Likewise, if the mortality among baby boy is five out of hundred, then this figure would be two or three out of hundred in the case of baby girl as the nature has made them stronger than the baby boy and has endowed them with power to fight against natural adversity. We have only physical strengths and think that we are stronger than the women but the fact remains that women have been

bestowed upon resistance power by nature to fight diseases. However, out of the misconceptions in our society we are ignoring the power of the women and are not providing them equal opportunity. The infant mortality rate among girls is alarmingly high that is a matter of shame for us. There are some regions like Bundelkhand where I have done research work. During that period, I found that at some places infant mortality of baby girl is twice or thrice than the infant mortality rate among baby boys. This phenomenon is not confined to Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh alone rather it is the prevailing in many parts of Rajasthan also. It is only tribal areas in our country where both boys and girls get equal treatment. We do not find so huge difference in figures regarding mortality rate there. Besides, we find that female mortality rate in age group of 17 to 20 when they attain procreative age, surpasses the male mortality rate due to some natural reasons.

The main reason behind such happening is that health care system in our country is not satisfactory, in many ways that is evident from the figure.

Lastly, I would like to request you to grant me some more time and would also request the House to cooperate with me while speaking. As far our health care system is concerned, when Vohra committee was constituted and the discussion were held at the international and national level in 1950s and 1960s, it was emphasized time and again that special attention should be paid to the primary health centres especially in Third World countries where most of the people are so poor that they cannot afford the cost of medical treatments.

That is why we should focus our attention entirely on Primary Health Centres. Besides it was emphasized in Alma-Ata declaration that was made at international level, to adopt a holistic approach on Primary Health Centres (PHC) SHCs, sub-centres and other health centres concerning our health care system. Almost all countries including India have signed this declaration. However, after a passage of few years a strange situation cropped up

because WHO changed its stance on the declaration although the reasons adduced by them are not so convincing. I do not wish to level allegations on anyone but this kind of change in strategy somewhere raised doubt on the intentions of WHO or rest of the health organisations.

On one hand, we agreed to provide primary health care and nutrition to a child and poor of which he is deprived, on the other, several, countries, including India have set up a selective Primary Health Centres or a big structure in the country for selective seven-eight fatal disease causing maximum number of deaths and the Government is paying its attention to run this selective Primary Health Centres smoothly. The doctor and the nurse of the primary or Sub Health Centres remain busy all day to complete all formalities by way of filling up forms and big registers which are required by the Government and this way the whole health care system has been functioning for the last several decades. This kind of practice has also contributed significantly in paralysing our health system. Of course, we have propagated to eradicate polio and small pox through television media but we have not made desired efforts for primary health centres.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have given me sufficient time. However, I will make two more submission and conclude.

Through you and the House, I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister of Health to pay required attention to the Primary Health Centres and allocate adequate funds. In addition, there is a need to bring change in our health personnel. We have made America our role model in various fields. America has been considered a model by several people particularly our opposition members for the last several years. However they have changed there opinion in this regard in the last four five years which is a welcome change. But our health system is being attracted in several ways towards American Health system based on insurance. Which is why it is my humble

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submission that this American model is suicidal at least for our country. The poor man of our country has not so affordability that he could get this insurance benefit. The process of availing health benefit is so cumbersome and tedious that not only in our country in other countries also, a prosperous and educated person can not enjoy this benefit, let alone the poor.

Sir, we can follow the example of better health care system that has been set by England and other socialist countries. Today, health care system of U.K. is reckoned to be the best in the world. But surprisingly, whenever health care system in a country is discussed, no one mentions U.K. since insurance, private medicine and private doctors do not have any role therein. If we consider it poor system, it should be mentioned in that form but it does not find any mention. Not only this, we do not find any example of those systems of medicine which have proved beneficial to the people and low cost measures are involved and therein. I do not wish to level allegation against anyone but we have only two hospitals namely Apollo and Escorts which are quoted generally. I agree that these hospitals have made a significant contribution in the progress of this country. There are very competent doctors in these hospitals. They are rendering their services to the country. I am not saying anything against them. do not we have any primary health centre or district hospital in the country which can be cited as an example. If we do not have that kind of health centres, it vindicates my observation that our health care system has become so weak that we cannot even find one or two examples.

Although, the officials of the Government and the Ministry can always fish out examples but we are unable to find such examples in our system which we can put before us and the society.

The role of private sector is gradually increasing in our health care system. The official data reveals that 50

to 55 percent people go to private hospitals and only 30 percent people visit government primary health centres. The government health care system would have to pay attention towards it as there is growing indifference towards government health care facilities among people and more and more people are getting attracted towards private doctors. If a private doctor can instill confidence among public then why a government doctor or health workers can't do so. Our rural health mission would work towards bridging this gap. Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this and make efforts with the cooperation of the state governments to further strengthen the primary health centres.

I support this bill and request that for this purpose we do not need any amendment in the Constitution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I request the next hon. Member to speak, there is one Bill which is yet to be introduced. I would request Shri A. Krishnaswamy to move for leave to introduce the Bill.

16.09 hrs.

**(vii) Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes (Reservation in Services and Educational Institutions) Bill\*, 2005**

SHRI A KRISHNASWAMY (Sriperumbudur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in services and educational institutions under the Central Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 Dated 25.11.2005.

for reservation in favour of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in services and educational institutions under the Central Government."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI A. KRISHNASWAMY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.10 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL, 2004—Contd.

*[Translation]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have exhausted the time allotted for discussion on this Bill. If the hon. Members want, time for this Bill can be extended by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : All right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I call Shri Shailendra Kumar ji to speak on this Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Chail) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2004 (Insertion of new article 47 a). I congratulate my colleague Shri Sudhakar Reddyji for introducing a good Bill. I would like to say a few things in support of it.

16.11 hrs.

*[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandey in the Chair]*

Mr. Chairman, sir, the fundamental rights given to common man also include health but the common man of the country is still deprived of healthcare facilities. More than 50 years have passed since India gained independence but we have not been able to make health care facilities available to the general public. Education and health play a prominent role in paving the way for the prosperity of the country. The bill talks about setting up of primary health

care centres in every region apart from the basic healthcare facilities being provided by all the states at present. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members particularly those who represent rural areas towards their own constituencies, the primary health centres wherever they are set up be it the block level or panchayat level, are in a very bad shape. I remember there is a high level primary health centre in my area. I believe the machinery that has been set up there has only been used once or twice at the time of inauguration, since then it has been lying unused.

The rural areas not only lack health care facilities but trained M.B.B.S. doctors also do not want to practice in rural areas, they prefer cities. Everybody is aware that villages are atleast 50-60 kilometers away from the cities that is why doctors do not like to work in rural areas. We would have to provide facilities for the specialist doctors and their children if we want them to stay in rural areas. We are not being able to provide them those facilities which might impel them to stay in villages and rural health mission might be carried forward.

Another area of concern is that the condition of health care facilities is pathetic in the country, be it the slums of the cities or the villages and particularly the tribal areas and the far-flung forest areas and it become very difficult to make healthcare facilities available to the general public. I regret to say that we had decided in this very House that we would take up the issue of population control, House sat for around one month but this subject could not be taken up during the entire session. Population is the biggest challenge before the country at present. We need to pay special attention towards this.

Secondly, everybody is aware of the condition of Government hospitals. They possess very good machines but most of them remain out of order. The Government doctors are engaged in private practice and running their own nursing homes, where they call patients and prescribe costly medicines, due to which only the rich get medical

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

treatments, but the poor are deprived of it and they do not get medicines from the Government Hospitals.

Today, the condition of Government Hospitals is very pathetic. The staff over there is not sufficient whereas number of patients is raising everyday. We talk about our rights, but we are negligent towards our duties. The strikes after take place in hospitals, even if patients are dying, the staffs continue to chant the slogans-"Fulfill our demands whatever may the circumstances be". The condition of hospitals is very pathetic and patients continue to die due to critical diseases in hospitals, but nobody takes care of them. Therefore, adequate number of employees should be recruited in Government Hospitals

Hon'ble Sandeep ji said, nobody in India can compete with Kerala in the field of health. The nurses and doctors from kerala are running hospitals in all parts of the country with full honesty. The number of hospitals should be increased in all states of the country so that trained nurses and doctors from there could be sent to all parts of the country. We should pay attention to this aspect.

In regard to medicines also, I would like to say that sufficient quantity of medicines should be supplied to these hospitals, as presently Government Hospitals do not have sufficient quantity of medicines. When a person who does not have small amount of money to pay for hospital slip and fare to go to hospital, comes to people's representative like us, we give him money from our pocket and write to Superintendent of Hospital that treatment of that person should be done in proper way and he should be given medicines from hospital and if required he should be admitted to hospital. But our request is not always headed to. Even if doctors examine the patient, they prescribe costly medicines to be purchased from market, whereas the treatment of those poor people should be done with medicines from hospitals, but this does not happen. We should also pay attention to this aspect.

The private hospitals are so costly that the poor can not afford to go over there and only the rich visit private hospitals for treatment. The condition of villages is very bad. Only RMP or quacks see patients over there, they are not specialist. Therefore, they do not know which injection is to be administered for a particular disease; due to it sometimes patients face many difficulties and do not get proper treatment. In this Act, the provision of one thousand crore rupees has been made. I request that the hon'ble Minister and the Government should pay special attention to ensure adequate medicines and trained doctors in Primary Health Centres at village level. The objective of this bill is to set up Primary Health Centres at village level is commendable. The Fundamental Rights enshrined in our constitution envisage provision of basic amenities, to every citizen. I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister and Prime Minister for running Rural Health Missions in 17 States of the country. It has been said that these missions should be run at village level and I would like to thank the Government for this. The provision of Rs. eight thousand crore has been made in this regard. I request that these missions should cover remaining States also. So as to provides those service to the common man. As far as statistics are concerned, India ranks 129th in health service sector, which is a matter of great concern. When our country became independent, we had envisaged to provide basis amenities, facility of health and education to every citizen of the country, but today India ranks 129th in field of health service. This is a matter of great concern. The Government should pay attention in this regard.

Today, new diseases are surfacing. Hepatitis is a very dangerous disease; it is more dangerous than AIDS. At present, we are engaged in eradication of Polio from our country. The Government is propagating Polio eradication programme at village level. The Government has targeted to eradicate polio completely from the country by the year 2008. I would like to say that the Government should also launch such a campaign for hepatitis B and C vaccination. The hepatitis vaccine should be administered free of cost

to all the children and youths to ensure a healthy nation. Our Government and hon'ble Minister are contemplating to make India an important health care centre, and this can be achieved only when the above mentioned things are accomplished.

I would like to say that leprosy has been controlled upto large extent, but along with it there is a need to change the mindset of the society. If mind set of society is changed, then only its full benefit can be reaped.

We will have to come forward to serve our polio disabled brethren or leprosy patients. Every individual of the society has a responsibility towards patients suffering from AIDS or other fatal diseases to make conscientious efforts so as to make them feel that they too are respected citizens of this country. I would like to tell the figures now. I would conclude by making two three points. Four hundred pregnant women lose their lives daily on an average in our country. Today, we can see that poor women labourers living in slums of Delhi are anaemic. Anemia is the root cause of women's health problems. Today, the need of the hour is to orient our health campaigns towards slums and women residing in slums of Delhi at least, if we are not able to run these campaigns in the rural areas.

We have already discussed public health workers in the House. Our socialist thinker late Raj Narain ji had appointed health workers at village level. Today their condition is pitiable. I would like the Government to pay attention towards it so that we can take the services of the health workers already appointed by sending them to the villages.

With these words, supporting this Bill, I conclude.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy has proposed to strengthen Article 47 of the Constitution by bringing this Amendment in the Constitution. It would not be correct to say that we were not health conscious after independence. But we have not been able to create

conducive environment for taking safety and protection measures in regard to health and its pace of development. Today, it appears that "Bandi Jeewan ke bandhan badle karagar wahi hai, badal gaya kuchh logan ka jeewan, ansu peene walon ka parivar wahi hai."

There is not facility for education and medicine in villages, that is we have not made conscientious efforts for the development of villages. Even now the purity of water cannot be vouched. Villages have settled along the banks of rivers. If the water of river is not pure we should install water treatment plants to purify water. For this purpose additional expenditure is required. The local bodies do little in this direction. They do not have sufficient means to purify water. Initially, efforts were made to provide pure water and air in the villages. It is possible to get pure air in the villages but there is acute shortage of pure water. Firstly, arrangement should be made for pure drinking water. One can save oneself from many diseases if pure water is made available. What measures should be taken to purify water? There is no measure. Measures were taken at several places to purify water but the water table has declined to such an extent that it is no longer available be it Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh or any other place. The water level is falling. After water pure and clean ambience are also essential.

There are no hospitals in villages. There should be some arrangement to make hospitals accessible to villages. Isn't it possible to make progress in this sector as we have made in telecommunication sector? We are not able to help people out in adversity. Even today people face a lot of difficulties in the absence of roads. People are not able to reach their destination owing to rivers and nullahs in villages. This is not only one subject. There are several issues connected with it. The overall development of the country is linked with it. While we think about human beings we find that most important aspect is human body. Health is the first and foremost blessing, other things are secondary to it. How can we remain healthy? Mentally challenged and spirit, do we think about the human being in these terms? We talk of sound mind and sound body.



[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

We need a good society to implement noble thoughts. A healthy society makes a healthy nation. Our nation will tread the path of development if we make such arrangement. We complain that no one is inclined to go to villages but are there any proper roads to go there.

We envisaged Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The Government would like to link more villages with roads. As long as the villages are not connected with roads, nothing can be achieved. When villages will become accessible it will be easier for rural folk also to commute to cities. We have made temporary arrangement for public health worker – be it in the field of education or in Panchayats. When a common man suffers from fever or pain, he needs some common drugs for their treatment. But these days even these common drugs have become costly. There was a time when these were quite inexpensive.

The Price of the medicines which are used by common people for the treatment of common diseases should be low and arrangement should be made to ensure that such medicines are easily available everywhere.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you yourself are a doctor. All know about your fame that you earned in the medical field. It will be better if the medicines are made available to the common people as per the demand. Sometimes, the treatments given to the people in rural areas by the doctors who are not specialists worsen the case and create problem. It is a very serious problem that should be resolved. It has been said about the amendment of the constitution that

[English]

The State shall set up one primary centre in every village with all medical facilities.

[Translation]

It is basic thing. It has been mentioned in Article 47 that.

[English]

Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard to living and to improve public health.

[Translation]

Three things have been mentioned firstly nutrition should be provided. However, the people living in urban areas do not have the knowledge of the diet of nutritious food that should be taken for required calorie. That is why, they should be made aware about the nutritious food, the sources from which it can be obtained any about the quantity thereof that should be consumed for required calorie. Secondly, the level of standard of living. It means where does one live. Generally these people live in such localities where there is no proper arrangement of sanitation. One will have to take balanced diet and live in healthy atmosphere to maintain standard of living. For that purpose Indira Awas Yojana has been launched. Despite poor people usually live in those places which are unclaimed and unhygienic. Proper health care facilities should be provided to the poor. However, basic facilities like food, clothing and housing must be provided to them so that they may survive. The healthy atmosphere is precondition to better standard of living. However, it will take longer time for the Government to make arrangement for proper living facility, nutritious food and has livelihood to three people. The health care facilities should be provided to the common people of the society so that they may lead a healthy life. The Government provide financial assistance to the people for the treatment of many diseases but, they have to face many difficulties in obtaining that assistance. There are Chief Minister's fund and the Prime Minister's Fund for providing financial assistance for the treatment, but insufficient assistance is provided to the needy people for their treatment. Whether the disease is very serious that required Rs.1 lakh for its treatment but only Rs.25 thousand are provided for the treatment of such diseases. This small amount is of no use to him. If the Government want to provide medical assistance, it should bear the entire expenditure of the

treatment. Broadly speaking, the Government have launched Baba Saheb Ambedkar health scheme for providing health care facilities to the common man and the Members of Parliament were apprised about it, however the Government should make efforts in this direction so that common people may be benefited from this scheme. The Government should provide concession to the poor, scheduled castes and weaker section people in regard to health matter. For that purpose primary health centres should be set up so as to provide basic health care facilities to the common people. At least the minimum health care facilities should be provided. A sum of Rs.1000 crore will be required for this purpose. I would like to know the sources from where this amount will be mobilized. What steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard. For this the state Governments should be asked whether they are willing to bear of the grant in the ratio of 80 and 20.

The state Government should start mobile hospital. Such hospital would improve the situation. The people living in villages do not have shelter or proper environment. Their Children do not have school facility. A doctor cannot make his children a doctor if he wants because such facilities are not available there. If a scheme is formulated keeping in view the overall situation prevalent there, then it will be effective. If holistic approach is not adopted in this regard then it will be difficult for us to achieve the goal. Health care facilities should be provided in backward and inaccessible areas where people are deprived of such facilities and are forced to live in such a condition. Initially there is no slum however over a period of time that settlement becomes a slum in the absence of basic infrastructures and facilities and the people are forced to live there. Almost all cities have this kind of slums. Presently, there are many slums in Delhi also. The people are coming to metropolitan cities in search of employment. That is why the population of these metros is keep on increasing. They do not get shelter so there is need to think about such people. So, there is need to think about such people. As far the expansion of health care facilities are

concerned, I would like such facilities should be provided from initial stage to last stage because a mother should have good health for the development of a baby girl. Besides, only a healthy mother can give birth to a healthy baby girl. Similarly, an educated mother many think about the education of her off springs. These days various types of diseases are breaking out, So a campaign should be launched to prevent the occurrence of diseases like polio at the infant stage. The size of population that we have is a big strength for us and fortunately today we are discussing the 47th Constitutional Amendment Bill. We gave to ourselves the Constitution on 26 November 1949. It has been mentioned in that we, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a **Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic** and to secure to all its citizens: Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity and of the Nation; In our constituent assembly this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do Hereby adopt, Enact and Give to Ourselves this Constitution.

It is been said that we adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution. We, ourselves accept this constitution. It means that no discrimination will be done to anybody. That is why it is essential to make health care facilities available to people on priority basis so that they keep healthy and discrimination could not be done to anyone Therefore, on this occasion I would definitely like to say that Shri Reddy has moved a bill in House to this effect as to how to make health care facilities available in inaccessible areas where people are leading miserable life.

Mr. Chairman, recently we have launched Deendayal Health care scheme in Madhya Pradesh under which health care facilities are being provided to scheduled caste and the poor. We should provide medical facilities to people through such kind of schemes. Therefore, on this

[Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

occasion, I would like to thank you while concluding my speech with this hope—

"Sarve Bhavantu sukhin, sarve santu niramya,  
Sarve Bhadrani pashyantu, Ma kashichad Dukh  
Bhagbhawte"

which means all may happy and healthy none may unhappy. I believe that the Government would provide health care facilities to those people who are deprived of them. If health care facilities are provided to the people who are unaware of this rights, then their living standard will definitely improve.

Therefore, I support the bill that has been moved in the House.

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam) : "Hon. Chairman, at the outset, I wish to state that food, clothing and shelter are basic needs of the people. With all these, primary health care and medical facilities have also become essential things in the modern era. Now, I have got an opportunity to speak on this Constitution Amendment Bill which emphasises the need for proper medicare, especially in rural areas. I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to speak on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

We have established a Republic after winning Independence. We the people have become our own rulers. We have evolved a Constitution and have given that unto ourselves. The Constitution spells out clearly the duties of both the Government and the governed, that is, the citizens. In Article 47, in the Directive Principles of the State Policy, it has been stated that the State shall endeavour to provide public health facilities to all. The same Constitution while demarcating responsibilities states that health care comes in the State List. Though it has been entrusted with the State Governments, many of the State Governments have miserably failed on this

score. That is one reason why our esteemed colleague Shri S. Sudhakar Reddy has moved this Constitution Amendment Bill to insert a new Clause 47A in the Constitution.

It is seen in many of the villages that doctors do not reside in villages. In many other villages, we do not find primary health centres. In certain other villages, even if doctors and health centres are there, adequate medicine and staff are not available. It is deplorable that the public health system has not developed in commensurate with the growing population even after almost six decades of Independence. This has led to a sporadic rise in number of hospitals run by commercial-minded people. They squeeze the public. The poor are driven to their wit's end as they cannot pay exorbitant fees. They go to quacks and patronise them at the cost of their precious lives. This is a social problem. We must put an end to it. The poor both in the rural areas and the urban centres must get adequate health facilities. The Constitution Amendment Bill we do consider now stresses on the need to take health care facilities to all the people. The Bill spells out that every village must be provided with primary health care facility with adequate staff and medicine with properly trained doctors. The Bill seeks to stress that the Governments of the day must take upon themselves as their fundamental duty. Shri Sudhakar Reddy's Bill lay emphasise on this prevalent need.

The Union Government evolves several plans and schemes. It has vision. It has a mind and heart but not adequate funds to meet the goal. At the same time, we find several State Governments are quite unmindful of this duty. In many States, we find the vacant posts in the health sector are left unfilled for decades. Primary health centres in the rural areas are inadequate. Trained doctors, trained nurses and even essential medicines are not there. Important vaccines are not available most of the time. Rabbits vaccine has become a rarity now. In Tamil Nadu, we witness this pathetic situation. Hence, Tamil Nadu is driven to the list of backward States in this area of performance.

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\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

My constituency was hit hard by Tsunami. While rebuilding the villages, primary health care centres must be established thereby strengthening the health care system there. National Health Policy, 2002 states that adequate medical facilities must be provided to women, especially when they are in the family way. Pre-natal and post-natal care is necessary. During pregnancy, periodical medical check-up is necessary because healthy citizens make the healthy nation. When our leader Dr. Kalaignar was in Government, through his Government, he extended needed medical relief and also financial help.

National Health Policy seeks to evolve ways and means to ensure proper training, medicare and medicines to pregnant women to build a healthy nation. People from the poorest of the poor families and downtrodden sections of the society must get health facilities and it is a challenge before us.

During the Tenth five year Plan period the fund allocation is a mere Rs.23,090 crores. Of this, maintenance of hospitals and health centres will get Rs.12,069 crores. When we have a look at GDP and the percentage distribution, the allocation to the Health Ministry is negligible. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss, our Health Minister hailing from Tamil Nadu can strengthen the health care system provided his hands are strengthened with additional fund allocation. Thanking the Chair and the esteemed colleague, Shri Sudhakar Reddy who has moved this Bill, let me conclude.

With these words, let me conclude my speech.

SHRI VIJAY KRISHNA (Barh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude to hon'ble Member Shri Sudhakar Reddy for presenting such an important bill in the House. The necessity of this Bill has been felt after so many years of Independence. It is true that after achieving Independence we have made progress in several fields. However, who-so-ever was in power, the desired level of development in the field of education and health at Central and State level has not been achieved as yet. Today after so many

years of Independence we are discussing that each village should have well-equipped hospital. Nothing can be more shameful than this. It is a stiff challenge for those who are active in social and political field, instrumental in formulating policies and running the administration that even after so many years we are discussing this issue. With regard to integrated development Hon'ble Dikshitji and several other hon'ble Members have mentioned that proper arrangement of road, water, electricity etc. should be made in the field of infrastructure. Health facility is linked with the development of infrastructure. In some villages there is no proper road, pure drinking water and there is no electricity. Even if we want to provide health services there, we find that necessary resources are not available. In Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Primary Health Centres, Additional Health Centres and Sub Health Centres are functioning, however, there is no arrangement for doctors to visit these Health Centre even twice a week. Only a trained midwife and compounder are deployed there. At some places doctors visit thrice a week but due to lack of necessary medical equipment even they cannot work properly. There is no arrangement at block level. Nothing has been done at Panchayat level also. In some areas, progress has been made in the field of health and education but quacks are still functioning in villages. We are saying that Health Centres should be set up in villages also. Today we want to make our children IAS, IPS, Engineer and Doctor. But there is no accommodation for doctors in villages. There is no proper road and in many villages the atmosphere is not conducive. No Doctor would like to stay there. I know about thousands of villages of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and I have personal experience about Bihar. A doctor said what action can be taken against him. At the most he can be suspended. Later on he would be reinstated. Therefore, the system at lower level should be streamlined. The fund being spent on the improvement of Health Sector should be utilized properly. Basically this work somehow should be undertaken in ravines and inaccessible areas like Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan etc., it would be beneficial to the people. We have to pay more attention towards

[Shri Vijay Krishna]

providing accommodation to doctors, facility of road and integrated development. In these ravine areas, due to lack of proper road and non-availability of other facilities, in time, pregnant women do not reach Health Centre of the Block. Consequently, they die on the way to hospital. People living in those areas do not get even common facilities. These centres can work in the treatment of common disease and they can tackle natural calamities also effectively. These Health Centres should be made well-equipped with these facilities.

The diseases of Diarrhoea and cholera break out at large scale particularly during flood. Just now, while discussing the problem of drinking water our colleagues stated that people in rural areas have to cover distance of 15 to 20 km. to fetch water. There is no transport facility and at some places even roads do not exist. At some places they have to go by boat also. Proper arrangement should be made to take patients suffering from Diarrhoea, cholera and also pregnant women at the time of delivery to Primary Health Centre. We should pay attention towards providing these basic facilities. No facility is available in sub health centres, which have been set up at primary level. Only a trained midwife and compounder are posted there but there is no arrangement for medicine.

Sir, neither medicine nor any other medical facility is available there in the name of health service care. Hon'ble Minister of Health is working very enthusiastically and remarkable achievements have been made in several sectors like eradication of leprosy, creation of awareness towards AIDS and decline in number of deaths due to Kala-Azaar etc. I appreciate these achievements but I would like to say that voluntary organizations are plundering public funds in the name of creating awareness towards AIDS. Department of Health has become a hub of plundering money in the name of AIDS awareness. Funds are allocated to any voluntary organization approaching the Department on the pretext of creating

awareness among public and later on, such organization vanishes. Therefore the Minister of Health should be cautious in this regard as voluntary organizations in very large number are looting public money in the name of health. My submission to Hon'ble Minister is that if that much amount is spent in rural areas to provide facilities for conducting normal operation, availability of doctors and medicines, it would be a great achievement in rural Health Sector.

Sir, our Constitution has given us right to life. This Government has not right to deprive people of their right to life but the Government is depriving the countrymen of their right to life by not making health facilities available in the country. They can not deny people this right of life. It is their duty to make health facility available to the people. The people of country are not responsible for this. Therefore, the consideration is he should take care of all these things and make adequate health care facilities available in rural areas and at town level also.

Sir, there is no arrangement for treatment through Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems at primary level in the country. Just now Shailender ji talked about 'Swasthya Rakshak Sewako'. There is appropriate arrangement for medical treatment through Ayurved and Homeopathy system in big hospitals. The big hospitals are having separate medical wings for both the system, but this facility is limited to specialist level. This facility should be made available in primary units also, so that patients may get medical treatment through Ayurved and Homeopathy system. Till now, we have not been able to make arrangement for medical treatment through these two systems in primary units. Therefore, there is a need to work in this direction and we have to see as to extent we can arrange medical treatment through these systems in primary units. All these things are very necessary and we should pay attention to this aspect.

Sir, today, people cannot even lead average life. The people are dying like animals in the absence of medical treatment. Condition required for leading life upto average

life spans are not available to the citizen of the country, whereas the Government is constitutionally bound to create such conditions. The people are dying everyday in the absence of medical facilities. What steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that these people survive? Even after so many years of independence, no Government has been able to give people right to healthy life. We talk of only thesis and anti-thesis. We have not been successful in implementing Ghandi ji's aim wherein he worked to provide benefit of services to the poorest in the society. Today the poorest person of society is suffering. I request the Minister that Health Centres, Additional Health Centres and Sub Health Centres running in villages should be overhauled so that people may get rid of every day's problems and women in rural areas may not die due to lack of maternity care facility.

Sir, with these words I conclude. I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI T.K. HAMZA (Manjeri) : Sir, I am supporting the Amendment Bill moved by my friend regarding insertion of new article 47A of the Constitution.

Article 47 of the Constitution, to a certain extent, guarantees public health to the people of the country. More than 55 years have lapsed since Independence. Yet no improvement is seen in our locality in this regard. Therefore, such an amendment is required to compel the Government to do something as per the Constitution itself for the improvement of the Health situation in the country.

The present position of the Government hospitals is very very bad in our country. There is no adequate staff and there are no medicines available at all. Supply of important medicines is lacking. Thus, it is a very good chance for the private agencies to operate in the field. Private hospitals are coming up umpteen in number. But the position is that private hospitals are exploiting the people. Even poor and illiterate people are going to private

hospitals, but they are being exploited the most. So, this kind of exploitation by the private hospitals must be stopped by introducing good Government hospitals in our country. When we go to the villages, we see the condition is very pitiable. We cannot even imagine the condition of the people who are living in villages and hill areas. They are suffering the most due to lack of good health care. Comparing to other States the position in Kerala is better to a certain extent. But even in Kerala we are having only one primary health centre at block level, not in all villages. Seven or eight villages constitute a block. There is only one primary health centre at the block level. It is quite insufficient to look after the health of the people. So far, the situation has not improved in Kerala. So, my humble submission is that we have to protect the interests of the people by doing something in the health sector.

Hon. Minister in the Budget Session of 2005 stated that the Government has approved the National Rural Health Mission as a Comprehensive Rural Health Care Programme to provide an integrated health care services to the people. But I understand that necessary steps have not been taken to implement the Programme. This Programme must be implemented vigorously without any delay so that people can get good health care services. If this Amendment is accepted, then it is the constitutional duty of the Government to do something in this field. simply passing a Resolution or simply making an enactment is not sufficient. If the Constitution is amended, then it is a mandatory for the Government to do something. So, I request that this Amendment may kindly be accepted.

SHRI BRAHMANANDA PANDA (Jagatsinghpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am supporting the Bill moved by hon. Member, Shri S. Sudhakar Reddy. It is said on the floor of this august House that we are fighting for the cause of poor and dalits. But poor people who are residing in rural areas are deprived of getting even minimum health care facilities. I represent the State of Orissa where people who are residing in tribal and interior parts are passing their

[Shri Brahmananda Panda]

days in misery. They never get any health care facilities, which is the minimum facility as stated and guaranteed under the Indian Constitution. My humble submission is that it is the State where 47.13% people are living below the poverty line. In the State people are predominantly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In interior parts of Koraput the mortality rate is very high. When children die, the so-called doctors are not able to diagnose the reasons. In most of the areas there is neither primary health centres nor public health centres. In some areas though there are hospitals, there are no doctors to attend to the patients.

17.00 hrs.

I was not in this politics. For the first time, I entered into politics because I was a lawyer. On one occasion when I was passing through my Constituency, I found that even pregnant ladies are not being attended to by these doctors. On query, I found that there is a hospital but there is no doctor to attend to pregnant ladies. When we use very sweet words and very nice words to improve the health condition of the poor and the dalit, if those females are really deprived of getting minimum facilities, in such state of affairs can we feel proud that we are dreaming of a prosperous India? Is the guarantee that has been provided under the Indian Constitution really respected in spirit?

In that respect, I would like to humbly submit that this is the highest House of the country where the real grievances of the people are raised and ventilated. After the super-cyclone in my Jagatsinghpur Parliamentary Constituency, I found that the cases of cancer, white patches, cardiac trouble, and malaria were mounting up. There is absolutely no facility to avail the treatment. In interior parts like Erasama, Kakatpur and balikuda, which are nearby the sea area, in those areas the people have to cover about 50 kilometres to avail the treatment in a hospital. Those areas are really not accessible. In such

circumstances, I humbly submit, Sir, that unless mobile health facilities are provided in those areas, it is difficult on the part of those poor people to avail the basic amenities, that is, the health facility. There is a saying in Oriya that "*Swasthya is Sampadda*". But we find that the minimum basic needs of the people are never attended to.

In this regard, I would like to submit before this hon. House that the poorest of the poor people are neglected. Their minimum comforts are never looked into. I, therefore, humbly submit that adequate funds, adequate training centres, mobile facilities and doctors must be provided in those health centres. Actually, one doctor should be there to attend a patient. Nowadays, there is a slogan that we are all for the poor and the dalit. But I find that only the rich, the rich men, are availing themselves the facilities by going to nursing homes. The doctors are now engaged in private practices. They never attend to the poor patients. Medicines are not available. There is no facility to avail the treatment. Suppose, a patient suffers from diabetes, which is a very costly treatment, he is not able to avail himself to undergo different tests. He is not able to go to a laboratory to avail the facilities. I had been to a village where I found that a poor man was suffering from diabetes and the local doctor did not attend him. After my intervention when I brought the matter to the notice of the Collector and the local *Tehsildar*, the doctor attended him and some minimum treatment was given to him as a result of which he recovered. So, in this respect, I would like to urge upon the hon. Health Minister that since Orissa is a very backward State and most of the people there live in below the poverty line level, special attention should be given to the health sector. Recently, in the Navrangpur area, it has come out in different newspapers and media saying that the family planning operation was a great failure. Though family planning operation was done twice yet it was not successful. so, if this is happening in a democratic set up of our country when the people are all anxious for a prosperous India, I humbly submit that the dream of a prosperous India can only be fulfilled if

minimum facilities are not available to the poor and the dalits. So far as the State of Orissa is concerned, since the death mortality is very high as far as malaria is concerned, it has become a constant threat to the people of the State. I actually do not know what concrete measures the Government of India is taking to overcome such an alarming situation. In such circumstances, I would appeal to the august House and also to the hon. Minister of Health that special attention should be given to the health sector. Unless priority is given, unless the minimum requirement that has been guaranteed under the Indian Constitution is given, I think the real sweetness of our dream will never come true and the benefits will not reach the poor and the dalits.

With these words, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this subject.

*[Translation]*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support in principle the constitution Amendment Bill moved by Shri Sudhakar Reddy ji. But I do not agree with the view that nothing has been done in health sector in the country during the last 50 years. I agree that many works have been accomplished and still there are some works which are yet to be accomplished. We should ponder over as to how we can complete the incomplete tasks. I do not think that this problem would be resolved by making amendments in the Constitution. Presently, all primary health centres come under Central Government sponsored schemes and these are implemented by the State Governments. Health is a subject which comes under the concurrent List. We try to check diseases by setting up different missions and different programmes for different diseases. If it is looked from this point of view, there is a need to review national health policy. It would be good, if the review is carried out at the earliest. We have to see how we can implement 'Health for All' programme. Our Minister is competent and he is willing to work. He is aware of all these things.

17.09 hrs.

*[Shri Girdhar Gamang in the Chair]*

I appreciate him. I would like to apprise him about the present condition of primary health centres in the country. Only one doctor and two nurses are appointed over there whereas at least eight nurses should be posted there. These centres do not have sufficient staff. At least 300-400 patients visit each centre, but only one doctor is there for their check up. This way, all such shortcomings should be removed. We have to keep in mind all things lacking under this system. If we want to make health facilities available to all, then this shortcoming has to be removed otherwise this problem cannot be resolved.

Secondly, one complaint is about non-availability of medicines. I hail from union territory. In this regard, there are not many complaints in my area but there are a lot of complaints in other states in regard to non-availability of medicines. We too are beneficiaries of CGHS facility. It is said that cheap medicines are provided there which are not of good quality, if beneficiary purchases medicines from market, it would be good. This fact is true; the hon'ble Minister should conduct an inquiry in this regard to ascertain the factual position. If this is found true, then some corrective measures should be taken.

The allocation made under National Illness Fund, set up for providing financial assistance to the people living below poverty line for special treatment in the event of major illness, is so insufficient, that they can not defray the expenditure of the treatment. Therefore, I would like to submit that if the Government intends to provide facility to the people living below poverty line then the fund allocation should be increased so that they may get benefit of it in future.

A joint sitting of the Centre and States is necessary since it has been observed that the funds given by the Centre is not utilized at some places. It is often heard that at times, funds are not utilized on the development works,



[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

rather it is returned. I have also heard that a Cabinet Committee has been set up to look into this matter. We should also think of this aspect that our population has crossed hundred and ten crore from thirty crore. Besides, one of our colleagues has also stated in regard to population policy that it is true that the population of our country is so much that through which...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to make an announcement. Hon. Members, the extended time allotted for this Bill is over. Now, there are eight Members to speak on this Bill. If the House agrees, the time may be extended by one hour for this Bill.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Eluru) : The time may be extended for this Bill up to 6 o' clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : I would like to submit that first of all the process of Consolidation should be adopted and where there is any defect in the functioning of staff, or shortage of staff it should be removed. There is no sub-centre at some places. If staff is strengthened there, it will be beneficial. The affluent people of our country do not have any problems in getting medical treatment. The problem crops up for the poor people and backward classes of the society living in rural areas. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to convene a meeting of all health ministers as early as possible and unveil a new health policy so as to improve the situation. "Health for All" campaign can also be incorporated therein.

I would like to give a suggestion that a health insurance policy should be formulated for poorer section of society. If health insurance cover would be upto Rs.50 thousand then it will facilitate maximum number of

people. They can be benefited by Health insurance. I would make one more submission and conclude my speech. There is no arrangement for medical specialized treatment in remote and backward areas like North-East, Andaman and Lakshadweep islands. People have to go to Chennai, Hyderabad or Kolkata with Rs.25-50 thousand for medical treatment. It is extremely inconvenient. The Government should make special arrangement for medical treatment in remote areas. Social justice will only be affected when people of every area would get proper health care. With these words, I conclude and express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE (Bilaspur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill concerning Primary Health Care moved by Shri Reddy. Earlier diploma-degree in medical field used to be awarded by Banaras Hindu University and duration of that course was three years but now that course has been discontinued. My submission is to restart this course since Ayurvedic and Homeopathic doctors do not visit rural areas in absence of such activities under rural development programme. Earlier, vaidyas used to examine the pulse and treat patients. They used to give medicines for injury and common diseases relating to eye and stomach and patients used to recover from such diseases. They never used injections. Ayurvedic system of medicine enjoyed recognition in villages but now it has been derecognized. My submission is that recognition should be restored to that system. These days the BIMS or MBBS doctors either give injections or put drips. It causes several problems. One does not get proper treatment owing to shortage of doctors and medical equipments in rural areas. Sometimes, the compounder gives wrong injection to the patient and he gets serious. This way there is no arrangement for the treatment of diseases in villages.

I will cite an example, why primary health care is necessary in villages. In case of a dog bite there is neither vaccines for dog bite nor refrigerator in primary health centre for keep that vaccine. In the absence of this

facility the patient dies. Similarly, in the event of snake or scorpion bite the poison spreads in the entire body and in absence of immediate treatment the person dies. Diseases like malaria and filaria are also common in villages.

The medicines for filaria should also be made available in the villages. Tuberculosis is similar to that of other serious diseases. In many diseases blood and urine test are needed but there is no facility for such tests there. If Primary treatment facilities are not available in the villages, then the condition of the villagers will deteriorate further. The roads are 10-20 kilometers away from villages. There is no transport facility. Most of the people have only cycles for commuting. In the cities people have motorcycle, jeep and cars etc. to reach hospitals for treatment but in villages people have to manage without them. If the patient is serious then he is taken to hospital on cot. Besides, where there is no facility to take a woman to the hospital at the time of delivery. At that time there should be nurse to attend her but that kind of facility is not available there. As such, delivery is done by the midwife in the villages. Consequently some times some complications are developed that causes many diseases. The Government should take measures to prevent such diseases. Primary health centres have inadequate quantity of medicines. There is only one primary health centre in 50-100 villages which has only medicines worth 10 to 15 thousand for the entire year but the number of patients there is so much that these medicines exhaust within one month. Thus, medicines are not available there for the rest of the year. They do not have even X-ray machines. Likewise, they do not have machines for the tests of diseases relates to the kidney and tuberculosis. Until and unless the villages are provided with primary treatment facilities, we will not be able to achieve the goal and disease will keep on spreading in the villages. The villages are provided drinking water but it is not safe. Diseases like malaria and diarrhea often break out in the villages. There is a need to clean the water of ponds and tubewell installed in the villages with medicines from time to time. Generally people

in villages are suffering from common diseases. So there is a need of Doctors, Nurses and Compounder there for the treatment of such disease. The quantity of medicines in village hospitals should be increased and traditional system of medicine should be adopted. Most of the people in villages go to cities for treatment of the disease but my submission is that there is a need of allopathic and homeopathic doctors in villages. However, there is no such doctors. There should be atleast one ayurvedic doctor between two villages within 5 kilometers and in the small villages there is a dire need of doctor within the distance of 2 km or 1 km so that villagers do not have to face any problem in the treatment of diseases.

Most of the people living in villages are hardworking and farmers and they are suffering from common diseases, caused by contaminated drinking water or consuming unhygienic food stuffs. Therefore, I would like to submit that there is a need to make them aware of all these things. In the villages people use tobacco that causes cancer. Therefore, a teacher is also required in the village who should educate them about the ill effects of the tobacco. Even at panchayat level they should be educated in this regard.

Therefore, my submission is that for the prevention of common diseases in villages there is a dire need of primary health centres. With these words, I support the bill, but at the same time my submission is that Government should ponder over it and allocate more budget for this purpose. Last time, the Government had given assurance in this regard. The Centre should ask the State Government to implement it expeditiously and now I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPA (Trichur) : Sir, I am very happy that my friend, Shri suravaram sudhakar Reddy has brought this Constitution (Amendment) Bill for providing a new Article by which the rural health care will be taken care of. He wants one adequately facilitated health centre for every village in our country.

[Shri C.K. Chandrappan]

Sir, the importance of this will be realised if we really know where we stand today after 58 years of our Republic. Now, more than 94 per cent of the doctors and 68.5 per cent of the hospitals are located in the urban areas. So, what a said plight it is. Ninety-four per cent of the doctors and 68.5 per cent of the hospitals are located in the urban areas. That is to say, 27.8 per cent people who are living in the urban areas get most of the medical facility. Around 63 per cent of the people who are living in the rural areas are getting very paltry services of health care. This is the situation that we have to keep in mind when we discuss this constitution (Amendment) Bill. We really have to serve our people in the manner in which it was pointed out in the Preamble of our Constitution, which says that equality of opportunities will be provided in relation to health. What are the kinds of opportunities that we are providing? We all should take it very seriously that this situation should be reversed. It does not mean that the urban people should lead a miserable life in terms of health. I do not mean that. The urban people should be provided with sufficient health care but sufficient health care should also be assured to the people in the villages. That is the intention of this Bill.

The situation today is that they are hardly taken care of. Their situation is so miserable. Probably it will be better to say that they live in a kind of a hell created by us.

This situation should be put an end to. This will improve if we take measures like the proposer of the Bill suggests. Then, probably from the Minister's side they will ask where is the money. That is the usual question the Government will ask. But the reality today is that we are spending just less than one per cent of the GDP for our health care. To put it more precisely, we spend 0.98 per cent of the GDP on health care. Is it just? In which way can we justify this?

The National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) says that the effort of the UPA Government will

be to make this situation different. Instead of spending 0.98 per cent, the NCMP suggests that three to four per cent should be spent on health care. If the Government takes that kind of measure, then there will be a substantial change in the days ahead. But I do not know whether the Government is doing it. I am not very sure. Promises may be there. But it calls for action. It calls for action based on very definite political will. Is it possible?

Now, take the case of Kerala about which my friend Shri Hamza said. I will correct him. In Kerala the situation is that in every village, in every Panchayat, there is a Primary Health Centre. In every block, there is a community health centre. How is it possible in Kerala? If you take the list of the States and their resources, Kerala is not such a rich State. Kerala is one of the poorest States. It comes very much low in the ladder as far as the wealth of the State is concerned. But Kerala has shown that justice should be done to the poor people, the poor who are living in the villages. Then, of course, they had taken this decision and implemented it. There may be a lot of facilities lacking and all that. That can be improved. But the State has come to a stage where all the Panchayats have one Primary Health Centre where a doctor, nurse, midwife and other medical staff are assured. Why is it so?

I do not mean anything bad about the other States. But when Kerala spends money for health to achieve this, if you take the figures, there is a difference of 10 times in the money spent by Andhra Pradesh. There is a difference of 30 times in the money spent by Madhya Pradesh. So, what is required is political will. Political will comes only if you realise that the people who are living in the villages are also citizens of this country and they are to be treated equally like the other citizens. But that realisation is not forthcoming in many cases. Now how could this be achieved? That is for every State to decide. If they say they do not have money, then, well I would like to say that there are resources. There are resources for umpteen other things to be done.

There is a lot of money which is due to be collected but the Government is failing. If the tax amount that is due from the big companies is collected, it would come to thousands and thousands of crores of rupees. The Government never likes to hear the figure of the non-performing assets. We all know how big that amount of non-performing assets is a good name given to those defaulters who have cheated the banks.

That comes to more than one lakh crores of rupees. If they can collect a part of it and earmark it for the poor villagers for providing better health facilities then probably we will make one or two steps forward. Otherwise, we may all chant the slogans only-Health for all. I think the Union Minister also did chant that slogan - 'Health for all'. But it will remain an empty word; it will remain a dream which will never be realized unless matching action is followed. What Shri Sudhakar Reddy wants the Government to do is to accept this amendment and take actions by which the villagers in this country will be assured like any free country a better deal and they will be assured for a better life and a better health care system. If that is achieved then life in this country will be totally different. Many of the problems that we see today will not be there. This has a dual nature of exploitation. The situation today is that all the health care facilities are concentrated in the urban areas only. If the village people who are poor otherwise are to get a little health care then they have to spend more because there is no doctor and hospital nearby. They have to spend more to get a doctor, to get a minimum treatment whereas in the urban areas, the average expenditure on health is much less.

On an average, for one lakh people, only one bed is available. So, you can imagine as to how the people will get into that one bed. They have to depend upon the private sector hospitals about which Prof. Amartya Sen, who is the Nobel Prize winner and who is the pride of India, has made the best comment. When he was making a study on the situation of health and health care in India, he said that the private hospitals and the private health

care institutions are run on the basis of quackery and crookery. I am quoting Dr. Amartya Sen. So, the quackery and crookery is being offered to the Indian people who are living in the villages and who constitute 68 per cent of the population. Can this be allowed? How long will they have to wait? They have waited 58 years after we declared India as a Republic when equality of opportunity was offered to everybody. But they still live under the precious care of private sector hospitals who are described by Prof. Amartya Sen as institutions of quackery and crookery. It is a shame. That sense of shame I feel will be shared by both sides of the House.

We will take a step and accept this Amendment and commit ourselves. It is big commitment when you adopt a new article in the Constitution. It is a commitment that you make yourselves to the people of this country; the commitment to help the ordinary people to have some health care at this time after 58 years of our Republic.

Sir, I support this Amendment and I am thankful to you for giving me this time to speak.

DR. P.P. KOYA (Lakshadweep) : Thank you very much, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this chance.

This Bill should have come from me or my Minister colleague, Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss because from our medical school days we were told the depth of the health problem. We had learnt some aspects of medicine and we went into practice. I come from a very deep rural set up and since health problems are acute in rural areas, this Bill should have come from one of us. I thank Mr. Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy for coming out with this Bill which is going to fulfil an ambition and a principle laid down in the Preamble to the Constitution.

Health was declared as a part of our aims and objectives in the Constitution. It has taken 58 years for us to open our eyes but it is better late than never. So, I thank Shri Reddy. I take this opportunity to support him in letter and spirit.

[Dr. P.P. Koya]

India is no doubt a great country. India would have been a superpower by this time. Of course, if headcount counts we might be the second in the world. Even in industry, education, IT and the manufacturing sectors, India cannot be beaten very easily by any other country. We are proud that we have a rich heritage and a rich past. Medicine, medical treatment and medical practice should have been developed in this part of the world, in this country, much earlier. In the olden days, even before Christ was born, India was one country where medical treatment was flourishing and medical practitioners like Sushruta conducted surgeries. Our Ayurveda and other medical systems have even today withstood the test of the modern era. We are no doubt to be citizens of this great country. There has been a history of medical practice in India even before the introduction of allopathy. The masses of this country were getting the services of our own medicine. If you went to the rural India, whether it was Kashmir or Kanyakumari, you would find people practising indigenous medicine and thriving. So, these systems should have been polished.

India went into allopathic system in a large scale and so our own system suffered a setback. Thanks to the Government and the thinking people of this great country, now we have started giving attention to our systems. We now have a Department of AYUSH, which takes care of Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, and siddha. Now, all these systems of medicine are taken care of. If an allopathic doctor were not available, one very often finds that a practitioner of one of these systems is called. Of course, they are not attending labour cases and other such important cases. So, we have to modify our medical education system.

India could be proud of one more fact. Maybe, the medical services are available in the United States but the manpower is supplied by this great country. A large percentage of the medical manpower now running the medical system in the United States is from India. The same

is true with the United Kingdom. It is the same with many of the European countries. Now, even in the Gulf countries, our people are dominating. It is not only our doctors but also our paramedical personnel who are running the services to the best satisfaction of the local people of these countries.

If our country could mobilise money, it would be the best in the field of medicine. My hon. friend, Shri C.K. Chandrappan was talking about the availability of medical facilities in urban areas in Kerala. As a doctor, I know that the solution has not come. I know, there are five-star hospitals but who can afford them?

In the recent past I went to a five-star hospital. I asked the poor man's relative, standing outside as to what happened and how is the condition. He started weeping. Actually, he started crying. I asked as to what happened and whether I could help him in any way. He said, "of course, you might be able to help me". My problem is I am standing here. The 'Sister' every now and then comes and says, 'who is standing for Mr. Ahamed and when I said, I am standing for him, she says, please go and get these medicines." So, he takes the slip and goes to the chemist shop. He is only having Rs.100/- with him. The medicines are kept on the table and the bill is given for Rs.5,000/-. This is repeated every three or four hours. So, he has to have Rs.25,000/- to spend a day in the hospital in these big hospitals. That is why, the people are not able to afford the cost.

Formerly, a cardiac treatment was for only Rs. 1,000/- Now, there are facilities to change one valve and even both valves can be changed. Valves can be changed but at what cost? It will be at Rs.2 lakh or Rs.3 lakh. When we send the Bill to the hon. Prime Minister's Relief Fund, they sanction only Rs.30,000/-. So, we cannot even give the incision, leave alone changing the valve. So, that is why, even the urban people are not safe.

Of course, when I was a student and when the hon. Minister, Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss was a student, we used

to have very few medical companies and medicine was a rare thing. The medicine was very cheap. It was available at one rupee. Our professors used to write iron tablets which were costing less than ten paise. Now, so many medical companies have come. Every medicine is globalised, but at what cost? If you get a prescription from a doctor and go to the medical shop, he gives a bill for Rs.1,000/-. If somebody reimburses his money then only he can eat; otherwise he takes back the medicine and goes to sleep. So, this is the condition. Even the urban people or even the ordinary people are not safe. A few rich persons can only afford them.

There is a facility to change the kidney. Why one kidney, we can now even change both the kidneys. But at what cost? Who can afford it? It is beyond our reach. My colleague, Shri Sudhakar Reddy was for providing the basic amenities in the rural set up. In India it can be achieved. The only thing is, as my hon. colleague, Shri C.K. Chandrappan has said, a little more money is required. We have the manpower. Everybody is blaming a doctor. I am also a doctor. I have also worked in the rural areas. Everybody is blaming the doctor for not going and serving in the rural areas.

My previous speaker has said that it should be analysed as to why he was not able to go. If there were a place where human beings can dwell happily, he would definitely have gone. In Kerala, as we know at every milestone is having a doctor and he is flourishing. It is because there is infrastructure. He and his family can live there and his children can get education and without which why should he go to the village at all. So, development of infrastructure was the problem and if this can be developed in every nook and corner of the country, then definitely people would be going and nobody will hesitate.

Now, as you said earlier, there are so many doctors who are running in the streets for employment. They do not have employment. Of course, after liberalisation, every year so many doctors are coming out and they are also

going to the Gulf countries. They are going not just because they want to go there. It is because they have to survive themselves in a reasonable and decent way. That is why, they are only going to Gulf or Western countries or somewhere else.

In this great country also, there is ample change for them and definitely we have to spend a little more money and we have to create infrastructure. Again, why are people not going? Suppose, I am going, I am not going only to write the prescription. Now, it depends on the investigations. Unless there are proper facilities for investigations in the rural set up, he will not get because it is not the olden days. Formerly, by just counting the pulse, he was able to come to the conclusion. Now, the teaching has been changed. We depend so much on investigations. Unless there is blood, urine or sputum investigations, the treatment is not possible. So, such infrastructure has to be created in the rural set up. Definitely our doctors and paramedical staff should be going there. The problem is the development of infrastructure and not particularly about the doctors. I have gone to the rural areas of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

I have seen that even paramedics are not sitting there. They are given a Moped or a small scooter; they sit for a few hours in the village and then come back to bigger towns for happy living. Let us accept the reality as to why the people are not going; why the doctor is not going; and why the paramedic is not going. If situation is created, definitely they will go and the people will get the benefit. For all these things, I can intervene and say that we need the funds and we need the will. First of all, everyone should have the will. But the will alone will not help. Through the will work, we must mobilise sufficient money. Then, Shri Sudhakara Reddy's Bill will be a reality.

Of course, as I said, this Bill should be accepted in principle. This is one thing. I am still unhappy because health is everybody's need. There should have been much more participation for the support and for implementation

[Dr. P.P. Koya]

of this Bill. Anyway, Shri Sudhakara Reddy, you have done a good thing. You have opened our eyes. We take it as a challenge. I support the Bill from my heart. I would request all the hon. Members to support.

I have a special appeal to my young colleague and the hon. Minister, Dr. Ramadoss. Let us take this as an opportunity and bring out a Bill and see that every Indian, whether they live in a town, whether they live in a rural set up, let them get the required minimum facilities. We have developed our techniques. We have wiped out the smallpox. We are going to wipe out the polio. We will wipe out all the infectious diseases covered under the immunization scheme. I am sure, we will be able to do that. Even the disease like malaria, tuberculosis and other disease are being brought down. It is almost that we have a grip over them. I am sure we will win. But, we should have the mind and we should have the dedication to accept Shri Reddy's Bill and implement it in true spirit.

Supporting this bill once again I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity.

PROF. M. RAMADASS (Pondicherry) : Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak on this important Bill moved by Shri Sudhakara Reddy. I also join other friends who have appreciated Shri Sudhakara Reddy for bringing this Amendment Bill. My only feeling is whether this Bill would be able to provide all the conditions required for improving the health status of the country. The health status of a community or a citizen or a nation depends upon various determinants. There are economic determinants, there are social determinants, there are even political determinants; and there are health determinants. Just by bringing an amendment to the Directive Principles of State Policy, whether it will be possible for us to achieve a holistic development of health in the country, or, as Shri Chandrapan has said, whether we require the political will to augment the health facilities.

The amendment moved by Shri Sudhakara Reddy touches upon only one aspect of health, namely the curative aspect of health. But there is promotive aspect of health and a preventive aspect of health. Only when we take all the three aspects, can there be a full-fledged health development of the people. Therefore, when we talk in terms of healthcare development, we must look at the necessary condition as well as the sufficient conditions required for it. While I agree with Shri Sudhakara Reddy to the extent that his Bill provides for the necessary condition for health development, but I disagree with him because it does not provide the sufficient conditions required for health development.

I do agree with him on the pathetic conditions prevailing in the primary health centres. I do agree with the view that about 300 to 400 million people of this country have a feeling that good health facilities are not available to them and qualitative services are not accessible to them. There is large-scale poverty, ignorance, squalor, unemployment, lack of income, lack of employment. All these contribute to lack of good health in the society.

As a result of this, despite all our efforts at health development in the last 58 years, the health status of India today is lower as compared to East Asian countries. The value of some of the indicators today is much less than what it was 25 years ago in the East Asian countries. Even today the infant mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate, the death rate and various other indicators of health are lagging far behind the millennium development goals that we have put before us to achieve.

I do agree with all these things, but just by providing health facilities alone, we are not going to achieve Health for All or sufficient health status for the people. What we require today is more of funding, what we require today is imaginative policies and programmes, pragmatic policies and programmes and more than anything else, we require the political will, as he has said.

Today Kerala is one of the poorest States economically, but it is one of the progressive States socially. It provides a unique model where economic and social factors have combined to bring about a very high health status. The World Health Organisation today cites Kerala as the country model of a State where the health status is very high. Kerala has shown that in every *panchayat*, there is a Primary Health Centre served by good people. Now this achievement has come not by an amendment to the Constitution, but by social commitment of the Government, whether it was a Congress (I) Government or a Communist Government. The ingrained truth of Kerala's culture is that they stand for social equity, equality of opportunities, which are all not practised by many of the Indian States. It is a State by itself. It is *per se* a separate State in the model of social development.

Therefore, mere constitutional guarantees or amendments are not going to be sufficient to achieve the goal of Health for All in this country. More so, his amendment touches upon the Directive Principles of State Policy and not the Fundamental Rights. Perhaps if he had brought this amendment Bill under the category of Fundamental Rights, then the Government had no escape except to implement and provide all the basic facilities. Unfortunately, he had brought it under the Directive Principles of State Policy which are mere wishful thinking. The State Government may think that it will provide all medical facilities to the people, but what is the guarantee that they provide? Therefore, instead of approaching the problem through the constitutional route, I would feel that this problem has to be addressed by a committed Government. If you ask me whether this commitment is there in this Government today, my answer would be 'yes'. The present UPA Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh is committed to social development of this country. You look at the various legislations brought in the last 18 months. For the first time in the annals of this country, this Government has brought the National Rural employment Guarantee Bill which ensures employment as a Fundamental Right and says that the people in every

household will get an income. If the income is there, nutrition is there, food is there and the hygiene is there, and the health status improves automatically. Therefore, the promotion of health of the people depends upon these factors on which the Government is concentrating today.

We have got a Health Minister who is young, energetic and committed to Health for All in this country. The party to which he belongs has given a clarion call that every citizen of India today should have as much of health care as the President of India has. No other party in this country has said that the common man in this country would be accessible to as much of health care as the President of India, the first citizen of India, can have. It is our party, it is the party to which the Health Minister belongs which has said this. You can review the progress of Health Ministry in the last 18 months and look at the way in which he has been disseminating the knowledge about health, augmenting the facilities of health in the country. Can anyone suspect that this Government with that commitment will not be able to achieve the development goals of health?

I do feel that we have to achieve more, but we will be able to achieve it with this kind of a commitment rather than through the constitutional route. This Government is run on the premise of the Common Minimum Programme. The Common Minimum Programme has committed for a national Cooked Nutritious Food Programme.

The Common Minimum Programme mentioned that it would increase the expenditure on health as a proportion of GDP from two per cent to three per cent and not to four per cent, as Shri Chandrapan said. We will achieve four per cent only after 20 years. For the time being, we would be happy if it is increased from two per cent to three per cent. The commitment to increase it from two per cent to three per cent has been made.

This Government has brought a National Health Insurance Scheme for the poor people. This Government



[Prof. M. Ramadass]

has brought a number of other schemes which would contribute to the health of children and women. Therefore, the Common Minimum Programme has committed this, and as a member of the UPA, I can say that this Government is sincere in implementing all the provisions of the National Common Minimum Programme.

More than anything else, in order to augment the medical facilities in the rural areas, the hon. Health Minister on the advice of the hon. Prime Minister has implemented a novel, unprecedented Scheme, "National Rural Health Mission". If you had gone into the details of this National Health Mission, whatever you have sought in the Amendment Bill, whatever facilities you have asked for are found in the National Health Mission Policy. It has got a strategy for improving and strengthening the sub-centres. It says:

"Each sub-centre will have an untied fund for local action at the rate of Rs.10,000 per annum;

Supply of essential drugs, both allopathic and ayurvedic, to the sub-centres;

In case of additional outlays, multi-purpose workers and others will be given the funds;"

With regard to strengthening of Primary Health Centres, the National Health Mission says:

"There will be adequate and regular supply of essential quality drugs and equipment to PHCs;

Provision of 24-hour service in 50 per cent of PHCs by addressing the shortage of doctors, especially in high focus States;

Observance of standard treatment guidelines and protocols;

Upgradation of 100 per cent PHCs for 24-hour referral service;

Provision of a second doctor at PHC level – one male and one female – would be undertaken on the basis of felt needs;

With regard to the community health centres, there will be operationalisation of 3,222 existing community health centres as 24-hour first referral hospitals;

New Indian public health standards setting norms for infrastructure, staff, equipment, management, etc."

All that you have wished for in the Amendment Bill is found in the National Rural Health Mission. This year's Budget, that is, 2005-06 Budget, has increased the outlay on health sector by 20 per cent. Twenty per cent increase in the health expenditure to meet the commitments of the National Rural Health Mission is nowhere unheard of in the Budget history of India, at any point of time. Eighteen States will be benefited, but the entire country will have the focus of the National Rural Health Mission. We wish that this Mission were able to achieve all that is required to be achieved.

Before I conclude, I appreciate your good gesture. We endorse your view that medical facilities must be improved, but improving medical facilities is only a necessary condition but not a sufficient condition. To fulfil both 'necessary' and 'sufficient' conditions, we must go a long way. I hope, with the support of your Party and other parties, the UPA Government would be able to achieve the targets set for itself.

[Translation]

KUNWAR MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to Shri Sudhakar Reddy for bringing this amendment 47 (A). –

[English]

"The State shall set up one Primary Health Centre in every village with all basic medical facilities."

[Translation]

He has brought this amendment through this bill in the Parliament. Simultaneously, I would like to congratulate him for brining this bill that will prove largely beneficial to the people living in rural areas. Hon'ble Health Minister is present here. Through this House I would like to request him that this issue should not be restricted to the state only but Central Government should also pay attention in this direction. Earlier also I had expressed my views on this issue in the House. I had suggested that National Policy for Health care should be formulated for the country. There is a provision to provide about Rs.100 crores from the consolidated fund of India for this...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is 6 p.m. now. You may please continue your speech next time. The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Monday, November 28, 2005.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the  
Clock on Monday, November 28, 2005/  
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